

OSU Extension - Auglaize County Weekly Horticulture Newsletter – 1-24-20

Miniature roses and their care



Roses are beautiful and fragrant flowers that are enjoyed during summer. But miniature roses can bring beauty and fragrance indoors during the winter. Miniature roses can be purchased or started from plants established outdoors. Miniature roses are available for purchase usually around Valentine's Day. Miniature roses come in many colors, such as red, pink, peach, orange, white, yellow, and a combination of colors.

Once spring arrives plant the roses in your flowerbed. Plant them in borders, or in front of tall rose bushes. Miniature roses can also be grown in pots on a sunny porch or patio. Train climbing miniature roses on a small trellis.

Care for miniature roses is not easy. Light is extremely important to allow the plant to continue blooming. Place the miniature rose in an area of the house with the most direct sunlight. Adding artificial light will help maintain good flowering. For best lighting have a combination of cool-white and warm-white fluorescent bulbs or cool-white and incandescent bulbs.

Water plants regularly. Flowering roses use large quantities of water, drying out quickly in containers. Check potting media daily to determine if water is needed. When potting media is dry $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the surface, water the pot until water drains through the holes at the bottom. Do not allow the pot to stand in water for more than an hour.

Maintain daytime temperatures from 70 to 75° F. Maintain nighttime temperatures from 60 to 65° F. Humidity is very important for good rose growth. Maintain humidity at 50 to 55%. Maintain humidity by misting the plants at least two times during the day or by placing plants on trays filled with moist pebbles or by placing containers filled with water between the pots.

Remove flowers as soon as they fade to keep plants looking their best and to encourage a long blooming period. Use a sharp pruner to remove flowers, cutting at a 45° angle.

Enjoy a beautiful miniature rose.

Local Observations

Good evening! I pray you are well.

It rained only 1 day this past week. Rainfall on Saturday January 18th, ranged from 0.32” at about 2 miles southeast of Fryburg to 0.88” at about 1 mile northeast of Fryburg. Rainfall for the week was the same as for the 18th. Total average rainfall for the week was 0.596”.

The average high temperature now is 35 degrees F. Up 2 degrees F from last week, so we have turned the corner and headed upward now through summer. Temperatures were above normal for 4 days and below normal for 3 days this past week.

I did not check on the bees this week, so I’m unsure how they are doing.

VegNet

Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training in Southern Ohio

January 22, 2020



The Ohio Department of Agriculture, Division of Food Safety is announcing a Produce Safety Alliance (PSA) Grower Training to be held on January 28, 2020 at the Clermont County OSU Extension Office, 1000 Locust St, Owensville, OH 45160. The training will be one day, 9AM-5PM with an hour for lunch(not provided). There is no cost for in state residents, \$85 for out of state. Regulation excluded and exempt growers are also welcome to register for the training.

The PSA Grower Training Course is one way to satisfy the [FSMA Produce Safety Rule requirement outlined](#) in § 112.22(c) which states *'At least one supervisor or responsible party for your farm must have successfully completed food safety training at least equivalent to that received under standardized curriculum recognized as adequate by the Food and Drug Administration.'*

The course will cover basic produce safety; worker health, hygiene, and training; soil amendments; wildlife, domesticated animals, and land use; agricultural water (both production and postharvest); postharvest handling and sanitation; and developing a farm food safety plan. As a participant you can expected to gain a basic understanding of: microorganisms relevant to produce safety and where they may be found on the farm; how to identify microbial risks, practices that reduce risks; how to begin implementing produce safety practices on the farm; parts of a farm food safety plan and how to begin writing one; and requirements in the FSMA Produce Safety Rule and how to meet them. There will be time for questions and discussion, so participants should come prepared to share their experiences and produce safety questions.

To receive a completion certificate, a participant must be present for the entire training and submit the appropriate paperwork to their trainer at the end of the course.

