

GARDEN PLANS

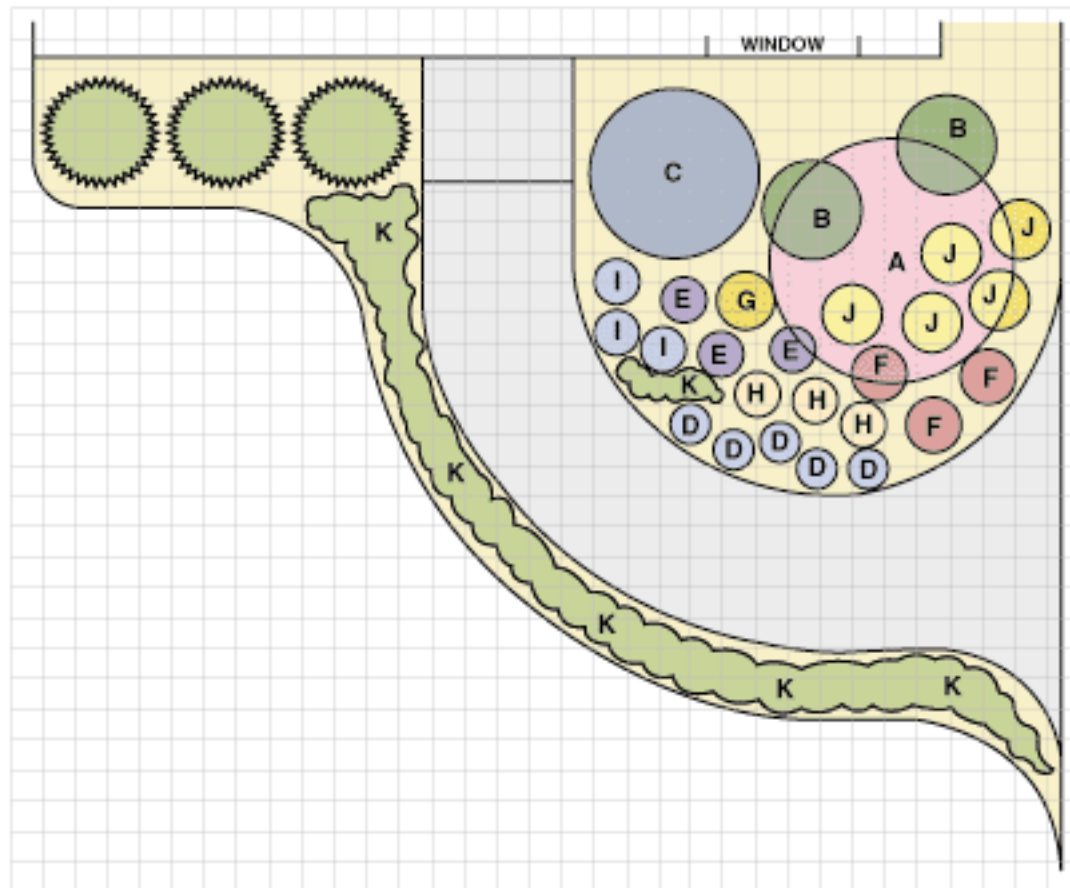


Walk to Front Door 1

FIRST IMPRESSIONS ARE IMPORTANT!

This entry garden greets your guests with beauty in all four seasons. A fragrant viburnum, evergreen boxwoods, and a small flowering tree create the backdrop for long-blooming perennials. Across the walk, annual flowers and spring bulbs mingle in a narrow strip. Your own front walk may not match the shape of this curved walkway, so feel free to adapt the plan to your front yard's configuration. This garden needs a half day or more of sunlight, making it suitable for houses that face east, south, or west.

1 SQUARE = 1 FOOT



PLANT LIST

A Red Baron Flowering Crabapple (*Malus 'Red Baron'*) (1)

Zones 4-9. Upright tree. Dark red flowers, bronze-green foliage. 18' tall by 8' wide.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis 'Prince William'*)

Zones 3-9. Small, multi-stemmed tree. Clusters of white flowers in spring, orange foliage in fall. 10' tall by 6' wide.

B Boxwood (*Buxus microphylla*) (2)

Zones 5-9. Rounded evergreen shrub. 3' tall by 3' wide.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Carol Mackie Daphne (*Daphne x burkwoodii 'Carol Mackie'*)

Zones 4-8. Fragrant pink flowers in May, cream-colored leaf margins, red berries. 2'-3' tall.

