

Organic Rose Watch- Report

Introduction

'The Organic Rose Watch' aimed to collect information on roses and their management across the UK. The information was collected from as many gardeners as possible and combined to give a picture of what roses are being grown and how they fared across the country during the 2004 season. The idea was to provide us with background information and, hopefully, also with some novel ideas for rose management. By summarising this information we hope to identify the problems that gardeners are facing, and to be able to suggest realistic strategies that gardeners can use to manage their roses in a more environmentally friendly and organic manner.

Taking part

'The Organic Rose Watch' was a questionnaire-based survey. The survey was available on-line but also mailed out to people if they requested. The survey was publicised by the National Trust and HDRA at garden shows and their in-house magazines. Participants were asked to make observations on the health of their roses during the season and note their findings on the supplied form (see annex for form and guidance notes).

Results

Numbers taking part

96 people registered as taking part in the rose watch on the website and a further **162** applied for, and were sent, rose watch forms by post. Besides those registering to take part in the actual rose watch a further **146** people registered an interest in receiving information generated by the rose watch. Apart from the actual members of the public, a fair amount of interest was generated from journalists, both within the UK and abroad.

Organic Watch Forms Returned

63 forms were returned. This represents a return of **25%**. This is a good return rate for survey forms but it does not approach the higher return rate for HDRA members experiment forms (usually 70%+) and might be accounted for by the fact that not all participants were members of HDRA, as is usually the case with members experiments. They might therefore be unfamiliar with this type of work, which often depends on a sustained motivation to complete. In hindsight the form was perhaps slightly long and complicated and should be simplified for any future work. The proportion of HDRA members registering to take part is known for the electronic watch where 50% of the respondents ticked the box stating that they were HDRA members. This proportion is unknown for the postal respondents.

Background

Most of the respondents grow roses in their gardens (front and back) and in a variety of positions. There were a few returns from large and more formally laid out collections of roses. On the whole the respondents to the rose watch were experienced rose growers (5+ years and in many cases much more than this with the average being 15 years (up to 50 years in one case)). Most grew 5 or more roses (30% 1-10 roses, 40% 11-30, 14% 31-60, 16% 50 or more, on average 45 roses (biased by a few very large collections)). The respondents were from all over the country (Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland) and one from

outside the country. There was possibly a bias towards more respondents from the South East or East of England. 46 (73%) of the respondents used organic methods whilst 17 (27%) didn't (see management methods below).

Types of roses grown

The types of roses reported as being grown in the rose watch forms are presented in table 1 together with a count of the number of varieties recorded for each type. It is difficult to make definitive classifications of rose types as there is still a degree of confusion over the classification of roses and many people use different ways of classifying them. Some varieties are classified as different types by different respondents- for instance the variety Iceberg can be classified as a climber or shrub. In this report we have made an attempt to group the roses under the agreed classification scheme to give an idea of the types of roses being grown by the respondents to the survey (table 1). In general terms, and looking at growth habit, the bush (shrub, hybrid tea, floribunda) roses are the most grown types of roses. Climbers are also popular but the types were generally unspecified. A range of the more old fashioned (shrub) roses are grown. The more recent modern garden roses (such as David Austens and miniatures) are also quite popular.

In looking to the modern guides in classifying roses it seems the most popular types were the modern garden roses, both non climbing and climbing. The non-climbing roses include the hybrid teas and floribundas. Climbers and ramblers are also widely grown. However, old garden roses, both climbing and non climbing also feature prominently. Of the non climbing gallicas, hybrid musks, rugosas, albas, bourbons, hybrid perpetuals are frequently mentioned (see table 1). The wild or species roses are sometimes also grown (see table 1).

Table 1: Types of rose being grown as specified by respondents (and number of varieties recorded within each category).

