How to... look after Roses

Part of the Pacific Nurseries 'How to...' series

Part 1: ROSE TYPES

Hybrid Tea Bush Roses

These roses have medium to large sized blooms with many petals forming a distinctive central cone. They are either single blooms or have several side buds. Available as both bush or standard forms.

Floribunda Bush Roses

These roses flower in clusters with several blooms open at a time. They create a colourful, long-lasting display.

Patio/Miniature Roses

These are low-growing compact roses. They grow about 50cm high and are excellent for tubs and containers. They are also great for edging borders and rockety planting.

Ground Cover Roses

These spreading roses are repeat flowering. They are ideal for covering banks or for planting between taller shrubs. Some are low-growing and quite restrained, others may spread widely and grow to a height of 1.5m.

Climbers

These have stiff stems with large repeat flowering blooms. Ideal for covering part of a house, arches, fences, pergolas and old trees.

Ramblers

These have long pliable stems with large trusses of small flowers in summer. The growth is vigorous. They flower on the growth made the previous yearso pruning should be done straight after flowering.



This is a 2 part guide to roses and how to care for yours, all year round.

Pacific Nurseries, Chester Road, Streetly 0121 353 4017 www.pacificnurseries.co.uk



The team at Pacific Nurseries is highly experienced. As plant growers and the supplier of thousands of plants to over 100 garden centres in the region, we are well placed to advise you on any of your gardening questions. Please ask us for any help you need.

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Part 2: YEAR ROUND CARE

January and February

This is the time for pruning and getting your roses into shape. Prune out any dead, diseased or damaged stems, as well as any crossing branches, to leave an open structure.

March

Complete all pruning. Ideal time for planting. Apply a granular rose fertiliser such as Vitax Organic Rose Food from mid-March.

April

Start spraying against pests and diseases using 'Rose Clear'. Repeat every 2 weeks throughout the season. Cut back any stems that show signs of dying back. Mulch with organic matter, e.g: Westland's Farmyard Manure.

May

Continue spraying against pests and disease. Spread a thick layer of mulch around the base of plants, such as Westland Chipped Bark. This will help to suppress weeds and keep the soil moist.

June

Buds can be cut for a long-lasting indoor display. Plants should be watered thoroughly and regularly during very dry weather. Continue spraying against pests and disease.

July

Deadhead roses regularly, removing fading flowers, cutting back to just above a leaf which faces outwards. Feed and mulch again to help retain moisture during dry weather. Water container grown roses daily.

August

Continue deadheading and spraying against pests and disease. Plants should be watered thoroughly and regularly during very dry weather.

September

Prune summer-flowering climbers and ramblers to ensure a good display next year. Collect fallen leaves and throw them away rather than composting them to prevent diseases such as black spot spreading to healthy plants. A final feed in early autumn will help to ripen and toughen the shoots for winter.

October

Plant container-grown roses before the soil becomes too cold. Recommend using Rootgrow to aid healthy establishment of root system. Any remaining mulch can be carefully forked in.

November

Cutback long stems before winter to prevent damage due to wind-rock. Check any plant ties on climbing, rambler or standard roses. Replace any that are broken to avoid plants being blown around in the wind.

December

Dig new rose beds over so they are ready for planting in spring. Dig in plenty of organic matter, such as Westland Farmyard Manure.



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