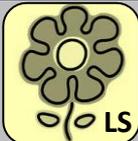
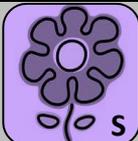
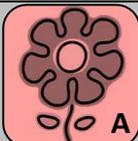
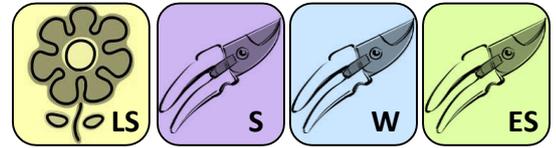


7.2

SHRUBS

		<u>FLOWER/CATKINS</u>
		WINTER
		EARLY SPRING
		LATE SPRING
		SUMMER
		AUTUMN

	<u>PRUNING TIME</u>
	WINTER
	EARLY SPRING
	LATE SPRING
	SUMMER
	AUTUMN



Amelanchier lamarckii (Am LAM)



Common Name: Snowy Mespilus. Juneberry.

Plant type: Deciduous shrub or small tree with an open habit. New leaves have a bronze tinge that become green in the summer and that turn orange and red in the autumn.

Full height and spread: 12m by 8m (Ultimately)

Flowers: White flowers in spring followed by purple berries.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral or **acidic** soils.

Aspect: Full sun is preferable.

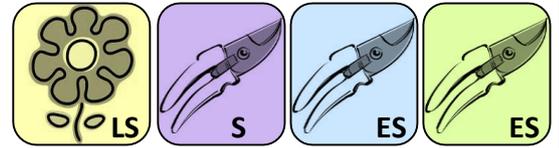
Problems: Dislikes lime soils. Autumn leaf colour is better in a sunny position. Amelanchier has a shallow rooting habit.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free but may suffer from fireblight

Garden use: Specimen tree. Autumn leaf colour. Hedges and screens. Low maintenance gardens. Naturalistic drifts.

Pruning and aftercare: No pruning is necessary. Amelanchier has an even, open habit and does not grow vigorously. Prune out diseased, damaged or misplaced stems when dormant in late winter to early spring.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings or seed.



Berberis thunbergii' (Berb t)



Common Name: Japanese Barberry

Plant type: Compact, spiny, deciduous shrub with tiny purple leaves.

Full height and spread: 1.5 m both ways.

Flowers: Tiny, yellow flowers that are flushed red in spring. Flowers are followed by berries. Excellent autumn foliage colours.

Hardiness: Very hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are well-drained.

Aspect: Full sun to lightshade.

Problems: None. Leaf colour is better in a sunny position.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free but may suffer from powdery mildews.

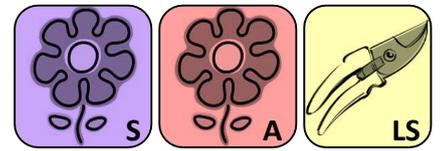
Garden use: Autumn leaf colour. Spiny hedges. Tolerant of pollution and also suitable for coastal gardens.

Pruning and aftercare: The leaf colour of Berberis throughout the year is affected by pruning:

- For good autumn leaf colour retain the oldest stems. Thin Berberis in summer by cutting some stems to ground level. Select those stems that are bare at the base.
- For vivid spring colour cut stems back hard in late winter or early spring. This will be at the expense of any flowers and autumn leaf colour will not be as striking.

Berberis grown as a hedge should be clipped in spring and summer to encourage a good shape.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Buddleja Davidii (Bud D)



Common Name: Butterfly bush

Plant type: Vigorous, deciduous shrub.

Full height and spread: 5m by 3m

Flowers: Long, arching clusters of colourful, fragrant flowers in summer through to early autumn. Flowers can be pink, purple, blue or white.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Tolerant of all soil types but prefers moist and well-drained soils.

Aspect: Prefers a sunny aspect but will tolerate light shade.

Problems: None.

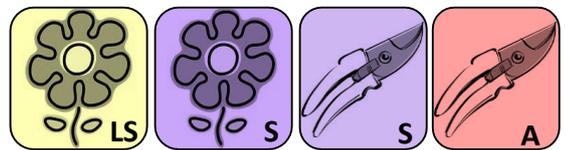
Pests and Diseases: Can be affected by aphids and caterpillars. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

Garden use: Excellent for a wildlife garden as very attractive to butterflies and other beneficial insects. Buddleja is a vigorous shrub that makes an impact quickly and is therefore ideal for new borders.

Pruning and aftercare: Cut Buddleja back hard annually during spring. Cut back the previous year's growth to strong buds at the base of the shrub to stimulate the growth of many young shoots and plenty of flowers.

Deadhead after flowering to prevent self-seeding. Deadheading may also encourage a second flush of flowers.

PROPOGATION: Take semi-hardwood cuttings in summer or hardwood cuttings in late autumn just after leaf fall.



Buxus Sempervirens (Bux S)



Common Name: Box.

Plant type: Slow growing and naturally compact, evergreen shrub. Excellent for topiary.

Full height and spread: 5 m by 1.5 m. Buxus will develop in to a small tree if left unpruned.

Flowering: Inconspicuous cream flowers in late spring to early summer.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Most reasonably well drained and fertile soils are suitable. Neutral, acidic or alkaline.

Aspect: Any but avoid deep shade.

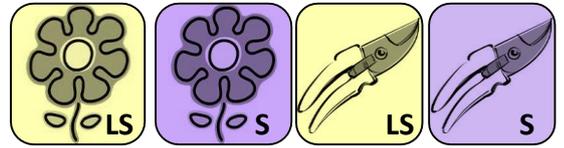
Problems: A combination of dry soil and full sun can cause leaf scorch.

Pests and Diseases: Box blight (fungus). Prevention is key so maintain healthy plants. Use clean tools and avoid planting Buxus in water-logged or dry soils and steer clear of deep shade. Feed well. All fungus thrive in moist, stagnant conditions so maintain a good air flow around Buxus by pruning out some of the inside branches (that don't affect the overall shape) and protect from overhanging foliage. Remove dead leaves. Avoid pruning on hot sunny days. Affected box looks unsightly but with care will recover

Garden use: Topiary, low hedging and formal hedging. Also, works well in containers.

Pruning and aftercare: Buxus responds well to clipping. Cut back young plants quite hard to encourage bushy growth. Trim mature plants from early to late summer, usually between April and May just as growth buds are beginning to swell. Give two cuts per year. Buxus shoots readily from old wood so can be renovated.

PROPOGATION: Semi- hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Choisya Ternata 'Sundance' (Chois S)



Common Name: Mexican Orange Blossom

Plant type: Slow growing, compact evergreen shrub. Aromatic yellow leaves.

Full height and spread: Height and width up to 2.5 m.

Flowers: Small clusters of white flowers may appear in spring or summer. Flowers are rare.

Hardiness: Mainly hardy but shelter from cold winds in exposed areas.

Soil: Neutral, alkaline or acidic soils that are well drained and fertile.

Aspect: Full sun.

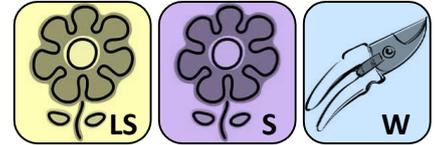
Problems: Can be vulnerable to frost and winds so avoid exposed locations. Leaves turn a greener colour if grown in the shade.

