



ISLAND GROWN GARDEN ROSES



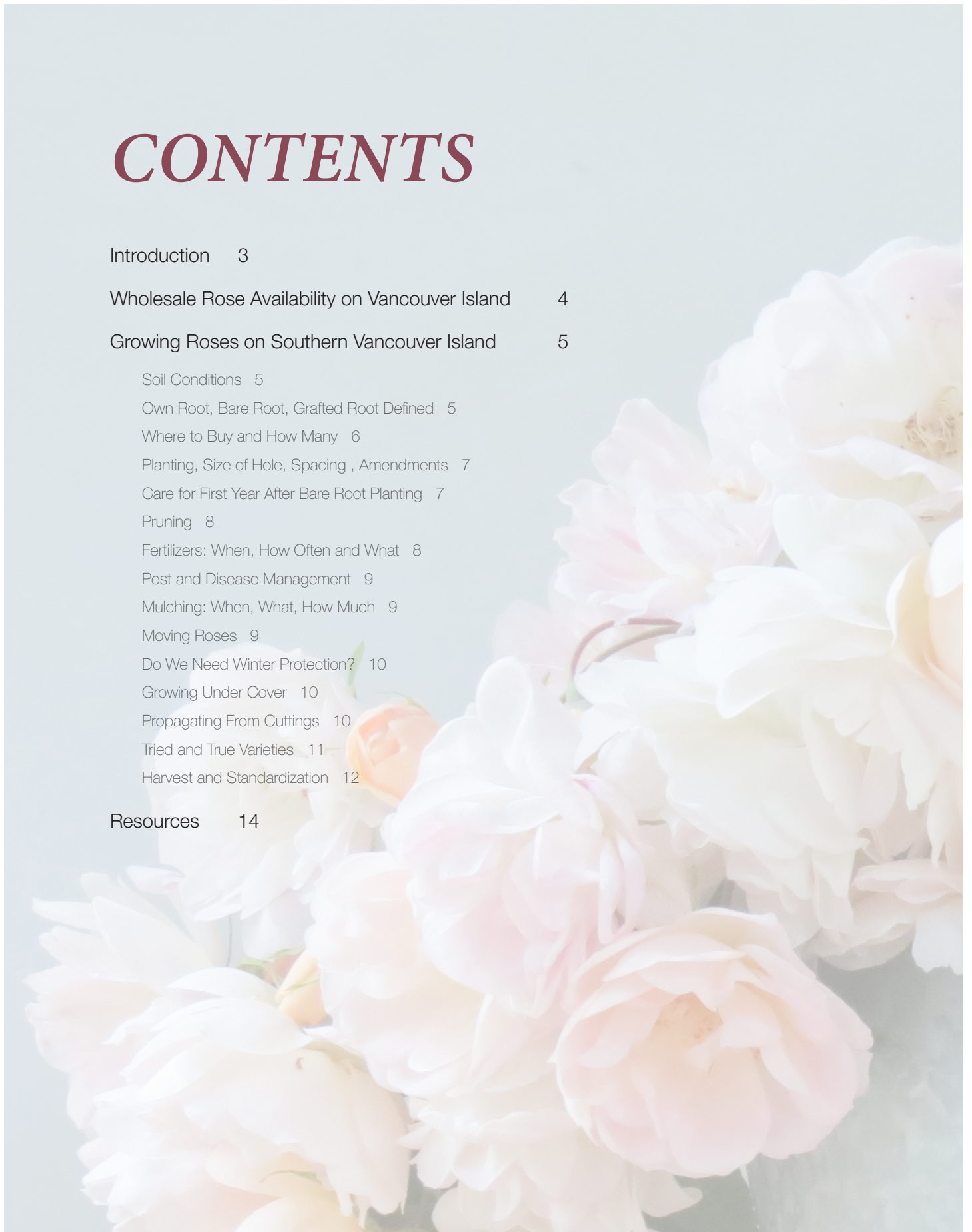
ISLAND FLOWER GROWERS

Co-operative

Summer 2021

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Island Flower Growers Co-operative (IFGC) has many shared goals and aspirations and crazy dreams. For one, we aim to provide florists and designers with seasonal, sustainably grown roses and to become a viable, respected, high-quality alternative to greenhouse grown or imported roses. **We want to put the “garden” back into garden roses!**

Some of us have been perfecting rose-growing for years; others have only started this challenging journey. We'll all be more successful if we help each other solve the problems and enjoy the triumphs of growing roses on the coast.

