

# ROSES

## *for North Dakota*



Case  
S  
544.3  
.N9  
A8

no. 118

### EXTENSION SERVICE

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
COOPERATING

E. J. Haslerud, Director, Fargo, North Dakota

# ROSES FOR NORTH DAKOTA

Prepared by  
Harry A. Graves, Extension Horticulturist

Roses in North Dakota have to contend with rather short summers, long, cold winters, and rainfall usually less than roses need to do well. Some years there isn't enough snow to protect the plants from the low temperatures. Roses need to be both hardy and drouth-resistant to thrive in many North Dakota yards and gardens.

Many pests bother roses. The main one is the rose curculio. This insect makes small holes in the base of the rose bud. Buds damaged by this insect turn brown and fail to open. The best control is to pick the insects from the plant and destroy them.

The rose curculio multiplies on native wild roses. Native roses are found everywhere in North Dakota. This means if you raise roses here it will be in spite of the curculios. Some varieties of roses seem less subject to curculio injury. In some of the larger cities roses sometimes escape curculio damage because they are a considerable distance from wild roses.

## *Soil and Location*

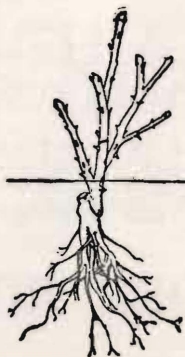
You can grow roses in any soil that will grow good vegetables. Space them 15 to 24 inches apart. You can plant them almost anywhere there is sun and good drainage. Roses won't stand wet soil.

## *When to Plant*

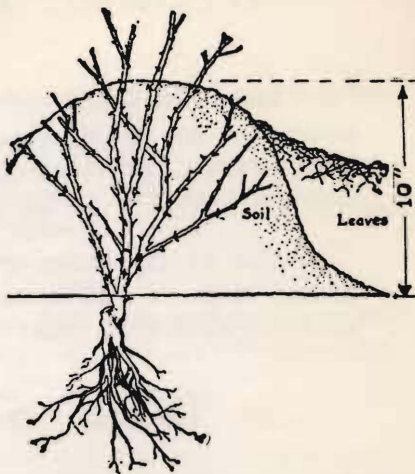
Plant roses in the early spring in North Dakota. Fall planting has been especially unsatisfactory the past few seasons. Follow planting instructions which come with the roses.

## Pruning

Generally, prune early in spring. Remove all weak or diseased shoots. Also remove any very old shoots and allow new shoots to replace them. Some years there will be little need for pruning. When roses are mounded in the fall, the canes sometimes are cut down to the mound. This prevents long shoots from being whipped around by winds during the winter.



A rose set the proper depth and properly trimmed.



A rose bush mounded for winter.

## Winter Care

Mound Hybrid Tea and Floribunda roses with earth in late autumn to a height of 8 to 10 inches. For additional protection, lay vines or small branches on top of the earth mounds to help hold snow.

Take climbing roses from the trellis in late autumn, also. Remove the old and unwanted canes. Tie the remaining canes in a bundle and bury in a trench 6 inches deep. Uncover climbers early in the spring.

## HARDY ROSES

So-called hardy roses have been tested by the North Dakota Experiment Agricultural Station. These roses were given care that can be easily duplicated in a home garden. Clean cultivation, control of leaf-eating insects and mounding of the plants with earth in the fall to a height of 8 to 12 inches is



about all this care amounts to. Some of these roses kill back a little each winter but usually give considerable bloom.

## *Hardy Varieties*

**ROSA RUBRIFOLIA:** Single, small pink flowers. Valued for its colorful bluish-maroon leaves. Grows 4 - 6 feet.

**HANSA:** An old popular variety. Fragrant, double, reddish roses, from June until autumn. Widely planted and persists because of its general hardiness.

**YELLOW PERSIAN AND HARRISON'S YELLOW:** These two yellow roses are different varieties but quite similar. Same names used for each. Double yellow flowers in June. Worthwhile and real hardy. Height about 5 feet.