Pests and Diseases: Slugs.

Garden use: Bright, aromatic yellow leaves. 'Sundance' thrives in a warm position such as against a wall.

Pruning and aftercare: Pruning is not always necessary. Remove any frost damaged shoots after the risk of frost has passed. Prune again after any flowering to encourage a second flush. Overgrown, untidy Choisya can be renovated by cutting back hard in spring or early summer. It is advisable to do this as early as possible to allow time for recovery before winter sets in.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Cotoneaster horizontalis (Coto H)



Common Name: Wall spray

Plant type: Woody, lateral growing, trailing, deciduous shrub. Small, glossy green leaves turn shades of red and orange in the autumn.

Full height and spread: 1 m by 2 m. May reach a height of 5m if trained up a wall.

Flowers: Small pink-white flowers in spring and summer followed by bright red berries

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are reasonably fertile and well drained.

Aspect: Full sun is preferred although it will tolerate a little shade. Exposed or sheltered.

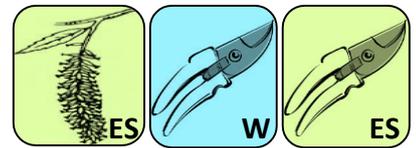
Problems: Trailing habit can make it invasive in a border.

Pests and Diseases: Aphids and brownscale. May suffer from fireblight

Garden use: Excellent ground cover and is especially useful on banks. 'Horizontalis' will also cover a wall if branches are laid vertically and may reach up to 5 m. Leaves and berries provide vivid autumn colours. Tolerates neglect.

PRUNING and aftercare: Prune to shape or restrict size in winter when dormant.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Corylus Avellana (Cory A)



Temp Photo



Temp Photo

Common Name: Hazel

Plant type: Deciduous shrub or small tree with broad leaves.

Full height and spread: Will grow up to 12m in height if left unpruned.

Decorative qualities: Long, yellow catkins in early spring followed by edible nuts. Leaves turn yellow in autumn. The whippy stems of hazel are often used for basket-making.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral or **alkaline** soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade

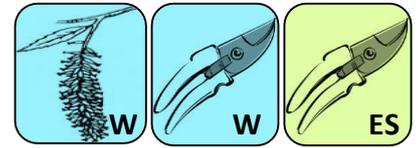
Problems: Easy to grow.

Pests and Diseases: Corylus can be damaged by aphids but these can be treated by chemicals. Corylus can also be damaged by nut gall mites but they do not affect the vigour of the plant. Prune out infected stems if required. Corylus is generally disease free.

Garden use: Corylus is a useful hedge plant as it responds well to regular pruning. It is excellent for wildlife as it produces many stems from ground level providing a safe habitat for foraging and nesting mammals and birds. The flowers and catkins provide an early source of pollen for bees and the leaves support the caterpillars of moths. The nut is also a desirable source of food and Corylus has long been associated with the dormouse (otherwise known as the hazel dormouse) that feed on the nuts ahead of hibernation. The trunks of corylus are often covered in mosses and lichens.

PRUNING and aftercare. Prune Corylus in late winter or early spring. It responds exceptionally well to pruning and it readily produces lots of whippy stems from its base. Hard pruning of older stems will lead to lots of young stems with fresh, large leaves.

PROPOGATION: By seed or layering.



Corylus maxima 'Purpurea' (Cory MP)



Common Name: Purple leaved filbert

Plant type Bushy, deciduous purple broadleaf shrub or small tree.

Full height and spread: 6 m

Decorative qualities: Deep purple leaves and showy 'pink' catkins on winter bare stems followed by edible autumn nuts (hazelnuts).

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral or **alkaline** soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade

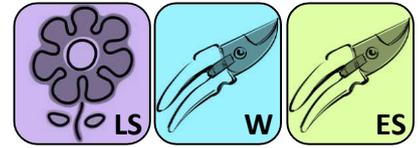
Problems: Easy to grow.

Pests and Diseases: Corylus can be damaged by aphids but these can be treated by chemicals. Corylus can also be damaged by nut gall mites but they do not affect the vigour of the plant. Prune out infected stems if required. Corylus is generally disease free.

Garden use: Corylus is a useful hedge plant as it responds well to regular pruning. It is excellent for wildlife as it produces many stems from ground level providing a safe habitat for foraging and nesting mammals and birds. The flowers and catkins provide an early source of pollen for bees and the leaves support the caterpillars of moths. The nut is also a desirable source of food and Corylus has long been associated with the dormouse (otherwise known as the hazel dormouse) that feed on the nuts ahead of hibernation. The trunks of Corylus are often covered in mosses and lichens.

PRUNING and aftercare. Prune Corylus Purpurea in late winter or early spring if required. It responds exceptionally well to pruning and it readily produces lots of whippy stems from its base. Hard pruning of older stems will lead to lots of young stems with fresh, large leaves although this will be at the expense of the catkins and nuts.

PROPOGATION: By grafting.



Cotinus coggygria 'Royal Purple' (Cot RP)



Common name: Smoke bush

Plant type: Large, bushy deciduous shrub. Large, round purple leaves that turn red in the autumn. Purple autumn fruits.

Full height and spread: Height and width up to 4 m.

Flowers: 'Smokey' plumes of insignificant pink flowers in summer.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic and alkaline soils that are well drained.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

Problems: Low maintenance shrub. May not flower in colder areas.

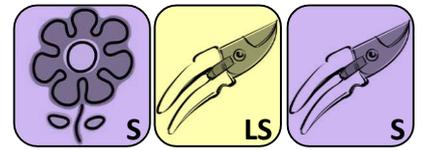
Pests and Diseases: None as a rule. May be affected by Verticillium Wilt

Garden use: Low maintenance borders. Background colour for contrasting perennials.

Pruning and aftercare: For large leaves cut back Cotinus hard in late winter to early spring. Cut back to a strong bud near the base of the plant. Hard pruning will be at the expense of the flowers and the autumn colour is also muted but it will keep the plant within a manageable size and tidy. If Cotinus is left unpruned it will develop into a small tree.

For smaller leaves, flowers and vivid autumn colour keep pruning to a minimum.

PROPOGATION: Semi hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Escallonia 'Iveyi' (Esc I)



Common name: Escallonia

Plant type: Medium sized, evergreen shrub with glossy green leaves.

Full height and spread: Height and width up to 2.5 m.

Flowers: Attractive, white flowers on arching stems in summer and early autumn.

Hardiness: Mainly hardy but can be knocked back by frost in cold winters or if planted in an exposed position.

Soil: Neutral, acidic and alkaline soils that are well drained. Avoid water logged soils.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

Problems: May be affected by frost damage.

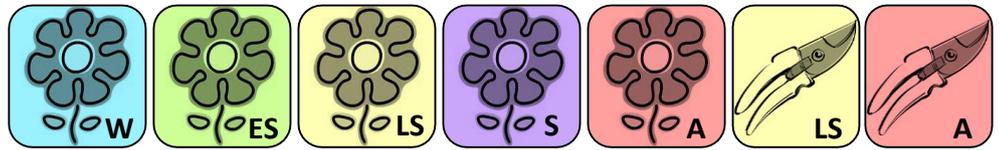
Pests and Diseases: Generally trouble free.

