



ROSE PROBLEMS

CULTURAL PROBLEMS

| Symptoms | Possible Cause | Cultural Controls |
|---|---|---|
| New roses slow to start growing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roots allowed to dry out before planting. • Insufficient moisture in plant tissue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soak entire plant for 24 hours before planting • Keep canes moist by shading with moist burlap • Hill soil around new plants for one to two weeks if weather is very hot at planting time |
| New foliage dies, is stunted or off color | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive salts from over fertilizing • Insufficient moisture in soil • Fertilizing too often in cool, cloudy weather | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water heavily twice. First to put salts in suspension, next to leach salts from soil • The soil around roses should be moist before fertilizing |
| “Leggy” plants and few or no blooms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location too shady • Too much competition from other plants • Lack of fertilizer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant in areas where bushes receive at least 6 hours of sun a day • Roses do best in an open area with little competition from other plants • Fertilize regularly |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blooms/buds fail to develop properly, resulting in a half-open condition termed “balling” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool nights or dark wet weather • Thrip may also be the cause (See below) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut bloom off as soon as it starts to ball |
| Normal canes do not have flower buds and have quit growing a condition called “blindshoots” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is characteristic of a cool spring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut back canes as though removing a faded flower |
| Flower buds grow bent, lopsided or parallel to the ground - a condition called “funny bud” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth defect induced by the speed of spring growth and/or severe changes in weather | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut off the damaged flowers to promote new growth |

INSECT PESTS

| Symptoms | Possible Cause | Cultural Controls | Chemical Controls |
|---|---|---|--|
| Smooth circular or crescent shaped areas cut from the edges of leaves | Leafcutting bees <i>Megachile spp.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pieces of leaves are used by bees in forming cell for young | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No controls registered |
| Notched edges on leaves Damage may be confused with pieces of leaves removed by leafcutting bees | Root weevils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Root weevil adults notch edges of leaves as they feed at night The larvae feed on roots, lower stems and trunks of many plants, but do not seem to bother roses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A difficult insect to control Handpick from plants after dark Bio-safe product contains a nematode that controls the larval stage of root weevil - applied yearly in Inland Northwest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orthene |
| Rolled leaves. Parts of leaves missing | Leafrollers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable colored caterpillars | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (BT, Dipel, etc.) applied to caterpillars before leaves are rolled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orthene |
| Curled leaves A sticky honeydew that attracts ants. Malformed flowers and foliage | Rose aphid <i>Macrosiphum rosae</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pear shaped sucking insect, usually green, brown, sometimes pinkish-red Usually attacks tender new shoots, leaves, buds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hose off aphids with a strong spray of water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orthene Insecticidal soaps. |
| Top surface of leaves turn pale with tiny stippling marks Leaves dry and drop | Rose leafhopper <i>Edwardsiana rosae</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult insect greenish-white: immature stages are same color Small jumping insects suck juices from leaf cells. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecticidal soaps help control the immature stage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sevin Products containing permethrin |
| The underside of leaves are skeletonized or holes in leaves | Rose slug <i>Endelomyia aethiops</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larvae slug-like, light green Leaves are first skeletonized, later large holes are eaten | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control as early as rose slugs are seen. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sevin Orthene Insecticidal soaps Spray underside of leaves. |

Note: Pesticide formulations and recommendations change often. Always read and follow label instructions.

INSECT PESTS (continued)

| Symptoms | Possible Cause | Cultural Controls | Chemical Controls |
|---|--|---|---|
| Brown-edged flower petals, buds open partially or not at all | Rose thrip <i>Frankliniella spp.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small slender insect with a rasping mouthpart This insect is hard to control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut off spent flower blossoms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orthene sprayed directly on buds may help Insecticides must come into contact with insect Early identification and control is necessary |
| Stippled leaves appear dry, turn brown and drop off. Webbing may be present | Spider mites <i>Tetranychus spp.</i> <i>Panonychus ulmi</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small sucking pest that multiplies quickly in hot, dry weather | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up weeds and other material to prevent overwintering and breeding Spray dust off roses during hot, dry weather Horticultural oil before bud break | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ortho Isotx Insect Killer IV Insecticidal soaps effective if used regularly |

ROSE DISEASES

| Symptoms | Possible Cause | Cultural Controls | Chemical Controls |
|---|--|--|--|
| Round black leaf spots (sometimes with fringed or feathery edges), leaves yellowing and leaf drop. | Black Spot (fungus) <i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organism overwinters on old diseased leaves and canes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select resistant varieties Avoid overhead watering Rake and destroy leaves and infected canes Space and prune for air circulation | Dormant sprays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lime sulfur Summer controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captan Daconil 2787 or products containing chlorothalonil |
| Discolored spots on canes gradually enlarge. <u>Brand canker</u> develops cankers with a reddish-brown or purple margin. <u>Common canker</u> is dark brown, usually develops at cut end of cane. | Rose Canker Diseases Brand canker <i>Coniothyrium werndsorffiae</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brand canker develops under the snow line. Will be the first to be black Common canker <i>Leptosphaeria coniothyium</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper pruning (long stubs left above a node) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid injuring canes Remove and destroy infected canes well below the affected area Prune canes with a sharp knife just above the node Use winter mulches that drain well | Chemical controls are not needed if cultural controls are practiced. |
| Buds fail to open, turn to brown decay. Infected stubs/pruning wounds develop into cankers. | Botrytis bud and twig blight <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watering too late in the day. Extended rainy weather. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space plants for good air circulation Pick off and destroy faded blooms and prune out infected parts of plant | |

ROSE DISEASES (Continued)

| Symptoms | Possible Cause | Cultural Controls | Chemical Controls |
|---|--|---|--|
| Rough tumor-like growth near soil or on roots | <p>Crown Gall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bacterial disease that can spread from plant to plant through wounds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove infected plant from garden Inspect plants before buying | |
| <p>White or gray powdery substance on leaf buds and canes.</p> <p>Early sign - leaves curl up.</p> | <p>Powdery mildew fungus <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fungus overwinters in infected buds, rose leaves, twigs and branches. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant mildew resistant varieties Dormant prune, removing diseased canes Rake and remove fallen leaves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systemic fungicides Products containing sulphur |
| Orange colored pustules appear early in spring on lower leaf surfaces. Turn black in late summer/fall | <p>Rust disease <i>Phragmidium spp</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This fungus overwinters on diseased leaves and infected stems. Cool humid weather favors this disease. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select resistant varieties Rake up all dead leaves and prune out infected and dead wood during dormant season | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulfur Funginex |
| Mosaic pattern on leaves, vein yellowing, chlorotic ring spots. | <p>Virus diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread by grafting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove plant if unsightly Does not affect the vigor of some varieties | |

Note: Pesticide formulations and recommendations change often. Always read and follow label instructions.