Category	Growth habit	Class	Type	variety count
Modern Garden Roses	Non-climbing	recurrent/non recurrent shrubs	hybrid musk	35
		recurrent bush	floribunda	72
			hybrid tea	146
			modern rose, shrub	62
			English rose	53
			David Austin English rose	12
			polyantha	10
			floribunda/ hybrid tea	9
			hybrid tea, bush	4
			floribunda, shrub	2
	polyantha	1		
	Climbing	miniature	patio	35
			miniature	15
hybrid tea, climber			7	
Old Garden Roses	Non climbing		modern rose, climber	18
			gallica	37
			(rugosa)	34
			alba	29
			bourbon	28
			hybrid perpetual	14
			china	13
moss	12			
centifolia	11			

			portland	7
			portland/ damask	4
			tea	3
			damask	1
			sweet briar	1
			pimpinellifolia	3
	Climbing		noisette	10
			semper virens	4
			tea, climbing	1
			rambler Wichurana	3
Wild Roses			species rose	14
			wild rose, rambler	3
			wild rose, shrub	2
Not specified			climber	196
			shrub	147
			rambler	76
			bush	39
			climber/ rambler	16
			old fashioned, shrub	13
			ground cover	12
			wild rose	10
			old fashioned, hybrid	7
			old rose, shrub	7
			standard	5
			old rose	3
			old rose, rambler	3
			recurrent shrub	3
			English rose, shrub	2
			modern rose, pislav	2
			old fashioned, climber	2
			recurrent climber	2
			single flowering	2
			classic shrub	1
			English rose, climber	1
			hedging rose	1
			modern rose, ground cover	1
			multiflora	1
			multiflora, rambler	1
			musk, rambler	1
			non-recurrent rambler	1
			old English rose	1
			old English, bush	1
			old fashioned	1
			old fashioned, shrub	1
			old fashioned, climber/ rambler	1
		old fashioned, rambler	1	
		old garden rose	1	
		synstylae	1	

Varieties grown

Within the rose types grown (see above) there were a large number of varieties recorded. A total of **594** varieties were recorded across all sites, **434** on the organic sites. A table of the most popular varieties (table 2) is shown below for all sites, and for the organic sites as a comparison. Besides those varieties recorded on the table a further 18 varieties of rose were recorded on 4 sites, 54 on 3 sites, 83 on two sites and 378 were recorded on one site only.

Table 2: Most popular varieties a) all sites and b) organic sites

	<i>a) all sites (total= 63)</i>	<i>b) organic sites (total= 43)</i>
>10 sites	Iceberg (24) Buff Beauty (17) Mme. Alfred Carriere (16) Compassion (14) Zephirine Drouhin (12) Albertine (11) Gertrude Jekyll (11) Golden Showers (11) Rosa Mundi (11)	Iceberg (19) Mme. Alfred Carriere (14) Buff Beauty (13)
10 sites	Cornelia Penelope Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee	Albertine Zephirine Drouhin
9 sites	Aloha Felicite et Perpetue Rosa moyesii	Rosa Mundi
8 sites	Blanc Double de Coubert Eglantine Felicia New Dawn Peace	Gertrude Jekyll Golden Showers
7 sites	Arthur Bell Cardinal de Richelieu Cecile Brunner Jacques Cartier Maiden's Blush Mary Rose Pink Perpetue Rosa pimpinellifolia Rosaie de L'Hay Super Star Winchester Cathedral	Blanc Double de Coubert Compassion Cornelia Felicite et Perpetue New Dawn Penelope Rosa moyesii Rosaie de L'Hay
6 sites	Blush Noisette Bonica Comte de Chambord Ena Harkness Fragrant Cloud Graham Thomas Konigin von Danemark Margaret Merrill Rosa alba 'Semplena' Rosa rubrifolia School Girl Veilchenblau	Aloha Cardinal de Richelieu Eglantine Maiden's Blush Peace Queen Elizabeth Rosa pimpinellifolia Super Star
5 sites	Alberic Barbier Celestial Empress Josephine	Alberic Barbier Blush Noisette Cecile Brunner

