

# Rosa

(Rose)



## ZONE HARDINESS

**3 – 9:** Oso Easy® Paprika

**4 – 9:** Oso Easy Mango Salsa, Lemon Zest

**5 – 9:** Oso Easy Double Red, Italian Ice, Pink Cupcake

## NUTRITION

**pH:** 5.6 – 6.2

**EC:** (2:1 extraction method) 0.9 – 2.0

Moderate to high fertilization is recommended.

150ppm – 300 ppm N

## TEMPERATURE for forcing from liners

**Forcing/Growing on:** 65 F Night – 72 F Day

**Holding:** 40 F Night – 50 F Day

Once plants reach a saleable size, they can be moved to a frost protected open environment with good air movement.

## WATERING

**Moderate to moist:** Water thoroughly without over-saturating. Keep moist but not wet throughout entire growth cycle.

## TIMING

**28 Liner to True 1 Gallon:** 10 – 12 weeks with one plug per container. A typical planting date for spring forcing would be Week 8 for finishing in Weeks 18 – 20. If a larger size is desired, we recommend planting them in the fall and doing additional bulking prior to dormancy. Planting a 28 count liner into a 2 – 3 gallon container and bulking in the summer is also a great way to finish a larger, high quality spring crop.

**Quick Turn™ Liner to True 1 Gallon:** 5 – 7 weeks with one plug per container. A typical planting date for spring forcing would be Week 10 for finishing in Week 18. Planting a Quick Turn in Week 20 for finishing in Week 25 is also very achievable on Oso Easy varieties.

**Quick Turn Liner to 2 – 3 Gallon:** Planting a Quick Turn liner into a 2 – 3 gallon container and bulking in the fall is a great way to finish a larger high quality spring crop.

## VERNALIZATION

Roses are cold beneficial, meaning they do not require vernalization for flowering. However, they will have a better, stronger flush of flowers in the spring after breaking dormancy if they have had a cold treatment.

## PLANTING

Roses perform best when planted in a well-drained, porous growing medium.

When growing shrubs, we recommend using an aged or composted pine bark based media as opposed to annual growing mixes that traditionally tend to be heavier in peat. Bark adds weight and stability to the growing mix and tends not to compress and shrink over time, thus adding the longevity that can be needed on long-term crops such as shrubs.

## LIGHT/LIGHTING

Roses are day-length neutral and do not require long days for flowering and forcing.

During early spring forcing, plants should be given as much light as possible. Plants should be spaced such that they do not shade each other. Unspaced plants can stretch, require additional pruning and lead to an undesirable look on the retail bench.

## TRIMMING/PINCHING

Pinching is usually needed on Roses several times during production. Beginning in the early spring, Roses will send out 2 – 3 dominant shoots that can cause the plant to look nonuniform. Pinch these wild shoots before they get too tall. Additional light trimming can and should be done throughout growing to ensure good form, but flowering will be delayed if too many terminals are trimmed. Roses can be trimmed hard and will reflush in the late spring and summer for staging multiple finished weeks. The successive flushes of color usually will not be as strong as the initial flush of color following dormancy.

## GROWTH REGULATORS

Trimming and pruning is used mostly on Roses to control plant height. However, spray applications of 30ppm Bonzi® (paclobutrazol) seem to help in controlling height. Multiple applications may be needed in the spring. When growing in the greenhouse in spring, growth regulator treatments may be preferred, as manual pruning removes valuable buds. Cultural practices such as good air movement in an open environment can also help control plant height and assist in finishing a high quality crop.



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The rates and chemicals listed are based on our southeast Michigan growing conditions, and are not recommended for nationwide application. Please adjust the rates and spray applications to your location and facility.



## PEST and DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Aphids and Spider Mites are the most prevalent insect pests associated with Roses. Scout and spray preventatively in April and May to prevent outbreaks in June and July, when Spider Mites are more actively growing. Do not use Suffoil-X® on Oso Easy Paprika roses. We recommend implementing a good IPM program, as well as early releases of Biological Control to help control insect populations. Generally, Black Spot and Powdery Mildew are always something to watch for on Roses. Whether the Roses are bred to resist it or not, these foliar diseases are best controlled by implementing a preventative scouting and spray program.

## OTHER TIPS

When growing larger containers like 2 and 3 gallons, it is best to bulk them in the summer or fall the year before they are to be sold. This allows additional root growth, as well as additional pruning. Any surplus 1 gallon containers can easily be bumped into 3 gallon containers in the fall or early spring for spring sales.

Heavier feed will increase blooms.