Rheingold Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis 'Rheingold'*)

Zones 3-8. Evergreen shrub. Flattened cone shape, gold in winter. 4' tall by 3' wide.

C Korean Spice Viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*) (1)

Zones 5-7. Rounded shrub. Fragrant, snowball-like flower clusters in late spring. 5' tall by 5' wide.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Beautybush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

Zones 4-8. Arching shrub. Pink flowers with yellow throats. 6'-10' tall.

Oakleaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)

Zones 5-9. Upright shrub. Oakleaf-shaped foliage, white flower clusters. 4'-6' tall.

D Leadwort (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*) (5)

Zones 5-9. Spreading ground cover. Dark blue flowers, red-tinted leaves. 8" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Serbian Bellflower (*Campanula poscharskyana*)

Zones 3-9. Violet-blue, star-like flowers in spring. 6" tall.

E Clustered Bellflower (*Campanula glomerata* 'Joan Elliott') (3)

Zones 3-9. Clusters of violet flowers in late spring. 18" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Hybrid Salvia (*Salvia x sylvestris* 'May Night')

Zones 4-7. Blue spikes, late spring to early summer. 18" tall.

F Little Missy Daylily (*Hemerocallis* 'Little Missy') (3)

Zones 3-9. Bright red flowers in mid-summer. 14" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Baby Betsy Daylily (*Hemerocallis* 'Baby Betsy')

Zones 3-9. Dark red flowers with a white band. 18" tall.

G Siberian Iris (*Iris sibirica* 'Gelber Mantel') (1)

Zones 3-10. Creamy yellow flowers in late spring, grassy foliage. 30" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Variegated Sweet Iris (*Iris pallida* 'Variegata')

Zones 4-9. Green-and-white striped foliage, lavender flowers in early summer. 30" tall.

H Dwarf Shasta Daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum* 'Snowcap') (3)

Zones 4-9. White daisies with yellow centers, summer. 15" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Dwarf Shasta Daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum* 'Little Princess')

Zones 4-9. White daisies in summer. 12" tall.

I Pinafore Pink Summer Phlox (*Phlox paniculata* 'Pinafore Pink') (3)

Zones 4-8. Clear pink, clustered blooms in midsummer. 16" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Thread Leaf Tickseed (*Coreopsis verticillata* 'Zagreb')

Zones 3-9. Yellow daisy-like flowers, ferny foliage. 15" tall.

J Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida* 'Goldsturm') (5)

Zones 3-8. Golden daisies with dark centers, late summer. 24" tall.

ALTERNATIVE PLANTS

Black-Eyed Stella Daylily (*Hemerocallis* 'Black-Eyed Stella')

Zones 3-9. Yellow flowers with reddish centers, summer. 20" tall.

K Annual Flowers and Spring Bulbs

All zones. Line the opposite side of the walk with a ribbon of annuals, such as blue salvias, small yellow marigolds, vinca, and dwarf snapdragons. Intermingle the annuals with a variety of spring-flowering bulbs for early, mid-season, and late blooms.

Notes

A curved walkway defines the shape of this entry garden. Shrubs and a small flowering tree create the backdrop for long-blooming perennials.

Before You Begin. Preparation is the key to creating a garden that will offer a lifetime of pleasure. Before you head to the nursery or lift a spade, take the time to review all garden plan materials. Ask yourself the following questions:

- **Do I have a suitable location for this plan?** The layout diagram shows the dimensions for the plan as designed. In general, you can enlarge or reduce the size of the garden by adding or eliminating plants, although the character of the garden may change if you alter the size dramatically.
- **Does my yard offer the right conditions?** Check the plant list carefully to see whether the plan will do best in full sun, partial shade, or full shade. Also make sure that the plants are suited to your USDA Growing Zone. (In many cases, the alternative plants list includes varieties that will grow in other zones.)
- **Does my soil need improvement?** Most plants will survive in a variety of soil conditions, but well-drained, moist (but not soaked) soil is generally best. To test your soil, wet it thoroughly with a hose, wait 24 hours, then squeeze a clump in your hand. If the soil forms a ball that holds together, but breaks up easily when you poke it with your finger, your soil is ideal. If the soil won't hold its shape when squeezed, it is probably too sandy. If the clump doesn't break up easily, the soil may be too clay. In either case, you can improve your soil by mixing in organic matter like compost or peat moss.
- **Is my soil's pH and fertility okay?** Check at your local garden store for a soil test kit, or inquire about testing at a local county extension service office. Follow the recommendations that come with your test results if you need to correct the soil's pH (how acid or alkaline the soil is) or fertility.