<p>Etoile de Hollande Frensham Handel Jacqueline du Pre Louise Odier Masquerade Meg Rosa filipes 'Kiftsgate' Rosa gallica 'Officinalis' Rosa glauca Rosa rugosa 'Alba' Rose de Rescht Tuscany Superb</p>	<p>Etoile de Hollande Felicia Margaret Merrill Rosa alba 'Semplena' Rosa filipes 'Kiftsgate' Rosa gallica 'Officinalis' Rosa rubrifolia Rosa rugosa 'Alba' School Girl Silver Jubilee</p>
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The most popular varieties recorded were Iceberg (from 24 sites, floribunda (also climbing types)), Buff Beauty (17, hybrid musk), Mme. Alfred Carriere (16, noisette climber), Compassion (14, hybrid tea climber), Zephirine Drouhin (12, bourbon climber), Albertine (11, rambler or climber), Gertrude Jekyll (11, English rose), Golden Showers (11, floribunda climber) and Rosa Mundi (11, gallica also called R. gallica versicolor) Cornelia (10, hybrid musk), Penelope (10, hybrid musk), Queen Elizabeth (10, floribunda) and Silver Jubilee (10, hybrid tea). This reinforces the popularity of climbing types and possibly newer garden roses, especially floribundas and hybrid musks.

Management Practices

A range of questions were asked on management practice. There seemed to be little difference between those growing organically and those more conventionally and this is discussed where relevant under each separate heading or in the following section on top management tips.

1) following 'organic guidelines': 46 out of 63 (=73%). Almost three quarters of the returned survey forms were from people who said that they followed organic guidelines or principles.

2) using synthetic fertilizers: 18 out of 63 (=29%). Only Top Rose and phostrogen were specifically mentioned but other products used were specified in answer to the question on feeding roses (see below).

3) using synthetic pesticides: 13 out of 63 (21%). Mainly products like Rose Clear against aphids (most common cause) and black spot although many people also commented that they had drastically reduced their use of pesticides over the previous few seasons.

4) feeding their roses: 52 out of 63 (=83%). The majority of people feed their roses in one form or another. The most popular 'feeds' are compost (40% of respondents, usually home made in winter or spring) or proprietary (rose) fertilizers (48%, rose products like Top Rose, Growmore, Miracle Grow). FYM or horse manure is commonly applied (27%, generally in spring) as well as liquid feeds (20%, Maxicrop, SM3, home made foliar sprays like comfrey or nettle sprays) and chicken manure (pellets, 15%). Specific nutrients like Phostrogen, lime and tomorite are also commonly applied. Blood and bone meal is used by many (17%). Compost or FYM is often applied as mulch or other mulching material is used in many cases (including 'ash'). Some people who indicated they used organic management methods also used synthetic fertilizers (which would not be permissible in certified organic systems).

5) irrigating their roses: 36 out of 63 (57%). Just over half of the respondents water their roses. The two most common occasions are when the bushes are new in order to get them

established and in hot and dry spells of weather. Many mentioned watering only two or three times a year. Very few seemed to have dedicated irrigation facilities.

Top Management Tips

Respondents were asked to share their top management tips. It is clear that there are a large number of different management regimes being practiced but many of the components of these are outlined below. From the data, two different approaches to managing roses seem to emerge; one is a highly interventionist approach in which people constantly check their roses and react when they perceive problems as compared to a second much more relaxed approach which uses minimum interventions, sometimes bordering on neglect.

