



Selection, Planting, and Care of Roses

Rose—*Rosa* spp. Family Rosaceae
(Rose family)

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**Presented By: Veronica Salter
and Rod Wood**



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Agriculture and Natural Resources

UC Master Gardener Program
El Dorado County

UCCE Master Gardeners of El Dorado County
mg.ucanr.edu

Our mission:

“To extend research-based knowledge and information on home horticulture, pest management, and sustainable landscape practices to the residents of California and be guided by our core values and strategic initiatives.”



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PRE-SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS

Site / Water and Sun availability:

At least 6 hours of direct sunlit, morning sun preferred

Avoid planting near trees or crowding with other shrubs

Water at planting time and at least 1” of water weekly, more often during the heat of summer.

Time and Soil Considerations:

Plant from early spring into early fall

Roses thrive in loamy soil with a pH of 5.5 to 7.0.

Consider adding organic matter such as compost.



SELECTION

□ **Types/Classes**: Modern, Old Garden, and Wild. Many of the roses grown today fall into the Modern class.

□ **Grades**: Most Roses are sold by grade: 1, 1 ½ or 2, and priced accordingly, with grade 1 being the best choice. Buy plants that have at least three strong canes.

□ **Color / Fragrance & Size**: Unlimited! Check you local nurseries. Ensure you leave space for full-grown rose.

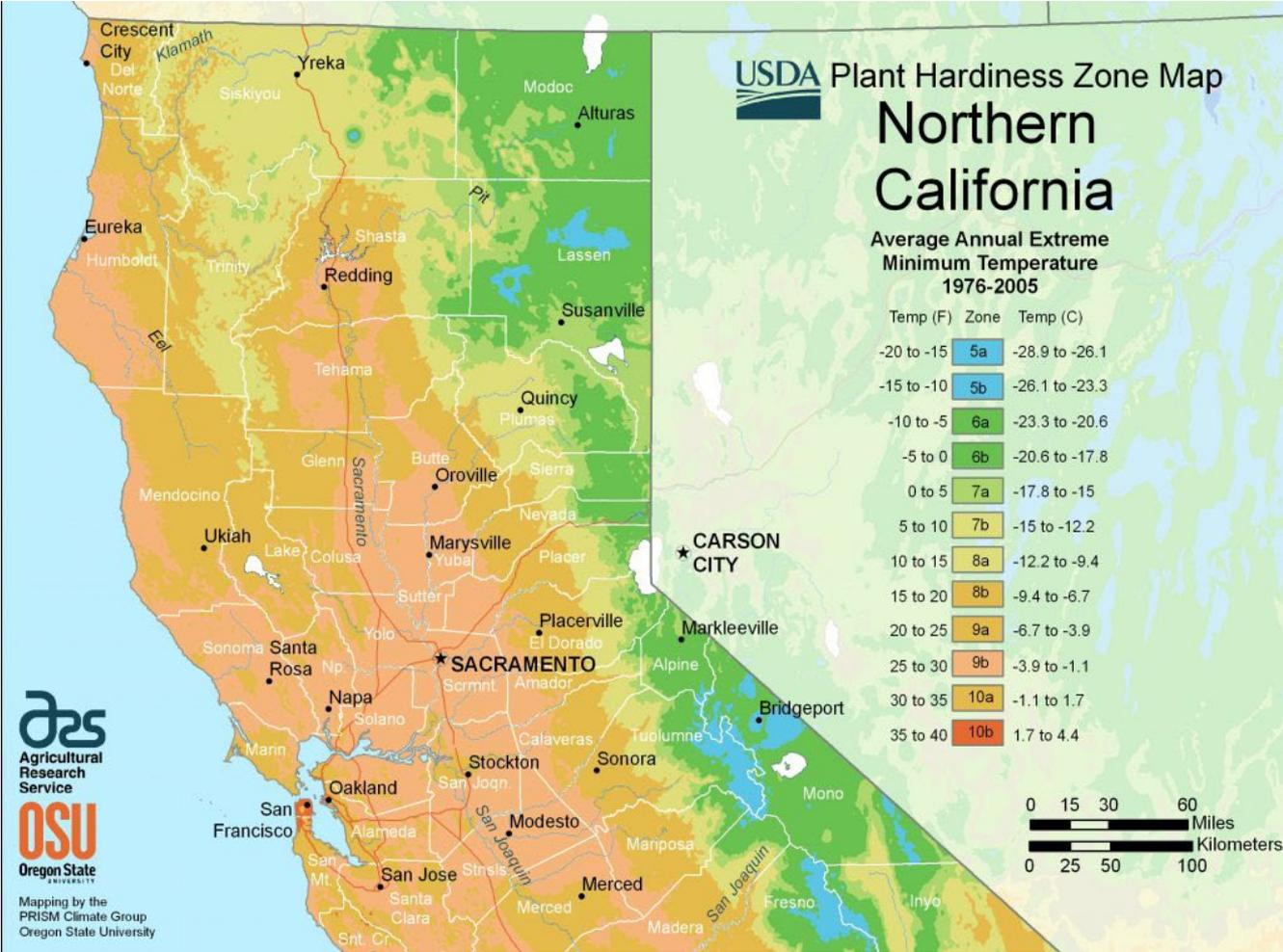
□ **Local Growing Conditions**: Hardiness Zones: 7a to 10b.