What follow are answers to questions we posed to three of our Member Growers, along with a couple from our Market Manager, Cara Scott. Are we rose experts? Maybe not quite, but between us we've spent years gaining expertise that's specific to this time and place. We want to share it with you and hope you're encouraged to add your own dos and don'ts so we can build our collective knowledge bank over each season.

IFGC Board of Directors,

Lorna Jackson, *Ninebark Farm*

Eiddwen Thomas, *Cartref Gardens*

Adria Lipsett, *Little Bee Blooms*

Cara Scott, *IFGC Market Manager*



WHOLESALE ROSE AVAILABILITY ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

COMPARING PROS AND CONS

	PROS	CONS	ANECDOTAL
Imported Roses	Year-round availability via Burnaby auction and local wholesalers with pick-up or delivery options; long vase life	Large carbon footprint, non-sustainable packaging; chemically enhanced; high minimum order, high prices; no scent; blooms don't open; no garden roses	Florists are wary of quality issues related to transport and packaging; choices are limited and florists are bored
Locally Grown Greenhouse Roses	Loyal relationships and outreach with customers; good selection of so-called garden roses; local pick-up and delivery; social media presence to educate consumers	Large carbon footprint of greenhouse growing; some chemical enhancement	Quality can be hit-and-miss; ordered varieties may not be available and an unsuitable substitute offered; often no notice given when product is shorted
IFGC	Loyal long-term relationships with designers; quality control and responsive management; local, farm-grown under environmentally sustainable conditions; local pick-up and delivery; growers able to react to trends within a year; exceptional selection of on-trend varieties suitable for events and "garden-style" arrangements; low minimums and five-stem bunches	Seasonal only; without the help of chemicals, perfect blooms are challenging; supply and demand difficult to gauge and respond to	Vase life can be inconsistent between growers and depending on variety; petal drop; insect pressure evident; short supply; high prices





GROWING ROSES ON SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND

SHARING OUR EXPERIENCES

SOIL CONDITIONS

Cartref Gardens:

Heavy clay amended over many years and supplementary drainage added.

Little Bee Blooms:

Rocky very swift drainage. I have added huge amounts of compost and other organic material over the years to create better soil. The swift drainage is helpful but we have added bentonite clay in order to retain nutrients and moisture.

Ninebark Farm:

Compacted clay and lots of rocks underneath. This farm has been pasture for over 100 years, so livestock has compacted. Field stones. In my fourth year of no-till which is helping everything. There are underground streams at the top, and so 3 feet down there is lots of gravel. I tell myself the rocks heat the soil, provide trace minerals, and help drainage.

OWN ROOT, BARE ROOT, & GRAFTED DEFINED

Cartref Gardens:

Roses can be purchased as bare root or potted. The bushes are either developed on their own root or grafted onto another kind of hearty rose. Generally own root roses are preferred although they may cost more. Compare own root vs grafted roses:

<https://wenkegardencenter.com/grafted-vs-root-roses-whats-big-deal/>

Bare root roses are best as they adapt more easily to your soil. Also less expensive than potted roses. They are shipped in early spring.



WHERE TO BUY AND HOW MANY

Cartref Gardens:

Van Noort (wholesale)—Vancouver has a good selection of roses including some really popular ones.

Palatine Roses—Ontario based—have had a nice selection of garden-style roses, Kordes breeder, good quality roses that are disease resistant. Palatine Roses arrive as bare root packed in a box. Super healthy bushes. They grow sustainably. Unpack them the day they arrive and submerge them in a big tub of water for 12 to 24 hours. You can put compost tea, or diluted liquid fertilizer in the water. A board and brick on top will help to hold them down. Palatine had no roses wholesale this year, but say they hope to in 2021. This should include outdoor cut roses such as Piano, Wedding Piano, Charming Piano. Minimum of 5 of each kind was required for wholesale.

A minimum of 5 per variety seems to provide enough stems for wholesale, though more would be better, especially in wedding season.

