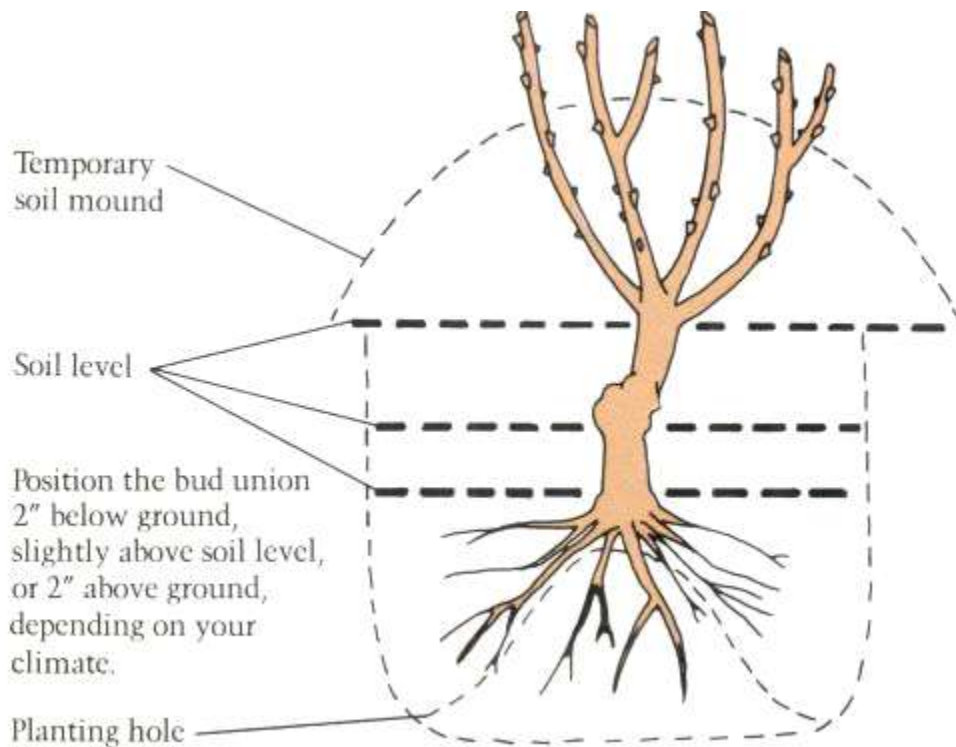


## Planting Guide for Best Results with Roses

The depth that you will plant your rose depends on the region you live in. Generally you want to plant roses in our area of Ohio with 2-4" of soil above the bud union, which will greatly improve the plants chances for surviving our Ohio winters.



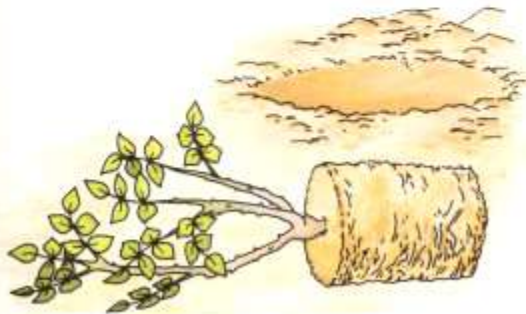
This diagram is for the planting of a bare root rose bush, so disregard everything but the soil levels. The soil level you want to use for our area is the level 2" above the bud union.



1. Dig a hole as deep as the container and 5" to 6" wider than it.



3. Fill the hole loosely with soil, water thoroughly, refill the hole, and water again.



2. Remove plant from container and place it in the hole, making sure the bud union is at correct height for your climate.



4. Keep plant well watered until it is established.

The diagram above shows how to plant a rose bush that has been grown in a container. Though our roses are grown in fiber pots you should remove them from their pot before planting.

It is also a good idea to add root stimulator to the hole. You can buy a bottle of concentrate (Rootmaster) and mix the appropriate amount to water, pour over the root system and into the hole. This stimulates the roots, helping them to grow into your surrounding soil.

Growing roses in Zones 4 and 5, where winter temperatures get well below zero, generally requires a good winter protection plan. Even with such a plan, we often find that our plants may only



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survive for a short time before dying in a particularly harsh winter. However....you may be able to get away with no winter protection if you use the "deep planting" method promoted by Douglas Green in his book *Tender Roses for Tough Climates!*

Deep planting is simply planting with the graft or bud union 6 inches below the soil surface. Dig your planting hole twice as wide as the diameter of the roots on your plant to allow the formation of a good system of hair roots and dig it deep enough to put the graft down 6 inches. All other planting instructions are the same as with a normal planting.

Because the hybrid graft is not subjected to the normal freeze-thaw cycles with this much soil protection, the plant not only lives through the winter but also is able to put out large basal growth with little or no suckering. The plants will die back to ground level in a normal winter, but will still have 6 inches of healthy cane above the crown come spring. No soil mounds or boxes will be needed for winter protection with this method, in which you've duplicated the "Minnesota Tip" with no fall digging. If you feel squeamish about the whole process, rake a few leaves over the top of the plants for some added peace of mind.

The spring growth may be slower to come, setting back your first bloom flush a bit, but after that there should be as many flowers as with a traditional planting method. If you're still a little leery of such a "radical" approach, experiment with just a few of your new plants this spring rather than digging up and replanting your entire garden. If their performance is satisfactory after a couple years, you too may become a believer.