- 1) *Prune*: 23 out of 60(=**38%**) mentioned pruning as being integral to their management regime for roses. The majority of people who mentioned it tended to prune over the winter period from the after the first frost to March. Some pruned twice a year.
- 2) *Cleaning and hygiene*: 16 out of 60 (=**27%**) carried out some combination of hygiene measures including cutting off diseased leaves, pruning diseased branches to sweeping up and destroying shed leaves. These methods obviously overlap to some extent with pruning and deadheading (see below).
- 3) *Feeding*: 14 out of 60 (=**23%**) considered that proper feeding of their roses was integral to success. A range of feeds were specified in the previous section
- 4) *Mulch*: 11 out of 60 (=**18%**) mentioned mulching as an important practice. Mulch material included home made compost, rotted straw and a variety of other materials including grass clippings.
- 5) *Regular check*: 8 out of 60 (=**13%**)checked their roses regularly in order to be able to take prompt actions when necessary.
- 6) *Deadheading*: 7 out of 60 (=**12%**) used deadheading as part of their management regime.
- 7) *Other practices*: a range of other practices where each mentioned by a few people. These included:
 - a. leave to develop naturally and proper siting of roses (**10%**)
 - b. intercrop or companion planting (**8%**)
 - c. encouraging biological control, especially birds to eat aphids (**8%**)
 - d. use of resistant varieties (e.g. portlands/ rugosas) (**5%**)
 - e. maintaining a weed or plant free area around the base of the roses at least for part of the season or rotation (**5%**)
 - f. appropriate or adequate watering (**7%**)
 - g. spraying (usually rose clear or similar product and mainly restricted to non-organic people) (**6%**)
 - h. squashing aphids by hand (**3%**)
 - i. improving air circulation (either by siting or pruning) (**3%**)
 - j. use of mychorriza fungi (**2%**)
 - k. iron water (watering roses using water in which iron screws have been placed) (1 person or **2%**)

Pests and diseases

A range of pests and diseases were mentioned on the survey forms. Table 3 shows the number of sites and average severity of diseases (where there were more than two sites with observations) by site (63 total) and table 4 severity of pests by site (63 total) (*details in annex*). Black spot is by far the most commonly reported disease (=**78%** of sites) followed by aphids (=**32%**). Both powdery mildew and rust are also commonly observed. Apart from aphids, insect pests are less commonly observed. When averaged over sites the severity of these pests and diseases tended to be between 3 and 5 with diseases tending to be scored

slightly worse. Obviously they were considerably worse on some sites as compared to others and there was a degree of variation over sites.

A considerable amount of effort goes into management of black spot and aphids although the management methods used tend towards general cultural controls, especially in sites that are managed organically. In the case of black spot, management revolves around hygiene (removing and destroying infected leaves or branches, sweeping up discarded leaves, mulching and feeding roses). Many people spray fungicide (especially non-organic sites) or other formulations such as seaweed or biosept (organic sites). Aphids are generally removed by hand or using a pesticide although many commented that if left they usually disappear during the course of the season.

Table 3: Disease incidence across sites and comments

Disease	No Sites	Severity	Comments
black spot	49	4.42	Most mentioned diseases and widespread. Management approach includes removing and disposing leaves, pruning, mulching, feeding roses and companion planting (especially organic sites). Spraying fungicide (non-organic) or other stimulants such as seaweed or comfrey (organic).
powdery mildew	14	4.58	prune out affected parts, water or spray fungicide (non-organic) or other liquid such as biosept, soda or soap (organic)
rust	12	3.81	cut off affected branches, occasionally spray with fungicide (non-organic) or other formulation like seaweed (especially organic)
die back	2		cut out or seaweed treatment
botrytis	1		severe where observed, possibly more widespread than reported
downy mildew	1		
stem canker	1		
yellow mottling/viral infection	2		uncertain identification
sooty mould	1		result of aphid infestation

Table 4: Pest incidence across sites and comments

Pest	No Sites	Severity	Comments
aphids	20	3.75	Common and lots of worry over aphids, generally removed by hand soft soap or relying on birds and natural enemies (organic). Also using pesticides (Rose Clear, non-organic)
sawfly	4	3.34	generally pick off or leave
leaf cutter bee	2		squash grubs or leave
leaf miner	2		
thrips	1		
whitefly	1		
capsid bug	1		
caterpillars	1		
leaf hopper	1		
red spider mite	1		severe at site

When asked to list other pests and diseases that normally affect roses and which were not prevalent in this season most mentioned the same problems. Aphids tended to be reported and predominate more in reply to this question.