Garden use: Evergreen shrub for a low maintenance garden. Coastal gardens. Hedges and screens.

Pruning and aftercare: Flowers are produced on last year's growth so keep Escallonia tidy by pruning after flowering. Remove flowered stems and retain the current year's growth. Frost damaged stems should be removed in spring.

If grown as a hedge Escallonia should be trimmed between spring and summer (although this will be at the expense of the flowers)

PROPOGATION: Semi hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Erysimum 'Bowles' Mauve' (Erys BM)



Common Name: Wallflower.

Plant type: Compact, evergreen shrubby perennial with grey-green leaves.

Full height and spread: 75 cm by 60 cm.

Flowers: Spikes of mauve flowers which are present all year. The flowers are particularly abundant in spring and autumn.

Hardiness: Reasonably hardy.

Soil: Neutral to alkaline soil. Prefers **alkaline** soils that are reasonably fertile and well drained.

Aspect: Full sun only. Erysimum prefers a sheltered position in a cold garden. Avoid frost pockets.

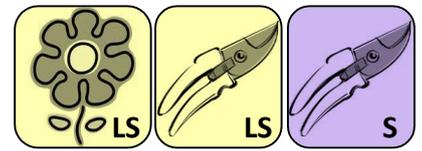
Problems: Short-lived.

Pests and Diseases: Can be damaged by slugs and snails. May also be affected by downey mildew. The fungus thrives in wet conditions so maintain good air circulation around the plant and restrict watering to the morning and direct to the roots rather than drenching the foliage. Remove and destroy affected plant parts.

Garden use: Long flowering season provides year round interest. Superb in borders, gravel or Mediterranean gardens. Erysimum is also suitable for coastal gardens.

PRUNING and aftercare: Trim after flowering to prevent legginess. Deadhead when flower spikes have finished

PROPOGATION: Take semi-hardwood cuttings in summer or hardwood cuttings in late autumn



Euonymus Fortunei 'Emerald n Gold' (Euon E&G)



Common name: Spindle.

Plant type: Evergreen, scrambling shrub. Green leaves with yellow margins.

Full height and spread: Height up to 60cm and width up to 90 cm. If Fortunei is allowed to scramble up a wall it may reach 5m.

Flowers: Inconspicuous, green-white flowers in spring.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are well drained. Avoid waterlogged soils.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade although leaf colour is more vibrant in full sun.

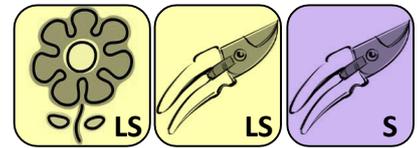
Problems: Leaves become pink tinged if frost-damaged. Fortunei are short-lived in waterlogged conditions. They may also be affected by powdery mildews on dry sites.

Pests and Diseases: Fortunei are vulnerable to powdery mildews if allowed to dry out. They may also be affected by vine weevils, scales and caterpillars. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

Garden use: Evergreen shrub with attractive variegated leaves. They are also suitable for training up a wall.

PRUNING and aftercare: Neaten by trimming in spring after frosts have passed and then again in summer. If training up a wall simply shorten overlong stems. Promptly remove any stems with all green leaves.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Euonymus Fortunei 'Silver Queen' (Euon SQ)



Common name: Spindle

Plant type: Evergreen, scrambling shrub. Green leaves with white margins.

Full height and spread: Height up to 2.5m and width up to 1.5 m. If allowed to scramble up a wall Fortunei 'Silver Queen' can reach up to 6 m.

Flowers: Inconspicuous, green-white flowers in spring.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic and alkaline soils that are well drained. Avoid water logged soils.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

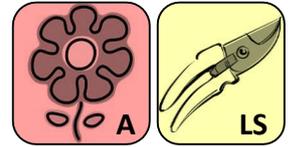
Problems: Leaves become pink tinged if frost-damaged. Fortunei are short-lived in waterlogged conditions. They may also be affected by powdery mildews on dry sites

Pests and Diseases: Fortunei are vulnerable to powdery mildews if allowed to dry out. They may also be affected by vine weevils, scales and caterpillars. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

Garden use: Evergreen shrub with attractive variegated leaves. Fortunei are also suitable for training up a wall.

Pruning and aftercare: Neaten by trimming in spring after frosts have passed and then again in summer. If training up a wall, simply shorten over long stems. Promptly remove any stems with all green leaves.

PROPOGATION: Semi hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Fatsia Japonica (Fat J)



Common Name: Castor oil plant.

Plant type: Evergreen shrub with large, glossy, exotic leaves.

Full height and spread: Up to 4 m.

Flowers: Distinctive clusters of cream flower 'lollipops' in autumn.

Hardiness: Not reliably hardy so some shelter from cold winds is recommended.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils. Prefers a well-drained and fertile soil but will tolerate drier and less fertile conditions.

Aspect: Full sun to shade.

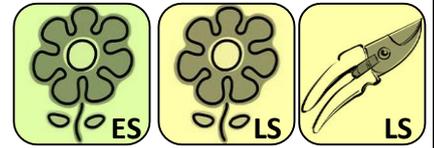
Problems: Can be vulnerable to frost damage so avoid exposed locations.

Pests and Diseases: May be affected by leaf spot. Scale insects, thrips and mealy bugs. Apply chemical or biological controls and treatments.

Garden use: Architectural 'tropical' evergreen shrub. Fatsia also tolerates pollution and shade.

Pruning and aftercare: Pruning is not necessary. Remove any frost damage in late spring by removing the whole stem. Untidy Fatsias can be renovated by cutting back old stems and retaining vigorous, youthful stems once the risk of frost has passed.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Forsythia x intermedia 'Lynwood Variety' (Forsy LV)



Common Name: Forsythia.

Plant type: Early flowering, deciduous, vigorous shrub.

Full height and spread: Height and width 3 m.

Flowers: Cheerful yellow flowers appear on bare stems in early spring.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Acidic, alkaline or neutral soil that is well drained and fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade.

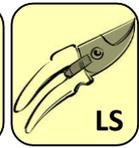
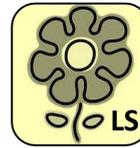
Problems: May produce fewer flowers if grown in shade.

Pests and Diseases: Bullfinches may eat the flower buds

Garden use: Informal hedges and low maintenance gardens. Forsythia is also suitable for coastal gardens.

Pruning and aftercare: Forsythia flowers are a welcome sight in early spring but after flowering the shrub can look untidy. Prune in spring after flowering before leaves are out in full. Cut stems that carried flowers back by half. Cut back any old stems to base particularly if they did not produce any flowers. If the shrub is congested remove some further stems.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Griselinia Littoralis (Gris L)



Common Name: Broadleaf.

Plant type: Upright evergreen shrub or small tree.

Full height and spread: 8m by 4m.

