

Seasonal Nursery

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ROSE CARE (hybrid tea, grandiflora, floribunda)

PRUNING:

WHY: The purpose of pruning roses is to improve appearance, remove dead or diseased wood, increase sunlight and air flow to the center of the plant to prevent disease and increase flower production.

WHEN: Prune from early spring to fall.

Deadheading is an important summer maintenance routine for roses throughout the growing season. Removing spent blooms conserves the energy the plant would normally use for seed production, encouraging repeat flowering.

HOW: Always cut at a 45 degree angle. Remove all dead wood and wood where canes cross and rub. Remove old growth. Remove the length of each cane to where the cane thickens. Prune down to an outward facing bud. If old age or disease is an issue, plant may need to be hard pruned and fertilized generously. **ALWAYS USE SHARP PRUNERS!**



FERTILIZING:

WHEN: A routine fertilization program is important for plant health. Choose a fertilizer that is specifically formulated for roses ensuring the right balance of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Wait until new growth emerges in spring before fertilizing. Another application can be made after the plant has flushed out blooms, midsummer.

NOTE: Avoid fertilizing too late in the season. This can cause new growth and reduce hardiness.

WINTERIZING:

HOW: Protecting roses for winter does not need to be complicated, or involve purchasing special materials. Hill the plants up with a mound of soil about 10" deep over top of the union. You can use rose collars or cones to keep the soil from washing away. This provides ample protection for the winter. Remove the remaining mound in early spring, when buds are swelling on deciduous trees and shrubs.

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