

Types of Roses

**Caring
for Roses!**



Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses are roses that have long canes covered with blooms. Planting and caring for climbing roses will ensure gorgeous cascades of color for years to come. This type of rose is perfect for covering an arbor, climbing up a trellis or creating a canopy over a pergola.

Zone/Type
(3-4) Plant In Ground

Color
Various

Height
8' - 15'

Exposure
Full Sun 6+ Hours

Blooms
All Summer



Floribunda Roses

Floribunda Roses are hybrid crosses between polyantha roses and hybrid tea roses, loved for their robust blooms, hardiness, and long bloom season. Grow in large garden beds or as hedges and borders. They can reach heights of five to six feet.

Zone/Type
(4) Plant In Ground

Color
Various

Height
2' - 5'

Exposure
Full Sun 6+ Hours

Blooms
Late Spring - Fall



Grandiflora Roses

Grandiflora Roses are tall and have a fairly sparse growth habit, which makes them fit well among perennials and shrubs. Grandiflora roses make beautiful cut flowers and are fragrant.

Zone/Type
(4-9)

Color
Various

Height
4' - 6'

Exposure
Full Sun 6+ Hours

Blooms
Late Spring - Early Summer



*Hardy Shrub
Roses*

Hardy Shrub Roses are easy to grow and create an overall charm in the garden or vase. They have well formed blooms, fragrance, and elegant foliage.

Zone/Type
(3-9)

Color
Various

Height
3' - 5'

Exposure
Full Sun 6+ Hours

Blooms
Mid - Late June



*Hybrid Tea
Roses*

Hybrid Tea Roses are bred for specific traits. These are the roses that are seen in stores with single, perfectly formed blooms at the end of each long, straight stem.

Zone/Type
(3-4) Plant In Ground

Color
Various

Height
1' - 5'

Exposure
Full Sun 6+ Hours

Blooms
All Summer

Newly Planted Rose Watering

- Immediately after planting, water with at least 4 gallons
- First week, water daily
- Second week to first month, water 2-3 times a week
- After the first month, reduce watering to once a week
- Water slowly to be sure it's infiltrating the soil and not running off the surface - build a moat around each plant
- Water in the morning and deeply, aiming for at least 1-2" of water each time
- Mulch to retain moisture and keep soil cool

If there has been more than 1" of rain during the week then established roses shouldn't need watering often. Newly planted roses still need watering 2-3 times per week for 4 weeks regardless of rainfall.

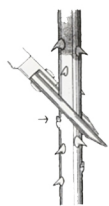
Fertilizing Roses

Begin fertilization in early spring, a month before new growth starts or when winter protection is removed. Fertilize again during the first bloom period and the last application should be in mid-late July or 6-8 weeks before your first expected frost date.

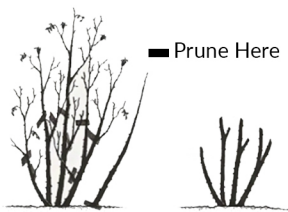
Overwintering Roses

If you live in harsh winters, you'll need to take some steps to protect your roses. Stop pruning your roses at the end of their blooming season to discourage new growth. Following the first frost, soak the ground around the rose bush to keep it hydrated during the winter months. After a few hard freezes, add up to 12" of compost around the crown of the plant to protect it.

How to Prune Each Type of Rose

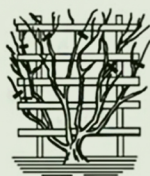


When pruning, use a cutting angle of 45° to 60°.



Prune rose bushes to a uniform height, between 12" - 24" tall. Remove suckers below the soil line.

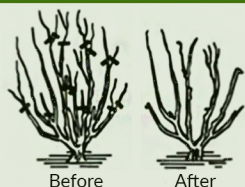
Climbing Roses



Prune climbing roses after the first flush of bloom.

- Cut out weak, dead or dying growth.
- Prune flowered side branches back by 2/3.
- Remove crossing or awkwardly placed branches.
- Cut off any older, woody canes that failed to bloom well.
- Train canes to fit the support and shorten lateral shoots down to 2-5 buds.

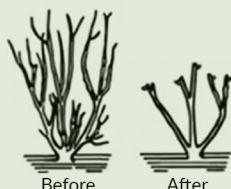
Floribunda Roses



Floribundas are not pruned as heavily as hybrid teas.

- Prune in late winter or early spring.
- Remove upper branches to get access to the rose's interior architecture.
- Remove branches that are too small to support new growth.

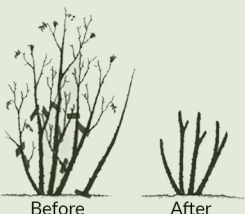
Grandiflora Roses



Remove weak, diseases or spindly wood and leave three to five of the most vigorous canes.

- Prune in late winter before plants have put on new spring growth.
- Remove any old, dead growth and diseased wood.
- Long, vigorous shoots can be cut back 4-6 buds from the base.
- As plants mature and canes thicken, cut some of the older canes almost back to the ground to encourage new growth from the base of the plant.
- Deadhead roses throughout the season to promote new budding and blooming.

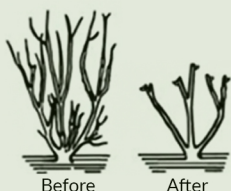
Hardy Shrub Roses



Prune by cutting 1/4" to 1/2" above an outward-facing bud eye.

- Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins.
- Remove any dead, diseased, or weak wood.
- Trim back long, straggly branches to maintain shape.
- Every 2-3 years, remove 1/3 of the oldest canes at ground level to encourage new growth.
- Deadhead after the first flush of blooms.
- Trim spent flowers to promote reblooming.

Hybrid Tea Roses



Remove weak, diseases or spindly wood and leave three to five of the most vigorous canes.

- Remove dead, diseased, or damaged canes and scrawny, spindly canes of less than 1/2" in diameter at any time.
- Prune in early spring just before new growth appears.
- Prune strong, healthy canes by about 1/3 of their length, down to 12"-24".