It is difficult to make generalizations about varietal susceptibility on the basis of the data we have. Table 5 shows the average severity of diseases and pests for the most widely grown varieties. The table illustrates the potential benefit to a large number of people pooling pest

and disease information over a wide range of sites using a reasonably well defined scoring system. However, it also demonstrates that a large number of participants would be necessary to build up a large body of information. This could also be achieved by pooling data over seasons as well as over sites.

The only disease with enough observations is possibly black spot. In this case there is some indication that the severity of black spot differs between varieties. However it is unclear whether this is due to natural plant susceptibility or other (perhaps more site specific) causes.

Table 5: Average severity of common diseases and pests on most widely grown varieties of roses.

<i>Pest/disease</i>	<i>Varieties (total no. sites)</i>	<i>Average severity</i>	<i>No. sites</i>
black spot	Iceberg (24)	6.18	12
	Buff Beauty (17)	4.56	11
	Mme. Alfred Carriere (16)	3.00	2
	Compassion (14)	3.75	6
	Zephirine Drouhin (12)	3.60	5
	Albertine (11)	6.50	4
	Gertrude Jekyll (11)	5.25	4
	Golden Showers (11)	4.30	8
powdery mildew	Rosa Mundi (11)	3.0	5
	Iceberg (24)		1
	Buff Beauty (17)		0
	Mme. Alfred Carriere (16)		1
	Compassion (14)	3.0	2
	Zephirine Drouhin (12)		0
	Albertine (11)		0
	Gertrude Jekyll (11)		0
rust	Golden Showers (11)		0
	Rosa Mundi (11)	3.0	2
	Iceberg (24)	-	1
	Buff Beauty (17)		0
	Mme. Alfred Carriere (16)		1
	Compassion (14)		0
	Zephirine Drouhin (12)		1
	Albertine (11)		1
aphids	Gertrude Jekyll (11)		0
	Golden Showers (11)		1
	Rosa Mundi (11)		1
	Iceberg (24)		1
	Buff Beauty (17)		1
	Mme. Alfred Carriere (16)	5.00	3
	Compassion (14)		1
	Zephirine Drouhin (12)	4.00	2

Avoiding Black Spot

The list of methods for avoiding black spot is very similar to the list of top management tips, which indicates that managing black spot is an important priority when people manage their roses. The various ways in which people avoid black spot include:

- 1) *Attention to hygiene*: 33 out of 63 (=52%) remove dead and diseased leaves and also often collect and destroy them by burning or throwing out. Many people regularly check their roses in order to accomplish this.
- 2) *Pruning*: similar to pruning 14 out of 63 (=22%) specifically mentioned pruning, cutting out diseased branches or stems, as a method of managing black spot. Pruning can also have the effect of opening out the rose canopy and reducing humidity around the leaves.
- 3) *Sprays*: various sprays including fungicides and various organic sprays (e.g. seaweed, biosept, iron water) are recommended by various people (13 out of 63= 21%)
- 4) *Mulching*: (11 out of 63) generally home made compost is a popular management method in order to bury spores and to prevent splashback.
- 5) *Feeding*: to keep roses healthy (8 out of 63) with various rose feeds, both organic and non-organic.
- 6) *Companion planting*: especially with alliums is quite a popular option for managing blackspot (6 out of 63)
- 7) *Resistant varieties*: only a few people (5 out of 63) mentioned resistant varieties or the importance of picking good ones which are not susceptible to black spot.

Other Comments:

There were a wide range of comments on roses ranging from at one extreme people who are content to practice minimal intervention whilst managing roses through to those who expend a fair amount of management effort. The overall sentiment is to grow roses that you enjoy and pick those types that suit your management style. Many people seemed more satisfied when their roses were part of a mixed planting and they seemed to be more trouble free in this case. Both Biosept or other plant stimulants and soot around the bases of plants are perhaps worth pursuing as members experiment themes.

