

DURANGO NURSERY & SUPPLY

271 Kay Cee Lane, Durango CO www.durangonursery.com 970-259-8800



ROSE CARE

Planting

Plant roses in a sunny, well-drained location using rich, amended soil. A site that is somewhat wind protected is preferred. Plant grafted roses with the graft at or below the soil surface. Apply a 3-4" layer of mulch over soil surface to conserve moisture and moderate soil temperatures. Do not let mulch touch base of plant.

Watering

Water regularly, 2-3 times per week. The soil should be kept slightly moist; avoid drying it out too much or keeping it too soggy. Roses will not tolerate 'wet feet'.

Fertilizing

Fertilize by adding compost to surface of soil in spring (below mulch). Do not till too deep as to disturb roots. Add liquid or granular rose food with a high Phosphorus ratio. Fertilize in May, June, and July, but never after July 30th.

Deadheading

Deadhead spent blooms regularly, cutting back to a full 5-leaf set, leaving an outward facing bud at the top. Stop deadheading and encouraging new growth around September 15th.

Winterizing

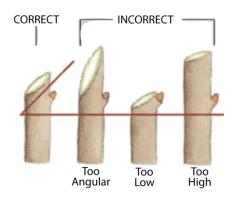
Mulch tender roses deeply in late fall to prevent excessive dieback. 8-12" of bark mulch that is not too chunky works fine. Mulch will need to be carefully removed in spring before too much new growth has appeared. Water once per month in winter if there is no snow cover.

Pruning

The goal of rose pruning is to remove diseased or damaged wood, increase air circulation, and shape the plant to encourage growth on flowering wood. Keeping up on pruning produces a healthy, abundantly flowering plant for years to come. Prune roses in spring, just before buds break dormancy and begin to swell. Each rose has pruning needs unique to its variety. See reverse side for detailed pruning guide.

Technique

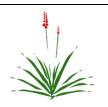
Cut canes at a 45° angle slightly above chosen bud. Choose a bud facing away from the center of the plant to encourage growth to expand outwards and increase air circulation. Remove weak and spindly growth.





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Rose Categories and Pruning Guide

Catego	ry	Pruning	Example
		Maintain 3-6 strong healthy,	
		spaced canes. Cut back fairly	. W
Modern		hard, removing roughly 2/3	THE THE THE
(Hybrid Tea, Grandiflora,		height of canes. Remove from	Walke " I'l
Floribunda)		base weak, spindly, or diseased	The state of the s
		canes. Remove overlapping	
		interior growth to increase air	
		circulation and light. Prune	
		annually.	
		Maintain 6-8 strong canes.	
		Prune lightly for first two years.	ANY WEST
	Single	In late summer after flowering,	William William
	Bloom	remove 1-2 older, unproductive	AND THE STATE OF T
	2	branches to prevent crowding.	
		Maintain 6-8 strong canes.	
Shrub and		Prune lightly for first two years.	
English		Cut back new growth in late	
	Repeat	winter by up to 1/3 length. Cut	thinning cuts
	Flowering	back side shoots to 2-3 buds.	heading cuts
	Z	Cut back some of the older main	neading cuts
		stems to the base to encourage	
		growth from base.	Y
Climbing Roses		Do not prune for first 2 years,	- P
		unless removing dead or	O.K.
		diseased canes. Prune in	
		dormancy (December-	
		February). Remove dead or	
		diseased branches and cut back	
		flowering side shoots by 2/3	W. King
		their length. If overgrown or	
		tangled, cut away old branches	
		from the base to promote new	
		growth.	