



**Organic  
Management  
Practices  
for Roses**  
*- a technical note*



## Acknowledgements

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We also gratefully acknowledge the contributions made by National Trust Head Gardeners and commercial rose growers who willingly gave their time and experience to help with the project.

*Whilst the authors have, to the best of their knowledge, incorporated results of past and current research programmes and best practice recommendations in this booklet, the information is supplied without obligation and on the understanding that any person who acts upon it or otherwise changes his/her position in reliance thereon does so entirely at his/her own risk.*

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## Introduction

This technical note has been produced as part of an ongoing project, **Organic Management of Roses**, a joint initiative between the National Trust (NT), Roses UK, and HDRA. The first phase of this project reviewed and evaluated current management practices for roses and gathered existing knowledge on organic options. Information was obtained from gardeners (including many from NT gardens) and commercial rose growers, as well as from published literature and on-going research. The findings of this review are being used in this note to give information on:

- The principles behind organic management.
- The likely current best practice for organic roses, especially within NT gardens.
- Possibilities for improving and developing organic rose management within NT gardens in the future.

Working towards a longer term aim of developing effective organic management regimes for roses grown in garden situations and in commercial production, plans are now being made for the next phase of this project. This will involve field trials in garden situations to evaluate different management options, as well as laboratory trials investigating more novel techniques for controlling black spot and other diseases.

It is recognised that the organic management of roses is a difficult challenge and, at present, many of the pest and disease problems listed in this booklet unfortunately remain difficult to resolve. Hopefully, effective solutions will be found as this project progresses and more practical experience is gained in the field. The intention is to update the booklet as new information and improved techniques become available. Your contribution is important, so please use the pages at the back of the booklet to keep us informed of your observations and experiences with organic rose management.

## Present situation in National Trust gardens

Roses are valuable features of many NT gardens. The gardens often include a range of traditional and/or modern varieties and the plants must be grown to a high standard. In some historic gardens, the roses must be in keeping with the period.

Diseases were identified as the principal problem, with pests causing occasional concern. These are detrimental to the appearance of the plants, and controlling them takes a large amount of time and labour. The principal diseases include black spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*), powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) and, to a lesser extent, rust (*Phragmidium* spp.) and downy mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*). Some gardens have also encountered problems with rose replant disease. The principal pests are aphids (various species including *Macrosiphum rosae*) and sawflies (*Endelomyia aethiops*, *Blennocampa phyllocolpa*).

The main control for pests and diseases in NT gardens is normally regular fungicide applications and occasionally the use of insecticides to control aphid outbreaks. In addition, fertilisers (either manure or inorganic fertilisers) are used to stimulate lush growth. Other management techniques include pruning (overwinter at a point where labour permits) and collection of leaves at the end of the season, but not normally mulching or regular irrigation.

This note will focus mainly on management techniques that can help with disease control, as this causes most concern.



## Principles of Organic Management

Organic management takes a holistic approach, recognising that all parts of the garden are interrelated. Pest and disease control is only one part of an overall strategy. Key management elements are:

- Developing and maintaining a healthy soil, (generally considered to be one that is well structured) with a relatively high organic matter content and a vigorous population of micro-organisms. Organic management builds soil fertility by encouraging natural biological cycles, appropriate use of manure and plant wastes, and use of appropriate cultivation techniques.
- Providing the best possible growing conditions for the plants, to enable them to develop their full potential.
- Introducing diversity into the garden, to increase its wildlife value and provide inbuilt controls to pests and diseases. In such a diverse system it is possible to introduce elements which discourage pests and diseases and at the same time encourage their natural enemies. A control programme might thus include, for example, the use of disease resistant varieties, mixed planting of different varieties and species, sensitive cultural techniques, refuges for natural predators, and the inclusion of ponds and wildlife areas in the wider landscape.
- Aiming for minimum impact on the wider environment, avoiding pollution and keeping the use of non-renewable resources as low as possible.

Commercial organic holdings growing food crops must be 'certified' as organic by a legally approved certification body and must conform to a defined set of 'organic standards', which are ultimately defined under EU regulations. Although this constraint does not apply to ornamental areas, the standards can be used as guidelines. HDRA is currently involved in developing a set of standards for the ornamental and landscaping industries that might be applicable to NT gardens in the future.

On certified organic holdings, manures and plant wastes must be composted and, by preference, should come from within the holding; any bought-in material should be from recognised organic, or other acceptable, sources. Peat is unacceptable as a soil conditioner. The use of manures and other materials that contain readily available nutrients is limited to avoid leaching of nutrients and sappy growth of the plants. The use of synthetic fertilisers is unacceptable.