□ **AGRS Score**: The American Garden Rose Selections (AGRS)

is an award given annually by the American rose industry to standing new rose varieties.



Northern California Hardiness Zone



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ROSE SOURCES

- ❑ **Nurseries; Local Nurseries, check early for best selection.**
- ❑ **Mail Order: Brecks, Jackson-Perkins, Springfield etc.**
- ❑ **Chain Stores: Home Depot, Lowe's even grocery stores**
- ❑ **OPR: Other peoples gardens! Find out what grows best in Your neighborhood or local community garden. Check out our roses at SDG.**



ROSE GARDENING TOOLS

- Bypass pruners, loppers and shears:
- Rose gloves: Important!
- Pruning saw, mini rake, trowel
- Kneeling mat, knee pads or garden seat
- Utility Bucket with liner or Garden Cart



Alcohol spray, tool sharpener and lubricant

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Categories of Roses

The characteristics of a particular rose type can only be fully understood by considering the rose class in which it falls. There are many ways to classify roses. For instance, the types of roses can be broken down by color and their blooms. Many experts split the various rose types into three categories: modern roses, old garden roses, and wild roses.

The Master Gardeners and the American Rose Society uses the following categories:

Hybrid Teas & Grandifloras:

- Up to 5' tall
- The most popular variety of roses
- The Hybrid Tea rose has long stems, with classically formed blooms; florist shop roses
- The Grandiflora roses have shorter stems with clusters of hybrid-tea shaped blooms



Floribundas:

- 2' to 4' tall
- The Floribunda rose is named for its production of large clusters of blooms on each branch
- Easy to grow; provides continuous clusters of flowers on short stems
- Great landscape rose - compact uniform plant habit and lots of floral color ideal for perennial beds and borders
- Floribundas were created by hybridizing tea and polyantha

















