



FREE SEMINAR

LOVE ROSES, BUT...

*AFRAID TO PLANT, DON'T KNOW HOW TO
CARE FOR THEM...*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2019

10 AM TO NOON

BO BO'S NURSERY

HWY 79 W BETWEEN JEWETT AND BUFFALO

Cheryl Loftin, Master Gardener and Earthkind Specialist will be the presenter. Participants will receive information about Earthkind method of planting, pruning roses, and cultivars of roses adaptable for our area. Lunch will be provided.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: BO BO'S NURSERY (903-626-4333) OR AGRILIFE
EXTENSION (903-536-2531)



Earth-Kind® Landscaping

Earth-Kind uses research-proven techniques to provide maximum gardening and landscape enjoyment while preserving and protecting our environment.

The objective of Earth-Kind is to combine the best of organic and traditional gardening and landscaping principles to create a new horticultural system based on real-world effectiveness and environmental responsibility. In response to the greatest environmental challenges facing today's American landscapes, the principal goals of Earth-Kind include:

- Water conservation
- The safe use and handling of fertilizers & pesticides
- Reduction of yard wastes entering urban landfills
- Landscaping for Energy Conservation

As your interest and knowledge in these areas grows you will have an increased awareness of the many programs, practices and activities that are Earth-Kind. Working together we can make a difference in conserving and protecting our valuable natural resources.

About Earth-Kind® Roses

Earth-Kind is a special designation given to select rose cultivars by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service through the Earth-Kind landscaping program. It is based on the results of extensive research and field trials and is awarded only to those roses demonstrating superior pest tolerance, combined with outstanding landscape performance.

Earth-Kind roses do well in a variety of soil types, ranging from well-drained acid sands to poorly aerated, highly alkaline clays. Once established, these select cultivars also have excellent heat and drought tolerance.

The use of Earth-Kind roses provides the opportunity to enjoy these wonderful flowering plants while limiting the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and water. These sustainable practices are excellent examples of how Earth-Kind landscaping is working to preserve and protect our natural resources and the environment.



Earth-Kind Roses

Earth-Kind® Rose Cultivars

Please select a cultivar to see more information on that rose.

Dwarf Shrubs



[Marie Daly](#)



[Souvenir de St. Anne's](#)



[The Fairy](#)

Small Shrubs



[Caldwell Pink](#)



[Cecile Brunner](#)



[Perle d'Or](#)

Medium Shrubs



• [Belinda's Dream](#)



• [Carefree Beauty](#)



• [Ducher](#)



• [Duchesse de Brabant](#)



• [Else Poulsen](#)



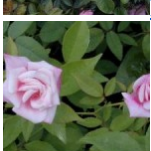
• [Georgetown Tea](#)



• [Knock Out](#)



• [La Marné](#)



• [Madame Antoine Mari](#)



• [Mutabilis](#)



• [Spice](#)

Mannerly Climbers



- [Climbing Pinkie](#)



- [Sea Foam](#)

Vigorous Climbers



- [New Dawn](#)



- [Reve d'Or](#)

Acknowledgments

Garey Wylie took the picture of Carefree Beauty.

Stacy Estep took the pictures of La Marne, Reve d'Or, Cecile Brunner, Souvenir de St. Anne, Georgetown Tea and New Dawn.

The rest of the pictures were taken by Jim Crocker, a retired professional photographer who donated his time.

The descriptions were written by the members of the Earth-Kind Committee, Johnson County Master Gardeners. They include Joan Leach, Diane Asberry, Stacy Estep and Claudine Young.

Original descriptions of selected cultivars, including the Landscape Uses section, were provided by Debbie Bengé, Tara McKnight, Keith Hansen and Don Wilkerson.

