

First, we find how many ways there are to arrange the roses if rotations are not considered distinct. The roses can be arranged in a total of 6 possible ways, because it's $\binom{4}{2}$ to pick the spots for the red roses. Out of these 6 arrangements, 4 have the red roses adjacent to each other and the green roses adjacent to each other, and 2 have them alternating. If the roses are arranged such that the red roses are next to each other (red, red, green, green), then the only possible rotation that will put the red roses in spots that currently have red roses and the green roses in spots that currently have green roses is a 360 degree rotation. If the roses are arranged such that the colors are alternating (red, green, red, green), then the possible rotations that bring the colors back are 360 and 180 degree rotations.

Now, we add the probabilities of each case:

Red roses adjacent: $\frac{2}{3}$ Dice roll summing to 360, this is only possible if both rolls are 180, which occurs with probability $\frac{1}{16}$. Total probability of this case: $\frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{16}) = \frac{1}{24}$

Alternating roses: $\frac{1}{3}$ Dice roll summing to 180, occurs with rolls of 90 and 90, or 45 and 135. This occurs with probability $\frac{3}{16}$. The probability of rollin 360 is once again, $\frac{1}{16}$. Summing these, we get $\frac{1}{4}$ Total probability of this case: $\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{12}$

Final probability: $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$