Little Bee Blooms:

I buy my roses bare root from Van Noort because they have a great selection of David Austin and Weeks roses. Van Noort has just started carrying some Kordes and other varieties through Star Roses which will increase our variety drastically. I have ordered bare root and own root roses. They arrive beginning in Feb. in boxes and bundled. You have to deal with them immediately. Best to unwrap and get the roots soaking in water right away to rehydrate the plants. I leave them in water for a few hours before planting. If you aren't planting right away then keep roots watered and wet but not submerged.

Ninebark Farm:

Van Noort's order form for Weeks goes out early June with ordering by July 15; David Austin is sometime around then. Minimum 150 bareroot with five minimum per variety. They arrive in a huge box (which you're charged for) in early spring, end of February. In 2020, I ordered 200 and only received 1/3 of them. This happens every year, to everyone, because of supply chain and grower issues. And varieties come and go: 'Distant Drums' is listed as N/A this year (2021), and 'Honey Dijon' was gone for a few years.



Russell Nursery, N. Saanich posts a list on their website in July, and pre-orders are possible. These are retail, but good for when you only want a few of something or want to test drive a variety. Again, they may not receive what you ordered, not their fault. Usually ready for pick-up end of Feb., but COVID put everything behind this year mostly to do with labour availability and shipping container shortage.

David Austin USA is a retail last resort if you want to test drive certain varieties. Bare roots run about \$30 US; they arrive later than Canadian wholesalers and are routed through Van Noort in Vancouver. I've found 3 of my favourite varieties this way and don't regret spending the extra dollars, but it can be hard to find the same ones wholesale.

I also ordered a few from Palatine cause Eiddwen said I should and have been happy with most. Their retail prices are very reasonable.

Five is the minimum needed for wholesale cuts success, even when fully productive after three years. But with 10 of a variety, I think you resist the need to cut every stem, and so the plants will be healthier for longer.

Before you order a rose, check the zone info on it. If it's Zone 9 or 10, you'll only have success in a greenhouse or hoop house.



PLANTING: SIZE OF HOLE, SPACING & AMENDMENTS

Cartref Gardens:

Roses like a good sandy loam, lots of compost worked in; they need good drainage and lots of water. Full sun and good air circulation. Dig hole about 2' wide and deep, depending on the size of the bush, work in bone meal in the bottom. Mycorrhizal fungi is good put right onto the bare roots. I also worked in compost and organic fertilizer as my soil needed it but with really good soil you may not need to do this. Cover rose bush roots and water in well. Cold climates need to cover the graft, the graft doesn't have to be covered in our mild winters but I do as it can tend to put out suckers. Please see Palatine video for great information on planting.

https://palatineroses.com/rose_care

Some say make a cone of dirt in the bottom of the hole and spread the roots over the cone, then cover with soil. After planting, cover shoots with compost (not manure) and leave for 10 days. Remove it very carefully as the bush will have started shooting. Leave compost a few inches away from the stems.

I use Stanhope organic compost, which is heated to kill seeds. A truckload of 20 yards is 900.00

Little Bee Blooms:

I use an auger to dig the holes if planting dozens; this helps the back. The hole is probably 2'x2' ish. Spacing is 3' from center of one plant to center of the next plant. Fill the hole with water and wait for it to drain. I first prune the roots down to about 8" ish. Amend the hole with rich compost, either a manure mix or fish mix. Add Gaia Green fertilizer, Sustain fert, mix it all up. Make a mound of soil in the middle of the hole and firm it down. Fan the roots over the mound, cover the roots in Myco inoculant which helps establish a good fungal bond between the roots and the soil. Fill the hole back in half way. Firm soil and roots into place so the plant is firmly in place. Water again. Once the water drains completely fill the hole with soil, and mulch with a woody mix, but not bark mulch, just something with a high wood content, all around the roses. About a week after the roses are all planted and happy, I go back and properly prune the roses as they are usually pretty rough.

I get compost from a Cowichan valley guy called Rootbound Sustainability. Composts can cost anywhere from \$20-\$90 a yard. I've also sourced manure and added that into the mix, and I use my own chickens.

Ninebark Farm:

Holes really do need to be wide and deep. I've learned my lesson with that. My spacing has been a little close—2.5-4 ft—which I think will cause circulation problems; Grace Rose in California does 4'. I use a Fish Bone Meal amendment I get from Borden's and I think is Gaia or possible Evergro. I trim roots before planting.

