

[Another eBookWholesaler Publication](#)



Proudly brought to you by

Richard Tong

[Email](#)

Recommended Resources

- [Web Site Hosting Service](#)
- [Internet Marketing](#)
- [Affiliate Program](#)

Disclaimer

The advice contained in this material might not be suitable for everyone. The author got information from sources believed to be reliable and from personal experience, but does not imply nor offer any guarantee of accuracy. The author, publisher and distributors never give legal, accounting, medical or any other type of professional advice. The reader must always seek those services from competent professionals that can review their own particular circumstances.

The author, publisher and distributors particularly disclaim any liability, loss, or risk taken by individuals who act on the information here. All readers must accept full responsibility for their use of this material.

All pictures used in this book are for illustration only. No link or endorsement between the people pictured and the book, author or publisher is implied and should not be assumed.

None of the pictures may be used for anything apart from this book without the rights holder's prior written permission.

Terms of Use

No alteration by anyone to the appearance, format or content of this ebook is allowed. All rights are reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means; electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the copyright holder(s)

Please Read This **First**

Terms of Use

No alteration by anyone to the appearance, format or content of this ebook as supplied by eBookwholesaler is allowed. This electronic book is Copyright © 2015 eBookwholesaler. All rights are reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means; electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the [copyright](#) holder(s).

You must not distribute any part of this ebook in any [way](#). eBookwholesaler Members are the sole distributors and must abide by the [eBookwholesaler page for Terms of Use](#). No-one may offer or distribute this book through eBay or any type of [auction](#). This book is published by eBookwholesaler and no-one else may [claim](#) to be the publisher.

Disclaimer

The advice contained in this material might not be suitable for everyone. The author got information from sources believed to be reliable and from personal experience, but does not imply nor offer any guarantee of accuracy.

The author, [publisher](#) and distributors never give legal, accounting, medical or any other type of professional advice. The reader must always seek those services from competent professionals that can review their own particular circumstances.

The author, publisher and distributors particularly disclaim any liability, loss, or risk taken by individuals who act on the information here. All readers must accept full responsibility for their use of this material.

All pictures used in this [book](#) are for [illustration](#) only. No link or endorsement between the people pictured and the book, author or publisher is implied and should not be assumed.

None of the [pictures](#) may be used for anything apart from this book without the rights holder's prior written permission.

Contents

Please Read This First.....	2
<i>Terms of Use.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Disclaimer.....</i>	<i>2</i>
Contents.....	3
About the Author.....	5
Introduction	6
Why Grow Roses.....	7
Planning for Your Roses	8
Own Root Roses and Rootstock Varieties	9
Why Join A Rose Club?.....	10
Buying Roses	11
<i>Buying Local or Internet?.....</i>	<i>11</i>
Planting Your Roses.....	12
Watering Your Roses.....	14
Cheap Tools are No Bargain	16
Popular Rose Types.....	17
Pruning Your Roses.....	18
Myths of Rose Care.....	19
Diseases of Roses	21
Pests of Roses	22
<i>Good insects.....</i>	<i>23</i>
Growing Roses in Containers	24
Resources.....	25
<i>Special Terms</i>	<i>25</i>
U.S.A.....	25

***Agricultural Extension Services*26**
***Rose Organizations*26**
***Australia*27**
***United Kingdom*27**
Roses Make any Garden Better..... 29

About the Author

Colleen Ashley has been a keen gardener for years.

Colleen said, "My [garden](#) is a great place to relax after a busy day. I can get plenty of [exercise](#) and grow most of our [vegetables](#) as well!"

Colleen started growing roses just a few years ago.

She said, "I had not started growing them earlier because many people told me they were hard to get good results with. Now, I wish I had started years ago."

Colleen said, "There are pests and other problems, but they are fairly simple to fix. "

"The huge range of rose varieties includes many which can be grown by almost anyone to get good results."

"I wrote my [book](#) to help people become successful with their roses more easily, so they and their families can enjoy the beautiful displays and perfumes which they offer."

"We grow roses for many reasons. They repay our effort and attention many times over.

