



Roses West Texas Style

by Kathy Roberts and Linda Moffett

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Introduction

We have some unique environmental conditions that require horticultural practices unaddressed in most rose growing literature. Here are some rose growing tips tailored especially for the high plains area of West Texas. We hope your journey into the world of roses will be successful and rewarding.

Roses have some very specific likes and dislikes:

1. They like at least six to eight hours of direct sun.
2. Roses do not like soggy feet. They like a well-drained area that can be kept constantly moist but not saturated.
3. Roses prefer an area where there are no other competing roots from shrubs or trees.
4. Roses do best if there is a fairly steady supply of available nutrients.
5. Roses do better when there is plenty of organic matter in their root zone.
6. Roses like their roots to be kept at a moderate temperature during the summer.

We who garden on the high plains of Texas have the following conditions:

1. Low humidity most of the time;
2. Constant air movement – winds rarely less than ten mph and often twenty to twenty-five mph or higher;
3. Sparse rainfall;
4. Wild swings in temperature – not unusual for 30 to 40° F difference between evening lows and daytime highs;
5. Extreme heat in the summer;
6. Unexpected early fall or late spring freezes;
7. Alkaline soils with a pH between 7.2 and 8.5;

8. Almost always well drained soil;
9. Municipal water supplies that can be high in soluble salts;
10. Intense sunlight.

Types of Roses

Hybrid Tea roses are the kind you think of when looking for long stem single roses to use in arrangements.

Floribunda roses have beautiful clusters that make a show in your yard, but aren't the kind you'd usually use in a bouquet.

Grandifloras are meant to produce blooms like a hybrid tea but in clusters.

Antique roses have a long history. They are usually hardy and quite fragrant. However, not all repeat well following the spring flush of bloom.

English roses are one of the new strains that have the fragrance and disease resistance of an antique as well as our modern colors and repeat blooming habits.

Climbers do what their name implies, but they do require some type of support such as a trellis.

Shrubs are bushy roses with lots of bloom clusters and may be quite tall or low growing.

Miniatures are smaller versions of standard roses.

Planting

Selecting a Site

Roses will grow best if they can receive at least six hours of sun each day. They also will do best if they are in an area where there is no root competition from trees and shrubs. One other requirement is a well-drained spot. This is not usually a problem in our part of West Texas. Dig a hole one-foot deep and one-foot wide and fill it with water. If water remains in the hole twenty-four hours later, then that area is not well drained.

Selecting a Plant

Avoid buying packaged plants in grocery stores or discount stores. There is no way of knowing whether or not those plants have been allowed to dry out sometime during the long journey from the field to your garden.

Avoid buying plants with waxed canes. The sunlight in West Texas is so intense that it will melt the wax, burn the canes, and thus kill the plant.

Almost all local retail nurseries will have good plants for sale that have been handled with great care and should grow well when planted in the garden. Look for plants that have at least three strong canes and minimal die back on the tips of the canes.

One of the best sources of fine roses is from REPUTABLE mail order nurseries. If ordering roses by mail, it is essential that they arrive early enough to be planted before the end of March. These roses almost always arrive bare root and require immediate attention upon receipt. The package should be opened at once and the entire root system (and even some of the canes if possible) immersed in a large bucket of water. The roses can be kept in the shade in water for as long as ten days.

Preparation

Before planting a bare root rose, soak the entire root system at least twelve hours to be sure the bush is well hydrated. As a general rule the minimum space between plants should be three feet. If the variety you are planting is known to be extra vigorous, allow more space. Crowding rose bushes makes spring pruning difficult and does not allow for good air circulation, resulting in disease problems that would not otherwise occur.

If you're planting a rose among other plants such as in a perennial bed, leave at least a 36-inch diameter clear area around the bush to allow for proper mulching, fertilizing, and watering.

Dig a hole at least 18 inches in diameter (wider is better—depending on your energy level) and about 12 to 14 inches deep. Build a mound of soil in the hole to support the bush and to allow the roots to cascade down and around the mound. Remove the submerged bush from the water and trim any broken or diseased roots. Place it on the prepared mound. If you are planting a grafted rose, the bud union should be just at or just below soil level. You can check this by laying the handle of a shovel, etc. across the hole and adding or subtracting from the mound when placing the rose in the hole. Immediately backfill with soil that has been amended with 1/3 to 1/2 (by volume) of decomposed organic matter such as sphagnum peat. Do not use manure. Do not add fertilizer. You may use root stimulator if it makes you feel better. As you backfill, keep water running in the hole so the soil is "mudded" in around the roots.

