



Rose Problem Solving Chart

A rose problem is almost always a reflection of the plant's environment. Bad drainage, too little water, poor soil preparation, insects, disease are all environmental conditions that can either be remedied or prevented from the start.

This chart, prepared by Jackson & Perkins, will help you diagnose and treat problems. Plant problems can be caused by either living organisms (insect, fungal or bacterial pests) or non-living cultural conditions. If the damage is uniform it is usually a non-living cause, while living pathogens cause non-uniform damage.

The first line of defense against any rose problem is a strong, healthy plant. A little advance preparation such as the addition of peat or well-composted organic material to the soil before planting will provide the optimal blooming environment.

In our Northern area, winter protection is needed. For grafted roses, mulch up over the grafted bud union of the plant (Some gardeners prefer to plant the graft about 1" below the surface) For Own-root varieties, mulch to just above area where branches meet.

NOTE: Please follow label directions on all pesticides to avoid plant damage.

INSECT ISSUES:

Symptom	Cause	Remedy
Masses of bugs on the buds and leaves	<i>Aphids</i> - green, red or black soft bugs, about 1/8 th long, found clustered mostly on new growth. They appear in spring and can remain all summer	Most insecticidal sprays, including insecticidal soap, are effective. Aerosol insecticides labeled for plant pests will also work: spray up-wind and allow the mist to drift through the plant. Or simply hose off the insects when you water
Blooms are shredded, discolored or buds distorted	Thrips -light brown insects, very slender, about 1/8". Squeeze an open bloom and watch the inside of the petals for movement Thrips move quickly. They are spread by wind	Apply systemics containing acephate at disulfoton when 1" or more of new growth has occurred in spring. Contact treatments of pyrethrins, pyrethroids or other pesticide types can be used on a rotational basis when buds are pea-sized.
Leaves stuck together, unopened buds with holes bored into them	Omnivorous leaf roller - a moth larvae that makes a cocoon-like structure with leaves	Use B.t. (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>) or systemics as previously explained for thrips
Leaves appear fuzzy yellow on surface, underside has small red specks, webbing or spider-like insects moving about. (Best seen with a magnifying glass.)	Spider-mite (red spider or 2-spotted mite). Microscopic in size, but visible to the naked eye. Hot weather is prime spider-mite season. Activity increases or decreases with temperature changes.	Apply insecticidal soap, spray oils, miticides or high pressure hose water. All treatments must be applied to the underside of leaves in order to come in contact with the mites
Leaves have been eaten leaving either skeleton structure or mid-ribs. Unopened flower buds chewed and open buds damaged	Beetles - most notorious is the Japanese beetle, metallic brown with a green head. (Caterpillars can also cause the same symptoms.)	Sprays, dust and "shaking." Sprays of Carbaryl (Sevin) or Rotenone are somewhat effective. Apply Bp (<i>Bacillus papilliae</i>) or 'milky spore' when the problem is first detected in spring or late summer. Neem oil, a new natural. insecticide, or its derivative, Azadirachtin, has shown some limited control. A practical, yet effective approach is to spread cloth or

		plastic on the ground and shake the beetles off the plants. Traps can also be effective if placed away from your roses.
Drooping, unopened buds, accompanied by a small discolored stem slightly below the bud.	Rose Midge - a small fly that pupates in the ground below the buds, then flies up and lays eggs in the soft upper stem. The hatched larvae eat the stems and cause breakage. The worm then drops to the ground to complete the last stage of metamorphosis into a fly.	Spread systemic granules on the ground below the bush to control this pest. Sprays are of limited value here because of midge life stages in the ground.
Holes in pruned cane ends. Circular pieces cut from leaf margins.	Leaf cutter bees - they use the circular leaf pieces for egg partitions inside the burrowed cane	Controlled by applying white glue to the cane ends. NOTE: Leaf cutter bee is a beneficial, effective garden pollinator. Our suggested damage prevention measure is preferable to eradication.

DISEASE ISSUES:

Symptom	Cause	Remedy
Tumor-like growths on canes, roots or at bud union	Gall (aerial, crown or root) - a bacterial problem entering through a wound or contaminated pruning tool.	Prune away affected section, if possible. (Galls on the graft would kill the plant if pruned off) Be sure to sterilize pruners and other tools with bleach or alcohol to prevent bacteria from spreading. Destroy seriously weakened plants. Treat soil with bactericide or leave fallow for two seasons before re-planting.
Leaves fold at mid-rib, or are distorted. White powdery material appears on the forming buds and leaf tops or undersides	Powdery Mildew - a fungal disease fostered by cool nights, warm days and high humidity	Spray Triforine or myclobutanil (Immunox), dust with sulphur, or spray with baking soda and soap. Make sure plants have good air circulation and ample sunlight
Dark irregular splotches on the leaves, dropping of healthy leaves, yellowed leaf sections	Downy Mildew - this systemic fungus disease is present in the soil and will begin to cause problems when night temperatures reach 55°F to 65°F, with still air measuring 85% humidity	Cut back the defoliated plant. Clean up debris, dust with sulfur and spray with Aluminum tris (Aliethe) or Daconil 2787
Brown spots on petals, also red-pink spots on lighter colored flower buds. Brown dieback of cur canes; brown fuzzy mold on debris around the plant. In severe cases, the entire flower bud rots	Botrytis blight - high-humidity nights or rainy cool periods favor fungus growth	Spray with Daconil 2787'. Remove all damaged twigs on the plant, and clean up leaves and debris below to prevent fungus from spreading. Maintain good air circulation
Dark black spots on the leaves. The spots tend to be round, varying in size from pinpoint to quarter-sized. Half of leaf yellows or leaf drops completely from the plant	Black Spot - this is a fungus favored by rainy weather or improper watering	Sprays-Dusts-Watering Technique. Begin in winter with a dormant lime-sulphur spray. Remove dropped leaves and other debris. Spray with Neem oil, Daconil2787, Triforine, Myclobutanil, or a sulphur-based fungicide on a rotational basis. Fungus spores are found on leaf undersides so spray upward from underneath. Spray in the early morning when weather is calm and cool. When watering, keep foliage dry or water in the morning so foliage dries by midday

CULTURAL ISSUES:

Symptom	Cause	Remedy
Slow starting roses	Dry canes, dry roots	Water the roses heavily during first three weeks. Spray canes during the day if possible. After three weeks, if the rose is not showing growth, swear the plant by placing wet sphagnum <i>moss</i> in the center of the crown and then cover the canes with a polyethylene or plastic grocery bag to force new growth. Be careful of excessive heat buildup. Check daily for signs of bud growth, then remove
Disfigured, discolored or erratic growth	Herbicide damage	Apply herbicides sparingly (if at all) and only on windless days to prevent drift. Do not apply pre-emergent when warm temperatures could cause volatilization. Wash off any plants that are accidentally sprayed and prune back affected areas
Sucker growth. This is seen on grafted plants. It is the rootstock trying to grow out around the graft	This growth is usually very rapid, producing long canes with no lower leaf buds. Foliage is usually lighter color and thorns are spaced differently than the rest of the plant	Wearing gloves, grasp firmly and snap or pull off sucker from below ground level. Comment: Be sure the growth originates from below the graft. Bottom or basal growth from the graft can be confused with suckers. If in doubt, allow the growth to continue until the difference is visible. You may have to remove suckers throughout the growing season. They are not symptoms of a sick plant but of a healthy, vigorous one.