Roses are available in many varieties with new ones coming to our notice every season. They flower for a good length of time, many are disease resistant and everyone [loves](#) to get some!

Now, you can get great results with your roses just by following the tips and [ideas](#) which Colleen shares in "Easy Guide to Growing Roses"!

Introduction

Many gardeners think that roses are hard to get good results with.

That was the reason why I didn't start growing them myself for a long time.

I was lucky that someone showed me that rose growing is much easier than it used to be.

And, the results that we get are much better because of the advances in rose breeding and simplified [techniques](#).

I want to share with you what I've learned from my own garden and research so you can start enjoying the effect of roses in your garden and your [home](#)!

There are thousands of varieties for you to choose from with even more available each season.

You can also find many older, popular varieties which have been favorites for many years.

You still need to prepare your soil and look after your [plants](#) but that's no hardship for any gardener!

A friend said to me the hardest part of growing roses is deciding which variety to plant because of the [wealth](#) of choices available!

I will guide you to ensure you have maximum enjoyment and get the best possible results.

There are roses which you can grow in almost any garden, large or small, even indoors!

And roses are good bedfellows with most other plants that you might want to put near them.

Let's get started on your new Rose adventure!

Colleen Ashley

Why Grow Roses.

Almost anyone can grow roses successfully, even if they have had no [success](#) in the past.

By following the [tips](#) and [methods](#) in this [book](#) you can expect to get good results. But, I cannot guarantee no dead plants or other problems because every rose grower has failures even after years of growing them.

The appeal of rose growing continues to grow though many people believe that roses are a bigger challenge than many other types of plants.

Every rose is developed to have certain features which the propagator liked in the varieties they combined to breed it.

It's possible that some other desirable qualities have been diminished slightly.

But, there are many varieties available and proper management will reduce or eliminate the problems.

Planning for Your Roses

Do you have a [plan](#) of your garden? That makes it easy to decide where you can put your new roses to get the best results with them and not upset your other plants.

You might start a garden diary (either paper or digital) to record all your experiences. That will become a valuable reference source for the seasons to come.

You could record the details of your garden area on a separate sheet or file.

Mark the dimensions, the usual wind direction and [compass](#) points, the location of all structures; [dog](#) kennel, [chicken house](#), compost bin, your [home](#), [garage](#), shed(s), fences and pathways.

You can find roses which are suitable for most areas but there are some important requirements to keep in [mind](#):

1. Roses need at least 4 hours sunshine each day of the season. They can be grown in shaded areas but the lack of sunlight will reduce the vigor of the plants and the number and quality of the blooms.
2. They will not thrive in areas where they are competing with large or aggressive trees and shrubs for nourishment.
3. Roses also need good air circulation around the plants.

You can get roses which will fit with any [design](#) you think of.

You might choose the plants on the basis of the [color](#) of their flowers or the shape they grow into or other features which appeal to you.

There are varieties which you can put in borders where a tall arching variety would be out of place.

Many others are great in containers.

Own Root Roses and Rootstock Varieties.

Many modern rose varieties may have been grafted on to a rootstock of a different variety to take advantage of some natural qualities of that root stock.

Other roses are grown without being grafted. These are always true to their variety.

Although grafted stock were most popular for several years, there is more demand lately for own root plants.

The older "heritage" varieties are usually grown on their own root [systems](#) and also furnish root stocks used for many other varieties.

We cannot make definite statements about the superiority of one type over the other in all instances but here are a few observations which can help you when you are looking for more roses to grow.

It's a good general rule to use the own root version of a rose where it has been found suitable for your area. It may be less vigorous and produce fewer blooms than one grafted onto another rootstock, but you will avoid the possibility of suckers appearing from the rootstock variety.

If you are growing a grafted variety in a cold area, you may need to bury the graft a few inches below the surface of the soil so it is not damaged during the cold weather.

Why Join A Rose Club?

I admit a bias on this question. I believe that joining an organized group of rose growers is one of the most valuable [investments](#) we can make to improve our gardening knowledge and results.

I have included links to various organizations in different countries in the Resources section of this [book](#). Many of them will have links to other groups in most countries.