When all the soil is in place, form about a two-inch berm (dam) around the planting hole to hold water. At this time additional soil should be mounded up and over the exposed canes to keep the canes from drying out while the roots are forming their root hairs. It is the very fine root hairs which take up water and nutrients that allow the plant to grow. This mound of soil should remain in place until new shoots emerge. In order to remove the soil, it should be gently washed away and not pulled away. These new shoots are

very crisp and will break easily unless the soil is washed away.

Water a newly planted rose bush thoroughly every other day and withhold fertilizer until after bloom begins. The first fertilization should be only half strength in order to not burn the newly forming root hairs. Wait four weeks and fertilize the second time with regular strength fertilizer.

The best time to plant container grown plants is in late March to early May. Container-grown plants need a nice planting hole too. They also need to be backfilled with amended soil containing 1/3 to 1/2 (by volume) of decomposed organic material like sphagnum peat.

Roses purchased in biodegradable pots need to be slit lengthwise in three to four places after being put in the hole to allow root growth to expand beyond the pot. It is important that the root ball not be disturbed. Break off any part of the container that is above ground so water is not "wicked" away from the pot underground.

If the container is plastic, remove the bottom of the pot and gently push the plant out of the pot. It is essential that the plant not be pulled from the pot, thus breaking newly formed root hairs.

Mulching

An organic mulch is like candy to roses. Everything about it is yummy.

1. Roses love organic matter.
2. A mulch helps maintain an even level of soil moisture.
3. A mulch helps maintain an even and moderate level of soil temperature.
4. A mulch helps suppress weeds.
5. A mulch will improve the "tilth" of the soil and add organic matter.
6. A mulch is aesthetically pleasing.

What to use for a mulch? We suggest wood chips, composted lawn clippings, cotton burrs, newspaper, pecan shucks and hulls, partially decomposed compost, pine bark, anything organic that will gradually decompose. That means no plastic, no volcanic rock, and no cypress. Why no cypress? It will take forever to decompose and in the meantime will gradually mix with your soil and become "stones" in the garden.

A two- to four-inch layer of mulch is usually adequate. Keep mulch about two inches away from the canes. An organic mulch is going to attract critters such as pill bugs (roly polys). They will help the mulch to decompose, but they will also do a little munching on newly emerging canes if the mulch is too close to the new canes.

Once mulch is in place, leave it undisturbed. It is not necessary to till the soil, and in fact tilling may disturb those all important feeding root hairs. When applying fertilizer, put it directly on the mulch and water it in. Contrary to popular belief it is not necessary to work fertilizer into the soil.

As time goes by, the depth of mulch will decrease due to decomposition. Just go ahead and add more material to the top in order to maintain the original level.

Soil Moisture

Dry soil is hazardous to a rose's health. A good level of soil moisture is important year around. Even during the winter roses probably need at least one inch of water every two weeks in order to withstand the ups and downs of temperature, high winds, and low humidity.

Since water conservation is a high priority in West Texas, some form of drip irrigation is an efficient way to provide water. When drip irrigating, calculate the amount of time required to apply one inch. If a sprinkler is used, mid-day and evening irrigation are not recommended. Early morning watering is best.

Frequency of watering will depend on temperature and plant response since low humidity and high winds are a given. In general, roses need one-inch of water each week. In order to be sure of a uniform application, place containers in several places of the irrigated area if using a sprinkler.

Follow these watering guidelines:

1. When temperatures rise to about 85 degrees, twice a week watering is best.
2. At temperatures of about 90 degrees, two or even three times a week may be needed.
3. When the heat of the day reaches 95 degrees and higher, three or four irrigations per week will be needed. At these very high temperatures, check plant response in case an extra irrigation is needed. Be sure to apply a minimum of one-inch each time roses are watered.

Rose foliage should not go into the night hours wet. This helps to keep the dreaded disease black spot at bay.

