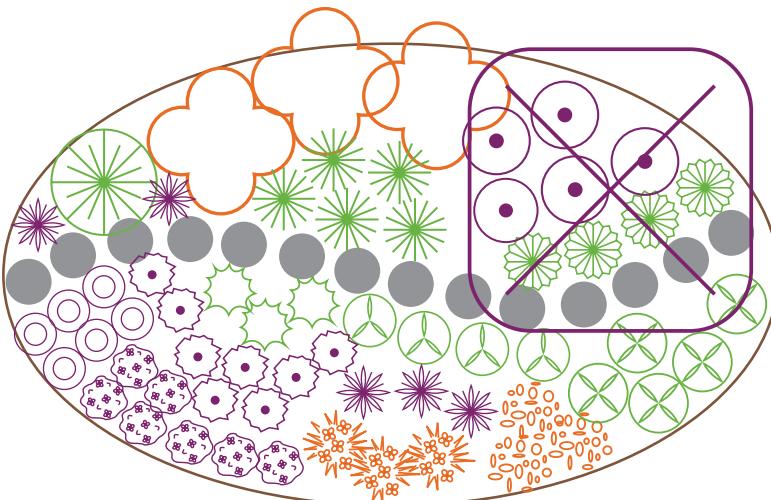




Sun - ornamental garden



Aubrieta deltoides
rock cress



Primula denticulata
drumstick primrose



Scabiosa spp.
pincushion flower



Gaillardia spp.
blanket flower



Malus spp.
crabapple



Thymus pseudolanuginosus
woolly thyme



Acanthus mollis
bear's breeches



Lavandula spp.
lavender



Crocosmia spp.
montbretia



Ligularia spp.
leopard plant



Perovskia atriplicifolia
Russian sage



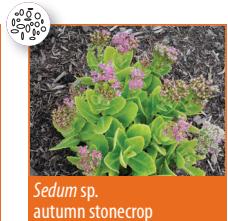
Stokesia laevis
Stokes aster



Sedum spurium 'Fuldaglut'
dragon's blood stonecrop



Calamagrostis spp.
reed grass*



Sedum sp.
autumn stonecrop



SUN

At least six hours of direct sunlight.



SOIL

To help your soil hold moisture and decrease watering needs, add 5 cm (2 in) of organic material (e.g. compost, manure, leaf mold) every couple of years. This will also provide a constant supply of nutrients, eliminating the need to fertilize, and will quicken plant growth.



WATER

For the first few weeks after your new garden is planted, check to see if the soil is wet to a depth of at least 2.5 cm (1 in), even if it rains, and water as needed. Watering of new plants may be needed until the roots are well established (one to two seasons). Mulch will help increase moisture retention for long periods of time. Add 5-10 cm (2-4 in) of mulch every two to four years to help reduce watering needs throughout the summer.



GENERAL

If a full-sun plant is growing slowly or not developing flowers every year, it may not be getting enough direct sunlight. Consider relocating this plant and replacing it with a part-sun selection. Observe the movement and pattern of shadows over a day around your garden at least once a month so you know what kind of light each garden space is getting. This will help you select the right plants so that they thrive where you plant them and don't have to be moved.

■ Spring interest

■ Summer interest

■ Fall interest

● Stepping stones

*certain species can be invasive