My manure is delivered from a Metchosin farmer who raises pigs in a very fancy barn and uses a fine wood bedding. Sometimes it also has sheep manure and chicken manure. This year, I got a load of new woodchips from him for mulching, and I've been amending all my soil—but especially around the roses—with some composted wood waste he had from some windfall trees about 10 years ago. It's been great for clay and compaction, and the roses like its slight acidity, I think. He charges me for the vehicle and for labour, so it comes to about \$150.00 for 5 yards? Sometimes I have something he wants and we trade.

My compost bins here contain chicken manure, bedding and carcasses, a lot of comfrey and garden waste, sheep bedding that's full of poop and pee. Among other things. I try to mow all dead leaves and needles and empty straight onto beds in the fall.

CARE FOR FIRST YEAR AFTER BARE ROOT PLANTING

Cartref Gardens:

First year don't harvest much but let the bush get established. Roses like lots of water and compost. 1" water per week. Water by drip irrigation to prevent getting foliage wet, which encourages disease. This also helps establish a good strong root system. They shouldn't dry out.

Little Bee Blooms:

First year roses are torture. Best practice for first year roses is to create good root growth. To accomplish this you must water daily in the hot season.



I have roses on drip. The ground needs to stay moist but not crazy moist. This is why a good mulch is used to keep moisture in the soil and not evaporate. The torturous part is that you aren't allowed to cut long stems first year. You are supposed to prune off the blooms so that the plant will put all its energy into the root growth. Also prune off any hips that start to form after blooming. Second year you can start to cut stems but only a few. Third year you can cut longer stems and use the plant completely for cut stems.

Ninebark Farm:

Deadhead but don't harvest. Watch for pests and disease. Keep well-watered and fertilized. Control yourself!

PRUNING

Cartref Gardens:

Prune with Felco pruners or other good sharp ones and a pruning saw and use leather gauntlets when needed. Sterilize cutting tools between each shrub with alcohol. **Be really careful of thorn punctures in your hands as these can lead to serious infection and may require antibiotic treatment.** Not to mention the pain. Prune in early spring, i.e. February/early March. Some say when the forsythia is blooming. Cut back old, damaged, diseased canes and those that are crossing or rubbing. Hybrid teas prune down to about five good strong branches. Shrub roses prune down by 1/3 or 1/2. Have top bud facing out from the bush. Cut about 1 cm above the bud. Grafted roses remove all suckers. Burn all cuttings and leaves.

Little Bee Blooms:

I prune twice a year. Once in winter when the plant has gone dormant and once mid-season after the first flush of roses is finished. This helps the plant to put on more growth and keep flushing. Prune stalk to outward facing buds. Prune down to 5-6 main stalks that form an open vase like formation. Prune off any diseased branches. Prune off little piddly branches.

Ninebark Farm:

Prune out anything that's thin or straggly and keep everything up off the soil and pathways. I've been pruning down to about 12 inches, depending on the variety. The lower I go, the longer those first stems.

Because the plants are dormant, this can be done in February, which is when bare roots start to ship. When cutting for market, I go as low as I dare and think of this as pruning. For two years, prior to fencing, the deer did this for me.

FERTILIZERS: WHEN, HOW OFTEN & WHAT

Cartref Gardens:

I use Integrity Sales organic mix, alfalfa pellets and heaps of compost (see above).

Little Bee Blooms:

I use Gaia Green one or twice a year, Sustain once or twice a year. These are granular fertilizers. Liquid Fish Fertilizer (not Morbloom) every 2-3 weeks from April to October, a few glugs into a watering can. I also make compost tea to boost the fungal and microbial activity in the soil. I apply this every 2-3 weeks.

Ninebark Farm:

Compost tea spray a couple of times just as leaves appear (I have a tea brewer). Borden Mercantile organic mix, their 6-4-6 organic-based granular, alfalfa pellets, and the compost that comes off my tulip boxes, which is a mix of well-rotted pig, chicken and sheep manure with composted shredded leaves that was applied to tulips in October. If I have straw, I top-dress/mulch with that to hold water. I drink leaf tea every morning and put the spent leaves around the base of plants. This year, fresh woodchips were spread nearby and around.