PLANTING AND CARE

Plant

6 Key Factors: Sun, Temperature, Rain, Drainage, Soil & Wind

Soil

Test, Texture & Nutrients

Water

How Much, How Often & How

Plant Management

Pruning

Deadheading

Infestation

Pests

Disease

Weeds

What & How



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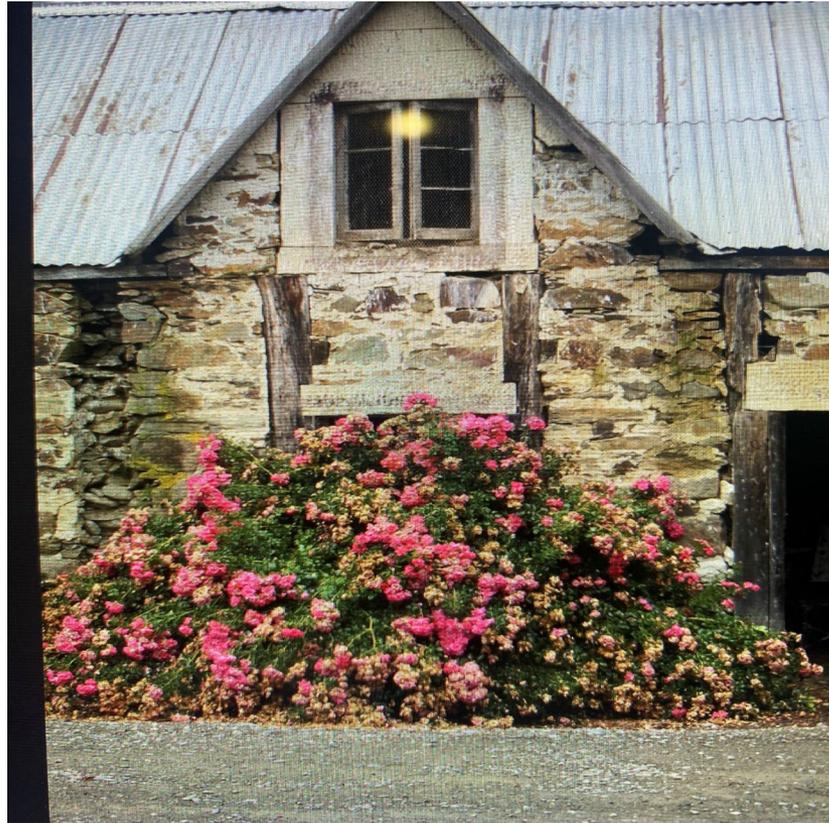
CARED FOR ROSE



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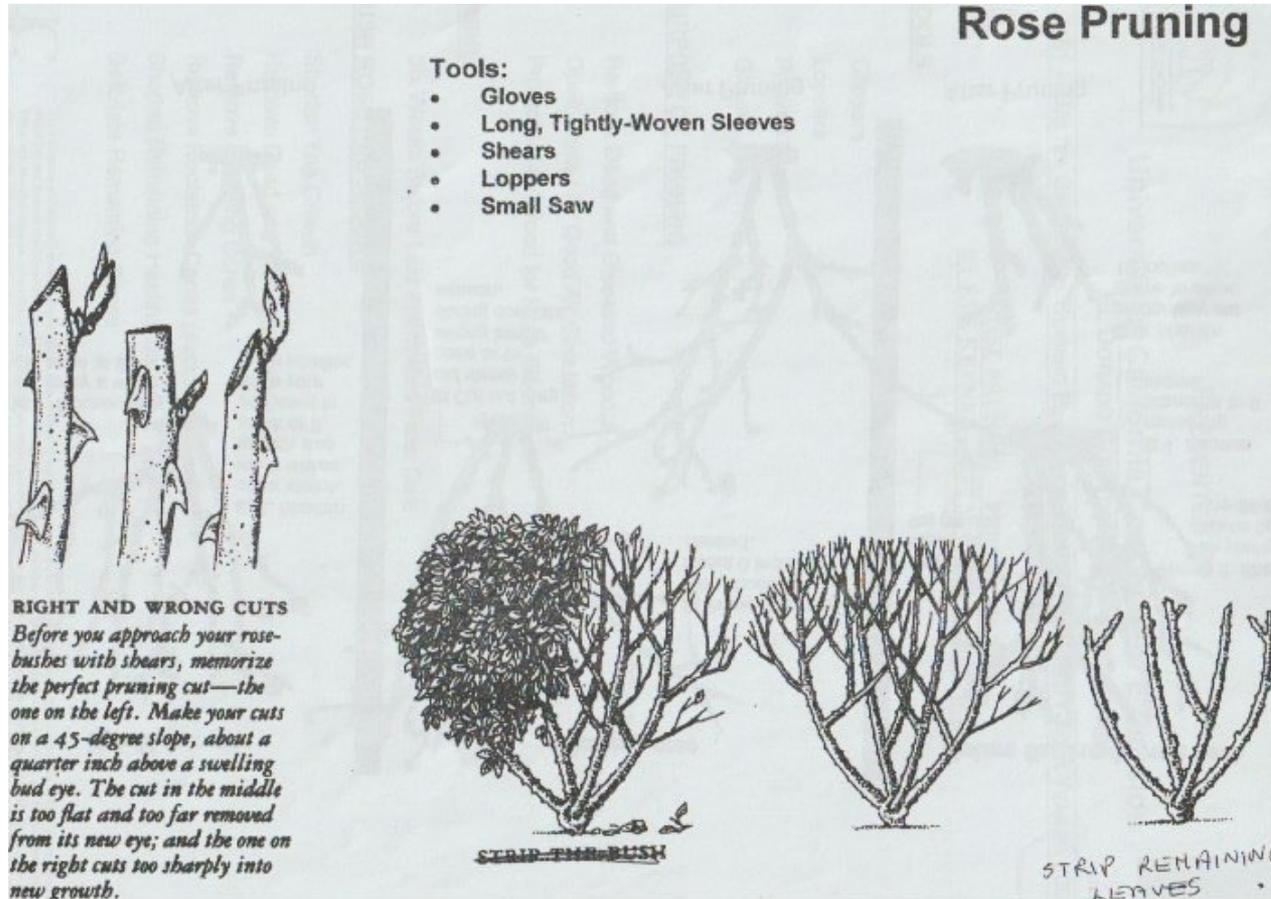
NEGLECTED ROSE