**BELLE POITEVEIN:** Blooms all summer. Bears large, pink, double flowers. Rather low growing, to about 3½ feet.

**BETTY BLAND:** A fine hardy rose. Rather upright in habit. Old bushes grow to 6 feet. Valuable for its abundant bloom of double pink flowers in June and its showy red bark on the young growth in winter. This rose should be in every yard. It is not only hardy but there is some evidence that it escapes the curculio or rose beetle.

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON:** A white Rugosa hybrid worthy of trial. Two to 3 feet in height with double flowers most of the summer.

**F. J. GROOTENDORST:** Dark green foliage. Small bright-red, carnation-like flowers grown in clusters that from a distance appear to be one large bloom. Three feet when mature. Season June to autumn.

**AMELIE GRAVEREAUX:** Slightly tender. Bright red, very double flowers. Foliage, dark green and leathery-bush medium sized. Blooms from June throughout the season.

**AGNES:** Fragrant golden yellow double flowers in late May and June. Color fades in full sun but holds well if buds are opened 1<sup>st</sup>. rs. Bush grows to 4 or 5 feet.

# FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Home gardeners like these little free-blooming roses. Floribundas display large clusters of flowers from mid-June until killed by frost. They are easy to grow but *must be mounded for winter protection*. Floribundas are good in mass plantings or in the border. Recommended for trial, if you want to go beyond the very hardy varieties.

## FLORIBUNDA VARIETIES

**PINOCCHIO:** Double salmon pink flowers, blooms  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across; bush grows to maximum height of 2 feet.

**GOLDBLOCKS:** True golden yellow double. Fades some in full sun. Holds its color well if opened indoors. Very free blooming. Flowers over 3 inches across, bush 2 to 3 feet tall.

**WORLD'S FAIR:** Very dark red velvety. Quality of petals excellent. Semi-double flowers to 4 inches in diameter; bush 2 to 3 feet tall. This is a very good rose.

**SUMMER SNOW:** Double white. One of the best white floribundas.

**DONALD PRIOR:** Semi-double red. Persistent bloomer. One of the most dependable floribundas. Bush about 3 feet tall.

**BETTY PRIOR:** Single pink. One of the tallest floribundas, often reaching 4 feet tall. Young twigs attractive red color.

## HYBRID TEAS

Many varieties of Hybrid Tea roses can be purchased from nurseries. These generally will produce a large number of blooms the first season and in some cases can be brought through the winter if properly mounded and mulched. Beginners, however, should stick to the hardy varieties and the floribundas.



# HYBRID TEA VARIETIES

There are dozens of Hybrid Tea varieties. Some of the newer ones are Peace, Mme. Chian Kai-shek, Edith Wilkie, Douglas McArthur, Mirandy, Pearl Harbor, Ernie Pyle, Mary Margaret McBride, Katherine T. Marshall and Crown of Jewels.

Some of the older Hybrid Tea varieties include, Better Times, Crimson Glory, McGredy's Sunset, President Herbert Hoover, Etoile de Hollande, and McGredy's Yellow.

## "DIME STORE ROSES"

Questions are often asked about rose bushes sold by variety and department stores. Because they are most often found in variety stores they are commonly known as "dime store roses". For the most part these roses are hybrid teas and hybrid perpetuals. These are not winter hardy here in the north. If in good condition at the time of purchase, however, they often bear several beautiful roses the same season they are planted. With good protection certain plants have survived several winters.

## CLIMBING ROSES

The amateur rose grower had best leave climbing roses for more temperate climates. They are for the most part tender and require more care than any of the other sorts. Growers wishing to try their luck with climbers, however, should begin with the following varieties: Dorothy Perkins, Blaze, Dr. J. H. Nichols, and Crimson Glory. Do not forget they should be taken from the trellis in the fall, tied in a long bundle, and covered with 8 inches of soil. Otherwise, they will kill to the ground level.

\* \* \*

Harry E. Rilling, Fargo, has made helpful suggestions in the preparation of this circular.