Similarly, introduced biological control agents can be used (with care), but the use of pesticides and fungicides is strictly regulated and most synthetic pesticides are not permitted at all.



*'Madame Lauriol de Barmy'* ©National Trust



*Rosa pimpinellifolia* (white)/*Rosa x harisonii*  
*'Harison's Yellow'* ©National Trust

## Growing Conditions for Roses

The starting point of any organic management programme for roses should be to give them the best possible growing conditions. Generally they like to have dry and well-ventilated foliage, and cool moist roots.

The ideal site would have:

- good quality soil with plenty of organic matter, with a pH in the range 6.5-6.8;
- freedom from root competition from large trees and hedges;
- good drainage (or raised beds);
- sunshine and/or morning sun that will dry off dew quickly;
- protection from overly hot sun or excessive wind.



'Ulrich Brünner Fils' ©National Trust

Different types or varieties of roses develop best under slightly different conditions and will tolerate different stresses to a greater or lesser degree. Therefore, choosing appropriate roses to grow in any particular location is

important. This information may not be easy to obtain, but rose catalogues and the general gardening press can form a good starting point (see Appendix 2).



'Jacques Cartier' hort. ©National Trust

Wider spacing of plants can allow good air circulation and reduce competition between plants (and hence reduce stress), although closer spacing might be desirable for display purposes. Cultural techniques such as irrigation, mulching and pruning can help the general growing conditions of roses, but they have more specific implications for pest and disease control and so are considered under this heading later.

## Soil Fertility & Feeding

The aim is to build up a good soil structure and to provide a steady balanced supply of nutrients to the roses. This can be achieved through mulching and, if necessary, supplementary feeding. An excess of nitrogen that can lead to sappy growth should be avoided as this can lead to an increase in pest and disease problems (see later).

Mulching with organic materials such as green waste compost or leaf mould will help to improve soil structure and stimulate soil micro-organisms. In particular, this should promote the development of associations between mycorrhizal fungi and the rose roots. These naturally occurring fungi in effect make a secondary root system and help the uptake of nutrients and water. Roses form strong associations with mycorrhizal fungi and should benefit from their presence through increased vigour.



*Mycorrhizal root*

The mulch will only supply a ready source of plant foods if high nutrient materials such as farmyard manure are used. Some composts also come into this category. These materials can be useful for feeding roses, but should only be applied in spring and at appropriate rates.



*Rosa 'Yesterday'*

A range of 'organic' soil amendments and supplementary feeds have been recommended for use on roses, but some of these are environmentally questionable. Those more acceptable for use in an organic garden include plant products (such as alfalfa meal), seaweed products, composts and compost 'teas' (liquid preparations made from compost).

## Pest & Disease Management

Apart from creating optimum growing conditions for roses as described previously, there are many more specific measures that can be taken to avoid, and control, pests and diseases on roses. These range from cultural techniques and the use of resistant varieties, to more direct methods, such as the use of biological controls and organically acceptable soil amendments and plant stimulants, through to the use of organically approved pesticides and fungicides in limited circumstances.

Where these measures have been shown to be effective against specific diseases or pests, this is indicated in brackets according to the following key: black spot (**BS**), powdery mildew (**PM**), rust (**R**), downy mildew (**DM**), aphids (**A**) and caterpillars (**C**). Sometimes the recommendations may conflict – e.g. in some circumstances irrigation might help prevent powdery mildew but encourage black spot – and it may therefore be necessary to compromise, and to experiment, in order to put together a regime adapted to a specific site.

### Nutrition

Apart from a general benefit to the plant, nutrition can indirectly effect its reaction to pest and disease attack. An excess of some nutrients should be

avoided as it can often make the plant attractive to pests and diseases or stimulate their development e.g. excess nitrogen can encourage powdery mildew (**PM**). On the other hand, some organic amendments - seaweed extract, for example - can act as growth stimulators and fortify the plant's innate resistance to pests and diseases. Overall it is usually preferable to aim for a balanced supply of nutrients, achieved by developing and maintaining soil fertility as already described.



*Ryton Organic Gardens ©Kit B-Harris*

### Cultural techniques

These generally rely on understanding the conditions needed by the pest or disease and its life cycle [see appendix 1].