PEST & DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Cartref Gardens:

Grow disease-resistant types of roses. You can spray with horticultural oil in the spring. Milk can help with blackspot, see article link below. Pick off all leaves with black spot/disease and burn them. Aphids can be washed off by the hose, early in the day so foliage dries.

Companion plant with:

Yarrow, lavender, salvia, feverfew and chives to encourage beneficial insects and to help bring out the fragrance of the roses. Zinnias, bachelor buttons, borage, cosmos and sunflowers can encourage lady bugs and lacewings which eat aphids.

Little Bee Blooms:

Thrips:

I use Koppert Amblyseius swirskii mites to eat the thrips and Steinernema feltiae nematodes in a soil drench to eat the thrip larvae. Aphids I use ladybugs and water to just spray them off. Earwigs: I use traps, evil stares and swearing.

Ninebark Farm:

If something just isn't performing and seems unwell for more than a year, dig it out and burn it. Sticky thrip traps can be hung nearby to try and minimize that nightmare (brown edges on blooms are a sign), and should have a cotton ball dipped in vanilla, almond extract or peppermint to attract. Earwig traps from Vesey's work really well, but you need lots.

Here's an excellent video for Rose Rosette Disease, including links to identify symptoms, something we should all be aware of, since it means digging out the infected plant:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=hs9ccS1z30c

For other diseases—black spot, powdery mildew, bud and bloom issues—Fraser Valley Rose Farm has good videos, or Google.

Great resources from:

www.appliedbio-nomics.com/crop_recommendations/roses/ in Sidney, BC

Note: they mention there is evidence that the use of fungicides is having a negative impact on beneficials, so apply before any beneficials are introduced, if at all (salvia may be a good option for fungus control).

This is where I first learned of using bean plants interplanted with roses. Thrips, spider mite and whitefly find the bean attractive and will pull the pests off roses. As well, a couple of beneficial insects like beans, "so in addition to trapping and monitoring, the beans can become effective banking plants for these biological controls," according to Applied Bionomics rose sheet.

Companion plants:

As Cartref Gardens suggests, and those bush beans, but also marigolds, as explained on the Applied Bionomics site. I've direct sown alyssum in the hoop house this year to attract beneficials.

Roundup:

Be aware that roses are extremely sensitive to even the smallest whisper of Roundup. If you must use it in the vicinity, choose a very still day. If your neighbours use it, plant roses well away from property lines.

MULCHING: WHEN, WHAT & HOW MUCH

Cartref Gardens:

Compost, lots! A good 2 to 4" in the spring is good. And again later in the summer after first big flush of blooming.

Little Bee Blooms:

Mulching once a year in early spring. For soil building use compost. For weed suppression woody mulch. Once soil building is done, I just use heavy woody mulch or mixed wood chips. NOT bark mulch.

Ninebark Farm:

I've also used sheep's wool topped with compost, in early spring and mid-summer. I'll need to soil-build for many more years.

MOVING ROSES

Cartref Gardens:

Cut them back and move them when they're dormant.



DO WE NEED WINTER PROTECTION

Cartref Gardens:

No, I've never done anything for winter. Grafted roses may need protection depending on where they are planted and zone. Too much wet will kill them off though.

Little Bee Blooms:

Some hybrid tea roses (e.g. Koko) would benefit from being under cover from the rain.

Caution from IFGC Member Grower, Dancing Dandelion Farms (Duncan):

Growers further north on the Island might need more protection. I lost all my Kokos one year to bad weather.



GROWING UNDER COVER

Little Bee Blooms:

I have grown some roses in a large greenhouse. No heat, no lights, high ventilation and high air flow. It was really nice to have early blooms. I would love to grow more under cover.

Ninebark Farm:

I took a short (and inexpensive) online course with The Business of Flowers in the UK on growing roses and learned helpful things about hoophouse growing. I'd been frustrated with rain damage on white and pale roses so planted three new bareroot Austins inside in 2020. A year later, they are astonishingly healthy, and I've just had a crop of 25 huge and long stems from those three; the two of the same variety I planted outside with my other roses are half the height and have produced only a couple of short stems, though only about a week later. I have sticky traps around them in the hoop, and those have thrips and fungus gnats on them, so inside is not without challenges. More frequent watering needed, aphid patrols. As well, the flies seem to like to be around them, and there can be fly poop on petals. Dear Santa, please bring me another hoophouse.