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ROSE PRUNING



INFESTATIONS

Common Rose Infestations

Insects (chew or suck)

Aphids

Cane Bores

Caterpillars

Scale

Thrips

Mites

Weevils

Beetles

Leafcutting Bees

Leafhoppers

Eriophid mite (Rose Rosette) *****



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DISEASES

Common Rose Diseases

Diseases (Discoloration or Deformity)

Black Spot

Powdery Mildew

Rust

Downey Mildew

Rose mosaic

Blight

Canker

Viruses

Crown Gall (*Bacteria Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) *****



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BENEFICIAL INSECTS

Beneficial Insects (They eat the other bugs)

Lady Bugs

Lacewings

Beneficial Wasp

Beneficial Nematodes

Thrips Predator

Spider mite Predator

Fungus Gnat Predator



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LADY BEETLES



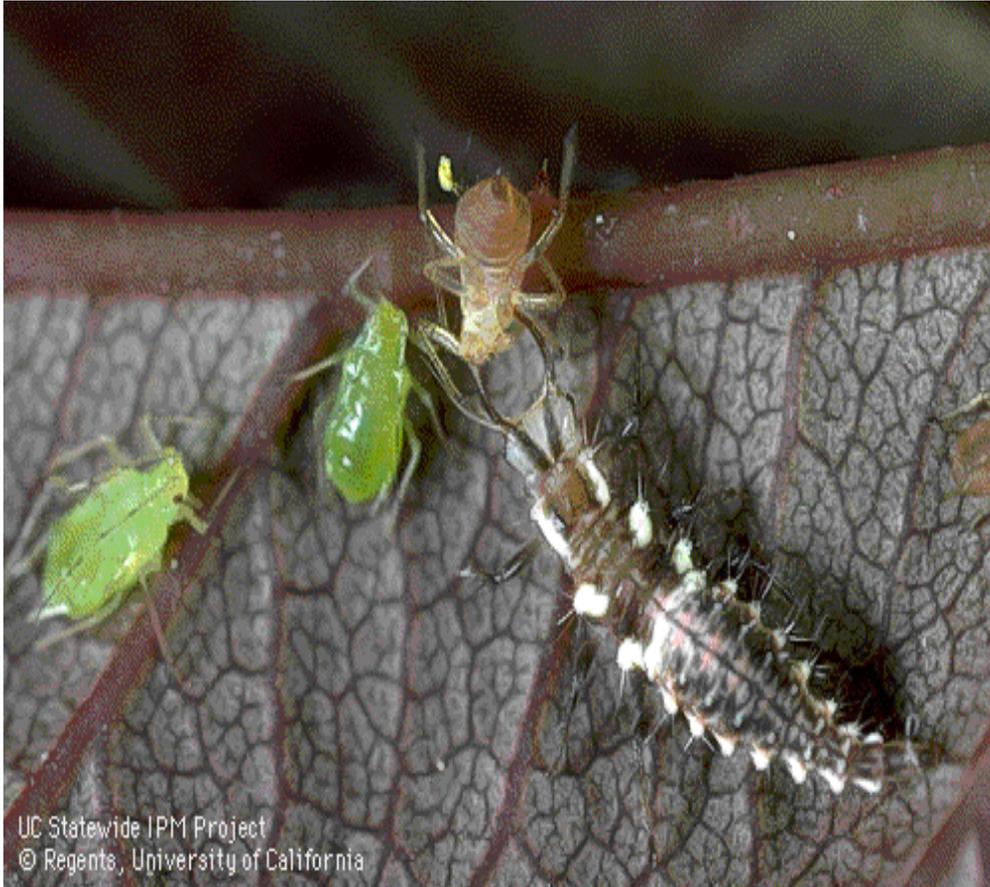
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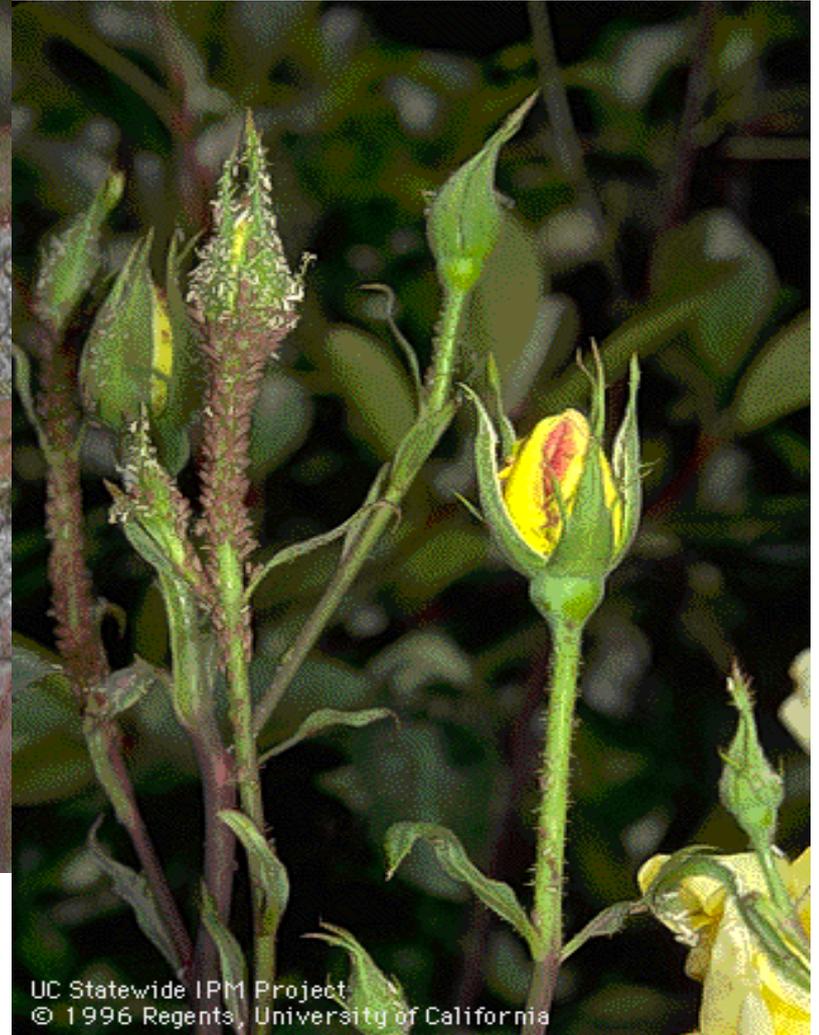
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- Lady Beetle Larva Consuming Aphids (top)
- Adult Lady Beetles (right)

APHIDS



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- Lacewing Larva Attacking Aphids

FULLER ROSE BEETLE



ROSE CURCULIO

- **Rose curculio**, *Merhynchites* spp., is a red to black snout weevil about 1/4 inch long that prefers yellow and white roses. It punches holes in flowers and buds and may create ragged holes in blossoms or kill the developing bud. If weevils are numerous, terminal shoots may be killed as well. Larvae feed within buds, often killing them before they open. Handpick adults off plants and destroy infested buds. A broad-spectrum insecticide can be applied to kill adults if the infestation is severe.



