



ROSES 6 Easy Planting Steps



FarWest
landscape + garden

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WHAT YOU NEED TO PLANT:

Soil Amendment– E.B. Stone Planting Compost (mix 30% EBS Compost to 70% native soil)

Root Starter– Fertilome Root Stimulator or Espoma Biotone

Plant Spacing: Shrub Rose: 3FT apart Climber: 4-5FT apart Mini: 2FT apart

1. Deeply water the pulp pot and let it drain before planting. (This helps keep root ball intact.)
2. Dig your planting hole. (2x the width of the root ball & the same depth of rose in the pulp or plastic pot.)
3. Place the potted rose in the hole to get proper depth. The graft/knob area on the rose stem should be above soil. (David Austin roses do not have a graft.)
4. Cut the bottom off the pulp pot. Make three to four vertical cuts into the sides and remove them. (Plastic potted rose–gently remove plant & root ball from its plastic pot and carefully place rose in the hole you pre-dug)
5. Backfill with amended soil (30% EB Stone Planting Compost to existing soil) as you remove the sides of the peat pot.
6. Lastly, fill in the rest of the planting hole and gently press the soil down. Water thoroughly and add Root Stimulator. You can compost the pulp pot.



Watering:

- Water deeply, then let the top few inches of soil dry before watering again.
- Morning watering helps leaves time to dry, preventing sunburn and disease.

Fertilizing:

- Water deeply before and lightly after feeding your rose.
- Fish Emulsion: Boosts bloom color; great for new roses
 - ½ tbsp/gal weekly or 2 tbsp/gal monthly – switch to granular later for easier care.
- Rose-tone (organic): Apply year 1+ monthly May–Sept
- Fertilome Rose Food (2nd year): Before buds, after first bloom, mid-summer.
- Bio-Advance All-in-One (2nd year): Controls pests/disease but can harm pollinators.
- Stop high nitrogen fertilizing after midsummer (late July to early August) to avoid frost damage. Espoma Rose-tone can be applied into September, with its low nitrogen level.

Pruning:

- Deadhead regularly to encourage root growth.
- Cut above an outward-facing leaflet of 5+, leaving at least 2 more sets on the cane.
- Prune in early spring when leaves start to emerge (not during winter).
- Clean pruners between cuts (rubbing alcohol or 1:10 bleach/water.)
- Remove canes touching others to improve air flow.
- Follow the "Three D's": Remove dead, damaged and diseased canes.

For more info, flip page





Rose Care Guidelines



Watering: Water your rosebush with a deep soak and allow the top few inches of soil to dry before the next watering. The best time to water is early morning, allowing the leaves to dry before the hot sun burns them or before night time temperatures set up disease. See QR code for our watering guide.



Fertilizing:

Organic Espoma Rose-tone can be used anytime and is bee safe. 

Fertilome Rose Food or Espoma Rose-tone can be used the 2nd year. Apply 1 time a month through the growing season.

Fish Emulsion added to the soil will enhance the color of your blooms it is safe for bees when applied to the soil. 

Bio-Advance All-in-1 Systemic Fertilizer will help prevent insect and disease the 2nd year. (This is **not** rated as bee safe.)

Pruning: Deadhead spent blooms regularly. The proper method is to angle the cut towards the center stem above an outward-facing leaflet of five or more, leaving at least 2 more sets on the cane. Cutting and removing flowers moves energy to the roots. Annual pruning is done in spring (not winter) when leaves begin to emerge. Use rubbing alcohol or 1 part bleach to 10 parts water to clean pruners between cuts. This helps prevent the spread of disease. Remove any canes that rest on another cane. A simple rule to remember is "The Three D's": Remove dead, damaged and diseased canes.

Mulching: A mulch layer of 2-3" of EB Stone planting compost has great benefits. It keeps the soil cool, minimizes weeds, encourages earthworms, and gives the bed a nice, clean, finished look. Avoid using a heavy mulch amount right around the stem of your rose. FarWest sells bagged EB Stone Planting Compost.

Insects/Disease Prevention: Aphids, powdery mildew and blackspot can be common. Aphids are most prevalent on new growth in spring. A good, strong spray with the hose in early morning can blast off many aphids. Ladybugs

love to eat aphids, check with us when they are available at FarWest. In the late evening, when bees are not active, you can spray foliage with our **Fertilome Neem Oil**  or Triple Action (use below 80 degrees and when bees are not active.) Triple Action **is not bee safe.**° Either of these two sprays will suffocate the aphid and their subsequent eggs.

Powdery mildew typically appears when our nights get warm. Mildew thrives where there is over-crowding, poor air circulation or little sunlight. Use Bio-Advance All in One, or Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide spray for blackspot or mildew at night, when bees are not active. Remove and place any affected rose leaves, place in the trash after pruning or picking, to avoid spreading blackspot or powdery mildew.

Follow these basics, provide your roses with lots of sunshine and love, and you will be bestowed with bushels of gorgeous, fragrant beauties for years to come. And don't forget to share with your neighbors, friends & family. Nothing says you care more than a bouquet of roses you grew in your own garden!



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= bee safe