Moving Forward With The Organic Rose Watch

The rose watch seems to have generated a fair amount of interest, especially amongst more experienced rose growers. Whilst there is difficulty in attracting sufficient funds to maintain a specific project on organic roses several suggestions for continuing with the theme are outlined below:

General:

- 1) continue with a simplified rose watch, sending out simplified forms to members over a number of seasons and encourage participants to experiment and observe the effects of different management regimes,
- 2) extend the watch to do simple trials (see below) of promising techniques in order to build up a knowledge base, and
- 3) create mechanisms to share information and learn about rose management (see below).

Apart from the more general suggestions the work could continue by picking out some more specific topics arising in order to develop the last two points (2 and 3 above)

Trials:

- 1) *Simple observation trials*: record what happens on roses in any season, for instance note parts of garden where disease occurs, and ask gardeners to make correlations with other factors such as shade or watering.
- 2) *Simple trials*: try out some simple and benign treatments (Savona, Seaweed, Biosept, mulches), for example treat at least some bushes and compare these with other untreated bushes.

Information sharing:

- 1) construct and maintain an interactive website on organic rose management
- 2) have an organic rose management newsletter (say every 6 months, linked to the website)
- 3) run an e-mail newslister (also linked to website and newsletter),
- 4) use the members experiment system to evaluate and share information on the efficacy of various rose management techniques (see trials above)
- 5)

Major challenges will be in finding funding, both to set up information exchange systems or to maintain a trial based programme.

Report compiled and analysed by:

Gareth Davies,
HDRA, 30 June 2005

(Thanks to all those who took part)

Annex 1: Rose Watch Guidance Notes and Survey Form

Guidance notes for completing the questionnaire forms:

1. **Background information** including location (*postcode and/or county*), situation in which the roses are grown (*e.g. front garden on a slope, back garden in shade, allotment in full sun*), how long you have been growing roses in your present garden and the number of rose bushes that you have.
2. **Roses that you grow.** Please describe the type of rose by telling us what kind of rose it is (*e.g. wild rose, old fashioned rose or modern garden rose*) and its growth habit (*e.g. bush, shrub or climber*). If you know the variety name (*normally the name in the catalogue or on the plant label, e.g. Felicia, Ballerina, Aspen*) of the roses that you grow please note this in the second column. If you are not sure of the variety name don't worry, just indicate the general rose type and leave the variety column blank.
3. **Rose Management.** Please indicate whether you manage your roses organically (*i.e. following organic principles and guidelines*), whether you use synthetic fertilisers (*e.g. non-organic fertilisers like Miracle Grow*) and whether you use synthetic pesticides (*e.g. pesticides not acceptable in organic gardening such as Rose Clear*). Please also indicate how you feed your roses and give brief details (*e.g. manure every two years; every year with J Arthur Bowers rose food; topdress with 15:4:7 every season*). Similarly indicate whether you water your roses giving brief details if you do (*e.g. every night in dry weather; once a week early morning in summer*).
4. **Top Management Tip.** Please describe your top management tip for promoting vigorous and healthy growth of roses.
5. **Rose Diseases and Pests.** For each of your rose types or varieties, please note any diseases or pests that occur on them in this season. You should be able to fit three different types or varieties on each page so if you have more than this please print or photocopy this page as many times as you need. If you use more than one sheet please record the sheet number in the space provided on the upper right hand side.

When filling in the table please note the rose type or variety (if known), the date, and the name of the disease or pest, together with an assessment of the disease or pest severity according to the guide below. Please note any other observations or any control measures that you take against this disease or pest in the final column.

Severity Score*	Disease	Pest
1	disease not present	pest not present
3	few small blotches/patches/necrotic spots	few small individuals or colonies
5	many obvious blotches/patches/ necrotic spots	many obvious symptoms and many pest individuals or colonies
7	large number obvious blotches or patches and leaf dieback	large number pests, obvious symptoms and leaf dieback
9	plants covered in disease symptoms and dead leaves/ defoliation	large number pests, severe symptoms and/ or defoliation

* try and chose one of these odd numbered scores that run from no problem (=1) to serious problem (=9). If you are unsure which score to allocate you can record the score as the even number between the odd numbers (*e.g. if you are undecided whether the score should be 5 or 7 put 6 down as the score*)

