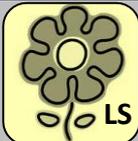
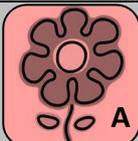
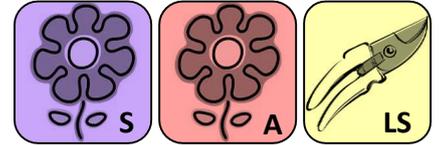


7.4

PERENNIALS

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

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



Crocoshmia 'Lucifer' (Croc L)



Common Name: Montbretia

Plant type: Clump-forming, deciduous perennial with tall, blade-shaped leaves.

Full height and spread: 1.2 m by 8cm.

Flowers: Arching spikes of striking, red flowers in summer and autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

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

Aspect: Full sun or light shade.

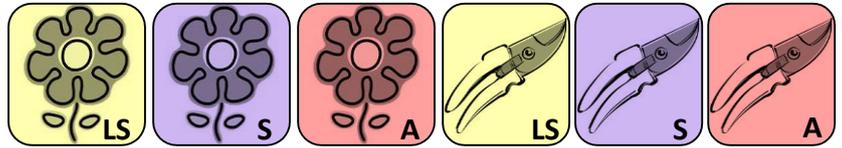
Problems: Newly planted corms may be eaten by rodents.

Pests and diseases: May be affected by red spider mite. Be vigilant and treat before an infestation takes hold by spraying with plant oils or fatty oils.

Garden use: Striking when mass planted, effective waterside planting and excellent cut flowers.

PRUNING and aftercare: Pruning is not required but remove spent leaves in spring. In cold areas provide winter mulch.

PROPOGATION: Divide in spring just before new growth emerges. Lucifer produce underground stems (stolons) that can be detached along with their roots. **Note -** Crocoshmia flower abundantly when crowded so limit dividing to every 2-3 years.



Geranium macrorrhizum (Ger M)



Common Name: Grey Cranesbill.

Plant type: Compact, clump-forming evergreen perennial with aromatic leaves.

Full height and spread: 30 by 15 cm.

Flowers: Magenta pink with dark centres in spring, summer and possibly early autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil. Prefers moist and well drained soils but will tolerate most conditions.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

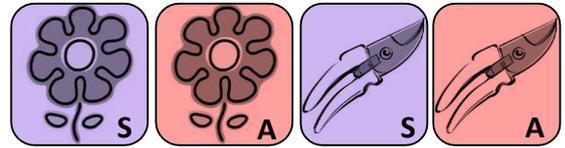
Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: All geraniums are attractive to vine weevils, capsid bugs and sawflies. They may also be affected by mildews so do not allow it to dry out. If infected, cut out and remove affected plant parts. Fungicides are also available.

Garden use: Rock gardens, banks and border edges. Will tolerate shady spots and is suitable for under planting under trees and shrubs. Excellent ground cover.

Pruning and aftercare: Tidy up after flowering for repeat flushes. Tidy up in spring by removing tired leaves.

PROPOGATION: Divide in spring.



Geranium 'Rozanne' (Ger R)



Common Name: Cranesbill.

Plant type: Vigorous, tough, spreading perennial. RHS Plant of the Centenary.

Full height and spread: 60 cm by up to 1m.

Flowers: Violet blue flowers with a white centre from early summer through to autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil. Prefers moist and well drained soils but will tolerate most conditions with the exception of waterlogged soils.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade. Will tolerate full shade.

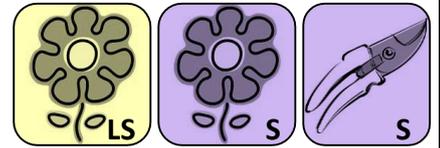
Problems: Rozanne's spreading habit means it requires space to look its best otherwise it can become invasive as it scrambles through neighbouring plants. Avoid waterlogged soils.

Pests and Diseases: Rozanne may be affected by vine weevils, capsid bugs and sawflies. It may also be affected by mildews so do not allow it to dry out. If infected, cut out and remove affected plant parts. Fungicides are also available.

Garden use: Rock gardens, banks and border edges. Excellent ground cover. Rozanne will tolerate shady spots and it is suitable for planting under trees and shrubs. Rozanne has a long flowering season.