I suggest that you connect with any local rose or garden club as a first step. Most will let you attend a couple of [meeting](#) before asking you to decide if you will become a Member.

Benefits of the groups vary. You will meet people that share your interest in roses and are willing to help with advice from their own experience.

Most [clubs](#) have connections with State, Federal and even International groups.

These connections can be useful for [making](#) connections when you [travel](#) to other areas or want to find some feedback about [products](#) from that area.

They may also have discount arrangements with suppliers of various services and products for their Members.

Buying Roses

The main [sources](#) for buying roses are from local nurseries and other plant sellers or from mail or internet catalogs.

Most roses from suppliers outside your area will be supplied as bare root roses. They are plants which had all the soil removed from them when they became dormant. Then, they were stored in cool chambers and offered for sale in that form. The lack of soil reduces the cost of [shipping](#).

Most bare root plants are shipped when the weather is cool to ensure the roses stay dormant.

Potted roses are actively growing. Their root [systems](#) are active and they may have leaves and flowers which make them more attractive to the customers of the nurseries and [stores](#) which sell them.

They are shipped almost anytime except when the weather is so warm it may cause damage.

Buying Local or Internet?

My own preference is to buy local where I can find a knowledgeable and helpful supplier.

You may pay a little more. If it's a lot more, you can still go to the 'Net!

But, the advantages of their local gardening knowledge and convenience of getting what you want immediately are important.

Planting Your Roses.

Prepare the area where you will locate your roses.

But, it's worth doing some testing first so you know about any deficiencies in your soil.

You can get a cheap pH test kit or get a serious soil test through your local Agricultural extension service. If you don't have that sort of facility in your area, check your local University.

A pH test [kit](#) is easy to use.

They come with instructions and diagrams so I will only give some general [tips](#) here.

The best pH for roses is generally around 6.5

If it the soil is much lower, it is classed as acidic; you may need to add some ground lime.

The finer the particles, the quicker the effect. But, don't add very much in one application or you might swing things too far in the other direction.

If the soil [shows](#) high on acidity, you can correct this with compost and manure.

Some people will prepare the area of the [bed](#) where they will put the rose(s) but will not disturb the rest of the bed. This can result in the water added around the rose's roots being trapped there and the roots being waterlogged.

It is always best to take the opportunity when you add more plants to check the rest of the bed and fix any problems there at the time.

You can check the drainage by pouring some water into the hole where you will plant your rose and timing how long it takes to drain away.

Prepare your soil by adding about 1-part organic matter to 4 parts soil. Mix thoroughly.

When you are ready to plant the rose, put some of your prepared compost in the bottom of the hole. This should include natural materials from your

garden.

Then, loosen the roots of the rose and spread them over the soil in the hole.

Then, fill the rest of the hole with the soil.

Spread any extra soil which is left over on top of the [garden](#) area.

In warmer areas, you can [plant](#) your grafted roses with the graft above the soil. But, put that at least an inch below the soil if you're in a cold area to give the graft a little protection from the coldest days.

This is something you can [check](#) with other rose rowers in your area, just to be safer.

Watering Your Roses.

Water is essential for the good [health](#) of your roses as much as it is for yourself.

Roses depend on regular watering.

It is also useful for reducing pest and disease problems.

Check the moisture level in the top couple of inches of soil.

If they are dry, you must water as soon as the sun starts to set. Watering in the hottest part of the day will reduce the water received by the roses and could [burn](#) the plants as well.

A drip [system](#) is a good way to provide regular water to your roses.

It reduces the amount of water on the leaves which helps to reduce pest and [disease](#) problems.

[Light](#) watering is a waste of water and your time because it is likely to evaporate or leach through the soil before the roses can absorb it.

Watering your roses by hand is a nice way to [check](#) on your plants' [health](#) and wellbeing.

It is also relaxing to share some time with your plants and forget for a few [minutes](#) the daily grind.

Another advantage is that you can use the time to check the plants for early signs of trouble or distress.

