

# Cultural Care for Growing Great Roses

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,” proffered the wise Benjamin Franklin more than 250 years ago. While it’s not likely he was referring to the care of roses, it’s completely applicable and sage advice to the twenty-first century gardener. By providing optimal growing conditions, plants are better equipped to ward off some diseases and tolerate damage by pests. By preventing (or at least reducing) pest and disease problems, you’ll have more abundant bloom, and save the time, money and effort you might have spent on controlling or eliminating them.

Cultural methods include:

- selecting plants with known disease resistance
- planting in an area with plenty of sun and air circulation
- developing healthy, well-draining soil
- providing adequate water at the appropriate time and method
- supplying a balanced level of needed nutrients
- pruning plants to maintain vigor and promote good air circulation
- mulching to conserve water and reduce weeds
- removing debris and infested plant material
- providing habitat for natural enemies

While many of the most important cultural methods are things a gardener can control, weather isn’t one of them. You can’t limit the amount of rainfall, but you can ensure good drainage. Conversely, the months of drought in our area are totally nature’s call, but when and how you irrigate is yours. The soil your house sits on comes with the property, but if it’s not to your liking, you can amend it to create the quality you desire.

## **Selecting plants with known disease resistance**

You can get a head start by choosing rose varieties that perform well in our area. Check out plants in public gardens, friends and neighbor’s yards and at nurseries, especially at the end of the season. Plants that appear vigorous, with little sign of pests and disease are likely good candidates for your garden. Purchase plants from reputable sources and choose ones that are disease free and appear well cared for.

## **Planting in an area with plenty of sun and air circulation**

Location, location, location! Go for full sun – roses are sun-lovers and need a minimum of 5 – 6 hours each day to produce abundant flowers. Don’t plant a rose under or too close to a tree since most trees, with their big, greedy roots systems, compete with roses for water and nutrients. Allow plenty of space around the plant (considering its size at maturity) so you have good air circulation.

## **Developing healthy, well-draining soil**

A golden rule of gardening says, "If you treat your soil well, it will treat your plants well." Supplying your plants with the necessary ingredients starts with the soil. Perfect soil consists of about 50% solid material, 25% air and 25% water. The solid portion would be about one-third organic material. The crumbly, dark soil would be teeming with microorganisms and earthworms have plenty of nutrients and

a pH between 6.5 and 7.5. Good drainage is an important place to start, then regularly amend soil to keep it healthy and friable.

### **Providing adequate water at the appropriate time and method**

Stress in plants can leave it more vulnerable to attack by pest and diseases. Lack of adequate water is one of the most common stressors and can be easily managed. Adjust your watering schedule to the weather and irrigate deeply but less frequently. Water in the early morning hours when temperatures and wind speed are the lowest, and don't wet the leaves unless there's plenty of time and warmth for them to dry. Install irrigation devices that are the most water efficient for each use and check sprinkler systems and timing devices regularly to ensure proper operation.

### **Supplying a balanced level of needed nutrients**

Roses will do their best with a balanced diet; there is no prescribed "right" diet. Experiment with the bounty of available materials and find something that works for you and your plants. Just do it in moderation and water well before and after feeding. Avoid promoting lush, succulent growth - it is an attractant to many insect pests.

### **Pruning plants to maintain vigor and promote good air circulation**

While it's not the favorite task for the gardener, pruning plants is important for the health of the plant. Removing the 3-D's – dead, diseased and damaged canes and stems, helps to invigorate the plant, increase air circulation which in turn reduces the opportunity for common fungal diseases; It also keeps the plant the size and shape you desire.

### **Mulching to conserve water and reduce weeds**

By simply adding a layer of mulch to the soil in the spring, you can moderate soil temperature, reduce water consumption, add nutrients to the soil, reduce erosion, encourage earthworm activity, reduce weeds, improve the garden's appearance, save time and save money.

### **Removing debris and infested plant material**

Cleaning up the garden, especially after pruning, can help reduce disease by eliminating the habitat in which the infectious agents and insect pests overwinter. Remove diseased plant debris (fallen fruit, twigs, and leaves) and toss them in the green waste can, not your compost pile.

### **Providing habitat for natural enemies**

Like any living creature, the good guys need food, water and shelter, all generally available in the garden. Diversity in plants encourages a range of beneficials; sequentially flowering plant species provide natural enemies with nectar, pollen, and shelter throughout the growing season. Tolerating low populations of plant-feeding insects and mites ensures that food is available to the hungry garden helpers. Also, reduce dust – it can interfere with the good guys and result in outbreaks of pests such as spider mites.

So, consider following old Ben Franklin's advice about prevention, use good cultural practices and have a great rose growing year!

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