Registrations to be submitted by January 17, 2020 (ASAP):
Email: Jordyn.Brown@agri.ohio.gov

Fax: (614) 644-0720

Phone: (614) 728-6250

Mail: Ohio Department of Agriculture

Division of Food Safety – ATTN: Jordyn Brown

8995 E Main St

Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (614)600-4272 or mfout@agri.ohio.gov.

Specialty Crop Conference

January 22, 2020



Registration is now open for this annual and newly expanded event.

The Southern Ohio Specialty Crop Conference is the most diverse training opportunity for specialty crop growers in Southern Ohio. An a la carte menu of classes allows participants to pick and choose throughout the day, finding topics that interest them most. Pesticide credits are available for Core, Category 3 (Fruits & Vegetables) and Category 5 (Greenhouse).

A continental breakfast, buffet lunch and USB memory stick with all of the available conference handouts are included as a part of your registration fee.

Click [here](#) for registration and additional information.

BYGL

No news this week

Other Articles

Choosing the Right Houseplants for Your Place

January 22, 2020 | [Meghan Shinn](#)

Source: <https://www.hortmag.com/weekly-tips/garden-design/choosing-the-right-houseplants-for-your-place>



Just like garden plants, houseplants have specific growing requirements. Success with growing plants indoors starts with knowing the conditions of locations in your home and choosing plants that match—just like in the outdoor garden. Here’s a brief guide to identifying your houseplant habitat, with suggestions for plants to try.

LIGHT

Most houseplants fall under one of two light requirements: direct light, which is akin to full sun; or bright/filtered light, which is a bit like dappled shade in the garden. Plants for direct light will thrive in a sunny window where the light touches their leaves for most of the day. Plants for bright or filtered light do better in a window with a sheer curtain or positioned farther into the room, away from the window. They can also go in an east-facing window where they will receive the direct light in the morning, when it’s most gentle.

If you can offer a full day of direct light, try cacti and succulents, like agave and aloes, plus coleus, polka dot plant and date palm for foliage. Flowering houseplants for direct light include bougainvillea, mandevilla, hibiscus and passionflowers.

If you can offer bright or filtered light, try chenille plant, cymbidium, dendrobium or phalaenopsis orchids, Africa violets and cape primrose (*Streptocarpus*) for flowers. Great foliage options for you are rex begonias, caladiums, spider plant, dieffenbachia, piggyback plant and stromanthe.

Is the light limited in your home? Try plants with large, dark green leaves, including cast iron plant (*Aspidistra elatior*), peace lily and aglaonema, or different types of ferns.

TEMPERATURE

Many houseplants—especially those grown for their flowers—originate in tropical locations and therefore enjoy warm to hot temperatures. There are some, however, that can take, or even prefer, cooler climates. When thinking about the temperature in your home, keep in mind that it may fluctuate. The bathroom can be very warm and humid while you shower, then cool for the rest of the day. Entryways may be cold or subject to frequent drafts. Take time to observe any area at different hours before choosing a plant for it.

If you have a room that’s consistently warm, try tropical plants like citrus, bougainvillea, banana and mandevilla. If you blast your heat, though, remember that the air may become dry and you’ll need to increase the humidity for these plants.

If you keep your thermostat on the low side in the winter, look for plants that originate in temperate forests, like piggyback plant, fats, jasmine, English ivy, Norfolk Island pine and some ferns. Desert cacti and succulents can also do well in cooler northern homes, where the lower temperature will keep them from putting on spindly growth in winter’s weaker light.

YOURSELF

At the end of the day, your choice in houseplants really depends on your level of enthusiasm and the time and effort you’re willing to commit to them.

If winter gets you down because you can’t be out in the garden, high-maintenance or finicky houseplants like orchids or gardenia may fill the void, or you might build a large collection of easy yet diverse plants to keep you busy.

On the other hand, if you enjoy winter’s respite from planting chores or it’s your time to catch up on other commitments and hobbies, pick something that thrives on neglect, like succulents, sansevieria, pothos and trailing philodendrons.



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