Water should be supplied to a depth of about 18 inches (40 cm) where you plant your roses. But, make sure the surrounding area does not make the water collect around the roots of your rose plants.

Drip irrigation with black tubing and nozzles at specific distances will ensure your plants get the right amount of water without risk of flooding.

This will also help to reduce [weeds](#) as the amount of water is little more than what the rose plants absorb.

Controlled watering will reduce the effects of some [diseases](#).

[Spraying](#) water on the plants leaves will remove some spores and other diseased matter.

If you use overhead sprinklers for watering, try to restrict it to warm days and do it early [morning](#) to let the leaves completely dry before the sun starts to warm them up.

Cheap Tools are No Bargain

My first [tip](#) is to get quality tools and look after them.

Cheap tools are often a costly error.

The bargain tools can cause damage to your precious roses and other plants.

They can also cause damage to you! Cuts and abrasions are bad enough.

But, the effort of handling cheap saws and secateurs can [stress](#) your back and [arms](#) which can lead to long-term health problems which could reduce your ability to enjoy and improve your garden!

Many cheap tools will require regular replacement. So, they give you poor results, discomfort and end up costing more than the better quality items would!

Rough cuts from cheap tools are harder to complete and also can leave scars where pests can hide.

Popular Rose Types.

The Rose "[family](#)" is very broad and full of many different plants which can fit into just about any type of [garden](#) you want.

Heritage varieties are roses which were developed before the twentieth century. They are fairly easy to grow but some may be more susceptible to diseases which some more recently developed varieties have some resistance to.

But, growers say that the old varieties give results which make any extra effort worthwhile.



The most popular type of rose is the **Hybrid Tea** varieties which produce a single bloom on a long stem.

These are the florist's choice and relatively easy to grow.

They are a bush rose.

Another bush rose group are the

Floribunda which produce clusters of flowers.

Pruning Your Roses.

Don't start pruning until the rose is in its dormant state except to [clear](#) away damaged pieces.

Pruning is important part of caring for your prized rose plants.

But, more people reduce the [success](#) with their roses by over-pruning rather than under-pruning them!

The first year after you plant new roses, I suggest that you don't prune them unless there is some damage which you need to remove.

That year, the plant will be able to use the extra leaf area and limbs to absorb more sunlight and nutrients.

You will also be able to see how the shape and [strength](#) of the plant is developing.

I don't recommend heavy pruning.

Some people will cut away new growth where blooms would have been produced and then wonder why they got so few.

Clear out dead and damaged wood.

Cut away very thin canes because they are taking nutrient but aren't big or strong enough to support flower growth.

Remove any [green](#) shoots which come from dead or aged [wood](#) as these will not help the plant produce more blooms.

Don't bother about a crossed branch in the plant unless it is easy to remove.

Tidy up the base of the plant and clean away grass and other useless plants which clutter the area around the rose and provide resting places for pests.

When you prune back to a bud, get as close as you can without damaging it. If you do cause damage, you will have to cut that one away or [disease](#) could develop there.

If the cut is okay, [check](#) the condition of the wood in the cut; if the inner surface is dark, cut it away or the same disease could take hold.

Myths of Rose Care

With roses one of the most popular and varied plant families, you'd expect that some myths have grown about their care.

#1 Cut only at a 45 degree angle above a bud eye to avoid dieback.

The truth is that cutting higher than essential (1/8th Inch is good!) exposes and weakens the length of cane between the bud eye and the cut so it will deteriorate and die.

But, the cut can be straight or at an angle without concern as long as the bud eye is not damaged.

If the bud eye is harmed, then another cut should be made just above the next bud eye and the cut-off piece destroyed.

#2 Before you put your new rose in position, put a mound of earth in the bottom. Then, spread the roots of the rose over it before filling the hole in.

This is widely taught and done. But, I believe that opinions are changing, When you put the soil in the hole and press the roots of your new rose around it, you compress the soil which hinders [water](#) drainage and might make the soil compact and harden.

If you put a layer of well-worked compost in the hole and spread the roots over that, there is no compaction or blockage of water and the rose has plenty of nourishment and support.

#3 Cut back your roses for bigger blooms.

