

CONTAINER PLANTS

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Sunny Flowers

- Agastache 'Sunset'-low water, WD
- Anagallis 'Skylover'
- Blanket Flower
- Cosmos-Sensation Mix
- Dahlias
- Diascia-cool season
- Gaura
- Geraniums
- Lobelia-doesn't tolerate extreme heat
- Marigold 'Lemon Gem', 'Paprika'
- Million Bells-watch for chlorosis, likes acidic soil and may need extra iron
- Nemesia-cool season
- Petchoa-heavy bloomers; cross between million bell and petunia
- Petunia 'Silverberry'-vigorous spreader
- Rudbeckia hirta
- Scabiosa 'Mariposa Blue'
- Salvia 'Blue Victoria' 'Amistad' 'Black & Blue' 'Summer Jewel Red'
- Snapdragons-Sonnet Mix is shorter
- Swan River Daisy
- Verbena 'Homestead Purple', Estrella
- Zinnias- Profusion series

Sunny Foliage

- Agaves-WD
- Artemisia 'Silver Brocade & Mound'-WD
- Dracaena
- Dusty Miller
- Elderberry 'Black Lace'
- Hens & Chicks-WD
- Lemon Cypress-underplant with pansies or trailing plants
- Lotus Vine-great texture
- Sedums-WD
- Succulents & Cactus-WD
- Sumac 'Tiger Eyes'
- Sweet Potato Vine
- Vinca major Maculata & Variegata
- Yucca-WD

Sunny Grasses

- Blue Fescue 'Siskvou'
- Blue Oat Grass
- Calamagrostis 'Overdam' 'Eldorado' 'Karl Foerster'
- Hair Grass 'Northern Lights' 'Goldtau'
- King and Baby Tut-can be used in water
- Pennisetum 'Rubrum' 'Purple Baron'
- Stipa



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Shady

- Aralia 'Sun King'- High water
- Begonias
- Bergenia-texture
- Brunnera- foliage
- Bugleweed-texture
- Carex 'Evergold' 'Icedance' 'Amazon Mist'
- Coleus-some tolerate sun
- Ferns-Ostrich, Lady, Japanese Painted
- Golden Creeping Jenny-trailing
- Heucheras-Green Spice, Raspberry Ice, Chocolate Ruffles
- Hosta
- Japanese Forest Grass 'Aureola'
- Lamium 'White Nancy' 'Purple Dragon'
- Lobelia
- Scotch Moss
- Sweet Potato Vine-more green than yellow in the shade

Hummingbirds

- Agastache-WD
- Pineapple Sage
- Petunias
- Salvias-varieties listed in sun section.

Sunny Herbs

- Berggarten Sage
- Golden Thyme
- Lavender- 'Munstead' or 'Phenomenal' are perennials here-WD
- Lemon Balm
- Oregano 'Hot & Spicy' 'Kent Beauty'
- Parsley
- Pineapple Sage-large plant
- Purple Sage-compliment yellow/green
- Rosemary-upright and trailing
- Scented Geraniums-variegated foliage or citronella smell

Edibles

- Cherry Tomatoes
- Kale
- Nasturtiums
- Peppers
- Scarlet Runner Beans
- Strawberries
- Swiss Chard 'Bright Lights'



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Site Evaluation

- Containers-single pot or a grouping/pair? Remember the larger the pot the better the water retention, especially in a hot, dry, windy site. Drainage hole!
- 2. Conditions-Soil type, drainage, light, wind, easy access for watering and care
- 3. Existing Style-Consider the color and style of your house and surrounding landscape

Choosing Plants

- 1. Determine site conditions
- Container: choose plants compatible with the container size, shape & color
- 3. Theme (Ex. Modern, Color Burst, Salsa Dish, Hummingbirds, Desert Look)
- 4. Form: mix of vertical, mounding and trailing plants
- 5. Texture-Can be from the flowers and the foliage
- 6. Color-flowers and foliage
- 7. Other Function (ex. Edible, attracts butterflies, etc.)

Tip: Proper spacing produces healthy and better looking plants

Maintenance

- 1. Water/Irrigation-Set up drip irrigation if possible. If not, watering varies depending on many factors including soil type, plant needs, light, wind, size of container, temperatures, etc. Be careful to not overwater as this can be sticky(!) and kill plants.
- 2. Deadheading keeps containers looking neat and promotes new flowers. Plants like haircuts.
- 3. Fertilizer-We use Dr Earth Flower Girl every 2-3 weeks. Liquid or granular is available.
- 4. Seasonal Swaps-Don't be afraid to swap out plants throughout the season. Fresh plants can quickly liven up an arrangement and take a summer pot right into fall.

 Remember to plant any perennials in the ground come autumn.
- 5. Potting Soil-Replace at least the top 10" of potting soil every year.
- 6. Overwintering plants in containers in our climate is a challenge. A few tips to aid in your success: larger containers are best to provide more insulation around the root system, place in a protected spot, and burlap can be used to protect evergreens.