

MINIATURE ROSE

REGION OF ORIGIN

China



LIGHT

Miniature Roses thrive in full sun and requires at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily to grow and bloom. Place it near a bright, sunny window, such as a south- or west-facing one. If natural sunlight is insufficient, supplement with a grow light. Without enough light, the plant may become leggy and produce fewer or no blooms.



FERTILIZER

We recommend fertilizers like Espoma Organic Indoor! Houseplant Food, Uncle Mike's Organic Potting Mix, or Espoma's Organic Potting Mix. All three options are great choices for ensuring healthy growth and thriving plants.



PRUNING & PROPAGATION

Take a 4-6 inch cutting from new growth without flowers, remove the lower leaves, and optionally use rooting hormone. Plant it in moist soil or water with the node submerged. Roots should develop in 2-4 weeks, and water-propagated cuttings can be transplanted into soil once roots are 1-2 inches long.



SOIL

We recommend our Rooted Goods All-Purpose Potting Mix, Uncle Mike's Organic Potting Mix, or Espoma's Organic Potting Mix. All three options are great choices for ensuring healthy growth and thriving plants.



TEMPERATURE

Miniature Roses thrive in temperatures between 65-75°F (18-24°C) during the day and prefer slightly cooler temperatures at night. Avoid exposing to temperatures below 50°F (10°C), as this can stress the plant, and protect it from extreme heat, which can dry out the soil and damage the leaves.



PET FRIENDLY ?

Miniature Roses are considered non-toxic to cats and dogs, making it safe for homes with pets. However, the plant's thorns can cause injury, so it's best to keep it out of reach of curious animals.



WATER

Miniature Roses prefer soil that is kept evenly moist, but not soggy. Water when the top 1 inch of soil feels dry to the touch. Ensure the pot has proper drainage to prevent root rot, and always empty the saucer after watering. During hot or dry conditions, you may need to water more frequently.



ISSUES + FIXES

Susceptible to pests like aphids, spider mites, and diseases such as powdery mildew and black spot. Regularly inspect plants. Treat infestations with appropriate insecticides or fungicides.