Creating the Bed. To lay out your bed, use a garden hose to mark the edges. When you are satisfied with the layout, use striping paint (available at many home centers) to mark the outline. (Or, sprinkle flour along the hose for a more temporary mark.) Using a sharp spade, dig along the marked line to set the edge of your bed.

If the garden location is currently covered with lawn, you have a couple of options. For smaller areas, you can strip the sod using a straight-edged shovel. To make this easier, wet the area thoroughly, then use the shovel to cut the lawn into strips that are the width of the shovel and about three feet long. (Expert tip: Sharpen the edge of the shovel frequently with a file.) Use the shovel to pry up and roll back the strips of sod. Once the sod is removed, you can loosen the underlying soil with a shovel or a power tiller.

For larger areas covered by lawn, consider using a heavy-duty garden tiller to grind the sod into the underlying soil. This has the twin benefits of adding organic matter to the soil and eliminating the need to discard or compost sod.

Regardless of how you are preparing your bed, be sure to use this opportunity to mix in organic matter (such as compost, peat moss, or rotted manure) and loosen the soil at least 6 inches deep, or even 8 to 12 inches if you can. Don't mix in fertilizer unless your soil test shows a need; in general, excessive amounts of fertilizer will do more harm than good.

After your bed is prepared, water it thoroughly and wait a week. This will allow some weed seeds to germinate. Remove these seedlings or dig them back into the soil. If you choose to use chemicals to kill the weeds, follow the instructions to the letter, including the time to wait after application before planting.

Edging. Most beds are easier to maintain if they have an edging that keeps surrounding grass or vegetation from invading. Choose plastic, metal, stone, or brick -- whatever you prefer. If you have lawn around your bed, consider also including a mowing strip, a 6- to 12-inch-wide swath of masonry or stone set even with the surrounding soil.

Planting. Now comes the fun part! If you have all of your plants on hand, keep them in their pots and set them out on the planting bed. This will give you a preview of how the bed will look and allow you to make adjustments. Use the tags that come with the plants to ensure that the spacing is correct. Don't worry that the bed looks sparse; the young plants need room to grow.

When you're satisfied with the arrangement, plant your garden from largest to smallest container (usually trees first, then shrubs, perennials, and finally annuals). Each plant type does best with a specific planting method:

- **Trees.** Dig a hole that is slightly larger than the pot or root ball and deep enough so the top of the root ball or pot is slightly higher than the surrounding soil. For potted trees, remove the tree from the pot, loosen the soil slightly around the roots, then place the tree into the planting hole. For balled-and-burlapped trees, loosen the burlap after the tree is in the hole, cutting away as much of the burlap as possible. When the tree is in place and straight, fill the hole one-third with soil, tamp firmly to make good contact between roots and soil, then water. Repeat twice more until the hole is filled. Make a shallow collar of soil around the hole to catch water and hold it near the root zone. Water the tree thoroughly by letting a hose run slowly for 30 minutes.
- **Shrubs.** Plant shrubs in a hole that's about twice the diameter of the root ball. The top of the root ball should be slightly above the surrounding soil level. Backfill with garden soil, tamping firmly to ensure a contact between soil and roots. Water immediately by slowly running a hose at the shrub's base for about 20 minutes.
- **Perennials and Annuals.** Set these plants in soil at the same level they were growing in the pot. Firm the soil around each plant with your hands, then water thoroughly.

Mulching. As you place each plant, it's a good idea to add mulch to conserve moisture, cool the roots of plants, and protect the soil from washing away in the rain. Organic mulches like shredded bark will require periodic additions as the mulch decays. Mulches like crushed stone are more permanent, but may not offer the character you prefer.

Aftercare. The first season of growth is the most critical for your garden. A good guideline is to water thoroughly every other day for the first two weeks, then twice weekly for the remainder of the first season. The following year, you can let nature take its course, supplementing dry periods with deep watering.

You should also be diligent about weeding your bed during the first year. As the plants mature and fill in, there will be fewer opportunities for weeds to gain a foothold. A thick layer of mulch will also help keep weeds in check.

Ongoing Maintenance. Most plants will thrive with only minimal care. Apply a general fertilizer according to package directions in the spring after growth has started. If you need to prune trees or shrubs to maintain their shape or size, do it in late winter before growth has started. The exception to this general rule is spring-flowering shrubs like lilacs that should be pruned immediately after flowering.

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