

ROSE GUIDE continued

PRUNING

Pruning encourages fresh, healthy growth and is an ideal time to rid the rose of any dead, diseased or damaged wood. Floribundas, H.T's and Standards should be pruned twice: By half in Winter and down to the third outward



facing bud in March. Shrub, Miniature and Climbing roses need no pruning except to trim away dead wood. The growth on this years Rambling roses will flower next year, so prune down to ground level after it has flowered.

PLANTING & AFTERCARE

If roses are incorrectly planted, then 'suckers' will be encouraged, so always plant just below the crown. 'Suckers' are shoots which grow from the rootstock rather than from the named variety which has been grafted onto it. If nothing is done to stop this growth then the suckers may take over the plant completely and the bush will have reverted. If suckers do appear, trace it back to the point of origin on the root and pull it off. Never snip off suckers at ground level as this only leads to an increase in sucker production. Standard Roses need to be securely staked and tied and again 'Suckers' need to be removed. 'Dead Heading' is another job that will benefit your roses and give you another flush of flowers: Simply remove the dead flowers by pruning to three leaves down. Finally and more importantly, roses need to be fed. This needs to be done in Spring and Summer, to replace the nutrients the plant uses in producing so many flowers. We strongly recommend 'Bayer Toprose' fertilizer. Please don't hesitate to discuss any of your rose problems with our staff



Did You Know?

The red rose has an interesting place in the history of England. Opposing factions in York and Lancaster fought for control over England in the 15th century. York was synonymous with the white rose and Lancaster with the red rose. In fact, the friction between these warring factions led to the coining of the term 'War of the Roses'. Lancaster emerged victorious, but this victory did not spell defeat for York. Tudor Henry VII and his bride from York facilitated the symbolic union of red rose and the white rose, and gave England 'the Rose of England'.

The rose has been Britain's favourite flower since the First World War.

Eight out of ten gardens have a rose bush.

Modern roses are not usually grown on their own roots. They are budded onto the roots of wild roses or their closest relative.

The rose is the emblem of England and the national flower of the United States.

Practical uses of roses, besides their importance as a source of perfume, include a delicate-flavored jelly made from the fruits, called rose hips, of some wild species.



PESTS & DISEASES

Unfortunately, Roses aren't immune from pests and diseases and can occasionally pick up Aphids or Mildew from a neighbouring tree or shrub. Blackspot, Rust and Mildew are the most common diseases, whereas Greenfly, Blackfly and Scale are the most common pests. As prevention is better than cure, it is advisable to spray regularly with either 'Bayer Multirose', which is a combined fungicide and insecticide or Scott's Rose Clear 2 in 1 Systemic Fungicide + Insecticide for effective control of bugs and diseases. Use 'Systhane', for rust, mildew and blackspot.