Pruning

1. Major spring pruning on the south plains should begin around the third week of March. New growth induced by pruning will be less likely to be hurt by late spring freezes.
2. Keep clippers clean and sterilized between each rose bush. Rubbing alcohol poured into a container will do an excellent job. The container should be wide enough so the clippers can be easily dipped in and out. The container should also allow you to pour the leftover alcohol back into the bottle for reuse.
3. Use sharp by-pass clippers rather than anvil type clippers to avoid bruising the canes.
4. Remove all dead and diseased wood. Prune to healthy wood. Healthy wood is white or greenish white or cream. Tan wood is not healthy wood.
5. Prune 1/4 inch above an outward facing bud.
6. Prune so the center of the bush is "open" to allow plenty of light and air circulation thru the bush.
7. Remove all weak, spindly growth.
8. Remove crossing canes.
9. It is generally best to leave no more than six canes.
10. Usually a bush that is severely pruned will produce fewer but larger blooms. A lightly pruned bush will produce more blooms that are a bit smaller.
11. Hybrid teas are usually pruned most severely; floribundas and shrubs less severely.
12. Climbers are pruned in spring to remove dead and diseased wood only. Climbing roses bloom on last year's wood; heavy spring pruning will remove all the spring flush of bloom. After the first spring bloom, corrective pruning can be done to shape the plant, remove weak and spindly growth, and remove old canes only if they no longer are blooming well.

One question often asked is how high or low to prune. There is no definitive answer. Roses in West Texas do well pruned as low as one foot or as high as three feet. One thing to bear in mind is that a well-grown rose in this area can become quite large. So prune to the height you think will suit your needs.

Pruning is a season long process. In order to have the most bloom production from roses, spent blossoms should be removed (dead-heading). Cutting blossoms for bouquets is also a form of pruning. When you are deadheading or cutting blossoms for bouquets, cut 1/4 inch above a five-leaflet leaf and preferably an outward facing five-leaflet leaf.

Disbudding is another pruning technique used on hybrid teas and sometimes on grandiflora roses. Disbudding is the removal of tiny side buds that can appear near a terminal bud and in the axils of the leaves on the stem of a terminal bud. These side buds, if found when very young and tender, can be easily broken off with a gentle push from your finger or thumb. Removal of these "extra" buds makes possible the gloriously beautiful hybrid tea blooms.

Very often the bloom clusters in floribundas open with the terminal bud first. After awhile the rest of the buds open one by one with that spent terminal bud right in the center. Not the most attractive sight. There is a technique that can be used to enhance the uniformity of bloom in the cluster. Simply remove that terminal bud before color break, and the rest of the buds will open almost at the same time giving a much showier display.

A very important point to remember is to minimize any pruning after September 15-20. This will help slow growth and prepare the plant for winter.

Fertilizing

The BIG THREE elements needed for good plant growth are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Fertilizers list N, P, and K in that order on their labels, and the content of each element is expressed as a percentage. The minor elements calcium, sulfur, and magnesium are also required for healthy plant growth, but these elements are seldom lacking in our West Texas soils. There are also some essential nutrients used in much smaller amounts called micronutrients or trace elements. Care should be taken in using the minor and especially the trace elements. It is easy to overdo the amounts necessary for good plant growth, producing a possible situation of toxicity.

An established rose will do best if nutrients are available on a steady schedule. If you wish to use a slow release fertilizer, be sure and follow the label directions, for there are many formulations on the market. If you choose a slow release fertilizer, we suggest using a formulation high in nitrogen, low in phosphorus, and low in potassium.

The primary element rose growers need to provide for good plant growth is nitrogen. Without a steady supply of nitrogen, a rose stops producing vigorous new growth. Without vigorous new growth, there are no beautiful blooms. Nitrogen is very soluble and as water is applied it is “washed” away. About every four weeks, a light “dressing” of nitrogen will keep roses happy.

Phosphorus is necessary for plant reproductive growth (blooms!). Phosphorus does not “move” in the soil. It is quite insoluble and thus remains in the soil until it is used. An overabundance of P will not result in an overabundance of blooms. An overabundance of P will result in a serious problem – iron deficiency!

Iron deficiency can be a long-term problem. Our soils in this area have iron present and in a form available to plants. However, when too much phosphorus is applied, iron reacts chemically with the excess phosphorus and becomes unavailable to plants. This condition remains until there is no longer excess phosphorus. This

can mean years of trying to correct iron deficiency.

Our West Texas soils are naturally well endowed with potassium (K). You can save money by purchasing fertilizer with a very low ratio of K. Since the form of K used is a salt, excess application will result in higher soil salts.

Some rose growing advice recommends applying Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate) to the soil to help produce more basal breaks. West Texans should ignore this advice. Our soils have more than an adequate supply of both magnesium and sulfur. Too much magnesium can result in plant toxicity. Sulfur is sometimes recommended to help lower the soil pH. But, when sulfur is in the sulfate form, present in Epsom salts, it will no longer help in acidifying the soil in any appreciable way.