*Hygiene* – This can be important in preventing the spread of pests and diseases. Any new planting material

should be thoroughly checked and rejected if contaminated (effective against all diseases especially **BS, PM**). Fallen leaves should be collected and destroyed or properly composted, especially in autumn and winter as many of the problem diseases overwinter on old leaves (**BS, DM, PM, R**). Any leaves remaining on the plants in winter should be stripped off. General cleanliness of equipment, grounds and buildings will also help to reduce disease carry over.

*Pruning* - Prompt pruning and disposal of infested shoots, leaves and canes can reduce disease spread. Pruning to remove weak or diseased growth in autumn is important (**PM**), whereas spring pruning to remove the first infected shoots can discourage black spot (**BS**). Picking off infected leaves in spring might delay the progress of a disease if started early (especially **BS**) but will rarely be enough on its own. More generally, pruning can be tailored to encourage wider spacing and good air circulation, which reduces condensation and disease spread (**BS, PM, DM**).

*Dead-heading* – This is widely practiced to encourage blooming. However, avoiding dead-heading, hence discouraging new growth and allowing hips to form in late summer, can help prepare the plant for winter.

It may increase its hardiness and resistance to disease.

*Mulching* - The use of thick mulches applied early in the season, especially on dry sites, can indirectly reduce pest and disease pressure by reducing plant stress (especially **PM**). In addition, if such a mulch is applied after pruning in winter or early spring, it can cover infected material (old leaves, twigs etc.) and help prevent the carry over of disease (**BS, PM**).

*Irrigation* – Some diseases are favoured by long periods of leaf wetness (**BS, DM, R**), and so surface or drip irrigation is preferable. Overhead irrigation should be avoided or carried out early in the morning to allow leaves to dry. Wetting leaves early in the morning can be beneficial (**PM**) but should be balanced with the possibility of stimulating the other diseases noted above.

## Resistant varieties

The use of resistant varieties is important in organic pest and disease management. However, it will not always be appropriate in NT gardens - where national collections of historic varieties are involved, or where the planting needs to be historically accurate (although in some cases modern equivalent varieties could probably be found). Varieties with

broad-based resistance rather than a specifically bred 'gene-for-gene' resistance to a particular disease are preferred in an organic system, as this type of resistance is more durable.

Some roses are resistant to powdery mildew and some at least partially resistant to black spot, although susceptibility can be affected by circumstance. On the whole, once flowering types of roses are more resistant to disease than repeat flowering types, partly because of their genetic make-up, but also because they have fewer susceptible young shoots and leaves.

In general, the choice of varieties should depend on the prevalent diseases under the growing conditions of the site, and the use of known susceptible varieties should be avoided (**BS, PM, R**). Some published data on disease resistance is available but it contains many inconsistencies. Some rose catalogues provide helpful information on disease resistance of the varieties they offer. Where possible seek advice from experienced sources (see also Appendix 2).

### Mixed planting

A mix of susceptible and resistant varieties may help to slow the spread of disease (**BS**), and interplanting with unrelated species might also provide a

barrier to disease organisms. If suitable plants are chosen, these can in addition provide habitats and alternative food sources for natural enemies (effective against aphids (**A**)). Some interplanted species such as alliums and thymes are reputed to reduce specific pests and diseases more directly (**A, BS**), although the exact mechanisms for this are unclear.

### Biological control

Biological control is the use of one organism (the biological control agent) to suppress and/or control another. The most practical use of this in organic rose management at present is to try and augment natural background levels of biological control. However, the mechanisms at work are again complex, and often not fully understood, and the results can be variable, depending to some extent on environmental conditions.

To control pests, for example, hoverflies and parasitic wasps might be encouraged by planting flower strips (informal strips of mixed flowers providing nectar and pollen) or by the sort of interplanting described above (**A, C**); ladybirds and lacewings might be encouraged by providing overwintering sites (**A**). It is also possible to purchase adult ladybirds and lacewing larvae for release into the garden.

For diseases, some of the supplementary feeds already mentioned may also have a biological control function. For example, compost teas contain a range of microbes that can compete with disease organisms, but more research would be needed if these were to be used to target specific diseases. Similarly, the association between mycorrhizal fungi and rose roots can make the plant generally more able to tolerate or resist disease. Commercial mycorrhizal products are available and might be considered where intractable disease problems, e.g. rose replant disease, are encountered.



There are biological control agents that could have a more direct effect on rose pests and diseases, but in practice the conditions that they require either cannot be provided on plants grown outdoors and/or their use is best regarded as experimental. The exception is the agent Bt (a bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*), applied almost like a pesticide spray, which is effective on caterpillars (C) in the garden; however, these pests are not usually a serious problem on roses.

