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Rose Care and Planting #N19

Steps for Success!

#1



#2



#3



Make sure that you are planting your rose bush in a location that receives plenty of sunlight, and is not sitting in a low lying damp area.

1. **HOLE WIDTH AND DEPTH:** Dig a hole 2-3 times wider than the root ball, but not deeper than the root ball, sloping the sides gently outward to the existing soil grade. When planting is complete, the trunk flare should be slightly above the existing soil.
2. **REMOVING YOUR PLANT:** Don't lift the plant by the trunk. Lay it down and slide it out of the container, or cut the container away from the root ball. **To encourage root growth, tease the outer roots from the soil. If the roots are tightly matted, use a knife to score the root mass in several places and gently loosen the root ball. This won't harm the plant and will encourage new root growth.**
3. **PLANTING:** Place the plant in the hole. Use **#1 Baccto Garden Soil** to fill in the hole around the rose bush burying the entire root ball up to the bottom of the rose bush crown. Add **#2 Rose-Tone** to the top of the new soil according to the rates on the bag. **Be sure to follow the instructions on the label.**
4. **BACKFILL:** Refill the hole with soil. Roots should be able to easily grow into surrounding soil, so do not pack the soil down. Create a temporary water basin around the plant with soil so that water will penetrate the basin area.
5. **WATER:** *every situation will be different* Water thoroughly **with a hose** to ensure that the entire root zone is moist. ***A sprinkler is not appropriate for this.*** Make sure that the soil level remains at the same height as the surrounding area, (add more soil if necessary). If you are planting during a hot spell fill hole with water, let absorb into soil then plant the tree/shrub. Water your rose bush thoroughly after planting and keep the rose bush moist for a few weeks before letting the ground dry out.
6. **MULCH/STONE:** Apply a 3" layer of organic mulch around the plant. Taper the mulch toward the base of the tree but do not allow it to touch the tree trunk. Keep the mulch at least 1" away from the trunk. Mulching helps conserve water and prevent weeds.
7. **FERTILIZE:** Add **#3 Bayer Rose and Flower Care** to the top of the soil every six weeks. You can use PW Water Soluble on flowering shrubs once a week to promote new growth and blooms.

SPRING

1. Prune roses in early spring once the rose starts to show signs of new growth, usually in the form of tiny red buds swelling. These buds will become new branches.
2. Cut out any obviously dead or damaged branches first. Then cut out all but four or five healthy stems, each ideally about as thick as a pencil.
3. Cut the rose bush back by 1/3 to 1/2, depending on your desired height. Make cuts right above an outward facing bud – that is, a red bud that's on the outside of the rose bush. This directs the bud to grow up and out, leaving the center of the rose bush open for a prettier shape and better air circulation.
4. Fertilize roses regularly during the growing season. Roses are hungry plants, demanding lot of nutrients for best growth and flowering. Each rose grower has his or her own favorite method. One of the easiest is to buy a slow-release granular rose food and work it into the soil so it can feed the plant all season long. Otherwise, you'll want to fertilize the rose with a liquid fertilizer every three to four weeks during the growing season (stop in early autumn) or according to package directions.
5. Water diligently. Roses need a steady source of water during the growing season, about 1 inch a week from rain or watering.

SUMMER

1. Mulching – Roses need less weeding and watering. They will have fewer diseases if mulched. Lay down 1 to 2 inches of organic mulch, such as wood chips, pine needles, grass clippings or other biodegradable material.
2. Deadheading – This simply means trimming spent roses off the shrub to encourage it to produce more. While some roses bloom only in one big flush in June, others are bred to keep producing off and on all season long.
3. Spraying - If your rose becomes diseased or has an insect infestation, you may want to treat it by spraying. However, first try simply trimming off the diseased portion of the plant and giving the plant a good strong blast of water from a hose. If you choose to spray, first identify the problem by trimming off the diseased part and taking it to a garden expert where they can prescribe the correct pesticide or herbicide.

FALL

1. Stop fertilizing roses in early autumn, at least one month before your region's first annual frost date. Fertilizing too long into autumn encourages roses to produce tender new growth that will get nipped by the cold.
2. Protect roses as needed in late autumn, after your region's first hard freeze. In regions where temperatures don't fall below 20 degrees F (USDA zone 9 and warmer), no additional winter protection is needed. In cooler regions where temperatures don't fall below 10 degrees below zero (zones 6 to 8), a simple mounding of several inches of soil over the base of the rose should suffice. In cold winter regions where temperatures get colder than 10 degrees below zero (zone 5 and colder), mound to about a foot a month after your region's last average frost date; additionally, two weeks later, the entire plant should be wrapped in burlap to protect the upper parts.

Deneweth's WARRANTY (Oct 31st)

Annals -Warranty until end of current growing season with receipt

Perennials -Warranty until end of current growing season with receipt

Trees and Shrubs - 1 year warranty with receipt

Roses, Azaleas, Rhododendrons and Butterfly Bushes -Warranty until end of current growing season with receipt

WE ACCEPT RETURNS PROVIDED YOU HAVE YOUR ORIGINAL RECEIPT AND PLANTS OR OTHER ITEMS TO BE RETURNED (See conditions below)

1. **Non-Saleable, planted or damaged plants** are eligible for a **Store Credit**.
2. **Plants Returned** that have not been planted and are still in their original container are eligible for a refund within 10 days. (After 10 days it is a store credit)
3. Warranties begin on the original date of purchase.
4. Replacement plants are not warranted.
5. **Sale Items** are warranted for **Sale Price** only.
6. Warranties do not cover acts of God, Frost or Drought. We reserve the right to void any/all warranty coverage due to lack of watering, neglect or providing false customer information.
 - **BY THE WAY!!!!** If you purchase the correct amount of MYKE's Mycorrhizae growth enhancers at the same time as your tree or shrub, it will extend your warranty to 5 years instead of 1 year with receipt**.

**Roses, Azaleas, Rhododendrons and Butterfly Bushes are excluded