The best way to know how to fertilize your roses is to have your soil tested. The county agent's office will give you instructions on how to take a soil sample for a valid and reliable soil test. The results will come back to you with many tips on maintaining a fertile soil level as well as information on how to correct any problems you may have.

Now we come to specifics for established roses.

1. Following spring pruning, apply a balanced fertilizer – one containing N:P:K in a ratio of about 2:1:1 or 3:1:1.
2. Every 3 to 4 weeks apply a light dressing of nitrogen.
3. In the late August-early September feeding you may want to use a balanced fertilizer again in a 2:1:1 or 3:1:1 ratio.
4. It is probably best to cease fertilizing around September 15-20 to allow the rose bush time to slow growth and prepare for winter.
5. Amounts to use per bush:
 - a. If the percentage of nitrogen is around the 15% level, use two tablespoons spread throughout the root area.
 - b. If the percentage of nitrogen is around the 20% level, use about five teaspoons.

c. If the percentage of nitrogen is around the 33% level, use about one tablespoon.

d. If the percentage of nitrogen is around the 45% to 46% level, use only two teaspoons.

6. Be sure the roses have been well watered the day before fertilizing and then water well immediately after applying the fertilizer.

7. It is possible to “burn” roses by either using too much fertilizer (N) or by not having soil moisture at a high level when feeding

Should you choose to use “organic” fertilizer, follow label directions carefully. Manures are often high in soluble salts, so they should be used sparingly. Too much manure can also burn roses.

Many excellent rose growers use alfalfa pellets to increase the number of basal breaks from their plants. Some people apply alfalfa pellets (rabbit food) directly to the soil, usually about one cup scattered under each bush. Other people let the alfalfa steep in a barrel of water to make “tea.” Then the tea is applied to the soil. Both methods appear to work equally well. This treatment is not usually discussed in rose growing literature, but it is a tip that works in a fine fashion for West Texas rosarians.

Diseases

West Texas is a wonderful place to grow roses! Our disease problems are practically nil. We do not have any problems with rust. We do have problems with black spot and powdery mildew, but they are only occasional.



Black spot first appears as some yellowing of the leaves and then irregular black spots begin to appear in the yellowed area. This is a fungal disease and appears because spores of the fungus are present in the ground around the plants where they are splashed up onto the foliage. When the leaves are wet going into a warm summer night, those fungal spores will germinate and presto! A black spot infestation has begun. This is the reason we do not sprinkle irrigate late, and also the reason why we advocate spacing plants far enough apart for good air circulation.



Powdery mildew almost always appears first in the youngest plant tissue – new leaves and buds. The very first sign is a curling up sort of distortion of the leaves and then a slight whitish powdery appearance occurs. Powdery mildew spreads rapidly so it is imperative that one respond fast with a labeled fungicide. Watch for powdery mildew when the nights are cool and the humidity is high.

The only other major disease problem we are faced with in this area is stem canker or cane blight. Like black spot and powdery mildew, stem canker is a fungal disease but unlike the other diseases, stem canker isn't controlled by a fungicide. Sanitation during pruning is of primary importance here.

Whenever there is a wound in the cane – whether from an insect, a tool, a thorn, etc., there is an entrance for the fungal spores. It is evident on the cane by a black or dark, dark, brown or a very dark reddish area on the cane. Growth above an infestation of cane blight will become unhealthy and finally die.

Treatment is simple. Use sharp by-pass clippers. Sterilize those clippers with rubbing alcohol or antiseptic spray. Cut about one inch below the diseased area. If the wood is white, greenish-white, or creamy white, you've come to healthy wood. Seal the cut with Elmer's all purpose glue and you're all done. If the wood is tan or brown, resterilize the clippers and cut further down on the cane until you have come to healthy wood.

Insects

We do have a fairly good sized stable of insects with which to contend.

Aphids come early and stay with us off and on throughout the growing season. They are soft-bodied and almost always appear in large masses on newly emerging growth. They can be green, red, brown or black. A good strong spray of water will usually dislodge them.

Thrips arrive when the wheat growing in surrounding fields dries down. The wind carries them to our roses where they do major damage to rose blooms. Thrips are elongated, barely visible grayish or tannish insects. They are found down in among petals. The damage from thrips appears as browning on the edges of petals. They can also keep buds from opening. The damage is most severe on light colored blossoms. New infestations seem to arrive on the wind almost daily.

Twelve-spotted cucumber beetles like to munch on blossoms of all colors. As their name implies, they have twelve black spots on their backs. They look very much like a slightly elongated lime colored lady bug except the coloring is different. They are adults of a corn insect and will be with us as long as corn is grown here. We often have years when infestations are very low, but when the population is high, they can wreak havoc with blossoms.