This is still widely recommended but I'm told that the rose plants need their foliage in the summer to help keep as cool as possible in the warmest weather.

If you want larger blooms, the hard prune might give you them.

If you want more blooms, though probably smaller, then cutting higher may give better results.

This is another of those areas where a visit to your local rosearian could be

the best way to go.

#4 Roses need lots of care.

Roses can be vulnerable in their earliest stages of growth. Some of the failures at that stage are really because of unexpected weather conditions or bad luck. Once your roses are established, they tend to be fairly hardy and few growers begrudge the effort it cost them when the blooms arrive.

Diseases of Roses

There is a wide variation in the susceptibility of various rose species to diseases and pests.

Black Spot: This is probably still the most common problem.

Hybrid [Tea](#) varieties are often attacked.

Black spots can be seen on the upper leaf surfaces. The areas surrounding the spots become discolored and leaves [drop](#) off. The plant becomes weaker and more susceptible to other diseases as well as pest damage.

Attention to [cleaning](#) area around plants, [Water](#) onto the soil over the rose's roots. Don't water directly onto the leaves. Don't water in the evening or when the plants won't be able to dry off.

Look for varieties which are resistant to [Black](#) Spot.

Powdery Mildew: Fuzz on the leaves of your rose is probably powdery mildew. Leaves curl and discolor. Canes may be distorted.

Treat with Lime Sulfur.

Pests of Roses

Aphids: They attack new growth early in the [season](#).

They attract ants by excreting a sticky honeydew. After some time, the honeydew can develop fungus or mould.

A strong [water](#) spray can help push aphids off your plants. The most effective deterrent is to encourage aphid destroying insects like ladybirds.

Ladybirds are sold at some garden suppliers. Release them in the evening or they will be encouraged to fly to other gardens instead of settling on to your plants.

If the [store](#) also sells lacewings to eat your aphids, try them out. I'm told the larval and adult stages are both effective aphid destroyers and less likely to desert your garden for your neighbors!

Rose Scale: Small insects infest underside of leaves, hidden by small discs or scales. Lacewings will eat them or you can wash them off with a strong water spray.

Spider Mites: These pests pierce the leaf surfaces and extract [juice](#).

Leaves start to yellow and display dots where the mites have penetrated.

Lime sulfur can be applied during the dormant stage. A pyrethrum-based soap is used during the active season.

Thrips: tiny insects which suck juice from plants. They can destroy the appearance of new flowers and damage buds before they open.

They can be washed off. [keeping](#) plants wet will discourage them.

A number of beneficial insects love [eating](#) thrips so avoid using potent [sprays](#).

Plants which attract insects which eat aphids include yarrow and some types of catmint.

Japanese Beetles: These pests will cut holes in the rose plant's leaves. Pick them off if there are only a few and drown them in soapy water. If there are



too many, you will need to use an insecticide such as carbaryl. Check with your garden supplier or agricultural extension service whether there is a safer [product](#) available in your location.

Good insects.

Praying mantis and [bees](#) are among the best friends your roses have!



Growing Roses in Containers

Roses in containers are very popular.

You can put them around your [home](#), on a balcony and brighten areas easily.

Quality potting soil works well in a large pot.

Resist the temptation to use a lot of artificial additives which may cause more foliage which reduce the effect of the blooms.

Clay containers will keep your plant cooler in hot weather but light-colored plastic pots will be preferable in very cold areas. Ceramic pots tend to cause the soil to dry out.

Make sure there is adequate drainage in the base of your containers.

Remember that roses all need several hours of sunlight each day.

Containers should be at least 15 inches (36 cm) in diameter.

After a couple of years, you should remove the plant and repot it so the exhausted growing medium can be replaced to give the plant more nutrients and avoid build-up of disease or pests. It will probably need a larger pot at that [time](#).

If you have more roses in containers, avoid putting them too close to each other to reduce the chance of fungal contamination or pests transferring between the plants. and allow better [air](#) circulation between the plants.

Resources

Special Terms

Balling: a condition where the blooms do not open properly. Low temperatures and dampness contributes to this. If your roses do this, adjust the conditions where possible. Or avoid varieties which have many layers of petals.