Flowers: Tiny, inconspicuous yellow-green flowers in spring. Purple berries follow flowers on female plants.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acid and alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun

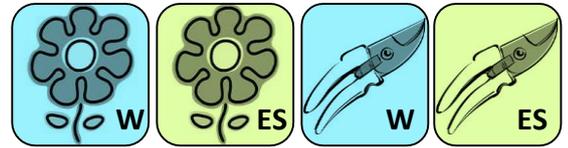
Problems: Berries only present when male and female plants are grown together.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free. May be affected by leaf spot.

Garden use: Excellent evergreen hedge. Suitable for coastal gardens.

PRUNING and aftercare: Required pruning is minimal. Damaged or misplaced stems can be removed from late spring to late summer. Hedges can be pruned harder.

PROPOGATION: Semi-ripe or hardwood cuttings.



Hellebore x hybrids (Hel Hy)



Common Name: Christmas Rose. Lenten Rose.

Plant type: Herbaceous perennial. Often evergreen.

Full height and spread: 30 cm – 1.2m

Flowers: Nodding, cup-shaped flowers in late winter to early spring in shades of white, purple, pink and yellow. Flowers are often spotted or with darker edges.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acid and alkaline soil that is fertile and well drained.

Aspect: Dappled shade. Provide shelter from strong winds.

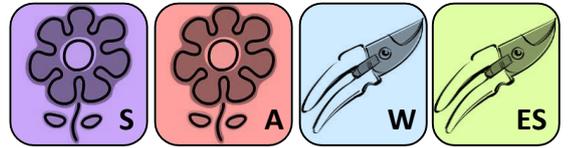
Problems: Avoid very dry or waterlogged soils.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free. May be affected by hellebore leaf spot.

Garden use: Plant where the early spring flowers can be seen. Borders. Woodland gardens. Ground cover. Container plants.

PRUNING and aftercare: Remove leaves in late winter and early spring to allow flowers to be seen. Removing leaves helps to reduce the risk of Hellebore Leafspot as the fungus is harboured in old leaves. Removing leaves aids pollination. Mulch annually with organic matter,

PROPOGATION: Division in spring.



Hydrangea Paniculata 'Phantom' (Hyd P)



Common name: Paniculata Hydrangea 'Phantom'.

Plant type: Fast growing, woody, deciduous shrub.

Full height and spread: Up to 2 m by 1.5 m.

Flowers: Glorious, large, long-lasting clusters of lacy white flowers in late summer through to early autumn. Flowers become tinged with pink as they age. Excellent for drying.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are moist but well-drained and fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade in a position sheltered from drying winds.

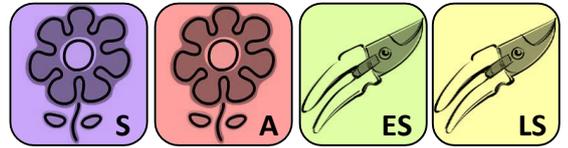
Problems: May not flower if flower buds have been frost-damaged.

Pests and Diseases: May be affected by aphids, scale insects, hydrangea scale, capsid bugs or vine weevils. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

Garden use: Specimen plants, borders and containers. Drought resistant planting schemes. The flowers are also excellent for drying.

Pruning and aftercare: **!!**Very different to other hydrangeas**!!** Prune Paniculata annually in late winter to early spring. For vigorous growth and large blooms prune the previous year's growth back to the lowest pair of buds. For smaller blooms prune to a higher set of buds. If Paniculata is congested prune the oldest stems back to the base – this will also result in larger blooms. In cold areas delay pruning until spring to protect young buds although this may result in delayed flowering.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cuttings in early summer.



Hypericum 'Hidcote' (Hyp H)



Common Name: St John's Wort.

Plant type: Evergreen or semi-evergreen shrub.

Full height and spread: Up to 1.2 m by 1.5 m.

Flowers: Large, buttercup yellow flowers from summer through to autumn. Berries follow flowers.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Acidic, alkaline and neutral soil that is moist but well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

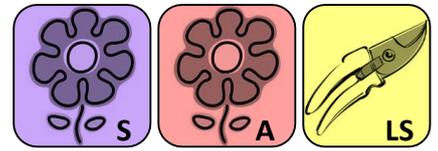
Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free.

Garden use: Ground cover and informal gardens. Banks and slopes.

Pruning and aftercare: Remove older stems in spring and prune remaining stems back to a strong bud. Deadhead to encourage further flowering.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer and early autumn.



Lavandula Angustifolia 'Hidcote' (Lav H)



Common Name: Lavender.

Plant type: Evergreen, grey-leaved, fragrant shrub.

Full height and spread: 60 cm by 75 cm.

Flowers: Fragrant lavender-blue flowers from mid-summer to autumn.

Hardiness: Angustifolia varieties are reasonably hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic, alkaline soil that is well drained.

Aspect: Sunny to light shade but full sun is preferred. Will adapt to light shade if soil conditions are reasonably moist and fertile.

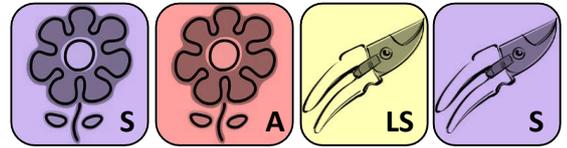
Problems: May suffer in cold areas. Poor pruning leads to leggy, unattractive plants.

Pests and Diseases: Cuckoo Spit and various caterpillars. Spray away cuckoo spit with water and pick off caterpillars. After a wet winter flowers can be affected by Grey Mould (Botrytis). Cut back infected parts as far as possible (avoiding old wood)

Garden use: Shrub borders, edging such as informal hedges and wildlife gardens as fragrant flowers are attractive to bees and other beneficial insects.

Pruning and aftercare: Unpruned lavenders develop into untidy leggy and woody shrubs. Young plants should be pruned quite hard in mid spring to remove spindly growth and to establish a low bushy growth. Every April thereafter remove an inch of previous season's growth following the natural curve of the plant. Trim to leaves after flowering and in early autumn trim again for a neat appearance but do not prune hard and complete before the first autumn frosts. In cold climates it is worth leaving the flower heads until the following spring as they help to protect the foliage from adverse weather conditions. After several years despite annual trimming plants may become spindly and will need to be replaced with young plants.

!!! Lavenders can be damaged by cold weather – prune in spring and summer. Avoid cutting into the old, leafless wood as this does not regenerate.



Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum' (Ligus A)



Common Name: Golden privet.

Plant type: Fast growing, evergreen shrub. Green leaves with a golden yellow margin.

Full height and spread: Up to 10 m if left unpruned.

Flowers: Loose clusters of white flower spikes in late summer to early autumn. Flowers are followed by dark berries.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade.

Problems: Easy to grow.

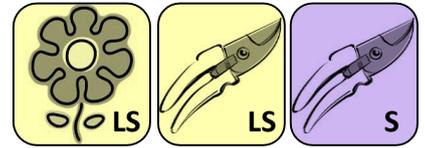
Pests and Diseases: May be affected by aphids, thrips or leaf mining moths. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

Ligustrum may also be affected by Honey Fungus which primarily attacks the roots. The general health of the shrub will be obviously affected. The fungus will also present as a white fungal growth under the bark at the base of the shrub. Sometimes clusters of fruiting bodies occur in the autumn. There is no treatment for Honey Fungus so the whole plant should be dug out and destroyed.