PROPAGATING FROM CUTTINGS

Little Bee Blooms:

Jump in ditches to take cutting from cool roses growing on the side of the road on Gulf Islands.

Ninebark Farm:

It isn't legal to take cuttings from any Austin roses and most other patented hybrids. I'll include a link below, but Fraser Valley Rose farm has about a million excellent YouTube videos on everything, and he did a few on hardwood cutting propagation that are really great. In the olden days, I'd just stick 12" stems in the ground near a soaker hose in the summer and get quite a few new heirlooms.

TRIED & TRUE VARIETIES

Cartref Gardens:

I like Kordes roses as they are often strong, disease resistant and good outdoor cut roses. They have a lot of different kinds including the Piano series and the Fairy Tale series. These are a classic garden rose look with little side buds. They don't last a long time in the vase but produce a lush full rose. "Summer Memories" is a really nice blush rose. "Mondiale" and "Fantasia Mondiale" are a more classic-looking rose in peach and pink but have exceptional vase life. They are more prone to black spot than the Fairy Tale roses. David Austin English garden roses are really lovely and popular with designers.

Little Bee Blooms:

"Koko Loco" is an amazing seller. I sell every stem. But it is not super vigorous grower, and it would probably do better under cover. "Distant Drums" is a great seller.

Ninebark Farm:

I'm relatively new (five years) to growing for wholesale, so take everything I suggest with a grain of salt. "Distant Drums" is a bestseller, though early season stems can be short and the blooms blow out quickly, and many of us now have many plants which are quite productive. Eiddwen suggested "Caramella Fairytale" to me a few years ago, and I like it for the reasons she mentions, though I'm happier with vase life than she is, and I had designer customers last year who swooned. "Lichfield Angel" is a great wedding rose with a good vase life for even the most

open blooms. I'm impressed with the vase life of "Lady of Shallot" and find her so beautiful. And I'm currently in love with "French Lace" but plants are very hard to find, as is "Marilyn Monroe", another fave. Both are kind of a classic shape, but also just astonishing. The trends certainly shift, and I'm seeing more demand for mauve, lilac, purple and pale yellows. I've planted all of them this and last year. I'll be sick of them in five years, no doubt. Be patient. A beautiful burgundy rose like "Munstead Wood" can take years to put up long stems and get established. Worth it, but frustrating.

A word from Cara Scott, IFGC Market Manager:

Real talk: imported roses are damn boring and buyers are bored of buying them. Imported garden roses are fragile, high risk and expensive. They stress buyers out. Island growers have an opportunity to transform how clients here purchase roses by providing high quality roses in a range of colours suitable for both weekly orders and events. That means growers will need to coordinate their crops. If y'all buy "Distant Drums" and "Lichfield Angel"—although absolute stunners—we will over-saturate the market and lose our potential for higher market share. IFGC needs to offer wedding whites, creams, peaches, blush pink, dusty roses, lilacs and golden-mustards and offer good volume of each. As we move into late summer/early autumn, contemporary takes on traditional colours are needed - rusts, oranges, golden-mustards, moody purples and some lilacs. A great example of this is Little Bee Blooms' "About Face" rose which is a stunning orange-gold with long vase life. Same thinking applies to diverse colour offering with high volumes.



HARVEST & STANDARDIZATION

Cartref Gardens:

Harvest timing can depend on the use. If the roses are for a wedding they need to be fuller and more open. If they are for a longer vase life (retail), they get cut tighter. It's important to work with your customer to know what they want. It also depends on the variety so you need to experiment. A rose with lots of petals will take more time on the bush to mature and open up whereas a rose with just a few petals will open in no time and should have been cut at an earlier stage. Length of stem is determined by the variety, pruning, and growing practices. Some roses like "Mondiale" can have stems 3' long. Stems should be long enough for designing into a bouquet (min 14") so it's usually better to err on the safe side and make them as long as possible. Cutting at an angle can help the rose take up water as it doesn't block the water intake. Recut them again after harvesting by placing the stem in water and cutting under water and then place in a bucket. Rose hydrator can help the stems hydrate. A cooler is super helpful in getting roses to hydrate and recover from being picked. Harvest in the morning or later in the day/evening when the blooms are dry. Never store in the cooler if they're wet. Always pick the day before delivering to a customer and they will be fresh and turgid in the morning from a night in the cooler. This makes a big difference for the roses. Thorns don't have to be removed as this can help the rose last longer. Some thorns may need to be removed to protect the petals from getting damaged or just to handle the stems. I will sometimes remove the thorns from event roses as they don't need to last as long and it makes it easier handling them, something designers have appreciated.

