

Disease & Pest Control

Roses will not perform at their best unless the foliage is kept healthy. Regular and complete spraying (don't forget the underside of leaves as the pests work from underneath the leaf tissue) at suitable intervals with approved materials is the main secret of success with roses. Roses need systemic sprays applied at least 3hrs before the rain for best results.

For liquid applications apply 2-3 drops of Spraytech Oil to increase the rain fastness of the chemical.

FUNGICIDES:

Black Spot Mancozeb Plus or Triforine or Tombstone or Agri-Fos 600.

Granular - Richgro Black Spot & Fungus Killa

Powdery Mildew Wettable Sulphur or Triforine or Mancozeb Plus or Tombstone or Agri-Fos 600.

Granular - Richgro Black Spot & Fungus Killa.

Downey Mildew Aus-Phoz or Mancozeb (not Mancozeb Plus) or Searles Root Rot or Tombstone or Agri-Fos 600.

Botrytis on Petal Mancozeb Plus or Searles Root Rot

Collar Rot or Phytophthora Searles Root Rot

INSECTICIDES:

General Pests (caterpillars, grasshoppers, grubs, bugs). Conguard or Malathion or Mavrik or Success.

Aphids Malathion or Pyrethrum or Mavrik.

Granular - Richgro Bug Killa

Red Spider Mites (very damaging to foliage if left unchecked). Omite under leaves. Stealth is an alternative. You can also spray under the leaves with a pest oil.

Hibiscus Beetles (small black beetles) Conguard (systemic).

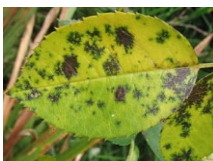
White Scale Apply Pest Oil mixed with Malathion after pruning, (Malathion is a wash off) or hose or scrub off with a long bristle brush or toothbrush, taking care not to damage eyes/shoots during the growing season.

Other Scales Scrub or hose off - whatever works best. The most critical thing is to develop a spray regime early and to alternate Conguard or Malathion to avoid resistance.

Always spray late in the day with no wind drift.

It is recommended to test products individually before widespread application.

Always wear gloves, goggles, mask and long sleeve shirt when applying chemicals.



Blackspot infection

Top Tips for Better Roses

TIME Spend time caring for your Roses. Growing roses can be 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.

MULCH Keep surface of rose bed well mulched, with lucerne hay, sugar cane mulch, old dry natural cow manure or lawn clippings. Mulching keeps weeds away and in summer, retains moisture and prevents heat burn from loose soil.

NUTRIENTS (Fertiliser). Roses will only grow as well as you feed them. Fertilise in Spring, Summer and Autumn. We recommend Sudden Impact for Roses. Pamper your roses weekly in summer with liquid fertiliser such as Flourish or Fish Emulsion to promote healthy growth. (liquid troforte 3 months).

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. 9 litres per bush per week is a minimum water requirement of roses.

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.

The information on this guide is general in nature and is provided for information purposes only. Refer product directions for specific details.

The Queensland Rose Society wishes to thank Donelle Heers from Donelle's Gift Garden and Florist (07) 3278 8540 for her contribution to this flyer.

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The Queensland Rose Society Inc



Rose Growing Guide

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Membership Application

Please cut off this section and post or email to:

Treasurer
The Queensland Rose Society Inc
PO Box 475,
Mt Ommaney, Qld 4074
treasurer.qrs@gmail.com

Please enrol me/us* as a member of the Qld Rose Society

(*A household is regarded as a single membership)

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

Given Name(s).....

Family Name(s).....

Postal Address.....

.....

Town/Suburb.....Postcode.....

Phone

Email Address

I enclose \$40 individual or \$45 family annual membership

☐ Cash

☐ Bank Transfer **BSB 034-108 Account 706705**

Please include your name and 'membership' on the payment description.

For new members joining after 1st January a pro rata fee of \$20 individual or \$22.50 family will apply until 30th June.

I understand annual subscriptions (\$40 individual or \$45 family) are payable on or before July 1st each year.

SignedDate

I **do/ do not** want to receive correspondence from Neutrog Fertilisers regarding special offers and product information. Neutrog offer discounts for members.

Brief Cultural Notes for Qld

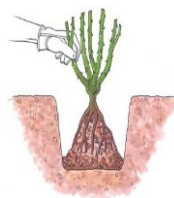
BED PREPARATION

The rose bed should ideally 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. You may also choose to build up the garden bed above the existing level. It's no good just digging a hole in tight clay soil and planting a rose in it.

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 being bent. Very long roots may be trimmed to fit the hole. The mound's height should be adjusted so that the bud union is 25-50mm above the bed's surface. Partly fill the hole to within about 5cm, gently firming the soil. Fill the rest of the hole with water and allow to drain, then completely fill with soil. Wet the hole again so that the ground resembles wet slurry. Do not apply fertiliser at planting time. Water regularly for 10-12 days after planting to keep the soil moist. New plants may be fertilised after they have started strong growth, usually in spring.

Roses in pots (almost any time): Don't break the root ball and keep watering it after planting as a pot plant for the first 3 months until it breaks into strong growth. For winter planting you can carefully tease out the roots to straighten them if they have coiled, then plant it like a bare root rose.



FERTILISING

Always thoroughly water the bed before applying fertiliser. The simplest way to remember to fertilise is to do it when you have a change of seasons. Use fertiliser at the start of spring, summer, and autumn. Use a pellet form seaweed based soil conditioner like Seamungus at the start of winter or just after you prune. Lightly water in after application.

GENERAL CULTURE

A healthy rose bush is more likely to be free of disease than one that is struggling. Mulching, fertilizing and good watering are required for healthy roses. If the soil is drier than the roots, then the plant desiccates rather than taking in nutrients and hydrating. A dry plant is a weak plant, exposing itself to attack from harmful bacteria and fungi. A good soak (check for good deep penetration of the water) twice a week in summer and weekly in winter is much better than a little every day. Regularly remove spent blooms or cut flowers 5 mm above a healthy leaf node on the flowering stem to promote quality regrowth and constant supplies of blooms. Remove any dead or diseased wood during the flowering season, to keep the plants tidy. Supplement the spray mixture with foliar fertiliser. Stake strong new basal growth until it has hardened to avoid it being broken off by wind or weight of rain.

Organic Rose Care for Qld

Organic rose growing is possible in subtropical and tropical climates but usually is more successful in temperate and cold areas. Humidity is often the instigator of fungal disease. A preventative spray regime with organic products will still give a better end result if you have the time to do so.

The key remains picking disease resistant plants.

There are many commercially available organically certified fungicides and pesticides to help you. OCP in Australia produces products such as "eco-rose", "eco-fungicide", and "eco-oil" that are recommended by many organic rose growers.

Qld Rose Care Books

For more detailed advice on rose care get a copy of one of the books written by Queensland Rose Society Past President, Paul Hains.

"Growing Roses" is written for all climates with specific details for Subtropical and Tropical rose growing (216 pages). QRS members \$30 non-members \$35 plus postage.

See www.qld.rose.org.au for ordering.