Cultivar: A form of a plant which has been produced through planned cultivation and is significantly different from its predecessors.

Hybrid: Rose produced from parents that were different varieties. They may occur by cross-pollination by insects in nature or by *hybridizers* in nurseries.

Patented Rose: A variety which the breeder has obtained a patent for. That gives them exclusive rights to propagate and sell those plants. They [license](#) other people to do that as well.

Remontant: A plant which blooms more than once in each season.

Rootstock: Hardy rose plant which has a cutting of a more desirable variety grafted to it. The grafted variety will likely be less hardy than the rootstock.

Rustling: Same as the north American term for stealing cattle but applies to people who rustle (steal) cuttings from old roses (or even whole plants) from other people's properties. It's illegal.

Zones: Areas on a map which have similar average temperature ranges. (See **U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zones**)

U.S.A.

U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zones.

<http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>

From the website, "The map is the standard which can help gardeners determine which plants are most likely to thrive in a location."

Agricultural Extension Services.

As mentioned in this [book](#), most states of the U.S.A. have an Agricultural Extension Service connected with a major State University.

These provide services (some may have fees) for all sorts of agricultural pursuits at all levels in their state.

The **Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service** has Earth-Kind® trials which certified a [number](#) of rose cultivars as very suitable for conditions in Texas.

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.ed/earthkindroses/>

They note that similar [programs](#) were established at Colorado State, Iowa State, Kansas State, LSU, University of Minnesota and University of Nebraska.

Rose Organizations.

Interactive map of Rose Societies world-wide on Rose Magazine site.

<http://www.rosemagazine.com/pages/rosesocieties.asp/>

The Heritage Roses Group

www.theheritagerosesgroup.org/

From their website: "The Heritage Roses Group, formed in 1975, as a fellowship of those who [care](#) about Old Garden Roses, Species Roses, Old or Unusual Roses - particularly those roses introduced into commerce prior to the year 1867. Its purposes are to preserve, enjoy, and share knowledge about the Old Roses.

The Heritage Roses Group of the United States inspired similar groups in Australia, England, New Zealand, and France."

World federation of Rose Societies.

<http://www.worldrose.org/>

From their site; "We are an Association of the Rose Societies of 39 countries and your gateway to information about the Rose around the World.

American Rose Society.

<http://www.rose.org/>

From their website; "The American Rose Society exists to promote the culture and appreciation of the rose through education and research to members, local rose societies and their members and the public."

*Australia***National Rose Society of Australia**

<http://www.rose.org.au/>

From their website: "Formed in 1972. Has about 3,000 Members nationally. Members of rose societies visit gardens owned by members, catch up with like-minded gardening friends, learn more about rose care and enjoy social activities which might take them around the [world](#)."

*United Kingdom***Royal Windsor Rose and Horticultural Society**

<http://www.rwrhs.com/>

From their website: "One of the oldest continuous running societies of its kind. Over 120 years, long before Chelsea and Hampton Court, was the most important flower show in Britain."

The Patron is Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth.

Royal National Rose Society

<http://rnrs.org.uk/>

From their website: " Since 1876, the RNRS has supported and promoted this most iconic of flowers in all sorts of ways from encouraging bet [practices](#) to trialling new species." The RNRS has the "[Gardens](#) of the Rose" just outside St Albans Hertfordshire, England with over 20,000 roses. It is a tourist showpiece and also caters for weddings and other ceremonies.

Royal Horticultural Society

www.rhs.org.uk/

From their website: "What we do: We are driven by a sheer [love](#) of plants and the [belief](#) that gardeners make the [world](#) a better place - this underpins all we do"

Roses Make any Garden Better

Whatever else you grow, I know you will always improve your enjoyment once you start growing roses.

I [hope](#) my [guide](#) has helped you through any doubts you might have had and made you more [confident](#) about you rose growing.

There are great roses for any type of garden anywhere in the World and, you now know that they are easy to grow.

Colleen Ashley

[Another eBookWholesaler Publication](#)