Handling the blooms really carefully from harvest to delivery is key in ensuring the best quality of the blooms. I harvest into a basket with the blooms sticking out the end so they don't touch anything but each other. I don't put them in water in the field. This works fine as they are quickly taken to the studio. I take them, one stem at a time, maybe two, from the basket, strip the leaves, sometimes thorns, and then re-cut under water and put them right into the water bucket so the bloom doesn't touch the table. You can put rose hydrator into the water. This can help them hydrate better. They get popped into the cooler and I make sure they don't squish into other flowers. Great quality blooms will make our roses stand out from those shipped from elsewhere. Shipped roses can have a lot of bruised/creased petals. Rose petals

can bruise and crease quite easily and then the bloom can be shot.

Little Bee Blooms:

I do not strip thorns. I cut when the bud is starting to open or even a little more. I like to get as open as I can without it being fully open. The cooler with roses can be tricky.

Ninebark Farm:

I'm still really learning all of this. Each variety is different and there's a difference depending on who's using the stem and for what purpose. Some are best as single stems; others can be best as a spray with the first centre bloom cut out once it's bloomed. I use a rose hydrator, cut on an angle and up the stem a little. I'm experimenting this year with vase life after a few days in the cooler, since it can be hard to time things for a mid-week delivery when a wedding is on Saturday.

So if I have 10 varieties, I need to do this for each one and keep detailed notes (and pictures) on all of it. Those are stems I can't sell. The whole first year is stems I can't sell. The second year is mostly stems I can't sell. So it really is smart to keep notes and do the groundwork so that your investment will pay off and you'll love your roses and not resent them or feel ashamed of them! So don't order roses for end of February if you won't be able to get help with the holes; you'll either lose them, or they'll be set back by stress. Also, every year you'll get busy with annuals to harvest and succession plantings of annuals, just when your roses need you most, so set aside hours a week just for them and don't forget. Have a place just for rose stuff—pruners, sterilizing solution, fertilizers, bean seeds, etc.—so that it's always ready for you where you need it.

We spoke about guard petals last year, and I think the consensus was that they should stay on for the florist to remove, except for the most damaged ones. I recently found this useful—and specific—advice from:

www.flower.style.com

When preparing the roses for sale, rehydrate in a low-sugar floral solution with a pH of 3.5. Most commercial flower food mixtures are 0.5–1.5% sugar, which is appropriate for roses. Recut the stems and remove the leaves below the water line, but leave the thorns; removing them can wound the stems and invite infection. Once hydrated, transfer roses



to clean buckets with floral solution and biocide, keep the water 8–12” (20–30 cm) deep, and change frequently. Choose red and pink buds with two petals unfolding and the calyx curling more toward the stem than the blossom; yellow cultivars should be slightly more closed and white ones should be slightly more open. Keep roses and water near freezing at all times, with relative humidity of 80–90%.

Cara, IFGC Market Manager:

Petals should be firm to the touch and without browning, bruising or insect damage. Although aiming for a minimum stem length of 14”, exceptions have and will be made for 12” roses. Climbing roses that are 24” or longer are welcome for events. A general rule for harvest point is for the bud to be 1/3 open. Be mindful in summer heat that roses will open during transport and sorting at market. Varieties prone to opening quickly would benefit from an early harvest point. As with all products, vase test your roses, keep notes and photographs.





RESOURCES:

Fraser Valley Rose Farm on Rose Rosette disease:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=hs9ccS1z30c

Article on growing roses:

www.planetnatural.com/growing-roses/

Milk spray for blackspot:

www.agardenforthehouse.com/2012/05/got-black-spot-get-milk/

Blog about rose growing. (Also Grace's Instagram stories are fantastic and full of info):

<https://www.gracerosefarm.com/blogs/news/rose-pruning>

Rose hydrator:

www.floristssupply.com

The fantastic Fraser Valley Rose Farm YouTube channel:

www.youtube.com/user/jasoncrouch
www.flower.style/flowers-we-love/rose