

The Olympia Rose Society

The following varieties are recommended for the South Puget Sound area by the Olympia Rose Society. Remember: your mileage will vary.

Hybrid Teas and

Grandifloras

Red and Blends
Opening Night
Crimson Bouquet
Firefighter
Olympiad
Cherry Parfait
Love & Peace
Pink and Blends
Memorial Day
Tournament of Roses
New Zealand
Fame!
Peter Mayle
Gemini
Helen Naude'
LeAnn Rimes
Secret
Touch of Class
Yellow and Blends
Elina
Gold Medal
Jean Giono
Peace
Orange and Blends
Reba McEntire
Fragrant Cloud
Artistry
Octoberfest
Voodoo
Sunset Celebration
Marilyn Monroe
White
Tineke
Full Sail
Pascali
Polarstern
Pristine
Maria Shriver
Mauve
Fragrant Plum
Neptune
Lagerfeld

Floribundas

Red and Blends

Lavaglut
Europeana
Showbiz
Chihuly
Eyepaint
Playboy

Pink

Playgirl
Sexy Remy
Yellow

Julia Child

Sunspite
Easy Goin'
Top Notch

Orange-Red and Blends

Sarabande
Trumpeter
Livin' Easy
Anabell

Liverpool Echo

White

Margaret Merrill

Climbers

Altissimo
Fourth of July
Aloha
New Dawn
Handel
Sombreuil
Dublin Bay

Shrubs

Red

F.J. Grootendorst
William Baffin
Knockout

Pink

Ballerina
Bonica
Sparrieshoop
Fimbriata
Carefree Beauty
Lady Elsie May

Yellow and Orange

Golden Wings
Autumn Sunset
Westerland
Buff Beauty

White

Blanc Double de Coubert
Sally Holmes
Francis E. Leste

Purple

Roseaie de l'Haye
Hansa

Old Garden Roses

Red

Crimson Globe
Louis Philippe
R. rugosa rubra
Waldfee

Pink

Apothecary's Rose
Common Moss
Jacques Cartier
Konigen von Danemark
Maiden's Blush

Yellow

Fruhlingsgold
Harison's Yellow
Lady Hillingdon

White

Coquette des Alpes
Leda
Mme. Hardy
Frau Karl Druschki
White Bath

Blends

Ferdinand Pichard
Rosa Mundi
Striped Moss
Mutabilis

Mauve

Charles de Mills
Tuscany Superb
William Lobb

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JANUARY

This is a good time to test your soils for nutrient deficiency and pH.

FEBRUARY

Prepare beds for planting. Purchase bareroot rose plants from garden centers as soon as they arrive. Plant them immediately and cover them with soil (completely cover the crown so they don't dry out) for about a month before slowly uncovering them. Prune climbers towards the end of the month. Remove dead and twiggy growth.

MARCH

Remove winter protection. Conduct spring pruning. Remove any dead, diseased, or twiggy canes. Cut canes back to undamaged wood (pith should be apple green). Prune to an outside bud except for cultivars which tend to sprawl, in which case prune to inside buds. Plant new bareroot roses before March ends. Clean up the rose beds, rake up winter debris, pull weeds while they are small. Apply organic fertilizers and manures.

APRIL

Begin fungicide spray program when first foliage appears. A soil test, such as those available at nurseries, will give you an idea of what nutrients your garden will need this year. Make first conventional fertilizer application when roses have 4" of new growth.

MAY

Be alert for aphids. Remove them by hand when they appear. Continue fungicide sprays. Make second fertilizer application. Either a balanced rose fertilizer, or a general-purpose fertilizer, will be fine. Apply alfalfa tea. Watch the weather and water when necessary. Replenish mulch once soil has warmed up and roses are actively growing.

JUNE

Apply new mulch if needed. Continue spray program. Make third fertilizer application. Deadhead bloomed-out canes fairly low on plant to stimulate basal breaks. Start to water consistently as soon as spring rains let up.

JULY

Increase watering; occasionally wash off foliage as temperature heats up. This is the last month to apply conventional fertilizers. Continue low deadheading as blossoms fade. Pay attention to watering as the temperature heats up.

AUGUST

Watering begins to become critical. Water deeply two or three times a week during hot dry weather. Be alert for spider mites. Wash them off with water. You may not need to continue your fungicide spray program. Canes should now be deadheaded higher on the plant to avoid stimulating basal breaks, which may not harden in time for winter.

SEPTEMBER

Continue watering program until fall rains begin. Be vigilant in your campaign against spider mites.

OCTOBER

The winter rains have usually started and watering can cease. Spraying for diseases or insects can also cease. Make garden improvement plans. Lime garden if soil test indicates pH is below about 6.0.

NOVEMBER

Prepare bushes for winter by: cutting tall bushes back to about 2' above the ground to lessen wind damage, removing and discarding all leaves, removing and cleaning up debris in rose beds, dormant spraying bushes before applying winter protection, and applying winter protection, such as mounding the bushes 6 to 8 inches with soil or mulch. Don't forget to winterize your irrigation system too, by insulating valves and draining lines. Remove hoses from faucets, and put away for the winter.

DECEMBER

Stay out of the garden and enjoy your free time, knowing your roses are safely put to bed for the winter.