[Aggie Horticulture®](#)

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EARTHKIND PLANTING TIPS

The EarthKind Mantra: **“Compost Once, Mulch Forever”**

1. **Soil Test**: Ideally always start with a soil test.
2. **BED PREPARATION IS KEY**: Mix in 3 inches of good quality, fully finished, organic compost.
3. **Air Circulation**: is vital. Be sure to allow plenty of space between roses (more than the 3 feet suggested on the label).
4. **8 hours of sun**: — morning sun preferable.
5. **Drainage**: Must have good drainage. Roses don't like “wet feet”. **For clay soils**, work in **Expanded Shale** for aeration. This also can be worked into existing pots that have hardened and compacted.
6. **Water**: drip irrigation is best. Do not get on foliage unless early in AM. Water newly planted roses regularly until established. Once established, water deeply once every 7-10 days. This will encourage deeper roots than shallow roots from light watering.
7. **To Plant**: Dig hole twice as wide and twice as deep as the container. Mix soil 50/50 with organic compost, plant same depth in the soil as in the pot.
8. **Mulch**: with 3 inches of native organic mulch. (preferably) Continue mulching once or twice a year. This mulch becomes the compost and organic material needed for rich fertile soil as it decomposes. This also helps control weeds and helps retain moisture.

TRANSPLANTING AND MISCELLANEOUS TIPS

(From Mark Chamblee)

- 1. Transplant roses from November through February while dormant. Prune back to about 18 – 24 inches after transplant.**
- 2. It's okay to use high powered spray of water early in morning for 3 consecutive days to get rid of aphids and spider mites.**
- 3. To plant a rose in a container: need at least a 15 gallon container.**

PRUNING A CLIMBING ROSE

Basics

- 1. Don't prune for first 2-3 years. Let it establish primary canes.**
- 2. Select 4-6 strong well placed canes as primary and secondary canes for the main framework and prune out all others FROM THE BASE.**
- 3. Tie selected primary canes to trellis bending them as close to horizontal as possible.**
- 4. Prune out aggressive laterals to just above the third or fourth bud from the main cane, leaving a short stub. If a few are well placed to fill a gap in the framework, leave them, tying them into the support.**
- 5. Usually not necessary to cut back primary canes unless canes become woody and less productive. If so, remove one or two to encourage more vigorous growth from the base. It is easier to remove them in sections with loppers.**
- 6. MOST CLIMBERS BLOOM ON OLD WOOD, SO DO NOT USUALLY NEED A LOT OF PRUNING BUT WHEN YOU DO, DON'T BE AFRAID TO JUST TAKE THE UNRULE CANE OUT AT IT'S BASE.**

Other Roses Known To Do Well In Leon County

Old Blush (1752) pink

Souvenir de la Malmaison 1843 Pale shell pink

Nacogdoches (bright Yellow)

Maggie (Found Rose) by Rosarian and Horticulturist Dr. William Welch

Gaye Hammond Rose (new) 2015 Yellow

Rainbow KnockOut and Double Pink KnockOut

Climbers

Crepuscule (1904) Yellow

Peggy Martin "The Katrina Rose" Pink

Climbing Don Juan Red

Climbing Joseph's Coat

David Austin Roses

Abraham Darby

Heritage

Pat Austin

Drift Roses

Coral Drift

Peach Drift

Sweet Drift

Red Drift

Kordes Roses

Savannah (peachy pink) Seminole Wind (Large pink clusters)

Tutu (red) Cream Veranda (buff cream color)

Gaye Hammond's 3 Point Pruning Process

1. Cut out dead wood.
2. Cut out any stem rubbing another (take weaker one).
3. Bring height to a manageable level and cut at a bud eye.