Spider mites are members of the Arachnid family, so they're actually tiny spiders. The first place to look for spider mites is on the undersides of lower leaves. The leaves will look and feel dusty and gritty because dirt gets caught in the webs made by the spider mites. The upper sides of the leaves will have a dull appearance compared to the leaves higher up on the plant. If you hold the lower side of a leaf up facing the sun you will see tiny specks begin to move around. Aha! Spider mites are present. Spider mites love hot, dry weather and can spread rapidly in our summer climate. Plants lose their vigor rapidly when severe pressure from spider mites is present. A good strong spray of water on the undersides

of the leaves will dislodge them. They will return, so you may have to resort to a miticide.

The world of plant pest control keeps changing. We do not make specific recommendations for that reason. We do though have some watchwords to live by in plant pest control:

1. Always try to control for a specific pest. We do not advocate broad-spectrum pesticides.
2. Read labels carefully and follow ALL directions precisely.
3. When using chemicals, wear rubber gloves, long sleeves, and long pants.
4. Try to spray when the air is still.
5. Water roses well the day before applying any chemical.
6. Spray only when the temperature is below 85 degrees F.

Frequently Asked Questions

Yellowing

As the growing season progresses, you may find uniform yellowing on some of the leaves on the lower half to 1/3 of the plant. Not to worry. This yellowing is primarily a response to aging – those lower leaves have been busy working for the plant since the past February, and they're getting tired by July and August. Just watch carefully to be sure the yellowing is not due to black spot.

Winter Protection

The question of winter protection is often raised. If your rose bush has been planted with the graft just at or just below the soil surface, is well mulched, and is well watered, it should come through our winters just fine. If your bush is growing on its own roots rather than being a grafted bush, it will overwinter even better. A word of caution about some species roses – be sure to check their recommended cold hardiness zones. If you're curious about whether roses will overwinter in containers, we can tell you that roses planted in half whiskey barrels have overwintered as many years as the barrels stayed intact. Since we are dealing with nature, bear in mind that not every variety will grow equally well nor overwinter equally well.

Iron Deficiency

What does iron deficiency look like? Iron is a vital part of the chlorophyll molecule. Thus photosynthesis will not occur efficiently if the available iron level in the soil is too low. New growth is where we look for the symptoms. When leaves have dark green veins with areas between the veins looking light green or yellow, we are looking at iron deficiency. The new foliage on many roses is a beautiful red. If that beautiful red turns pinkish with darker veins, that too is an indication of iron deficiency. To help correct this problem:

1. Apply no more phosphorus.
2. Add organic material to try and lower the soil pH.
3. Foliar spray with a chelated iron (Fe 330) or iron sulfate for a temporary "fix."
4. A chelated iron (Fe 138) can be added to the soil for a longer lasting effect.

Miniature Roses in West Texas

Miniature roses are a joy! They seem to be in constant bloom, thrilling their caretakers who in turn blossom with the knowledge that it has been their care that made this possible.

Roses are classified as miniatures because of the small size of their leaves and blooms. Some varieties grow only six-inches tall and some can grow to be six-feet tall. No matter how short or tall, if the leaves and flowers are tiny they are miniatures.

These delicate looking little beauties belie their appearance. Since they grow on their own roots, they are tough, hardy plants. They require very little special care in their growth beyond what needs to be given to standard size roses.

Beware of minis sold in outlets such as discount or grocery stores. Even though they appear as healthy, bushy, full, blooming plants, disappointment is looming if you want a long-term relationship. These plants are usually barely rooted cuttings fresh from a protected greenhouse environment without the stamina to survive much more than two to three months.



Purchase and Initial Care

The best place to obtain these little rose gems is from a good mail order nursery or local nursery that stands behind their stock. Most mail order nurseries specializing in minis offer several types and many, many varieties from which to choose. When plants arrive they are in small pots as single, well-rooted cuttings. They will need watering as soon as they're unpacked as well as exposure to good light – not hot sun.

Within two to three days after arrival, pot them up in one-gallon containers using a good artificial potting soil without nutrients. Be sure there are holes in the container bottoms. Gradually expose these newly potted plants to direct sun so that within a week or ten days of their arrival they're getting at least six hours of sun daily. These plants will need to be watered at least every other day until they become established and begin putting out new growth. They can be watered each time with a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of a soluble fertilizer with a 1:1:1 ratio of N:P:K in one gallon of water. Each time they are watered be sure the water runs from the bottom of the pot. After four to six weeks in these pots, they will be ready for the garden or container; however you're planning to grow them. Then stand back -- they will take off like a shot.

