



REPEAT FLOWERING SHRUB ROSE CARE

LIGHT

Repeat-flowering shrub, English, and floribunda roses need a sunny position with good air movement, ideally at least six hours of direct light. Allow the cultivar's mature width rather than crowding plants into a damp hedge. This group includes Knock Out, Drift, Oso Easy, and named English shrub selections.

WATER

Water deeply at soil level, checking the root ball and surrounding soil during establishment. Keep roots evenly moist without leaving them waterlogged. Keep routine irrigation off leaves where possible. Container roses dry faster than ground plantings and need separate moisture checks.

SOIL & PLANTING

Use fertile, well-drained soil with room for roots. Plant own-root container roses at nursery depth. For grafted roses, confirm the local planting depth and winter-protection method for the graft union. Mulch lightly away from canes and avoid standing winter water.

FEEDING

Feed actively growing roses in spring according to the fertilizer label and soil needs. Water before feeding dry roots. Avoid late-summer or autumn nitrogen that promotes tender growth. Fertilizer cannot compensate for inadequate sun, drought, or diseased roots.

SEASONAL CARE

In spring, assess winter survival and remove dead, weak, or crossing canes before shaping the healthy framework. Pruning intensity varies by cultivar; compact roses need less reduction than vigorous shrubs. Remove spent flowers where useful for appearance and rebloom. Avoid hard autumn pruning, and plan winter protection for tender selections after dormancy.

HELPFUL TIPS

Disease resistance differs by cultivar and does not mean immunity. Remove diseased fallen leaves and seek diagnosis for persistent black spot, dieback, or distorted growth. Winter protection depends on cultivar hardiness, exposure, and whether roots are in a pot. Climbing roses, rugosas, and native species have separate pruning or site guidance.