

Disease and Pest Control

Roses will not give of their best unless the foliage is kept healthy. Regular and complete spraying (don't forget the underside of leaves) at suitable intervals with approved materials is the main secret of success with roses.

SMALL GARDENS: The general purpose rose combinations sold at nurseries and supermarkets are quite satisfactory.

LARGE GARDENS: for economy, generally the following are used (mixed):

Fungicides:

Black Spot. Mancozeb (Dithane M45) or Triforine or Copper Spray
Powdery Mildew. Wettable Sulphur or Triforine or Nimrod
Downey Mildew. Fonigard
Botrytis on Petal. Mancozeb



Blackspot infection

Insecticides

General Pests (caterpillars, grasshoppers, grubs, bugs). Carbaryl
Aphids (when they appear). Rogor.
Red Spider Mites (very damaging to foliage if left unchecked). Omite under leaves or alternatively biological control of mites can be achieved with Predatory Mites, obtainable from OCP, makers or Eco-Oil, Phone 1800 634 204 or go online at www.ecoorganicgarden.com
If Predatory Mites are used, it is important to use sprays that are not toxic to them.



Predatory mite at work

White Scale (another serious pest). Apply White Oil mixed with Rogor after pruning, or hose or scrub off with a long bristle brush or toothbrush, taking care not to damage eyes/shoots during the growing season.

Other Scales. Scrub or hose off - whatever works best. Mix a few drops only of wetting agent in with sprays listed above to enable it to stick to foliage.

WEEKLY SPRAY EXAMPLE:

Mixture of: Mancozeb, Sulphur and an insecticide
OR Triforine and an insecticide

Top Tips For Better Roses

TIME. Spend time caring for your Roses. Growing roses is a time consuming passion, that will reward you with lots of wonderful flowers. You should allow at least 1 to 2 hours per week for an average sized garden of 10-15 plants.

SOIL. Roses prefer a well drained soil, preferably sandy loam with a PH of 6.5. Most poorer soils can be improved to accommodate roses.

LIGHT. Roses require at least 5-6 hours of full sunlight per day. Plant a minimum of 3m- 4m away from large trees and palms to avoid root invasion and shading from sunlight by tall trees. Afternoon shade is OK and in most cases beneficial.

MULCH. Keep surface of rose bed well mulched, with Lucerne hay, straw, grass clippings, old dry natural cow manure or woodchips, BUT NOT pine bark.

Mulching keeps weeds away and in summer, retains moisture and prevents heat burn from loose soil.

NUTRIENTS. (Fertilizer). Roses will only grow as well as you feed them. Fertilize in Spring, Summer and Autumn. We recommend Sudden Impact for Roses. Pamper your roses weekly in summer with liquid fertilizer such as Phostogen or Fish Emulsion to promote healthy growth.

WATER. Deep water root systems weekly by soaking soil depending on the weather conditions. In windy, dry conditions, you should be prepared to check the soil every couple of days to ensure that moisture is still present in the soil underneath the mulch.

SPRAYING. Regular spraying is essential for a healthy rose garden. Spray roses every one to two weeks to PREVENT Black Spot and other fungus diseases before they occur.



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The Queensland Rose Society Inc



GUIDE TO GROWING ROSES IN QUEENSLAND

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Membership Application

Please cut off this section and post to:

The Secretary
Queensland Rose Society
G.P.O. Box 1866
Brisbane, Queensland 4001
Ph. (07) 3420 6777



Please enrol me/us* as a member of
The Queensland Rose Society Incorporated.
(*A household is regarded as a single membership)

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr (circle)

Given Name(s).....

Surname.....

Postal Address

Town/Suburb.....

.....Postcode.....

Phone

Email Address

I enclose \$30 (\$25 annual subscription + \$5 Joining Fee),
I understand annual subscriptions (\$25) are payable annually
on July 1.

Signed

Date

Note: New Members joining after the 3rd Wednesday in January are
deemed to have joined starting on July 1 that year and are therefore paid up
until June 30 of the following year. They do not receive the current year's
Australian Rose Annual.

Brief Cultural Notes for Qld

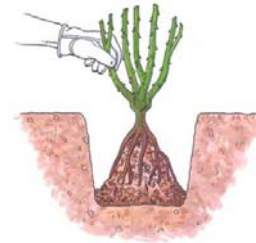
BED PREPARATION.

The rose bed should be prepared at least several months before planting time. It should be in a sunny spot and have good drainage. Make a test hole and fill with water to see how long water takes to drain away. If it drains very slowly, you have a drainage problem to overcome. Either select a better spot or temporarily remove the top soil and dig deep channels in the subsoil and insert porous pipes or coarse material. Make certain of a lower outlet for these channels and build up the bed with good soil at least 20 cm above the present level. It's no good just digging a hole in tight clay soil and planting a rose in it. Most virgin soils here (coastal areas) are rather acid (around PH 5.0). To correct this (to 6.5 - 7.5) plenty of Dolomite should be mixed in deeply as well as large quantities of manure and/or whatever compost is obtainable. Some Rosarians also have found that adding agricultural gypsum is beneficial, especially in heavy soils, and it also helps moisture retention in light soils.

PLANTING.

Bare root roses (winter months):

Spread the roots over a cone-shaped mound formed in the bottom of the planting hole, which should be large enough to accommodate the roots without their being bent. Very long roots may be trimmed to fit the hole.



The mound's height should be adjusted so that the union of scion and rootstock is level with the bed's surface. Partly fill the hole to within about 5cm, pressing the soil in firmly to exclude air bubbles. Fill the rest of the hole with water and allow to drain, then completely fill with soil. Do not apply fertilizer at planting time. Don't water for 2 weeks after planting. New plants may be fertilized after they have started strong growth.

Roses in pots (almost any time): Don't break the rootball if planting out in warm to hot weather and keep watering it as a pot plant until it breaks into strong growth. In cool weather carefully tease out the roots to straighten them if they have coiled and plant out like a bare root rose. Try to avoid mixing roses with other major plants - they don't like competition.



FERTILIZING

Always thoroughly water the bed before applying fertilizer. Apply a balanced rose fertilizer about 2 months after planting (scatter a small handful) and a little lightly scratched in at frequent intervals thereafter, rather than a lot at once is preferable. Don't cultivate deeper than 5 cm lest you damage the topmost hair-fine feeding roots. Lightly water in after application. Don't fertilize mid- November to mid-January.

GENERAL CULTURE.

Watering is very important. A good soak (check for good deep penetration of the water) twice a week is much better than a little every day. Keep the beds well mulched. Regularly remove spent blooms or cut flowers 5 mm above a healthy leaf node (pointing outward) on the flowering stem to promote quality regrowth and constant supplies of blooms. Remove any dead or diseased wood during the flowering season, when noticed, to keep the plants tidy. Supplement the spray mixture with foliar fertilizer and, occasionally, Epsom Salts. Stake strong new basal growth until it has hardened, lest it be broken off by wind or weight of rain.

Rose Care the Natural Way

Alternate every 2 weeks, **DILUTE EACH FIRST** – Do not mix concentrates together before diluting, always add Silica last

Start: 10ml Charlie Carp to 1 litre of water with
5ml Neem in 1 litre of water

Alternate: 10ML Seaweed/Kelp to 1 litre of water and
5ml Silica to 1 litre of water

Use 'plant care' every 6 Weeks – or as needed

For **black spot** add 21 grams of **FULL CREAM Powdered Milk** to 6 litres of water

For best results start spraying straight away or as soon as you plant your roses