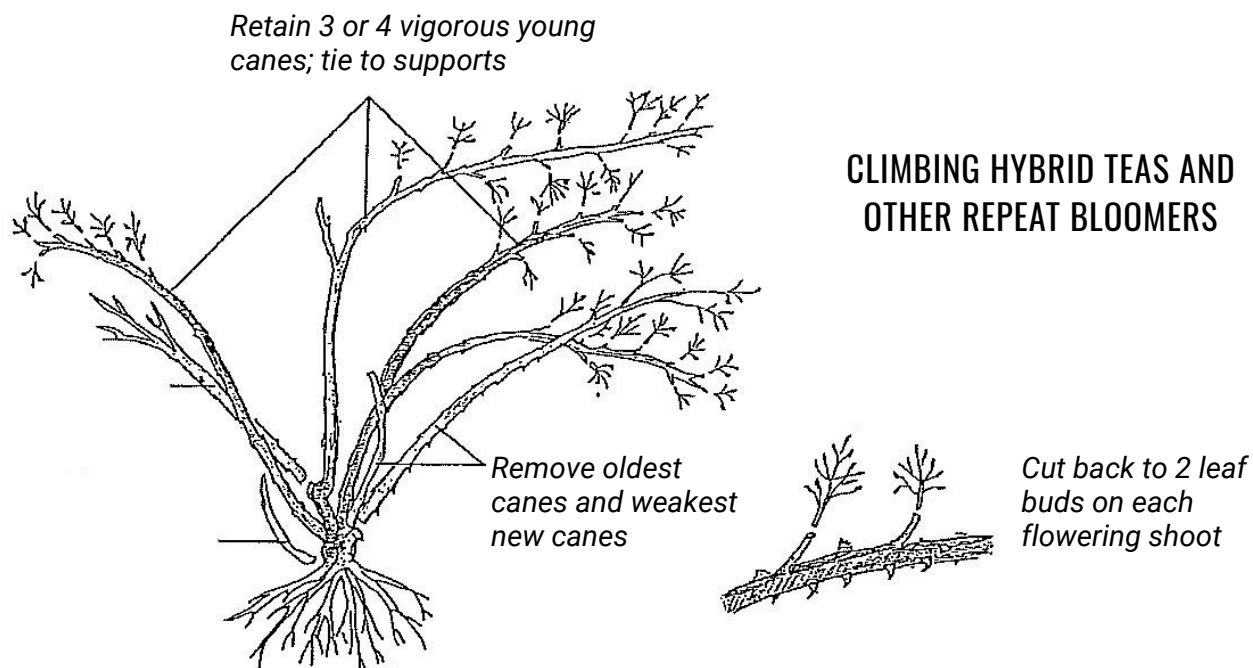
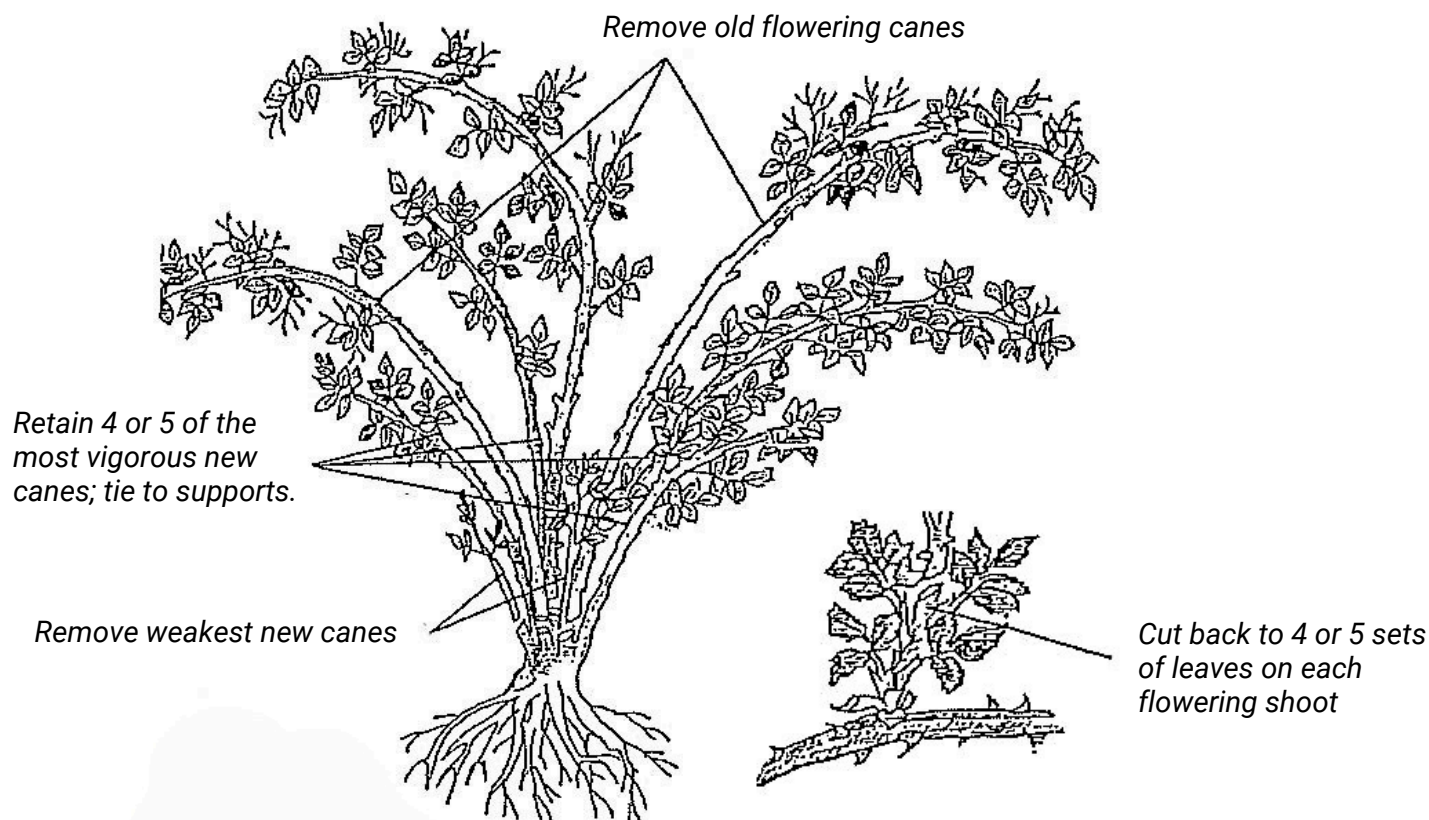