## Organic pesticides and fungicides

A limited range of inorganic salts, plant extracts and oils that in some way affect or directly kill pests or disease organisms are currently allowed under organic standards. For example, insecticides based on soap or rape seed oil are available for use against aphids (A), and sulphur formulations for use against some fungal disease (BS, PM). They are used only as a last resort in conjunction with other control measures, as they can be harmful to plants, beneficial organisms and/or the wider environment. A wide variety of other substances have been the subject of experiments (for example, baking soda trialled against powdery mildew) and some are in use in the USA, but they are not currently approved in the UK under PSD regulations.

More recently, 'biostimulants' that boost the natural defences of the plant against disease have become available in the UK and are now marketed to help control foliar diseases on roses or other crops (e.g. Biosept Rose Gold). Little is known about their mode of action, and some validation work is likely to be required before they can be generally recommended.

## The Way Forward

The best strategy for organic pest and disease management of roses in NT gardens is likely to be a broad approach, based primarily on cultural techniques and choice of varieties, with the possible additional use of biological control agents or direct control methods in some situations.

Organic management programmes might have to be phased in over a number of seasons, adding different elements as it becomes practical. Such a gradual change would cause less shock to the system, allowing populations of beneficial organisms to build up, and might enable individual management practices to be evaluated. Simple on-site experiments and observations could help identify the most effective and practical cultural control measures for roses in NT gardens.

Similarly, a simple system could be set up to monitor and record the performance of different rose varieties throughout the gardens in different seasons, including an assessment of disease damage. This could help to build up a valuable base of knowledge on optimum growing conditions for different varieties and their susceptibility to disease. Records could also be kept of mixtures of varieties that give good results and of successful species for interplanting.

Some cultural techniques, and in particular some of the soil amendments, biological control agents, and organic pesticides and fungicides, need to be tested more rigorously as part of a systematic research programme before they can be generally recommended.

## Appendix 1 - Common Pests & Diseases on Roses

### Black Spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*)



A common disease on wild and cultivated roses. Symptoms are dark brown or black blotches with irregular margins found on the leaves, which often turn yellow and drop as the disease progresses. Repeated attacks can result in weakened plants. The disease is favoured in warm wet seasons as infection is optimal at 24°C when leaves have been wet for 7 hours. Conidia (spores) produced on spots are readily spread by rain splash. The fungus overwinters in infected canes, buds, thorns and fallen leaves. Infection of new shoots is from spores produced in the overwintering stage. Some reports mention spread on hands and clothing. The fungus does not appear to survive in the soil.

### Rose powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*)



Rose powdery mildew is commonly found on roses, especially in dry sheltered sites. It occurs as powdery (off) white patches, which may completely cover leaves. It may also spread to leaves and stems. Leaves may drop off and buds fail to open in severe infections. The disease is favoured in drier weather with low (or no) rainfall under cool conditions (15.5°C) and high humidity (90-95%RH) at night followed by high temps (27°C) and low humidity (40-70%RH) during the day. It prefers new plant growth. The fungus probably survives as persistent mycelium or conidia on the stems or in the dormant buds of plants.

**Rust (*Phragmidium tuberosum*  
and/or *P. mucronatum*)**



Rust is commonly observed as bright orange pustules on stalks branches and underside of leaves early in the season and as yellow-orange pustules on the underside of leaves during summer. Later in the year black pustules might also become apparent. All these symptoms are different stages in the somewhat complex life cycle of the rust fungus. The teliospores produced in the final black pustules survive the winter on fallen leaves and re-infect bushes through rain splash or wind in the new season. Some survival may occur in soil, debris or shoots. Cool moist conditions at moderate temperatures (18°-21°C) favour the disease.

**Downy Mildew  
(*Peronospora sparsa*)**



Recent work has indicated that this disease might be becoming more prolific in the UK, although it is still sporadic in occurrence. Symptoms are purplish-red to dark brown spots and are distinguished from black spot in that they have clearly defined edges (often terminating at veins). It can also cause leaf drop but is usually more severe than black spot. Wet periods of longer than 16 hours are needed for a significant infection but it is relatively insensitive to temperature. Only low levels of inoculum are necessary for infection to occur (40 spores per leaf). It overwinters as oospores in leaves or as mycelium in infected wood.

