













# Troubleshooting

*The following is a collection of solutions to problems you may encounter in your rose garden. Follow these simple steps to maintain the health of your roses throughout the season. If you have more specific questions about rose care and disease prevention consult the back of our guide for J&P contact information.*

PROBLEM	DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION
 <p><b>Aphids</b></p>	Very small insects, usually green or black, mostly on the underside of leaves and on new growth.	Thoroughly hose aphids off foliage; you can also apply insecticidal soaps to control aphids.
 <p><b>Japanese Beetles &amp; Rose Chafers</b></p>	Hard-shelled insects which eat various parts of the rose plant.	Pick the insects off individually, or use a biological control called "milky spore disease" (Bp), which is commercially available.
 <p><b>Leaf Cutter Bees</b></p>	Circles or ovals neatly cut out of the leaves, wilted stems indicate tunnels inside.	Seal canes with white glue after pruning to prevent the insects from tunneling the stems.
 <p><b>Rose Borers</b></p>	Insects which enter the cane and feed on the pith inside. Canes turn black and wilt.	Use a multipurpose spray to get rid of the fly that lays eggs; seal canes after pruning to prevent further borer entry.
 <p><b>Spider Mites</b></p>	Leaves turn yellow, dry out, and in severe cases, fall off the plant. Tiny webs on the underside of leaves.	Hose the undersides of leaves with a fine spray of water for 3 days in a row to disrupt breeding cycle. An insecticidal soap will also work well.

PROBLEM	DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION
 <p><b>Thrips</b></p>	Buds turn brown and do not open, or are distorted. Thrips are feeding on the plant juices.	Control with a pesticide spray. Direct spray into opening buds. Or, use a systemic rose care product.
 <p><b>Blackspot</b></p>	Leaves have black spots, and will fall off if fungus is not treated.	Pick off isolated leaves; control with a fungicide spray. Provide good air circulation; water when foliage will be dry before dusk.
 <p><b>Canker Dieback</b></p>	Rose canes turn dark brown or black and die progressively down the stem.	Always remove damaged part of the cane, then follow a regular spray or dust program. Avoid injury to the canes, and use a sealer after pruning.
 <p><b>Chlorosis</b></p>	Usually not a serious problem. Leaves turn yellow due to a lack of iron, nitrogen, manganese or magnesium, or a salt buildup.	Add chelated iron to the soil, or in severe cases, spray iron sulfate on foliage. Apply 1/4 cup epsom salts in one gallon water to the soil during the season.
 <p><b>Crown Gall</b></p>	Tumor-like swellings appear near the bud union, plants lose vigor and die.	Cut off galls with a sharp knife disinfected with alcohol. Paint pruned area with a mild bleach solution. Burn diseased portions of the plant.
 <p><b>Mildew</b></p>	Leaves are distorted and covered with fine white fungus growth.	Control with a fungicide spray that controls mildew and leafspot disease. Provide good air circulation.
 <p><b>Yellow Leaves</b></p>	Leaves turn yellow and may fall off. Could be caused by poor drainage.	Bad weather can slow chlorophyll production, so wait it out. Add sand or gypsum to improve drainage.