

**WATERING** One inch of water a week is recommended, though there may be times in a hot dry summer that more may be needed. Water roses at the base of the plant in the early morning.

**FEEDING** Roses are heavy feeders. As the rose puts on new growth and during the blooming period feed monthly with **Redenta's Rose & Flower Food**. For best results foliar spray at least once a month from March - November with **Garrett Juice** or **John's Recipe**. Do not foliar spray dry foliage when the temperature is above 90 degrees. During our hot summers early morning spraying is best.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

With a little forethought, your roses can be trouble free. **Release beneficial insects** (good bugs) to eat the bad bugs. **Ladybugs** eat aphids, scales, mealy bugs and spider mites. **Green lacewings** are voracious aphid and caterpillar eaters. They also feed on scales, mealybugs, whiteflies, leafhoppers, thrips and mites. Releasing them three times a year for three years will build up natural populations. Don't forget to include in your garden those plants (e.g. tansy, dill, fennel, asters, butterfly weed, catnip, yarrow and goldenrod) that provide shelter and food for your beneficial population.

Blackspot can be controlled! Lots of sun and good air circulation are important. Always keep a layer of compost and mulch on top of the bare soil. Add **garlic tea** and/or **potassium bicarbonate** to your foliar spray of **Garrett Juice** or **John's Recipe** for extra help in controlling powdery mildew and black spot. Apply horticultural cornmeal at 2 pounds per 100 square feet around problem plants.

Spider mites are particularly troublesome in hot dry conditions. Maintain an even moisture level so your roses are not in stress. Too much watering can also bring on this pest. Add neem, orange oil, garlic tea or horticultural oil to your foliar spray of **Garrett Juice** or **John's Recipe** to control local infestations. Spray on top of and especially under the leaves every three days for nine days for best control. Always remember to follow recommended rates - too much will burn the foliage.

Thrips also thrive in hot dry weather and hate water. Again try to maintain an even moisture level in the soil and mist your roses early in the morning. Beneficial insects such as lacewings, damsel bugs, pirate bugs and predatory mites love thrips. **Apply beneficial nematodes** before bud break in early

spring and again in summer. Nematodes control thrips as they pupate in the soil. If you have had a problem with thrips in the past, add garlic to your regular foliar spray of **Garrett Juice** or **John's Recipe**. Begin your foliar spray program at first bud break and continue to include the garlic tea as long as the problem with thrips persists. Some of our gardeners have also had success controlling thrips with the **addition of neem to their foliar spray**. Thrip infested buds must be cut off and composted as soon as you notice the infestation.

Only spray heavily infested plants with such products as orange oil, horticultural oil and neem. These products can kill your beneficials. Be patient - sometimes beneficial insects take a little bit of time to find their prey.

## YOUR ROSE GARDEN

Combine old roses with Texas natives, perennials, herbs, fruit trees, evergreen and deciduous shrubs for a colorful, long blooming garden. Choose a wide variety of roses to give you variations in color, bloom, fragrance and resistance.

Plant borders of **variegated society garlic** and **lemon thyme** (which also help repel mosquitoes) around climbers or shrubs. Evergreen **Powis Castle artemisia** (with its strong scent and silver foliage) around the base of roses is also another great plant. **Rosemary** is not only fragrant but also evergreen. **French thyme** and **catmint** are lovely groundcovers, **English lavender** provides a heady scent and **gaura** adds a light airy looking bloom all summer.

Rose gardens are for everyone who loves roses regardless of space and design taste. Rose gardens may be easily designed to fit your space . . . a sunny spot by the mailbox, a climbing rose and herbs by the front door to welcome visitors, or a backyard filled to overflowing with roses, herbs and perennials . . . we hope today is the beginning of the rose garden you promised yourself.

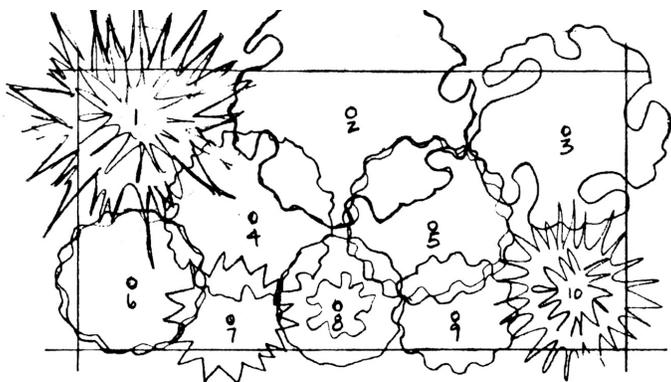


## BIODIVERSITY

Never create a monoculture with roses. Interplant with herbs, perennials and other shrubs and trees. Use strongly scented herbs such as garlic and onion chives, society garlic, thyme, sage and basil to confuse the local aphids. Plant silver leaved herbs and perennials to help add to this confusion because insects are looking for dark foliage to land on. Using different textures, colors, scents and heights adds to the beauty of your roses and helps keep them insect free.

### ROSE GARDEN

Bed Size 10' x 5'



#### PLANTS

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rosemary               | 6. Butterfly Blue Scabiosa |
| 2. Carefree Beauty Rose   | 7. Lemon Thyme             |
| 3. Martha Gonzales Rose   | 8. Spanish Lavender        |
| 4. Pink Drift Rose        | 9. Society Garlic (Var.)   |
| 5. Powis Castle Artemisia | 10. Gray Santolina         |

#### MATERIALS

- 1 Medium Bag **Redenta's Bed Prep**
- 9 Bags Compost
- 7 bags shredded hardwood mulch
- 1 Small Bag Earthworm Castings
- 1 qt Bottle Liquid Seaweed

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## ROSE GARDEN

Old garden roses have romanced our senses for centuries with their beauty and fragrance. They offer gardeners hardiness and ease of care. Some have lived for decades, untended in cemeteries and abandoned homesteads. Unlike modern hybrids bred for cut blooms, old garden roses more readily fit into a garden landscape because of their graceful free flowing form. They are prettier bushes and they are much more disease resistant, especially after they have been established and gone through a winter in your garden. Here are some tips to make your rose gardening the best experience possible from the gardeners at Redenta's.

#### PLANTING AND CARE SUGGESTIONS

**LOCATION** Select a site that gets at least 5 to 6 hours of sun a day. Morning sun and good air circulation provide the best protection against powdery mildew and black spot.

**DRAINAGE** Most roses need good drainage. Raised beds are best. There are a few roses, for example, Lady Banks and Swamp Rose, that will tolerate wet feet and take less sun than most others.

**SOIL** Plant roses only in well prepared beds (see Planting Guide). Plant wet-to-wet. Moisten the planting bed. Soak the root ball of the plant in a solution of liquid seaweed (two tablespoons per gallon of water). Place the saturated root ball into the moist planting bed and backfill. Settle the soil with water. Finish off by watering the plant with more liquid seaweed solution. Mulch your rose with a 1-inch layer of compost topped off with a 2 to 3 inch layer of shredded cedar or hardwood bark mulch. Avoid piling mulch on the stems of plants. This mulch helps to retain moisture and cover the bare soil to guard against disease splashing onto the leaves when watered.

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for the modern gardener

SHOP

DESIGN

CARE