©Micropropagation Services

### Rose replant disease

Rose replant disease is often mentioned as a specific problem, especially where rose beds are replanted from time to time. The causes of replant diseases are often difficult to identify, but in some cases are associated with fungi such as *Phytophthora* spp. or *Pythium* spp. However, some of the problems associated with replant disease could also be ultimately caused by soil compaction, poor soil structure or the formation of hard pans under flower beds. Basamid is generally used as a soil sterilant in replanted rose beds but may in itself cause problems by killing beneficial soil microflora and microfauna and breaking down soil structure. The ability of soil pathogens to resurge under sterile soil conditions is well known.

### Aphids (*Macrosiphum rosae*, *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*, etc.)



Several different species of aphids attack roses and are usually more numerous in late spring/early summer, although populations might also resurge in autumn. The main problem with aphids is probably the unsightly appearance of plants covered in sticky honeydew or even black sooty mould growing on the honeydew. In some cases the infestation might be large enough to cause growth stunting or distortion. Aphids may persist all year as colonies on roses (especially in mild winters) or overwinter as eggs (often on roses). Some aphid species have alternate hosts, for example the rose aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*) also colonises teasel and scabious during the summer and some like the potato aphid (*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*) have a wide host range.

**Sawflies Rose Slug Sawfly**  
(*Endelomyia aethiops*)

**Leaf Rolling Sawfly**  
(*Blennocampa phyllocolpa*)

Sawflies can cause unsightly leaves from late spring onwards but do not generally damage plants seriously. They overwinter as cocoons in the soil under the plants.

**Caterpillars**

(of various moth species)

Caterpillars can cause unsightly and ragged leaves by their feeding habits but do not usually cause serious problems on roses. Pupae often overwinter in the soil and adults emerge in spring when conditions are favourable for the development of the larval stage.

## Appendix 2 - Sources of information on products or techniques mentioned

Whilst we have provided the following list of organic suppliers, in order to assist with information gathering, the appendix is only a guide and is not exhaustive.

Products available in general organic catalogues

### **The Organic Gardening Catalogue**

Riverdene Business Park  
Molesey Road, Hersham  
Surrey KT12 4RG  
Tel: (0845) 1301304  
Fax: (01932) 252707  
Email: enquiries@chaseorganics.co.uk  
Website: www.OrganicCatalogue.com

### **Agralan Ltd**

The Old Brick Yard  
Ashton Keynes, Swindon  
Wiltshire SN6 6QR  
Tel: (01285) 860015  
Fax: (01285) 860056  
Email: agralan@cybermail.uk.com  
Website: www.agralan.co.uk

### **Specific products**

Biological Controls

### **Becker Underwood (UK) Ltd**

Harwood Industrial Estate  
Harwood Road, Littlehampton  
West Sussex BN17 7AU  
Tel: (01903) 732266  
Fax: (01903) 732323  
Email: info@beckerunderwood.com  
Website: www.beckerunderwood.com

### **Defenders Ltd**

Occupation Road  
Wye, Ashford, Kent TN25 5EN  
Tel: (01233) 813121  
Fax: 01233 813633  
Email: help@defenders.co.uk  
Website: www.defenders.co.uk

### **Scarletts PlantCare**

Nayland Road, West Bergholt  
Colchester CO6 3DH  
Tel: (01206) 242533  
Fax: (01206) 242530  
Email: bio@scarletts.co.uk  
Website: www.scarletts.co.uk

### **Seaweed Extract**

### **Maxicrop (UK) Ltd**

PO Box 6027  
Corby, Northants NN17 1ZH  
Tel: (08700) 115117  
Fax: (08700) 115118  
Email: web@maxicrop.co.uk  
Website: www.maxicrop.co.uk

**SM3**

Riverdene Business Park  
Mosesey Road, Hersham  
Surrey KT12 4RG  
Tel: (0845) 1301304  
Fax: (01932) 252707  
Email: enquiries@chaseorganics.co.uk  
Website: www.OrganicCatalogue.com

**Chempak Products**

40 Hillgrove Business Park, Nazeing  
Essex EN9 2BB  
Tel: (01992) 890770  
Fax: (01992) 890660  
Email: sales@chempak.co.uk  
Website: www.chempak.co.uk

**Ford Smith & Co. Ltd**

Lyndean Industrial Estate  
Felixstowe Road, Abbey Wood  
London SE2 9SG  
Tel: (020) 83108127  
Fax: (020) 83109563  
Email: fordsmithltd@aol.com