THRIPS



MITES



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CATERPILLARS



- Bollworm Damage in Bud (left)
- Bollworm Frass and Damage (right)



FLATHEADED BORER



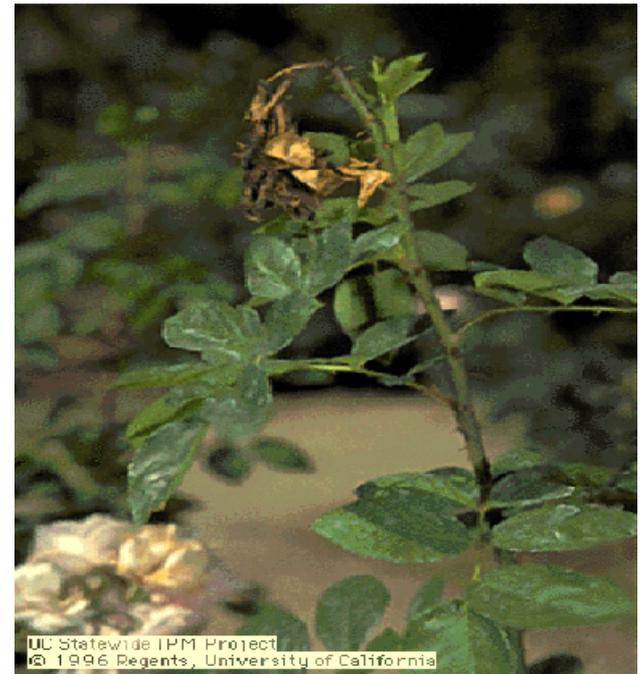
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RASPBERRY HORNTAIL



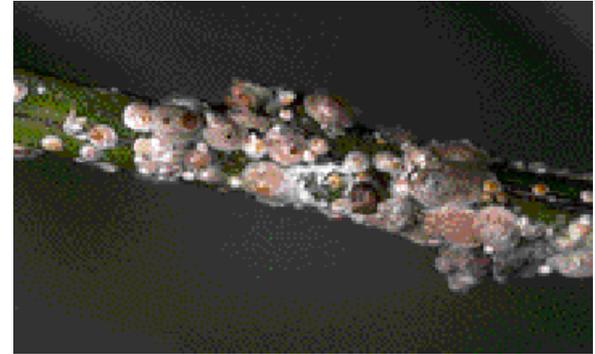
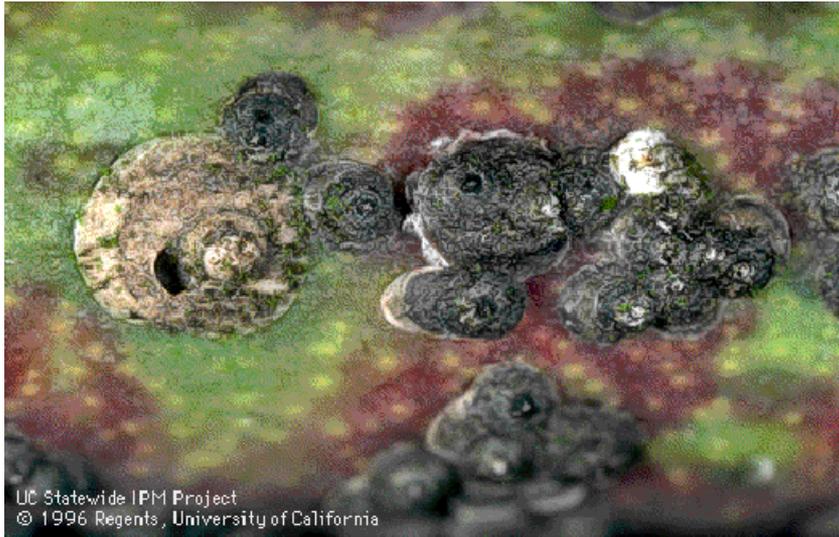
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- Larva and Frass (left)
- Cane Damage (below)



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SCALE



- **Scale insects** including rose scale, *Aulacaspis rosae*, and San Jose scale, *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, are occasionally the cause of cane decline or dieback when numbers are high. These armored scales can be observed on canes as small, grayish, round to oval encrustations, ranging in size from 1/8 to 1/4 inch. These insects have no legs or antennae for most of their lives and are immobile. In winter, cut back and destroy infested canes and apply insecticidal oil to remaining infested canes if necessary. Scales are attacked by many natural enemies. Look for exit holes in mature scale covers, which indicate parasitization.