Garden use: Evergreen hedging. Topiary. Drought resistant planting schemes.

Pruning and aftercare: Pruning should be carried out from spring. Clip hedges in mid spring and mid-summer. If flowers are required restrict pruning to immediately after flowering in late summer or early autumn.

PROPOGATION: Seed, semi-ripe or hardwood cuttings.



Lonicera Nitida 'Baggesen's Gold' (Lon BG)



Common Name: Box honeysuckle

Plant type: Dense, evergreen shrub with tiny, golden leaves on arching stems

Full height and spread: 1.5 m both ways.

Flowers: Tiny, unexciting yellow-green flowers in spring. Flowers can be followed by a small number of purple-blue berries.

Hardiness: Very hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are well-drained.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

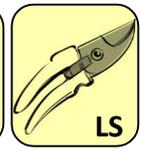
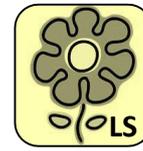
Problems: None. Drought and pollution tolerant.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free but may suffer from powdery mildew in a consistently dry location.

Garden use: Hedges and topiary. Yellow arching stems are striking in a winter garden. Tolerant of pollution and also suitable for a coastal garden.

Pruning and aftercare: For a neat shape clip Lonicera twice a year between spring and late summer. To retain arching stems for a winter impact minimise pruning. Lonicera shrubs respond well to renovative pruning and can be pruned back hard between late winter and early spring.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Lonicera Nitida 'Maygreen' (Lon M)



Common Name: Box honeysuckle

Plant type: Dense, tough, evergreen shrub with tiny, silver-grey variegated leaves on arching stems

Full height and spread: 1.5 m both ways.

Flowers: Occasional, inconspicuous cream flowers in spring. Flowers can be followed by a small number of purple-blue berries.

Hardiness: Very hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are well-drained.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

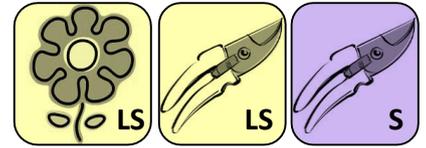
Problems: None. Drought and pollution tolerant. Very tough.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free but may suffer from powdery mildew in a consistently dry location.

Garden use: Background shrub, hedges and topiary. Tolerant of pollution and also suitable for a coastal garden. Deer resistant.

Pruning and aftercare: For a neat shape clip Lonicera twice a year between spring and late summer. To retain arching stems for a winter impact minimise pruning. Lonicera shrubs respond well to renovative pruning and can be pruned back hard between late winter and early spring.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Lonicera Nitida 'Silver Beauty' (Lon SB)



Common Name: Box honeysuckle

Plant type: Dense, tough, evergreen shrub with tiny, silver-grey variegated leaves on arching stems

Full height and spread: 1.5 m both ways.

Flowers: Occasional, inconspicuous cream flowers in spring. Flowers can be followed by a small number of purple-blue berries.

Hardiness: Very hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are well-drained.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

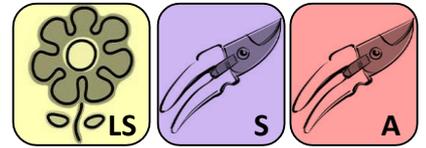
Problems: None. Drought and pollution tolerant. Very tough.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free but may suffer from powdery mildew in a consistently dry location.

Garden use: Background shrub, hedges and topiary. Tolerant of pollution and also suitable for a coastal garden. Deer resistant.

Pruning and aftercare: For a neat shape clip Lonicera twice a year between spring and late summer. To retain arching stems for a winter impact minimise pruning. Lonicera shrubs respond well to renovative pruning and can be pruned back hard between late winter and early spring.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Magnolia - Spring Flowering (various)



Common Name: Magnolia

Plant type: Striking, deciduous tree.

Full height and spread: Up to 2 -15 m in height and by 3 – 10 m in width.

Flowers: Magnolia flowers on bare stems before leaves emerge. The flowers are often highly scented and dramatic in form.

Hardiness: Hardy if grown in the right conditions. It is the flowers are vulnerable to frost damage.

Soil: Neutral or **acidic** soil that is deep, moist, but well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun is preferred but will tolerate light shade. A sheltered site is essential.

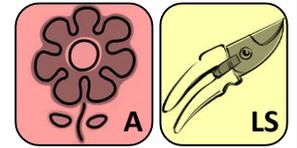
Problems: Early flower buds may be harmed by frost. Leaves turn yellow on alkaline soils.

Pests and Diseases: Some fungus.

Garden use: Magnolias make excellent specimen trees. The bare stems are striking in a winter garden. The flowers are often highly scented, unusual and dramatic in form.

Pruning and aftercare: Pruning of mature magnolias is not recommended as this can encourage the growth of water shoots (long, vertical shoots) and/or die-back. Restrict pruning to the removal of damaged or dead material and any water shoots. Magnolias bleed sap in winter so carry out any necessary pruning between mid-summer and autumn. Renovative pruning (if essential) should be carried out over several years to reduce the stress to the tree.

PROPOGATION: By layering or softwood cuttings.



Osmanthus Heterophyllus 'Goshiki' (Osma G)



Common Name: Holly olive

Plant type: Evergreen, compact shrub with multi-hued holly-like leaves. Colours are particularly vivid on young leaves.

Full height and spread: 3 m in width and height.

Flowers: Small, tubular, fragrant, white flowers in autumn followed by black berries.

Hardiness: Fairly hardy but may need protection from cold winds and frosts.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

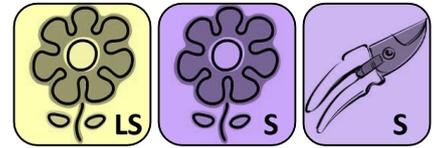
Problems: May need shelter from cold winds and frost.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free.

Garden use: Hedging or a specimen plant. Osmanthus are also suitable for woodland and coastal gardens.

Pruning and aftercare: in spring well ahead of autumn flowering. Prune to neat shape. Remove any stems with all green leaves completely. Late pruning is not recommended as new growth is vulnerable to frost damage. Renovative pruning in spring is usually successful.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings.



Philadelphus lemoinei 'Belle Etolie' (Phil BE)



Common Name: Mock Orange

Plant type: Arching, deciduous shrub.

Full height and spread: 1.2 by 2.5 m

Flowers: Highly scented white flowers in late spring through to early summer.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is moist, well drained and fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade. Sheltered or exposed.

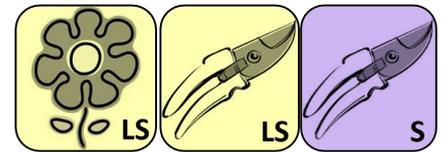
Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: Can be affected by aphids and powdery mildews.

Garden use: Well suited to any border, woodland or coastal garden. The flowers are highly fragrant so Philadelphus should be positioned where the scent can be appreciated.

