

Rose Classifications

Floribunda – abundant flower clusters, resembling (but normally smaller than) the Hybrid Teas. Ideal for landscaping.

Grandiflora – cross between Hybrid Tea & Floribunda, with larger, repetitive roses appearing one per stem & also in clusters. Their long stems are ideal for cutting.

Hybrid Tea – roses are borne singly on long stems or in small clusters, these elegant flowers have been hybridized for perfect form, magnificent color and continuous blooms. Excellent for cutting.

Polyantha – abundant tiny roses cover the low growing plant throughout the season. Ideal for containers or ground cover.

General Planting & Care

A minimum of 6 hours of sun is needed. Although roses need a consistent supply of moisture, good drainage is crucial.

To minimize disease problems, plan to water roses in the morning to avoid the foliage remaining wet during evening hours. Once your rose is disease free use a systemic disease & insect preventative.

Water your plant on a regular basis especially for the first 3 years. Water your plant up until the ground freezes to ensure the roots do not dry freeze over winter. Moist soils prevent freeze injury to roots because moist holds more heat than dry.

General Protection

Protect from rabbits, mice & deer especially in the winter months, they love the tender wood, using a screen surrounding the rose is the easiest to put up, take down & store. Do not lay wire over roses (it will damage the stems) or use rose cones as they heat up the plant too much during the day and cool them off at night; the temperature change is too drastic. Use mulch or leaves with chicken wire & make a cylinder around the rose & fill with leaves.

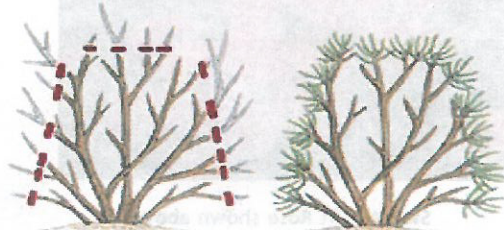
General Fertilizing

For best results, purchase fertilizer that is specially formulated for roses & follow the application information. Some fertilizers include fungicides & insecticides. These products often reduce applications of other products to combat insect & disease problems. If you need immediate results use a topical spray which will attack the problem now. This will aide in any other leaves or flowers from being damaged. Once your rose is disease free use a systemic fungicide & insecticide to maintain a healthy plant. The systemic is absorbed through the plants roots & disbursed into the leaves & flowers (this takes time), taking care of the problem before it starts.

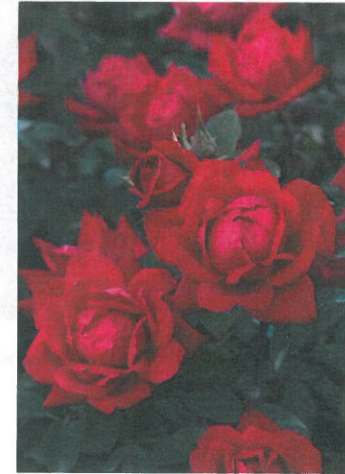
Use a slow release granular fertilizer or a water soluble fertilizer. A water soluble fertilizer will be absorbed by the plant faster, and through the soil faster, so you will need to fertilize more often than with a granular fertilizer. Stop fertilizing about a month before the first frost to ensure the plant starts sending more energy to its roots for winter.

General Pruning

Light pruning as needed. Dead head spent flowers to help promote new blooms. Prune spent flowers just above the first leaflet with 5 leaves. When pruning roses, be sure not to prune branches at the same points you did the previous year, this will cause a 'Witchs Broom'. It occurs when a cut/prune is done in the same area of the branch each year, preventing sunlight to reach the inside of the plant.



Roses



Double Knockout Rose shown above



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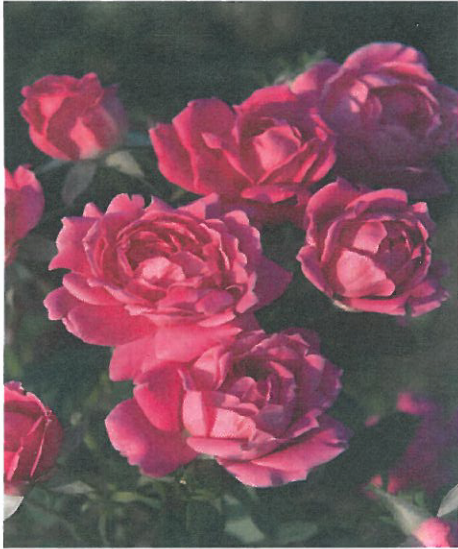
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Pink Double Knockout Rose shown above

Rose Categories

Rose categories include: Climbing, Floribunda, Grandiflora, Hybrid Tea, Polyantha, Shrub, and Tree Roses. Shawano Lawn and Stone Company carries: Climbing, Floribunda, Shrub, and Tree Roses. Most others are not hardy for our Zone (Zone 4).

Climbing Roses

Climbing roses can be very beautiful. Buy a Climbing rose that is hardy for Zone 4 or colder. Most Climbing roses are more suited for warmer Zones, but the Climbing roses that Shawano Lawn and Stone carries are generally for Zone 4. Climbing roses require you to assist in the climb. Tie canes using soft ties to your chosen structure.

Floribunda Roses

Floribunda roses are hardier in southern Zones, but Shawano Lawn and Stone Co. does carry a few that are Zone 4 hardy. The Easy Elegance 'Super Hero' rose is an example of one that we carry. Super Hero has red hybrid tea – shaped blooms in clusters all season long, it is compact and disease resistant.

Shrub Roses

The modern shrub rose can be an ever blooming rose (flowering all season) or a recurrent bloomer (flowering, then a slight pause, flowering, then a slight pause, etc.). They are often heavily scented and some can have beautiful 'rose hips' (the seed head after the flowering is done), which can add a nice touch of interest during winter months. Shrub roses include roses from the 'Knockout Rose' family, some of the 'Easy Elegance Rose' family, some of the 'First Editions Rose' family, and the 'Drift Rose' family. Shrub roses tend to be easier to grow, are less susceptible to disease, and are generally hardier.



Sweet Drift Rose shown above



High Voltage 'Easy Elegance' Rose shown above

Tree Roses

Almost any rose types can be grown as tree roses. Selected cultivars are simply grafted onto a tall trunk to create this distinct garden form. The flower and foliage characteristics remain the same. Tree roses typically cannot handle the Zone 4 winters while being planted in the ground and remaining upright.

These plants may be kept in a garage that remains above zero, but also allows the plant to go dormant (not warmer than 30 degrees). Be sure to water your plant a few times throughout the winter.

You may also keep the plant in a pot and lay the pot and the tree down and cover with leaves (be sure to protect with fencing to keep leaves in and rodents out). Uncover your rose tree when the buds start to swell, you will still need to protect it from any spring frost. These plants require a dormancy to survive.