## Rose Care Calendar for Zones 5-6*

By Mara, Certified Idaho Master Gardener

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
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| • Do research and plan additions to the garden.  
  • Order new roses and plants.  
  • Look for rodent damage on canes under snow and set traps if needed.  
  • Clean, sharpen, and repair your rose gardening tools.  
  • Order roses. | • Clean up and destroy rose debris.  
  • Refresh mulch.  
  • Spray dormant oil if mites and/or scale were a problem last year.  
  • Clean, sharpen, and repair your rose gardening tools if you have not done so yet.  
  • Order roses. | • Clean up and destroy rose debris.  
  • Apply compost.  
  • Refresh mulch.  
  • Prepare new beds if weather allows.  
  • Prune and train established roses if danger of hard frost is over.  
  • Check roses for ice damage and prune any broken wood.  
  • Order roses. | • Prepare new beds.  
  • Plant bare root roses if danger of hard frost is over.  
  • Prune and train established roses if danger of hard frost is over.  
  • Plant containerized roses.  
  • Finish planting any bare root roses by early in the month. | • Finish planting any bare root roses by early in the month.  
  • Plant containerized roses.  
  • Start monitoring water needs/irrigation, particularly of any new plantings.  
  • Release beneficial insects if you will be using them. | • Monitor water needs, particularly for plants in bloom.  
  • Gather roses for drying and culinary uses.  
  • Deadhead repeat bloomers  
  • Prune once flowering varieties immediately following bloom.  
  • Train new shoots of climbers on a horizontal axis at the end of the month.  
  • Remove weed seedlings as they emerge.  
  • Finish planting any containerized roses this month. |

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<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
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| • Monitor water needs.  
  • Check frequency of irrigation.  
  • Deadhead repeat bloomers as needed.  
  • Treat for insects/disease if needed.  
  • Apply balanced organic fertilizer or foliar feeding of fish emulsion or kelp, if desired. | • Monitor water needs.  
  • Stop deadheading hip-producing repeat bloomers so they can form hips for autumn.  
  • Treat for insects/disease if needed.  
  • Give roses a feeding if needed (do not feed again this year after this final feeding). | • Monitor water needs.  
  • Prepare new beds for next year.  
  • Stop pruning roses at the middle of the month to allow them to get ready for colder weather. This includes stopping the deadheading of spent flowers. | • Rake up and destroy all rose debris.  
  • Renew mulch as needed after debris removal.  
  • Prepare new beds for next year.  
  • Monitor water needs in accord with the weather. | • Remove any long canes in danger of being damaged by winter winds.  
  • Confirm all climbers are securely attached to their supports.  
  • Mound mulch over more tender varieties after the ground freezes (doing so before a hard freeze invites rodents).  
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*Keep in mind weather patterns and climatic variations will affect the appropriateness of the tasks/timing. Some tasks may be listed in multiple months for this reason.

**Keep good garden notes to help you plan and to help you understand any challenges you may face in your rose beds.

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