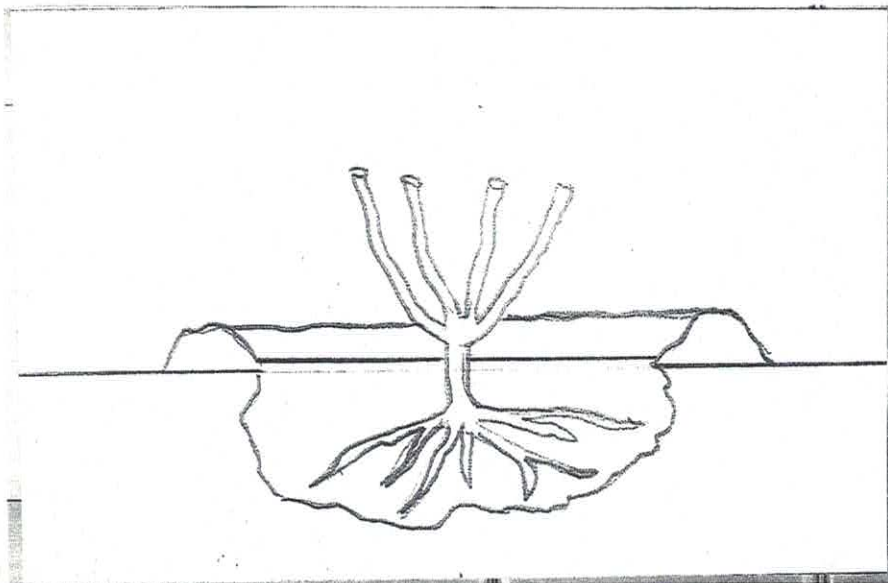


BARE ROOT ROSE PLANTING GUIDE



Normal Planting in Bed

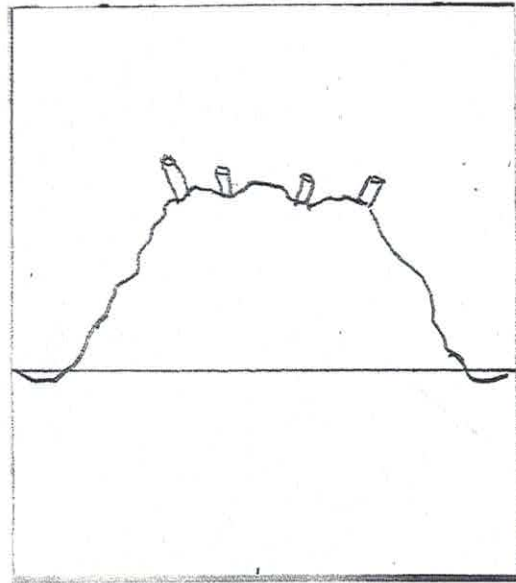
First examine the root system of the rose and prune off any broken or badly cracked roots and stems.

Rose plants tolerate most types of soils as long as drainage is decent. Coarser soils promote more vigorous growth.

Plants with shorter stems (canes) are less likely to dry out and more likely to grow. We recommend canes be cut to 6-8" long or shorter before installation. Also remove broken roots.

Make a large enough hole so that the entire root system can be buried without too much bending or pruning. It is important to make certain that all the roots get covered as you backfill the hole. It is OK and even desirable to plant it a bit deep as stems will sprout roots when buried. After you finish refilling the hole, create a watering basin at the edge of the former hole and water thoroughly (fill the basin at least twice) to settle the soil.

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Additional Step When The Weather is Windy or Dry

After finishing the normal installation the goal is to protect the above ground stems from dessication for the 1-2 weeks it takes for the roots to become active.

Santa Ana winds can cause the exposed stems to shrivel and fail to grow. To prevent dessication and/or to rehydrate shriveled stems cover the stems with natural soil (you may substitute our ACID MIX) that has been moistened. Do not use compost as it will cause any emerging foliage to decay. Once growth emerges the soil can be removed gradually.

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