

Climbing Rose (Pink) - 10 Seeds - buy 1 get 1 free



1 pack contains 10 seeds of Climbing Rose (Pink).

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

Sales price R 179

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Description Climbing Roses are especially versatile and look beautiful in any landscape. You will find a hundred different ways to include them in your garden – along a fence, climbing poles, pillars, trellises and arches or even climbing along the side of a house.

Common name: climbing rose

Color: brilliant multi-coloured red, yellow, orange and pink flowers

Bloom time: from spring through summer

Height: 5 to 10 feet

Difficulty level: Easy

Planting & Care

Climbers differ from ramblers as they flower on this year's new growth. They should be pruned in the spring down to the height you require, plus remove any dead wood. This will promote new growth for this year's flowers. After three or four years, start removing the old stems (one per year) down towards the bottom of the rose, this promotes new growth lower down, so you get flowers all along the plant and not just at the top.

Sunlight: Climbing roses need at least six to eight hours of sunlight each day to bloom and perform well. In shaded areas, roses tend to bloom less than roses in sunny sites, and they tend to become tall and spindly. They also may be more susceptible to disease and pest problems when they are in shade. Morning sunlight is especially important because it dries leaves quickly, reducing the risk of fungal diseases.

Soil: Well-draining soil that is rich in nutrients.

Water: Water them at least once or twice each week so their soil remains slightly moist 1 inch beneath the surface.

Fertilizer: Roses also need regular fertilizer applications. Apply 1/2 cup of rose fertilizer every six weeks beginning in early spring, or according to the fertilizer package's directions. Fertilizer applications should stop six weeks before cold weather is expected.

Care:

- Germinating Seeds Of Rose: 1.
- Soak the seeds in diluted hydrogen peroxide (optional).

- A mixture of water and hydrogen peroxide may reduce the growth of mold on the seeds.
- Stir 1.
- 5 teaspoons (7 mL) of 3% hydrogen peroxide into 1 cup (240 mL) water.
- Keep the rose seeds in this solution for at least one hour.
- Some studies suggest that a little mold growth can actually help break down the casing surrounding the seed, but this treatment is still recommended to prevent mold growth in larger amounts.
- A light dusting of anti-fungal powder for plants is an alternative to this step.
- 2.
- Place the seeds in a damp material.
- Rose seeds typically won't sprout unless they are kept in cold, wet conditions, mimicking a winter environment.
- Place the seeds between two layers of lightly dampened paper towels, or in a container of dampened salt-free river sand, peat moss, or vermiculite.
- This is the first step in a process called stratification.
- If you are using store-bought seeds and the label says they are already stratified, skip to the planting seeds section below.
- 3.
- Leave the seeds in the fridge for several weeks.
- Put the seeds and moist material in a plastic bag or seedling tray in a plastic bag or seedling trays, and keep them in a cold area of a refrigerator, such as an otherwise empty crisper drawer.
- Do not keep them in same area of the refrigerator as fruit or vegetables, which can release chemicals that prevent the seeds from developing 4.
- Keep the seed medium slightly damp.
- Check at least once or twice a week to see whether a sprout has emerged from the seed casing.
- Add a few drops of water to each paper towel whenever they begin to dry out.
- Depending on the rose variety and individual seeds, the seeds could take anywhere from four to sixteen weeks to germinate.
- Often, 70% or more of the seeds never sprout at all.
- Planting Seeds: 1.
- Fill a container with sterile seed starting mix.
- Small seedling starting trays make it easy to care for many seeds at once.
- Alternatively, use plastic drinking cups with a hole punched in the bottom, to make root growth easier to view.
- Regular soil is not recommended, as it may not drain well enough and cause the seedlings to rot.
- 2.
- Plant the seeds.
- Some store-bought seeds can be planted immediately.
- If you germinated your own seeds as described above, plant them as soon as they begin to sprout.
- Plant with the sprout pointed downward, as this is the root.
- Lightly cover them with soil, about 1/4 inch (6 mm) deep.
- Space seeds at least 2 inches (5 cm) apart to minimize competition.
- Sprouted seeds should emerge as seedlings within a week.
- Store-bought seeds that do not require home stratification may take several weeks.
- Seeds that have not been stratified, using the germination process above, may take two or three years to emerge.
- 3.
- Keep the seedlings in warm, moist soil.
- Keep the soil damp, but not soggy.
- A temperature between 60 and 70°F is (16–21°C) is ideal for most rose varieties.
- The seedlings typically thrive on six hours of sun or more each day, but you may wish to research the parent rose's variety to get a better idea of what your rose's prefer.
- 4.
- Learn when it's safe to transplant seedlings.
- The first two leaves visible are usually "cotyledons," or seed leaves.
- Once the seedling grows several "true leaves," with a more typical rose leaf appearance, it is more likely to survive transplanting.
- Transplanting is also easiest in winter or early spring, not during the height of the growing season.
- It may be a good idea to transplant the seedlings soon if you notice the plant is root-bound, with its roots encircling the container.
- Do not transplant it outside until after the last frost.
- 5.
- Transplant to a larger pot or outdoors.
- When you decide to transplant, wait for cool, cloudy weather or early evening, when the plant is losing less water.
- Moisten the seedling to keep the soil around it together.
- Dig a hole in the new location, large enough for the root mass, then remove the soil around the seedling in a clump.
- Transfer this soil clump into the new location, filling the hole with potting soil if the ordinary garden soil is low quality.
- Water the soil thoroughly after transplanting.
- Try to plant to the same level as before.
- Do not bury part of the stem that was previously above the soil level.
- 6.
- Care for your roses.
- Once the transplanted seedling is looking healthy again, you can start watering it as normal.
- Fertilizing a few times during the warm growing season may help your plant grow and bloom if you follow the fertilizer instructions, but keep in mind that some varieties of rose will not bloom at all during their first year of life.
- ?Method 2: The phases of sowing Holding the seeds soaked in water for 24 hours Fill a container with the mixture, We recommend coco peat as growing medium.

