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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 2773-2016

**Technical regulation for garden rose cultivation and
maintenance**

绿地月季栽培养护技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscaping and Greening.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Flower Standardization Technical Committee.

This standard was drafted. Beijing Academy of Landscape Science.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical regulations for planting, pruning, fertilizing, irrigation, pest control and cold-proof cultivation and maintenance of greenland rose.

This standard applies to hybrid tea roses (hybridtearoses), strong flower rose (grandifloraroses), Fenghua rose (floribundaroses), cultivation roses (climbing roses), ground cover (grandcoverroses) cultivation and conservation.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 8321.6 Guidelines for the rational use of pesticides (6)

3.1 Site preparation

3.1.1

Before the construction, arrange the terrain and dig holes according to the green space design requirements. Remove the dead tree roots during the preparation of the ground, remove the weeds, and plow the soil 30cm~ 50cm, remove all kinds of soil invaders (Miscellaneous), break up large clods, apply base fertilizer, level the soil, and suppress the soil. According to the construction design when burrowing the figure is placed at a fixed point, and the size of the hole is determined according to the size of the seedling.

3.1.2

The gentle terrain should have a certain inclination to facilitate drainage during the rainy season.

3.1.3

Construction site should be cleaned of construction waste first, and soil should be replaced when there is too much construction waste.

3.1.4

Drainage of low-wet land should be dug and drained.

3.1.5

Artificial land preparation should be carried out after the natural settlement of the new pile soil, and the local land preparation should be carried out according to the design requirements.

3.2 Seedling preparation

3.2.1

Select seedlings, select seedlings with developed and complete roots, strong branches and even distribution, no pests and diseases and mechanical damage.

3.2.2

Seedling age and specifications are determined according to design requirements, including container seedlings, and selected seedlings.

3.2.3

Seedlings, before the seedlings, the soil should be dug and drained in advance when the soil is too wet. When it is dry, it should be filled a few days earlier, and the seedlings should be prepared when the soil is suitable for excavating seedlings.

3.2.4

Trim the branches before artificial seedling, and determine the crown width and plant height according to the type of the rose and the size of the plants when pruning, usually $\frac{1}{3}$ of the height of the planting. Determine the root width for the radius, cut the lateral root vertically along the circumference, and dig the main root from one side to the inside.

3.2.5

When the seedling is started, the trimmed crown width is determined according to the row spacing of the plant colonization, and the mechanical parameters are met, and the cutting root is determined according to the plant size.

depth.

3.2.6

When the soil ball seedlings are required according to the design and construction requirements, the soil ball radius is determined according to the seedling type and plant height. The radius of the soil ball should be the height of the plant. One-third of the size of the southern soil ball can be slightly smaller than the north. At the same time, the soil moisture should be maintained, and the soil ball should be wrapped with auxiliary materials to ensure that the soil ball is not loose.

3.3 Colonization

3.3.1

Pruning the branches and roots that are damaged during seedling and transport before planting.

3.3.2

When the container seedlings are planted, the container is removed, the seedlings are placed in the holes, and the soil is filled upright and stabilized. When filling the soil to $\frac{1}{2}$, practise the soil and fill it with soil.

The hole is full, the soil is solidified, and water is planted.