

Rose (Blue) - 10 Seeds - buy 1 get 1 free



1 pack contains 10 seeds of Rose (Blue).

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

Sales price R 179

Discount

[Ask a question about this product](#)

Description Planting roses is a fun and enjoyable way to add beauty to your garden. While planting roses may seem intimidating for the beginning gardener, in fact, the process is very easy. Below you will find instructions on how to plant a rose bush.

Common name: rose

Color: A large variation in rose colours is seen.

Bloom time: throughout the year

Height: 5 to 6 feet

Difficulty level: Easy

Planting & Care

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.

Sunlight: Warm temperature always preferred and grown best when grown separately.

Soil: Rose are grown in well-drained soil with optimum sunlight. Clay or loamy soil are ideal.

Water: Rose plant can survive drought but they won't thrive – to have a thrive rose plant, keep the soil moist all the time. That means when top soil is removed by few centimeter, the soil should still be moist. For that, the soil must be soaked to 6 to 8 inch deep and not just sprinkle the water.

Keep the rose plant moist all the time but never allow the roots to sit in water – otherwise they will rot, also the plant becomes more vulnerable to diseases.

Temperature: The ideal climate for rose growing should have temperature with a minimum of 15°C and maximum of 28°C.

Fertilizer: During active growth and blooming stage, rose plants need more fertilizing. The plant need frequently feeding and generously. Cow manure is best preferred as fertilizer for the rose plants, but other organic fertilizers like compost are also used. Rose plants requires 2-3 times feeding during the season.

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.
- [2] 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.
- 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:

- Grooming roses Using sharp clippers, you can spruce up your rosebushes whenever something unattractive about the plant catches your critical eye.
- Here's stuff you can cut out any time you see it: Dead wood: Remove dead canes down to the ground level.
- Damaged wood: Cut it back into about 1 inch of healthy wood.
- Misplaced stems: Take off stems that are rubbing together (choose one and spare the other), stems that are taking off in the wrong direction, and stems that are trailing on the ground.
- Suckers: In a grafted plant, these errant canes emerge from below the graft union (the bulge at the base of the bush).
- The suckers look different from the rest of the bush — they're often smoother, straighter, and lighter in color.
- Another clue: They sprout leaves and occasionally mongrel flowers that look nothing like the main bush.
- Dead-heading and tidying up roses The plant looks better when you get rid of spent flowers.
- Also, because the goal of all flowering plants is to stop flowering and produce seed (in the case of rosebushes, to make rose hips), dead-heading thwarts the process.
- So the plant is fooled into making more flowers.
- Deadhead away! Whenever you see badly damaged, diseased, or dead leaves, remove them.
- To be on the safe side, throw them in the trash rather than in the compost pile.
- Otherwise, the leaves may spread disease.
- Pruning roses Early spring is the best time to prune.
- If it's still winter, your overeager cuts may lead to frost damage.
- Pruning is pretty straightforward: Remove all non-negotiable growth, thin the plants, and then shape them.
- Experts advise cutting 1/4 inch above a bud eye so the bud eye doesn't dry out.

Use

Medicinal use:

- Several species of rose were used for therapeutic purposes by both the Greeks and Romans.
- Since ancient times, the plant has been recognised for its medicinal properties.
- In approximately 75 A.D.
- Pliny the Elder stated that 32 diseases were treatable with preparations of Rosa Gallica and Rosa Damascene.
- The smooth pink variety has been used in Chinese medicine since the eighth century.
-

Rosehips from a selection of rose types including Rosa Rugosa, Rosa Canina and Rosa Moyes are remarkably rich in vitamin C with every 100g of berries containing in the regions of 300-7000mg of the vitamin, compared to 50mg in oranges.

- In ancient times they were used to cure scurvy.
-

These fruits also have astringent properties and have been used to treat colds, flu and gastric problems.

- Even the buds and leaves have been used as a mild laxative and have healing properties.
- While Rosa Mosqueta oil, which is extracted from the roses' seeds, facilitates cellular regeneration, and is used in the treatment of burns, scars and wrinkles.
-

The efficiency of the rose in fighting bacterial and viral infections means that it is also used to treat urinary tract infections and chronic diarrhoea.

Ornamental use:

- Roses are chosen by many gardeners for their showy, fragrant blooms, however, this versatile plant has uses that extend far beyond its ornamental properties.
- Cultivated throughout the ages for both its fruit and flowers, it has a wide variety of uses from perfumes and cosmetics to preserves, confectionery and is extensively used in herbal medicine.

Reference:

<http://www.bayergarden.co.uk/Garden-Care/Rose-Care/Use-of-roses-and-interesting-rose-facts>

<http://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/flowers/roses/planting-rose-bushes.htm>