Fertilization

As with the standard roses, newly planted miniatures are not fertilized until after the first blooms appear from the new growth. The first application should be only $\frac{1}{4}$ the amount that is given to an established standard rose (see page 13). About four weeks later they can be fertilized a second time with $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount given to standard roses. Continue fertilizing every four weeks. If you will refer again to the section on fertilization of standard established roses, please note the importance of watering the day before fertilizing as well as immediately afterwards. In that same section there are recommendations for the kinds of fertilizer to use. No fertilizer should be applied after September 15.

Container Minis

There are three good reasons why using minis as houseplants is not recommended:

1. They do not receive enough hours of sunlight and the sunlight they do receive is not intense enough for good growth.
2. Spider mites are a constant problem on miniatures grown indoors, and mites are really hard to control in indoor situations.
3. Roses do much better if they have a period of dormancy (rest).

Miniature roses grow beautifully outdoors in containers that are ten inches or larger and have holes for good drainage. Actually, the larger the container, the better. A light-colored container is better than a dark one for preventing overheating of the root zone. Again, use an artificial soil mix for these containers.

For potted roses, sheltering them when the temperature goes down into the mid to low 20s is recommended. Putting them in an unheated garage is adequate.

Container grown minis will need to be fertilized a little differently than those growing in garden soil. Since an artificial soil mix is used, they should be fertilized with a balanced formulation, preferably a 2:1:1 ratio of N:P:K with trace elements. This fertilizer should be applied at $\frac{1}{2}$ the concentration given on the label and at about four-week intervals.

On-Going Care

In order to go thru the entire growing season you'll want to keep the following items in mind:

1. Miniature roses have the same insect and disease problems as standard roses but usually not as severe. Use the very same control methods as for the larger roses. Be sure to water well the day before spraying.
2. The minis need pruning. We recommend spring pruning begin in mid March when about 1/3 of the previous year's growth is removed. Try to open the center of the bush. Always prune to healthy wood even if it means removing more than 1/3 of the wood.
3. Miniature roses benefit greatly if a two- to four-inch organic mulch is maintained.
4. These beauties need water in the winter too. Water them every other week during cold weather. If you have difficulty remembering every other week, just water every week. In the case of water for roses in West Texas, better safe than sorry.

West Texas Rose Favorites

Below is a list of roses compiled by the Lubbock Rose Society that have a reputation for doing well in our climate. If you are looking for roses to plant, you might find this to be a good guide for your selection. Be sure to keep the tags, though, of the roses you buy. You'll want to know the names to share with others.

Hybrid Teas

Artistry

Century Two

Chicago Peace

Crystalline

Dainty Bess

Double Delight

Elizabeth Taylor

First Prize

Fragrant Cloud

Gemini

Granada

Kardinal

Mister Lincoln

Moonstone

Olympiad

Peace

Pristine

St. Patrick

Stephen's Big Purple

Touch of Class

Tropicana
Veteran's Honor
Yves Piaget
Grandifloras
Gold Medal
Octoberfest
Queen Elizabeth
Tournament of Roses
Floribundas
Betty Prior
Brass Band
Else Poulsen
Europeana
French Lace
Iceberg
Lavaglut
Margaret Merrill
Nicole
Outta the Blue
Playboy
Royal Wedding
Scentimental
Sexy Rexy
Showbiz
Singin' in the Rain
Sorbet Bouquet

Sunsprite
Victorian Spice
Old Garden or Antique
Barone Prevost
Hansa
Harison's Yellow
Henry Nevard
Mme. Pierre Oger
Mme. Plantier
Paul Neyron
Reine Victoria
Rose de Rescht
Souvenir de la Malmaison
Zephirine Drouhin
English
Abraham Darby
Golden Celebration
Happy Child
Prospero
Belle Story
Evelyn
Brother Cadfael
Fair Bianca
Graham Thomas
Heritage
Sharifa Asma

The Prince

The Squire

Miniatures

Baby Grand

Beauty Secret

Black Jade

Child's Play

Fairhope

Gourmet Popcorn

Hot Tamale

Jean Kenneally

Jilly Jewel

Loving Touch

Magic Carrousel

Mary Marshall

Minnie Pearl

Pacesetter

Peaches 'n' Cream

Rise 'n' Shine

Snow Bride

Starina

Sweet Caroline

This Is The Day

