

ROSES

You can grow them

In

North Dakota



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ROSES . . You Can Grow Them In North Dakota

Roses in North Dakota have to contend with rather short summers and long, cold winters. Rainfall is 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 North Dakota yards and gardens without protection.

INSECTS

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. Dusting or spraying with D.D.T. also gives effective control.

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.

DISEASES

Hybrid tea and floribunda roses suffer from black spot and mildew. Each of these diseases is caused by fungus. Fungus diseases are best controlled by fungicides such as found in all-purpose rose dusts. Most of these all-purpose rose dusts contain one or more insecticides, also.

Hybrid tea and floribunda roses should be dusted once every week from June 1 until frost. If a rain occurs between dustings, dust your roses again as soon as the foliage has dried.

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 is not recommended at all. Follow planting instructions that come with the roses.

PRUNING

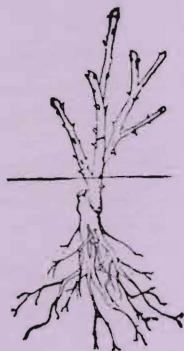
Most rose growers prefer to do their pruning in the spring. In the case of hardy roses, remove all weak or diseased shoots. Also remove any very old shoots and permit new shoots to replace them. Some years there will be little need for pruning hardy roses.

Hybrid tea and floribunda roses are much less winter hardy than the so-called "hardy" roses. Most winters, hybrid tea and floribunda roses will kill back considerably. Dead wood should be removed in the spring. All shoots on hybrid teas and floribundas should be cut back to 8 to 10 inches above the ground as soon as the plants are un-mounded.

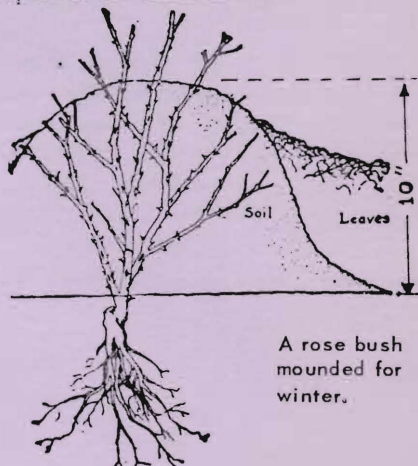
WINTER CARE

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. Unmound in spring as soon as soil is workable.



A hybrid tea rose set the proper depth and properly trimmed.



A rose bush mounded for winter.

Take climbing roses from the trellis in late autumn. Remove old and surplus canes. Tie the remaining canes in a bundle, lay down, and cover with 6 inches of soil. Uncover climbers early in the spring.

Hardy roses require little or no winter care.

HARDY ROSES

So-called hardy roses have been tested by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Hardy roses are of value chiefly as a yard, or landscape, subject. Stems of hardy roses are too short for cutting. Clean cultivation and removal of old and failing canes is about all the care that hardy roses require. Some of these roses kill back somewhat each winter but usually recover and give considerable bloom.

HARDY ROSE VARIETIES

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

HANSA: An old popular variety. Fragrant, double, reddish roses from June until autumn. Widely planted and persists because of its general hardiness. Grows 4 to 6 feet.

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 POITEVINE: Blooms all summer. Bears large, pink, double flowers. Rather low growing, to about 3-1/2 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. Grows 2 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 indoors. Bush grows to 4 to 5 feet.



HYBRID ROSES

Modern hybrid roses, those popular everblooming types commonly used in beds or perennial borders, are divided into three main classes: HYBRID TEAS, FLORIBUNDAS AND GRANDIFLORAS. Hybrid teas are the large, long stemmed roses, usually one to a stem and with tapered buds and high centered flowers. Floribundas are usually smaller and flatter blooms in clusters of several to many – occasionally as many as 25 to 30. These are primarily for landscaping while the hybrid teas are preferred for cut flowers.

Grandifloras are an intermediate class with 1 to 3 blooms per stem, the flowers being generally larger than those of floribundas and flatter than those of the hybrid teas. These make acceptable cutflowers.

The above groups are all half-hardy at best and will be highly variable as to winter survival. Protection as outlined under "winter care" is advised.

Variety recommendations for the beginner will be found in the following lists.

VARIETY LIST

Hybrid Teas

Charlotte Armstrong – Rose-red	New Yorker – Bright red
Chrysler – Rich-red	Peace – Cream yellow, pink flush
Crimson Glory – Deep red	Pink Peace – Deep pink
Garden Party – Cream, pink flush	Tiffany – Medium pink
Helen Traubel – Light pink, salmon cast	White Knight – Clear white
Kordes Perfecta – Cream, rose margins	Mojave – Rosy orange

Floribundas

Fashion – Glowing salmon	Spartan – Orange-red
Garnette – Small, deep red	Baby Blaze – Rosy red
Ivory Fashion – Clean ivory	Red Pinocchio – Medium red
Vogue – Coral	The Fairy – Small light pink, in large clusters

Grandifloras

Queen Elizabeth – Medium pink	El Capitan – Fire red
Carrousel – Bright red	Montezuma – Coral-orange
Roundelay – Dark red	

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; New Dawn, Blaze, Dr. J. H. Nicolas, and Crimson Glory.

Do not forget climbers should be taken from the trellis in the fall, tied in a long bundle, and covered with 6 inches of soil. Otherwise, they will kill to the ground level.

For additional information on roses, the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 25, "Roses For The Home," is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.