

Roses for Today's World References

Canadian Rose Society: <https://canadianrosesociety.org/> also includes info for the Canadian Artist Series, and Parkland Series

49th Parallel Roses: <https://49throses.com/49thparallelcollection>

Knockout Roses: <https://www.knockoutroses.com/>

University of Minnesota Extension, Pruning trees and shrubs?

<https://extension.umn.edu/planting-and-growing-guides/pruning-trees-and-shrubs#time-pruning-to-avoid-diseases-and-other-problems-1336760>

WHEN SHOULD I PRUNE

We recommend pruning in late winter/early spring, when the first growth is beginning. This is generally between January and March. It is OK to prune earlier, but it can be more difficult to identify the less healthy stems that you will want to prune out. If you still haven't pruned by April it is still better to do so.

HOW TO PRUNE A SHRUB ROSE

Pruning requirements vary depending on the age of your rose.

If pruned properly, your rose bush will look significantly smaller and bare. Do not be alarmed, the growth will strengthen and re-establish quickly in the spring.

Year One

We define Year One as any rose that has completed its first season of flowering.

At this stage your rose will still be establishing its roots to support growth in the future, thus only very light pruning is required.

- **Step 1** – cut back the flowering shoots by 7- 12 cms and any very strong shoots that are disproportionate to the rest of the plant.
- **Step 2** – the 'four D's' – remove any dead, dying, damaged and diseased stems.
- **Step 3** – remove any foliage that remains. This is where disease spores can lay dormant ready to challenge your plant next year.

Year Two

Your plant will still be developing its root system and will not be at its mature size or shape.

- **Step 1** – cut back all stems by one third. Cut back any particularly long stems to the same length as the rest of your shrub.
- **Step 2** – the 'four D's' – remove any dead, dying, damaged and diseased stems.
- **Step 3** – remove any foliage that remains.

Year Three

By the third year your rose will be a fully formed plant. Your choice of how much you cut back is a little more flexible. You now have the opportunity to influence the size and shape of your shrub.

Before pruning, choose from one of the following:

1. ***For a taller shrub*** – cut back by less than one third.
2. ***To maintain its current size*** – cut your rose back by one third.
3. ***To reduce its size*** – cut back by a half or even more. This will reduce the size of the shrub without impacting the amount of flowering.

Then follow these steps:

- ***Step 1*** – cut back all stems depending on your choice from above. Cut back any particularly long stems to the same length as the rest of your shrub.
- ***Step 2*** – the ‘four D’s’ – remove any dead, dying, damaged and diseased stems.
- ***Step 3*** – remove any foliage that remains.

Year Four and Beyond

To ensure your rose performs to its optimum, we recommend following the steps in Year Three.

<https://summerlandgardens.org/roses/>

<https://eu.davidaustinroses.com/blogs/news/pruning-an-english-shrub-rose>

Disease Resistance

Blackspot and Mildew are the two diseases they are referring to when they talk about disease resistant.

Both are fungal diseases and affect the photosynthesis of the plant which will eventually weaken it.

Occurs with humid conditions

Blackspot usually starts from the bottom up and Mildew on new top or end of stem growth.

Prevention:

Site rose to get full sun so if it does rain in the evening will dry out quickly

Prune for airflow and to let sunlight in

Water weekly at base

Mulch to prevent fungus in soil splashing up

Clean up fallen infected leaves – do not put in your compost – use city compost or garbage

Prune out any diseased or broken canes

In spring just after new leaves appear and after leaf drop in fall spray branches and surrounding soil with a Dormant oil or horticultural oil

Fertilizing : University of Illinois <https://web.extension.illinois.edu/roses/water.cfm>

In order to maintain strong, healthy roses, it is important to establish an annual fertility program.

Fertilization schedules vary depending on the types of roses being grown.

For species roses, a spring application of general-purpose fertilizer is usually adequate for the season. General-purpose fertilizers such as 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 are used at about one-half to one cup per plant. Spread the fertilizer in a band starting six inches from the crown of the plant, going out to about 18 inches. Work it in lightly and water.

All other roses benefit from a second application about June 15 or at the end of the spring bloom period. For continuous-flowering or repeat-blooming roses, a third application in mid-July is suggested.

No fertilizer should be applied after August 15 so as not to encourage soft, succulent growth that could be easily winter-damaged. Roses can be fall fertilized after the plants have gone dormant. Applying fertilizer at this time will not encourage growth but will be available as the plants start to grow in the spring. Also by using a fertilizer high in potassium winter hardiness tends to be increased.

Another fertilizer option is to use a timed or controlled release fertilizer.

These are dry, encapsulated fertilizers that release their nutrients slowly over the season, completing their work in 4, 6, or 8 months depending on the formulation. Nutrient release is dependent on the soil moisture and temperature. These materials are generally applied in May, using about 1/2 cup per plant. Several forms are commercially available.

Also info on this link for mulching and watering

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Aug, 2022