DISEASES

- Powdery Mildew**
- Black Spot**
- Rust**
- Mosaic Virus**



POWDERY MILDEW



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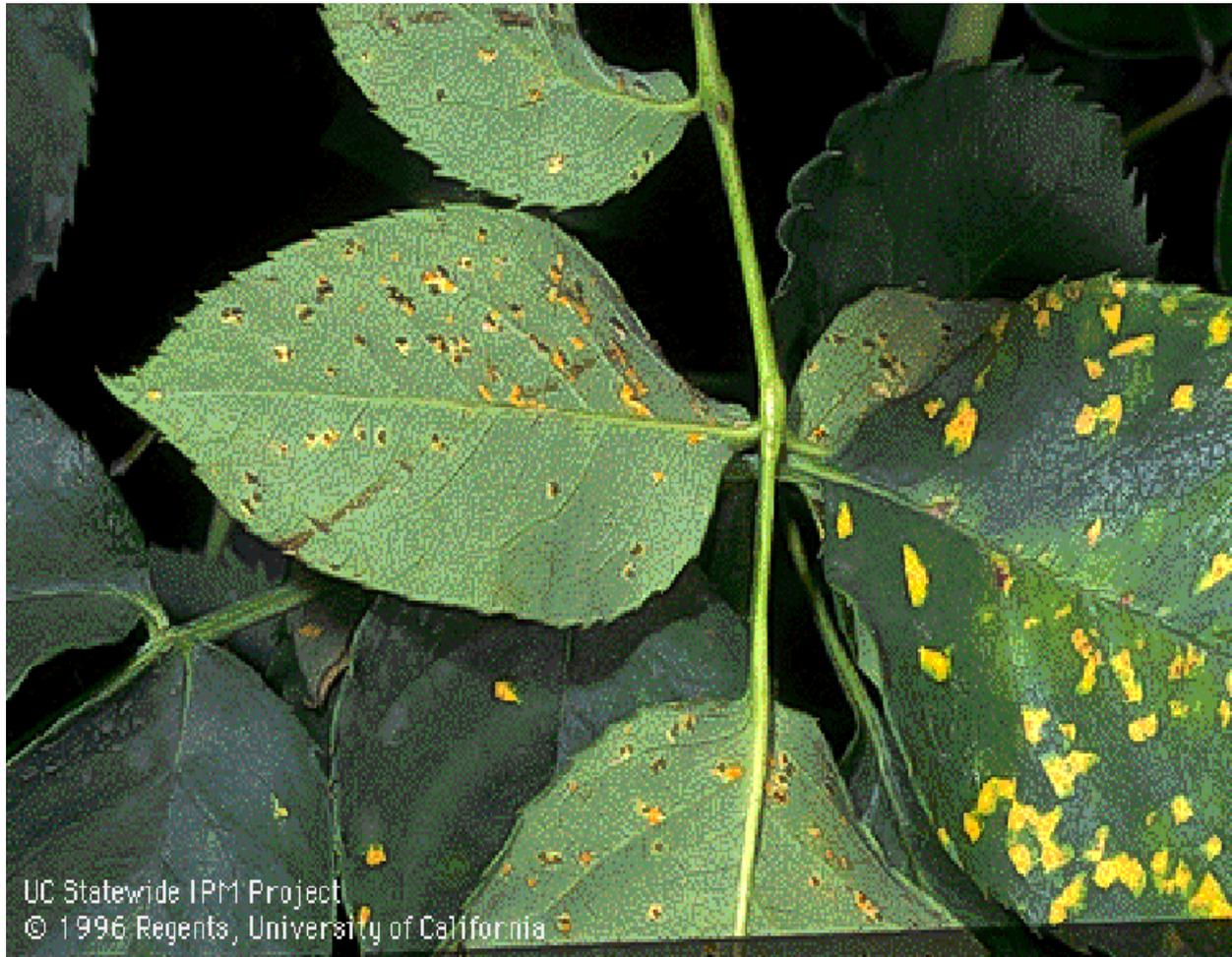