Chamblee's Rose Nursery

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Tyler, TX 75706

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roses@chambleeroses.com

Principles of Pruning

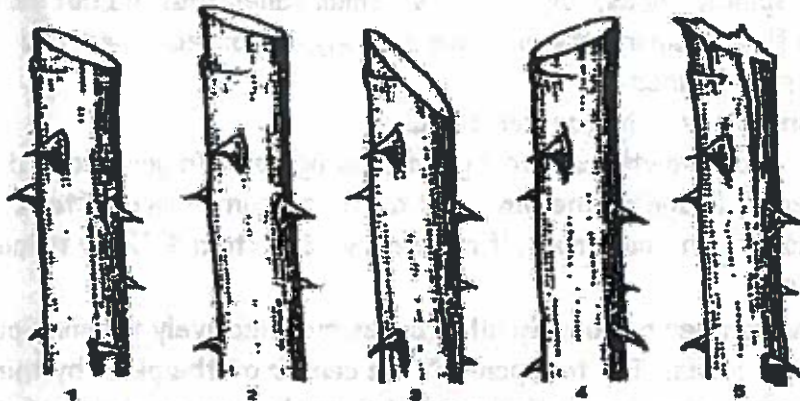
1. The main objective of pruning is to encourage and direct the growth of your rose bush to achieve the desired landscape design & maximum bloom potential.
2. Generally, the best time for winter pruning is mid February (or after your last hard freeze), before new growth starts.
3. The following steps offer an organized approach to winter pruning.
 - A. Identify good, healthy canes. Good canes are usually at least 3/8" to 1/2" in diameter, relatively young, active and free of disease. This is the growth you will try to save. Before cutting good canes, proceed to the next step.
 - B. Identify poor canes using the following criteria:
 - Dead canes (black or brown)
 - Diseased canes (brown or tan, with a purplish area near the connection to live wood)
 - Weak, spindly canes, "blind shoots" (small canes that did not terminate with a flower during the previous season), distorted canes, and suckers on grafted bushes
 - Crossing canes in the center of bush
 - C. "Thin-out" poor growth back to a good growing point (a good cane that you wish to keep). Prune all the way back to the bud union on grafted roses or to the ground on own-root roses, if necessary. See item 4. "How to make good pruning cuts".
 - D. Reduce the number of good, healthy canes by selectively thinning-out the less valuable canes. Try to "open-up" the center of the plant by thinning-out crossing canes, and distributing remaining good canes as equally as possible around the center. Actual number of good canes remaining will vary with the age of the bush, condition of growth, cultivar, cultural practices, and site conditions.

E. Reduce the length of remaining good canes by cutting them back to the desired length, preferably at a bud that faces away from the center of the bush. The "finished" height of the bush depends on several factors including: your reason for growing roses (i.e. whether you grow roses for exhibition, landscape value, cut blooms, etc.), the rose type, and your desired result. As a general rule, prune 1/3 of the cane, unless you are removing a cane. Do not prune more than 2/3 of a healthy cane you wish to keep.

4. How to make good pruning cuts:

Many people worry about how much cane to cut back. Actually, this seems to be less critical than how the cut is made. Cuts should be clean and leave a minimum of cane behind to die or become diseased. When reducing the length of a cane, cuts should be made at a 45-degree angle, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch above a good, live bud. When completely removing a cane, the cut should be made as close as possible to the healthy cane that it's attached to or the bud union on a grafted bush and to the ground on an own-root bush. In either case, do not leave stubs. Leaving stubs will invite disease organisms into the plant, which could seriously damage or ultimately kill the bush. About 90% of dead wood in a bush can be attributed to poor pruning cuts made during the winter pruning season. Study figure 1 to see examples of good and bad cuts. Good pruning cuts can be made with "by-pass style" pruners. "Anvil-style" pruners, which have a tendency to smash canes, are not suitable for pruning roses and should not be used. Keep your pruners and loppers sharp and properly adjusted so that they make clean, smooth cuts.

Figure 1. Examples of pruning cuts:



1. Correct cut, just above the bud and sloping away from it (about 45-degree angle), made with *sharp* pruners.
2. Cut made too high. Leaves a stub of cane to die and become diseased.
3. Angle of cut too sharp. The bud will probably die.
4. Cut made too close to the bud and sloping in the wrong direction.
5. Jagged cut made with blunt or "anvil-style" pruners.

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