Pruning and aftercare: Philadelphus flowers on the previous year's growth so prune immediately after flowering. Shorten vigorous stems lightly but prune back shorter stems hard. Cut old stems down to the base. Philadelphus will tolerate renovative pruning in late winter or early spring.

PROPOGATION: Softwood or hardwood cuttings.



Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin' (Phot RR)



Common Name: Red robin

Plant type: Compact evergreen shrub. New foliage is bright red. Older foliage fades to green.

Full height and spread: Up to 5 m

Flowers: White flowers in spring.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic and alkaline soils that are moist but well drained and fertile,

Aspect: Full sun to light shade in a sheltered position.

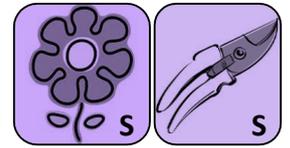
Problems: Photinia leaf spot presents as dark blotches on leaves and may be accompanied by heavy leaf loss. This is a physiological problem indicating the shrub is under stress. Whilst fairly hardy they can suffer in cold and wet winters and prolonged frosts. Avoid planting in exposed sites and feed in spring for healthy growth. Dig plenty of organic matter in to heavy soils.

Pests and Diseases: Can be affected by powdery mildew. Remove congested stems to improve air circulation.

Garden use: Hedges. Evergreen shrub with striking young, red and shiny leaves.

Pruning and aftercare: Minimal pruning is required. Remove unwanted stems in spring. For young, red leaves shorten stems by 10 – 15 cm to a healthy bud. Photinia grown as a hedge can be sheared two or three times between mid-spring and late summer to stimulate the growth of young red leaves. Avoid trimming after August as young growth is vulnerable to frost damage. Photinia regenerate readily from old wood.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cuttings in early summer or semi-ripe cuttings in late summer or early autumn.



Physocarpus Opulifolius 'Lady in Red' (Phys LiR)



Common Name: Ninebark.

Plant type: Deciduous, suckering shrub with stunning burgundy leaves.

Full height and spread: Height and width 2.5 m.

Flowers: Clusters of small white, pink tinged scented flowers in summer. Pale brown fruits follow in the autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Prefers **acidic** soils that are well drained and moist. Physocarpus may tolerate alkaline soils but not soils that are very shallow and chalky.

Aspect: Full sun.

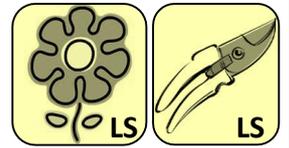
Problems: Dislikes shallow and chalky soils. Physocarpus is also a suckering shrub.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free.

Garden use: Physocarpus offers great ornamental value including deep burgundy leaves that turn bronze in the autumn; peeling, colourful stems and flowers that are followed by autumn berries. Physocarpus works well at the back of the border as it provides a striking backdrop to contrasting plants such as blue-flowered perennials.

Pruning and aftercare: Prune immediately after flowering in summer. Physocarpus produce new growth from the base annually so can become congested very quickly. Every year cut out some of the old stems to ease congestion and encourage new and vigorous flowering stems.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cuttings in summer. Remove and replant suckers.



Pieris 'Flaming Silver' (Pier FS)



Common name: Pieris.

Plant type: Compact, evergreen shrub. Young, red foliage that matures to green with a cream margin.

Full height and spread: 1.5 by 1m.

Flowers: Arching clusters of small white bells in spring.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Moist, well drained and **acidic** soil.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade.

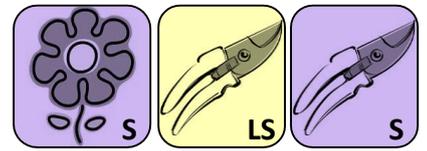
Problems: May need some protection when young.

Pests and Diseases: Can be affected by leaf spot or the sap-sucking Pieris Lace bug. Chemical treatments are available for both.

Garden use: Evergreen, colourful Pieris offer interest throughout the year in borders or containers.

Pruning and aftercare: Minimal pruning is required. Tidy up after flowering in spring. Will tolerate renovation and can cut back into old wood (although this will forfeit the following year's flowers)

PROPOGATION: Softwood cuttings in summer or semi-ripe cuttings in autumn.



Prunus Laurocerasus (Pru Lau)



Common Name: Cherry laurel

Plant type: Large, vigorous evergreen shrub or small tree.

Full height and spread: Up to 8 m

Flowers: White flower spikes in early summer. Red berries follow flowers. Berries turn black with age.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acid and alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade.

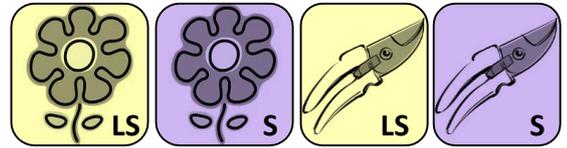
Problems: Leaves may become chlorotic (turn yellow) if grown on shallow, chalky soils.

Pests and Diseases: All Prunus are vulnerable to silver leaf fungus, powdery mildew, leaf spot fungi or bacterial shot hole. Avoid pruning in wet conditions as fungi and bacterium is carried in rain and enters via fresh wounds. Leaves may be vulnerable to leaf mining moths and vine weevil. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

Garden use: Excellent evergreen hedge. Laurocerasus tolerates draught conditions.

Pruning and aftercare: If grown as a specimen shrub pruning should be minimal. If grown as a hedge trim over from late spring to late summer during dry weather. Prunus regenerates from old wood so can be cut back hard to renovate.

PROPOGATION: Softwood, semi-ripe or hardwood cuttings



Prunus Laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken' (Pru OL)



Common Name: Cherry laurel

Plant type: Spreading, low growing, evergreen shrub with glossy, erect leaves.

Full height and spread: 1 m by 1.5 m.

Flowers: White flower spikes in mid to late spring. A second flush is common in autumn. Flowers are followed by red berries that darken to a glossy black.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered.

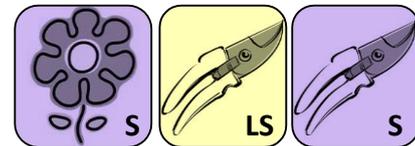
Problems: Easy to grow but leaves may turn yellow on very poor soils.

Pests and Diseases: All Prunus are vulnerable to silverleaf fungus, powdery mildew, leaf spot fungi or bacterial shot hole. Avoid pruning in wet conditions as fungi and bacterium is carried in rain and enters via fresh wounds. Leaves may also be vulnerable to leaf mining moths and vine weevil. Be vigilant, maintain healthy plants and apply biological or chemical controls and/or treatments if required.