- Press the mixture with your fingers on the sides and bottom Remove excess compound with a vertical tablet Press the mixture a bit with the same tablet Place the seeds at 5 cm distance from each other Cover the seeds with half a centimeter of the sifted mixture Label with the name of the rose and the sowing date Water from above with a watering can (in form of rain very fine) Cover the container with a glass plate, to keep it warm and humid Spread on the glass a sheet of newspaper, to minimize temperature fluctuations.
- The development of the seeds Seed germination will start after a few weeks, typically from 5 to 7, and will continue for few more weeks.
- As soon as the seedlings appear, remove the sheet of paper and the glass plate, place the container in a well lit area, but not in the sun.
- Spray the plants with water regularly, but do not soak the soil.
- Give a fungicide to prevent the onset of rot.
- Freeing each plant from the soil (with a punch) and gently lift her by the cotyledons.
- Replanting in a jar of 7-10 cm from the side, in a compound lightly fertilized.
- Water the pots and keep them bright and warm, not the sun.
- Some will begin to make the first flowers by 8-10 weeks.
- When you see that the seedlings were stiffened, you can pot them in a bigger container or if you prefer in the ground.
- Gently, place an open hand on the jar, passing the stem between your fingers open.
- Pour the jar with a few taps and make sure you pull the root ball without breaking it.
- Replant immediately and watering.
- Crucial at this stage will not break the sod.

Care:

- Mulching and Weed Control Mulch is very important for roses.
- While it keeps weeds down, its primary value is to inhibit water evaporation from the soil.
- Mulch will help maintain soil moisture levels, keeping the soil cooler in the summer when roses are more vulnerable to heat stress.
- A thick organic mulch freshly spread under the bushes in early spring while the plant is still dormant also reduces fungal disease problems, since fungal spores are often deposited on rose leaves by splashing rain bouncing up off infected soil.
- Spread two to four inches of some attractive organic material on the soil around the base of each rose bush in the late winter, at least a month before expected last frost.
- Although the soil around the roses will warm up more slowly, fungal disease problems will be forestalled.
- Use wood chips, shredded bark, pine needles, cottonseed or cocoabean hulls, chopped leaves, ground corncobs or peat nuggets for mulch.
- The new landscape fabric makes an excellent first layer for mulching around a rose plant.
- Lay the textile material on the soil first, then cover it with the organic material for a more attractive look.
- Keep the textile and the organic mulch about two inches away from the main stem of the bushes.
- Basic Pruning Prune yearly for healthier, more manageable growth and bigger, better flowers by Andrew Schulman of Fine Gardening Magazine It s best not to procrastinate when it comes to pruning climbing roses.
- Whether climbing roses are grown on a wall, fence, trellis, post, or pillar, I recommend pruning them every year not only to keep your climbers from overwhelming their supports but also to spare you the frustration of dealing with an overgrown snare of canes.
- Your roses will reward you with robust growth and more flowers.

Use

Reference:

<http://homeguides.sfgate.com/roses-need-full-sun-71200.html> <http://www.countrygardenroses.co.uk/help-and-advice/rose-care-guide>