**Mycorrhizal Fungi**

**PlantWorks Ltd**

1/19 Innovation Buildings  
Sittingbourne Research Centre  
Sittingbourne, Kent ME9 8HL  
Tel: (01795) 411527  
Fax: (01795) 411521  
Email: mail@plantworksuk.co.uk  
Website: plantworksuk.co.uk

**Plant Growth Stimulant**

**Biosept International Ltd**

Devlin House  
36 St George Street, Mayfair  
London W1S 2FW  
Tel: (01480) 408584  
Fax: (01480) 408586  
Email: gautam@biosept.com  
Website: www.biosept.com

**Sulphur**

**Vitax Ltd**

Owen Street, Coalville  
Leicestershire LE67 3DE  
Tel: (01530) 510060  
Fax: (01530) 510299  
Email: info@vitax.co.uk  
Website: www.vitax.co.uk

**Bt**

**Biowise**

Hoyle Depot, Graffham  
Petworth, West Sussex GU28 0LR  
Tel: (01798) 867 574  
Fax: (01798) 867574  
Email: post@biowise-biocontrol.co.uk  
Website: www.biowise-biocontrol.co.uk

**Rapeseed Oil**

**pbi Home & Garden Ltd**

Durkan House, 214-224 High Street  
Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire EN8 7DP  
Tel: (01992) 784200  
Fax: (01992) 784950  
Email: gardening.advisor@pbi.co.uk  
Website: www.pbi.co.uk

### Sources of Rose Varieties

#### **Find that Rose**

Angela Pawsey  
303 Mile End Road  
Colchester, Essex CO4 5EA  
Tel: (01206) 852908  
Fax: (01206) 855371

#### **David Austin Roses Ltd**

Bowling Green Lane  
Albrighton  
Wolverhampton WV7 3HB  
Tel: (01902) 376300  
Fax: (01902) 372142  
Email: retail@davidasutinroses.com  
Website: www.davidaustinroses.com

#### **Gandy's Roses Ltd**

North Kilworth, Lutterworth  
Leicestershire LE17 6HZ  
Tel: (01858) 880398  
Fax: (01858) 880433  
Email: sales@gandys-roses.co.uk  
Website: www.gandys-roses.co.uk

#### **R Harkness & Co. Ltd**

Hitchin, Herts SE4 0JT  
Tel: (01462) 420402  
Email: harkness@roses.co.uk  
Website: www.roses.co.uk

### Compost Tea

#### **Compost Brewers Ltd**

42a High Street, Theale  
Reading, Berkshire RG7 5AN  
Tel: (0118) 9306464  
Fax: (0118) 9323746  
Email: admin@compostbrewers.co.uk  
Website: www.compostbrewers.co.uk

#### Other relevant sites:

[www.attra.org/attra-pub/comptea.html](http://www.attra.org/attra-pub/comptea.html)  
[www.soilfoodweb.com](http://www.soilfoodweb.com)

### HDRA Factsheets

**Aphids-General**, Factsheet No. PC10,  
(1997), 2pp.

**Biological Control Suppliers**, Factsheet  
No. GG6, (2001), 2pp.

**Lacewings**, Factsheet No. GG13, (1993),  
2pp.

**Ladybirds**, Factsheet GG12, (1993), 3pp.

**Mulches: Weed Prevention and Control**,  
Factsheet No. WC2, (2001), 2pp.

**Rose Blackspot**, Fact Sheet No. DC7,  
(1997), 2pp.

**Rose Powdery Mildew**, Factsheet DC12,  
(1999), 2pp.



## Notes

*Please make notes of your observations, experiences, views and ideas on organic rose management.*

*Please forward your findings to:*

Susan Walmsley  
HDRA  
Ryton Organic Gardens  
Coventry CV8 3LG

*Your details:*

Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Notes





For further information contact:  
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Coventry CV8 3LG  
Tel: (024) 7630 3517  
Email: [enquiry@hdra.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@hdra.org.uk)  
[www.hdra.org.uk](http://www.hdra.org.uk)

HDRA is a registered charity number: 298104



The National Trust  
Gardens Section  
33 Sheep Street  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 1RQ  
Tel: (01285) 651818  
[www.nationaltrust.org.uk](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk)



Roses UK  
35a Upper Market  
Fakenham  
Norfolk  
NR21 9BX  
Tel: 01328 851950  
Email: [barb@barbuk.force9.co.uk](mailto:barb@barbuk.force9.co.uk)  
[www.rosesuk.com](http://www.rosesuk.com)