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BLACK SPOT

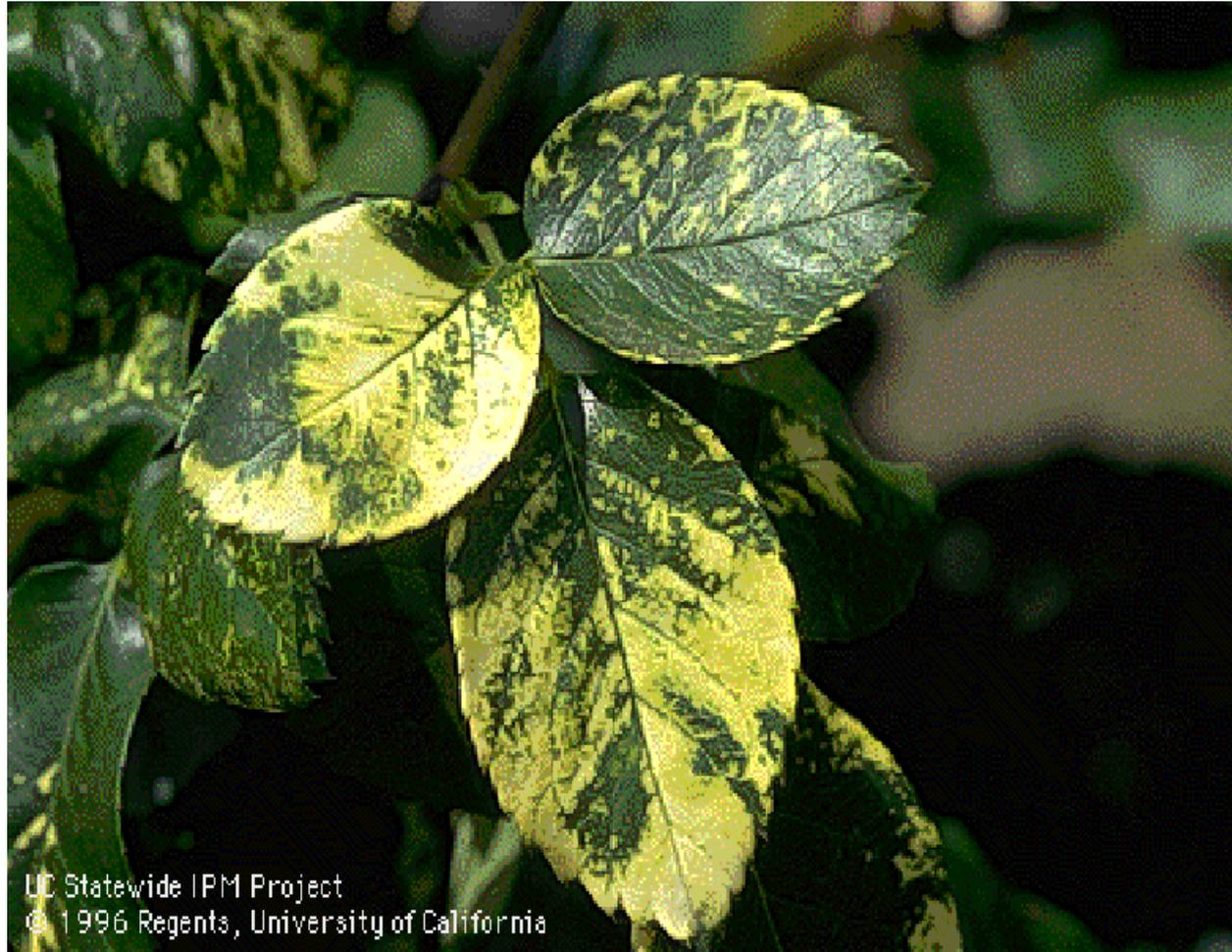


RUST



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MOSIAC VIRUS



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WEEDS



Contact Information

Master Gardener Office (530) 621-5512

Tuesday- Thursday (9am to noon)

Email: mgeldorado@ucanr.edu

Websites:

<http://ucanr.edu.edmg>

<http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu>



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