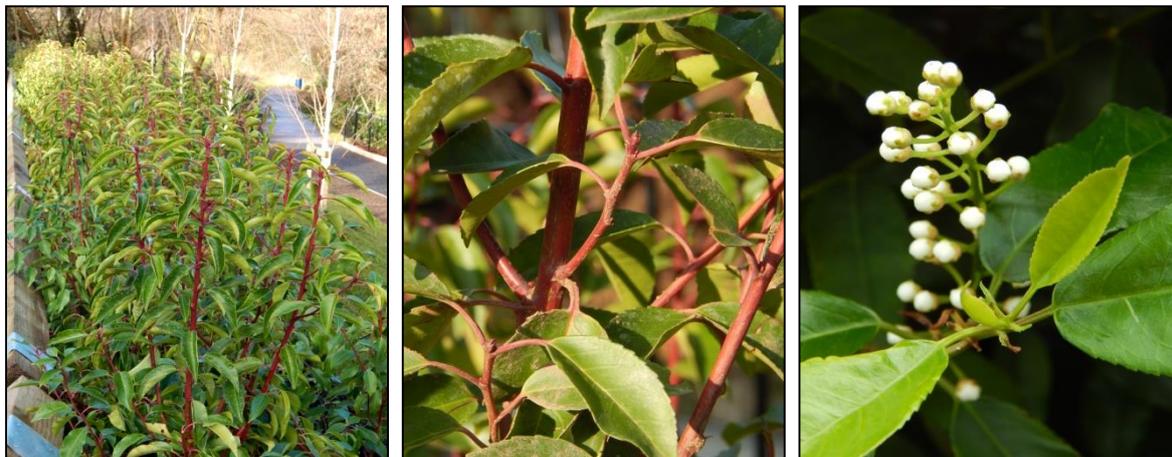
Garden use: Evergreen hedging or ground cover. Attractive berries for autumn and winter interest.

Pruning and aftercare: If grown as a specimen shrub pruning should be minimal. If grown as a hedge trim over from late spring to late summer **during settled, dry weather**. Prunus 'Otto Luyken' regenerates from old wood so can be cut back hard to renovate.

PROPOGATION: Softwood, semi-ripe or hardwood cuttings.



Prunus Lusitanica 'Angustifolia' (Pru Lus)



Common Name: Portugal Laurel

Plant type: Large evergreen shrub or small tree.

Full height and spread: Up to 12 m.

Flowers: Gentle, white flower spikes in early summer. Purple berries follow flowers.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile. Sheltered position favoured.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade.

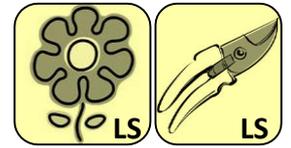
Problems: May suffer if exposed to cold winds.

Pests and Diseases: All Prunus are vulnerable to silver leaf fungus, powdery mildew, leaf spot fungi or bacterial shot hole. Avoid pruning in wet conditions as fungi and bacterium is carried in rain and enters via fresh wounds. Leaves may be vulnerable to leaf mining moths and vine weevil.

Garden use: Excellent evergreen hedge. Has attractive red stems and purple autumn berries. Lusitanica grow well in poor soils or draught conditions.

Pruning and aftercare: If grown as a specimen shrub pruning should be minimal. If grown as a hedge trim from late spring to late summer during dry weather. Prunus 'Lusitanica' regenerates from old wood so can be cut back hard to renovate.

PROPOGATION: Softwood, semi-ripe or hardwood cuttings.



Rhododendron (Rhodo)



Common Name: Rhododendron.

Plant type: Evergreen shrub

Full height and spread: Variable. Dwarf, compact and large rhododendrons are available.

Flowers: Wide spectrum of colours in spring.

Hardiness: Mainly hardy.

Soil: Acidic soils. Do not plant too deeply.

Aspect: Partial shade. Woodland.

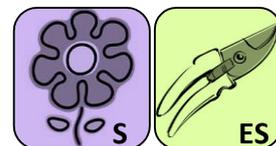
Problems: The roots of Rhododendrons stay close to the surface so a shrub may suffer during dry conditions. This may lead to the poor or failed flower bud formation and/or leaf drop.

Pests and Diseases: Rhododendrons can be affected by the disease bud blast which is carried by sap sucking insects. It presents as dark brown colouration of the bud. Remove infested buds promptly. They may also be affected by scale insects, vine weevils and leafhoppers.

Garden use: Shaded areas and woodland gardens. Rhododendrons are suitable for containers.

Pruning and aftercare: Rhododendrons require little pruning other than the removal of dead and unwanted growth. If a rhododendron becomes too tall or leggy it can usually be cut back hard after flowering. Rhododendrons flower and seed abundantly. The spent flower trusses should be removed as soon as possible to divert energy into new growth. Trusses can be snapped off between finger and thumb but take care not to damage the growth buds which are present in the leaf axis immediately below. Rhododendrons respond well to renovative pruning.

PROPOGATION: Layer stems in the summer



Sambucus Nigra 'Black Lace' (Samb BL)



Common Name: Elder.

Plant type: Deciduous shrub or tree if left unpruned.

Full height and spread: Ultimate height and spread 4.5m by 7m.

Flowers: Pink-tinged, flat clusters of creamy white flowers in early summer followed by black berries.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils. Thrives in damp soils but tolerant of most soil types.

Aspect: Sun or shade although foliage is more vibrant in sun.

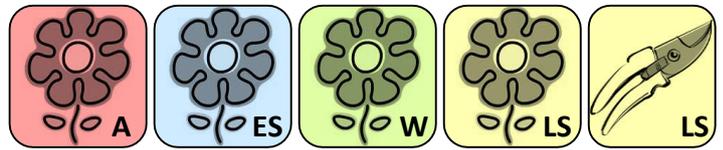
Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: May be affected by powdery mildew or leaf spot. Do not allow Sambucus to dry out.

Garden use: Very attractive, feathery, dark purple foliage make Sambucus an excellent specimen shrub. The dark leaves also provide a striking backdrop to contrasting plants such as blue-flowered perennials. Sambucus is also perfect for new gardens as it establishes itself very quickly. The flowers and berries can be used for cosmetic and culinary purposes.

Pruning and aftercare: Sambucus should be cut back hard annually during the dormant period from late winter to early spring. Cut back the previous year's growth to strong buds at the base of the shrub (known as coppicing). This will stimulate the growth of vigorous young shoots with plenty of fresh, attractive foliage. Hard pruning will be at expense of flowering so if flowers are required restrict pruning to a third each year focusing on the older stems. Apply the same technique to create a larger shrub.

PROPOGATION: Take semi-hardwood cuttings in summer or hardwood cuttings in late autumn just after leaf fall.



Skimmia x confusa 'Kew Green' (Sk KG)



Common Name: Skimmia 'Kew Green'

Plant type: Compact, evergreen 'male' shrub.

Full height and spread: 1.5 by 1.5 m.

Flowers: Very fragrant, creamy flower spikes develop in autumn and winter and finally open in spring.

Hardiness: Very hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic and alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Partial to deep shade. Unlike 'Rubella', 'Kew' will tolerate full sun but only if planted in moist soils.

Problems: Skimmias are distinctly male and female (although some are hermaphrodites such as Skimmia 'Robert Fortune'). Females produce berries and the male 'Kew Green' produce particularly attractive flower heads in autumn and winter. To produce berries both sexes need to be present. 'Kew Green' leaves may turn yellow if grown in dry soil in full sun.

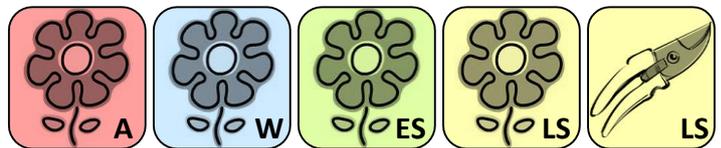
Pests and Diseases: 'Kew Green' is vulnerable to scale insects. The tough scales protect from chemicals so apply insecticides directly on the nymphs that hatch in June and July.

