

LANDON'S
GREENHOUSE & NURSERY
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Adding Color to Your Life
SELECTING, PLANTING & MAINTAINING ROSES IN WYOMING

For variety, color and fragrance, no flower compares with the rose. There are types and varieties of roses suited for rose beds, hedges, ground covers, perennial borders, and foundation plantings. Most roses will bloom the first year after they are planted.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The most popular roses and the type usually sold by florists. They grow into small bushes from 18 - 36" tall. They bloom all summer. These require winter protection.

Floribunda Roses

Similar in height to Hybrid Teas, but are considered slightly hardier. Clusters of single or double flowers bloom from June until fall frosts. These require winter protection.

Grandiflora Roses

Hybrid crosses between Floribundas and Hybrid Teas, combining the best qualities of both, with large flowers. These require winter protection.

Shrub Roses

The hardiest of roses needing no special winter protection here in Wyoming and ranging in size from 2' - 6' tall. Newly developed cultivars bloom almost continuously from spring until fall, while some of the older cultivars bloom only once during the spring.

Miniature Roses

Small replicas of Hybrid Teas, ranging from 6" - 18" in height. Most have little or no fragrance. They can be grown successfully indoors or out, and generally need no winter protection.

Planting Your New Potted Rose

1. Dig a hole twice the diameter of the pot and as deep as the pot. Cut the bottom and sides of pot away, trying not to disturb the root ball. Set soil ball in hole so that graft union is 2" below ground level. Fill hole around the root ball with organically enriched garden soil, using a ratio of 1 part organic matter to 3 parts soil. Phosphate fertilizers (bone meal) will increase bloom potential.
2. Firm up soil, and form a shallow basin 2" deep around rose canes. Fill with water several times to thoroughly soak soil. A bit of sawdust or peat mulch in this basin will help retain moisture.

Maintaining Your Rose

Roses respond amazingly well to adequate feeding and watering. Roses grow best when they receive about 1" of water per week during the hot, dry growing season (a 5 gallon pail per plant equals about 1" of rain). Filling the basin around your rose 4 - 5 times will provide close to 5 gallons of water.

Newly planted roses should not be fertilized until new growth is 2" - 3" long. Roses are heavy feeders. Regular feedings of a commercial rose fertilizer is recommended for mid May, late June and late July.

Roses should be inspected often for diseases and insect pests, especially Hybrid Tea Roses. There are many kinds of insecticides on the market for dealing with pests.

Overwintering Your Rose

Winter protection is absolutely necessary for all but the hardy shrub roses, and possibly the mini-roses. Give all roses a good soaking in late October before the soil freezes. Once the soil is frozen, rose tops may be cut down to 2'. Destroy cuttings to prevent insect and disease problems. Cover the plant with peat moss, sawdust, straw or soil to a depth of 10" - 12". Cover with burlap if needed to keep covering in place. The next spring, remove the cover about the same time that native tree buds are starting to burst out into leaf. Prune canes to about 10" and remove any dead canes killed over the winter. Be prepared to cover bushes with burlap if a late frost occurs.