

Rose (Marigold Red) - Plant



Roses, with their beauty and fragrance are one of the the most popular choices of flowers for your garden and for gift giving. You can have the perfect rose garden by following the simple gardening tips.

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Description

Description for Rose (Marigold Red)

The flowers are densely filled with petals, much like antique roses, and most possess a strong fragrance. English roses are a good choice for cutting gardens. Their full, intensely perfumed flowers make sumptuous bouquets. Some varieties climb if left unpruned and can be trained along a fence or arbour.

The symbolism of rose colours is steeped in tradition. Roses inspired people over thousands of years to develop a language of colour.

| Common name | Flower colours | Bloom time | Height | Difficulty |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Gulab | Red | Spring bloom, Summer bloom | 3 to 8 feet | Easy |

Planting and care

Plant roses where they will receive a minimum of 5 to 6 hours of full sun per day.

Roses grown in weak sun may not die at once, but they weaken gradually. Give them plenty of organic matter when planting and don't crowd them.

Wear sturdy gloves to protect your hands from prickly thorns. Have a hose or bucket of water and all your planting tools nearby. Keep your bare-root rose in water until you are ready to place it in the ground.

Roses can be cut back and moved in either spring or fall, but not in midsummer, as they might suffer and die in the heat. Large rose canes can be cut back by as much as two thirds, and smaller ones to within 6 to 12 inches of the ground.

When you transplant your roses, be sure to dig a much bigger hole than you think you need (for most types, the planting hole should be about 15 to 18 inches wide) and add plenty of organic matter such as compost or aged manure.

Some old-timers recommend placing a 4-inch square of gypsum wallboard and a 16-penny nail in the hole to provide calcium and iron, both appreciated by roses.

Diligently water your roses. Soak the entire root zone at least twice a week in dry summer weather.

Avoid frequent shallow sprinklings, which won't reach the deeper roots and may encourage fungus.

Roses do best with 90 inches of rain per year, so unless you live in a rain forest, water regularly.

Roses love water but don't drown them. That is, they don't like to sit in water, and they'll die if the soil is too wet in winter. To help conserve water, reduce stress, and encourage healthy growth, apply a 2- to 4-inch layer of chopped and shredded leaves, grass clippings, or shredded bark around the base of your roses.

Allow about an inch of space between the mulch and the base stem of the plant.

| Sunlight | Soil | Water | Temperature | Fertilizer |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Full sun, Partial sun | Sandy soil | 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. | 30 to 40 degrees C | Use any organic fertilizer |

Caring for Rose

- Roses, especially the repeat flowering varieties, need a generous supply of nutrients regularly through the growing season.
- Slow release or organic fertilizers applied to the ground are the most effective; however foliar feeds are also valuable for a quick effect and to help keep the leaves healthy.
- Mulching with organic matter (a very wide range is available) is a very important part of rose growing, helping to conserve water, keeping the ground cool and feeding the micro organisms and worms in the soil.
- It should preferably be well rotted and, if it starts to disappear during the season, be reapplied.
- The best way to keep your plants free from pests and diseases is to choose disease resistant varieties and to grow them as well as possible.
- Regular watering is essential, the rose will be stronger, healthier and, most importantly, produce more flowers.
- 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.

Typical uses of Rose

Special features:

Culinary use: Rose hips are occasionally made into jam, jelly, marmalade, and soup or are brewed for tea, primarily for their high vitamin C content. They are also pressed and filtered to make rose hip syrup.

Rose petals or flower buds are sometimes used to flavor ordinary tea, or combined with other herbs to make herbal teas.

Ornamental use: Roses are best known as ornamental plants grown for their flowers in the garden and sometimes indoors. They have been also used for commercial perfumery and commercial cut flower crops. Some are used as landscape plants, for hedging. The majority of ornamental roses are hybrids that were bred for their flowers. A few species of roses are grown for attractive or scented foliage

Medicinal use: The rose hip, usually, is used as a minor source of Vitamin C. The fruits of many species have significant levels of vitamins and have been used as a food supplement. Many roses have been used in herbal and folk medicines. Some species have been used for stomach problems, and are being investigated for controlling cancer growth. Note: The following information is general guidelines. Be sure to ask your healthcare provider for guidelines.

References

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