

Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil or Yates Conquerer Oil if scale and mealy bug appear. This combination will control most pests and diseases.

Spring and Autumn - fertilise around the base of the plant with Rose Fertiliser or Novatec. Apply Rose Compost, Organic Compost or Daltons Mulch and Grow around the base of the plant to conserve moisture and condition the soil.

Continue with fortnightly spray programme of Fungus Fighter and Confidor with Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil.

Problem Solver

Aphids - spray with Mavrik or Confidor and Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil at 7-14 day intervals.

Blackspot - use a good quality mulch to help reduce soil temperatures and water plants regularly. Spray with Fungus Fighter. Alternate with Super Shield and Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil.

Downy Mildew - keep foliage as dry as possible. Spray with Fungus Fighter & Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil.

Mites - spray regularly with Mavrik or Mite Killer and Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil.

Powdery Mildew - keep plant roots well watered - avoid watering foliage. Spray with Fungus Fighter and Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil at 7-14 day intervals.

Thrips - remove infected buds and flowers. Spray with Confidor or Super Shield and Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil at 7-14 day intervals.

Rust - remove and destroy badly infected stems. Spray with Super Shield, Fungus Fighter or NW Fungus Spray and Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil at 7-14 day intervals.

Scale - prune and destroy badly infected stems. Best controlled in winter with Conqueror Oil or Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil.

Virus - purchase only quality plants. Destroy infected plants to prevent spread. Control insects to avoid infection.

Moss and Scale - use Lime Sulphur as a clean up spray in the WINTER ONLY.



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Glorious Roses



There is no flower more beautiful than a rose!

With their fragrance and many colours and styles, they are a real treasure in any garden.

Success with roses depends on correct planting, pruning, feeding and spraying.

Follow the instructions set out in this guide to get the most out of your new roses.



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Rose Varieties:

Hybrid Tea - these roses have large blooms on tall stems making them ideal for picking.

Floribunda - Floribunda roses have an abundance of flowers most of the season. They have smaller blooms than hybrid tea roses but they have up to 12 flowers per stem. The most popular rose on the market today is the floribunda rose 'White Iceberg'.

English Roses - English/David Austin roses were bred by the Englishman David Austin. These roses combine the flower structure of modern roses with the fragrance of old fashioned roses.

Climbers - the flowers of climbing roses come in all sizes and colours. Many are fragrant. These roses make a fabulous display. Use them to cover walls, fences, pergolas and archways.

Patio - Patio or miniature roses have small flowers and are suited to small gardens or containers.

Standards - These are roses on a 800cm stem and make a great design statement in all gardens. Many of the hybrid tea, floribunda and English roses can be purchased as a Standard.

Planting

There are a number of factors to consider when planting your new roses.

Roses prefer a sheltered sunny position with plenty of free air circulation. They require plenty of water and a free draining soil that is rich in humus. This can be achieved by adding plenty of good organic material such as SHEEP PELLETS or QUALITY COMPOST.

Roses can be planted from early June right through spring into summer.

Dig a hole large enough to accommodate the roots without curling them up. The union between the roots and branches should be just above the soil level.

Place SLOW RELEASE ROSE FERTILISER in the bottom of the hole to ensure good growth and long term health of your roses and stake if necessary.

Put fine soil mixed with ROSE OR ORGANIC COMPOST back around the roots, firming with your foot as you go.

An application of ORGANIC COMPOST or DALTONS MULCH AND GROW around each plant is helpful, both to enrich the soil and to retain vital summer moisture.

Water in well after planting.

Pruning

Roses, newly purchased, have not been pruned. All newly planted roses must be pruned to about 15cm.

July is the best time for pruning.

Pruning should be done with sharp, clean secateurs. Prune to an outward facing bud and remove all thin branches and soft immature shoots, retaining a framework of strong healthy branches. When pruning climbing roses, tie up long shoots and cut back by 3 buds. Cut out any cross over branches. Seal all wounds with PRUNING PASTE.

Roses are very forgiving plants, so don't worry if you think you have pruned them back too hard.

Watch out for our informative ROSE PRUNING DEMONSTRATIONS which cover all aspects of rose care and the pruning of new and existing roses.

Feeding

A combination of organic manures and artificial fertilisers is best to build humus, improve the condition of the soil and provide the rose with all of the necessary trace elements for robust growth.

We recommend that ROSE COMPOST, ORGANIC COMPOST or SHEEP PELLETS be applied to the

soil when planting along with a SLOW RELEASE ROSE FERTILISER.

For established roses work Tui Rose Fertiliser into the soil surface in spring and through to autumn - water in well. A policy of little and often is best.

NOVATEC is good to use once the roses begin flowering.

Apply Tui Sulphate of Potash in May to harden the cane before winter and a dash of lime in winter will keep the soil and plant healthy.

Pest and Disease Control

Spraying is perhaps the most important part of caring for your roses. Two rules apply with pests and diseases. The first is PREVENTION, not cure. The second, spray REGULARLY.

Start to spray with the appropriate sprays as soon as the roses come into growth and continue at regular intervals throughout the growing season for best success.

A winter spraying programme is essential to clean up any remains of pests and diseases and ensure a healthy start to the next season. Clean up and burn the dead leaves and prunings to maintain soil health.

Use the following Winter & Summer Programmes to prevent problems with pests and diseases.

WINTER PROGRAMME:

Early Winter - spray with Lime Sulphur on bare wood to control fungal spores and overwintering eggs of aphids, mites and scale. (Keep this spray off any evergreen plants as it causes defoliation).

Pruning to Bud Movement - spray with Champ DP (Copper) or Yates Liquid Copper and Conqueror Oil or Grosafe Free Flo Copper & Enspray 99 Oil.

SUMMER PROGRAMME:

Roses in Leaf - as soon as roses are in leaf, spray fortnightly with Fungus Fighter mixed with Confidor &