6. **Rose Diseases and Pests.** If there are any diseases or pests that regularly occur on your roses but which did not appear this season for some reason please list them.
7. **Avoiding Black Spot.** Please describe the strategies or techniques that you use to avoid black spot on your roses. If you have found an effective way of keeping black spot at bay, we would love to know. Do these methods work for other diseases on your roses as well? Please let us know.
8. **Any other comments?** Please make any comments that you consider important to managing roses in an environmentally friendly manner. Let us know if you think there are some aspects of growing roses organically that need to be addressed.
9. **If you would like to be contacted** about future developments in this project please fill in your name and address. We will only use your address to contact you about the organic rose management project ('Can Roses be Green?'). Hopefully, you have already registered with us that you are participating in the survey, but if you forgot here is another chance to fill in the registration form
http://www.hdra.org.uk/rose_survey/register.php .
10. If you have any further questions concerning 'The Organic Rose Watch' please e-mail Susan Walmsley at roses@hdra.org.uk. If you do not have access to e-mail phone Susan Walmsley at HDRA on 024 7630 8224 during office hours (9:00-17:00) during weekdays.
11. Many thanks for your support and for taking part in this experiment. Please remember to return your record sheet by the 31st October 2004 to:

The Organic Rose Watch,
HDRA,
Ryton Organic Gardens,
Ryton-on-Dunsmore,
Coventry,
CV8 3LG.

Or e-mail the completed forms by 31st October 2004 to:

roses@hdra.org.uk .

The Organic Rose Watch

1. Background information:

Location:	County	Postcode
Please briefly describe the situation(s) in which you grow your roses:		
How long have you been growing roses in your garden?		
How many rose plants do you have?		

2. Roses that you grow:

Type and/or variety of Rose:	Type (kind of rose and habit)	Variety name*
<i>(enclose a separate sheet if necessary)</i>		

* If you don't know the variety or varieties just leave this column blank.

3. Rose Management:

Do you manage your roses in an environmentally friendly way?	Do you follow organic guidelines?	yes	no
	Do you use synthetic fertilisers?	yes	no
	Do use synthetic pesticides?	yes	no
Do you feed your roses? If so please give brief details:	yes	no	
Do you water your roses? If so please give brief details:	yes	no	

4. Top Management Tip for Roses:

Please describe your top management tip for promoting healthy growth of roses.	
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5. Rose Diseases and Pests: *(please photocopy or print this page as many times as required)*
sheet no. _____

Type of Rose	Variety (if known)	Pest or Disease		
		Date	Name	Severity

6. Rose Diseases and Pests:

What other diseases have you seen on your roses in previous seasons?	Disease or Pest	Control methods or Comments

7. Avoiding Black Spot:

<p>Please describe the strategies and techniques that you use to control black spot on your roses? Do these methods work for other diseases on your roses?</p>	
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8. Any other comments?

<p>Please feel free to make any other comments concerning management of environmentally friendly roses.</p>	
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9. If you would like to be contacted about this project in the future please write your name and address below.

Name:	
Address:	
Post Code:	
e-mail:	

All information collected as part of The Organic Rose Watch will remain anonymous and will not be attributed to individuals. Your address details will not be passed on to any other organization and will only be used to contact you with information about the 'Can Roses be Green?' project, of which 'The Organic Rose Watch' is a part. If you want to receive this information please tick this box.

If you have any further questions concerning The Organic Rose Watch please e-mail Susan Walmsley at roses@hdra.org.uk. If you do not have access to e-mail phone Susan Walmsley at HDRA on 024 7630 8224 during office hours (9:00-17:00) during weekdays.

Many thanks for your support and for taking part in this experiment. Please return this record sheet to the address below by the 31st October 2004:

The Organic Rose Watch,
HDRA,
Ryton Organic Gardens,
Ryton-on-Dunsmore,
Coventry,
CV8 3LG.

If you prefer you can also e-mail the completed forms, by the 31st October 2004, to:

roses@hdra.org.uk

Good luck and thanks for taking part!