Garden use: 'Kew Green' has a long flowering season. Kew also tolerates shade, pollution, coastal conditions and even neglect.

Pruning and aftercare: 'Kew' usually maintains a good shape without pruning but if required, tidy up after flowering in spring.

!! 'Kew' does not usually respond well to renovative pruning.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer.



Skimmia Japonica 'Rubella' (Sk R)



Common Name: Skimmia 'Rubella'

Plant type: Compact, evergreen 'male' shrub.

Full height and spread: Height and width up to 6m.

Flowers: Long-lasting ruby red flower buds in autumn and winter opening into scented white flowers in spring.

Hardiness: Very hardy.

Soil: Prefers **neutral to slightly acidic** soil that is well drained and fertile.

Aspect: Light to full shade.

Problems: Skimmias are distinctly male and female (although some are hermaphrodites such as Skimmia 'Robert Fortune'). Females produce berries and the males (Rubella) produce particularly attractive flower heads in autumn and winter. To produce berries both sexes need to be present.

Full sun can cause the leaves to turn yellow.

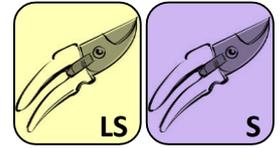
Pests and Diseases: 'Rubella' is vulnerable to scale insects. The tough scales protect from chemicals so apply insecticides directly on the nymphs that hatch in June and July.

Garden use: 'Rubella' has a long flowering season. Rubella also tolerates shade, pollution, coastal conditions and even neglect.

Pruning and aftercare: 'Rubella' usually maintains a good shape without pruning but if required, tidy up after flowering in spring.

!!Rubella does not generally respond well to renovative pruning.

PROPOGATION: Seed or semi-ripe root cuttings



Taxus baccata 'Dovastonii Aurea' (Tax DA)



Common Name: Yew.

Plant type: Evergreen conifer with yellow and yellow-margined green leaves.

Full height and spread: Up to 2 m.

Ornamental features: Red fruits in autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to full shade.

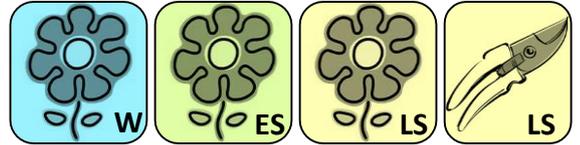
Problems: Easy to grow. **!!!**Note - all parts are toxic.

Pests and Diseases: May be vulnerable to scale insects, vine weevils and gall mites.

Garden use: Specimen tree. Excellent dense, evergreen hedge. Taxus can be grown successfully in shady locations and is also tolerant of exposed locations and pollution.

Pruning and aftercare: Trim to shape in late spring and again in late summer. Taxus responds well to hard pruning to rejuvenate.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings.



Viburnum Tinus 'Eve Price' (Vib EP)



Common Name: Laurustinus

Plant type: Compact, evergreen shrub with dark green foliage.

Full height and spread: 3 m by 3 m.

Flowers: Small pink flower buds slowly open into tiny white flowers. The process lasts from late winter to spring. Dark blue fruits follow.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are fertile and well drained.

Aspect: Full sun, light shade or full shade. Exposed or sheltered.

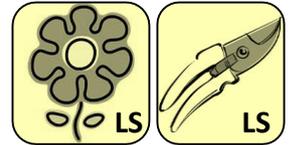
Problems: None. Low maintenance shrub.

Pests and Diseases: May be affected by aphids, whitefly, scale insects or viburnum beetle. May suffer from leaf spot.

Garden use: Low maintenance. Tolerates neglect. Useful for hedging and informal cottage gardens. Suitable for coastal gardens.

Pruning and aftercare: Minimal pruning is required. Trim as required to keep in shape during the growing period.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Viburnum Davidii (Vib D)



Common Name: David Viburnum

Plant type: Bushy, low growing, evergreen shrub. Thick, dark green foliage is distinctively veined.

Full height and spread: 1 m by 1.5 m.

Flowers: Small white flowers followed by dark fruits (on pollinated shrubs)

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils that are fertile and well drained.

Aspect: Full sun, light shade or full shade. Exposed or sheltered.

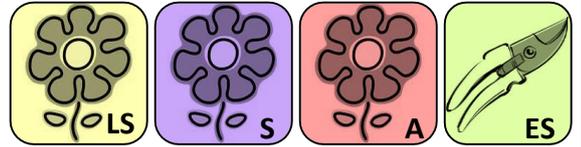
Problems: Both male and female plants need to be present to produce berries.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free. May suffer from leaf spot.

Garden use: Excellent ground cover. Effective when planted in groups. Tolerates neglect.

PRUNING and aftercare: Minimal pruning is required. Remove wayward stems in spring.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer to early autumn.



Vinca minor (Various) (Vinc)



Common Name: Small periwinkle

Plant type: Creeping, carpet forming evergreen sub-shrub or perennial.

Full height and spread: 10 cm by 1.5 m.

Flowers: Single white flowers from spring to summer.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Any neutral, alkaline or acidic soil that is moist but well-drained. Avoid very dry soils.

Aspect: Prefers full sun but will tolerate shade.

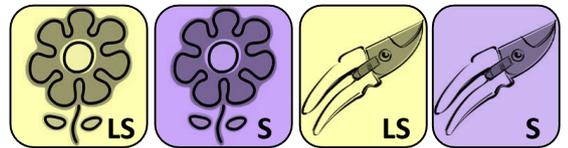
Problems: Can be invasive.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest free. May suffer from rust.

Garden use: Ground cover, slopes and useful for shady places. Also useful in containers.

Pruning and aftercare. Cut back hard in early spring. Responds well to cutting at any time of the year.

PROPOGATION: Division in spring or semi-hard cuttings in summer or early autumn.



Weigela 'Florida Variegata' (Weig FV)



Common Name: Weigela.

Plant type: Dense, deciduous shrub. Green leaves with a cream margin.

Full height and spread: 2m by 2.5 m

Flowers: Pale pink trumpet-like flowers in late spring to early summer.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is moist, well drained and fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade. Sheltered or exposed.

Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: Can be affected by leaf and bud eelworms. In late summer or early autumn leaves turn yellow and then brown. The infection starts small but if unnoticed can spread to the whole shrub. Eelworms thrive during long wet periods so be vigilant during prolonged rain. All affected leaves need to be destroyed immediately. If the whole shrub is badly infected remove it entirely and destroy

Garden use: Weigela 'Florida Variegata' is tolerant of most locations and it also survives periods of neglect. It also has attractive variegated leaves.

PRUNING and aftercare: The arching stems of Weigela can become lanky if left unpruned. Prune Weigela after flowering in late spring to early summer. Reduce stems that have flowered by one third. Any unwanted stems can be cut back to base. Weigelas grown for their leaves such as 'Variegata' can be pruned back harder to encourage lots of fresh, young leaf growth.

PROPOGATION: Softwood, semi-ripe or hardwood cuttings.