HOW TO PRUNE CLIMBERS

RAMBLERS AND ONCE-BLOOMING CLIMBERS





HOW TO PRUNE CLIMBERS (CONT'D)

Floribundas and Polyanthas

- Cut back $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's new growth.
- Leave more stems than you would for hybrid teas.
- Encourage blooms by layering stems into canes.

Miniature Roses

- Grown on their own roots—no bud union or suckers.
- Precise pruning is labor-intensive; many use hedge clippers to trim tops to ~1 ft above soil.
- Remove twiggy growth and open up the center to improve air circulation.

Old Garden Roses and Shrubs

- Avoid heavy pruning—do light grooming only.
- Prune only last year's growth.
- Prune:
 - One-time bloomers after flowering
 - Repeat bloomers in winter or early spring
- To prevent lankiness over time, prune some of the oldest canes each year to encourage new growth.
- Maintain a balance of new and old wood for best performance.

Climbers and Ramblers

- Train canes horizontally for best flowering.
- Cut long-established canes back to where they're slightly thicker than a pencil.
- Cut flowered side stems back to the lowest 5-leaflet stem (1–2" from the main cane) to encourage re-blooming along the length.

****Prune ramblers and once-blooming climbers only after they flower. Prune climbing hybrid teas and other repeat bloomers while they are dormant. Tie the long canes into a horizontal position. Cut back flowering shoots, leaving four or five leaf sets. These small branches will produce next year's flowers. Canes older than four or five years should be removed to drive new growth.*

GENERAL TIPS ON PRUNING

1. Make your pruning cuts at a 45-degree angle, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above a leaf axil with a dormant eye. Choose an eye on the outside of the cane and slope the cut down and away on the opposite side.
2. Always prune dead wood back to healthy tissue—green bark on the outside and white pith at the core. This is revealed after the cut is made.
3. After cutting a cane, squeeze a drop of white household glue onto it to ensure quick recovery and provide a protective barrier against cane borers.
4. Prune the center of the bush to keep it open for maximum air circulation.
5. Remove all growth on the main canes that cannot sustain a reasonably thick stem.
6. If suckers (growth from the rootstock) are present, remove them as near as possible to the main root cone below the bud union.
7. Remove old woody canes by sawing them off as close to the bud union as possible.
8. After pruning, remove any remaining leaves from the canes, clean up around the bush, and discard all foliage in the trash (do not put it on the compost heap).



HOW TO PRUNE LARGE SHRUBS

NO CROSSING ZONE

Remove these crossing, rubbing branches. You'll reduce the risk of damage to the plant and create a more open, appealing shape for the rose bush.

TAKE OFF TIPS

In spring, trim off any dry, blackened, winter-damaged growth at the end of the canes. Cut just above an outward-facing bud.

OUT WITH THE OLD

Older wood looks gray and woody, unlike fresh, greener growth. You can cut up to a third of the older canes back to the ground or the knobby base to encourage new growth. As you can see, some of these older canes are in the center of the plant, so you'll also be opening up the middle of the plant for good air circulation.

UNCOVER THE GRAFT

In USDA zones 5 and colder, the graft should be buried 2 to 4 in. under the soil line. So in these zones, you probably won't see the actual graft. Just cut the canes off as low as you can—brush a little soil away first, if necessary. Most, but not all shrub roses are grown on their own roots, but floribundas, grandifloras and hybrid teas are usually grafted.