Pruning and aftercare: Trim after flowering for fresh leaves and a second flush of flowers.

PROPOGATION: Divide in spring.



Geranium Sanguineum 'Max Frei' (Ger MF)



Common Name: Bloody cranesbill.

Plant type: Low, mound-forming perennial.

Full height and spread: 20 cm by 60 cm.

Flowers: Deep pink flowers in late spring through to summer. Leaves can turn bronze in autumn,

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil. Prefers moist and well drained soils but will tolerate most conditions.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

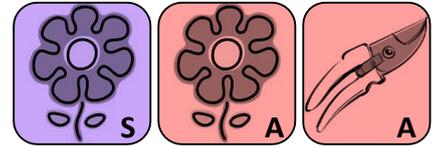
Problems: Can become leggy and untidy if not trimmed.

Pests and Diseases: Geranium may be affected by vine weevils, capsid bugs and sawflies. It may also be affected by mildews so do not allow it to dry out. If infected, cut out and remove affected plant parts. Fungicides are also available.

Garden use: Rock and alpine gardens, banks and border edges. Effective when mass planted. Max Frei is also deer and rabbit proof.

Pruning and aftercare: Trim after flowering for fresh leaves and a second flush of flowers.

PROPOGATION: Divide in spring.



Hemerocallis (Hem)



Common Name: Day lily.

Plant type: Perennial.

Full height and spread: 15 – 30 inches by 12 – 18 inches.

Flowering time: Mid-summer to late autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Alkaline to acid, well drained and high in organic content for best results.

Aspect: Prefers light shade.

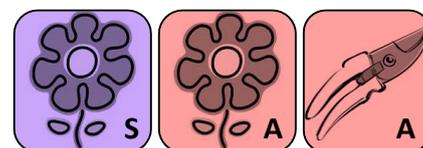
Problems: None. Tough, resilient and trouble free!

Pests and Diseases: Hemerocallis gall midge lays eggs in the flower buds. Flower buds swell but do not open. Remove and destroy affected buds.

Garden use: Middle to background planting in borders. Attractive when mass planted.

Pruning and aftercare: Cover with compost in late autumn, feed with a general fertiliser in mid spring and with liquid fertilizer in mid-summer.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in autumn or spring.



Nepata x Faassenii 'Six Hills Giant' (Nep SHG)



Common Name: Catmint.

Plant type: Vigorous perennial with aromatic grey-green leaves.

Full height and spread: 0.5m by 0.5m.

Flowers: Spikes of lavender coloured flowers during summer with a second flush in autumn. Fragrant.

Hardiness: Hardy.

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

Aspect: Light shade to full sun.

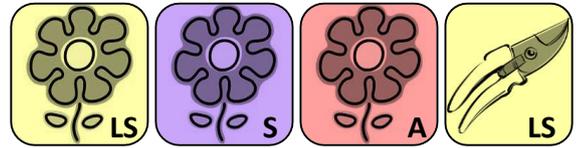
Problems: Cats love it!

Pests and Diseases: Leafhoppers may be a problem. Use a chemical control if spotted. May be affected by powdery mildew if allowed to dry out or air circulation around the plant is poor.

Garden use: Nepata is drought resistant so is an ideal contender for a low-maintenance garden. It works well as an edging plant or at the front of a border. Nepata is often found in a gravel, herb or walled garden as well as a wildlife garden (butterflies love them). It provides excellent ground cover when planted in groups.

PRUNING and aftercare: Trim after flowering to encourage a second flush of flowers. Cut to ground level in autumn. Feed with a general fertiliser in spring.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in autumn or spring. Alternatively, take softwood cuttings in early spring.



Osteospermum Jucundum 'Compactum' (Osteo C)



Common Name: African daisy

Plant type: Evergreen perennial or sub-shrub with aromatic green-grey leaves.

Full height and spread: 50 by 75 cm.

Flowers: Numerous, pink daisy-like flowers. Osteospermum has a long flowering period from late spring through to autumn.

Hardiness: Reasonably hardy but may need protection in harsh winters.

Soil: Well drained and fertile soil in a sheltered spot. Hates waterlogged soil.

Aspect: Full sun (flowers will close in dull conditions)

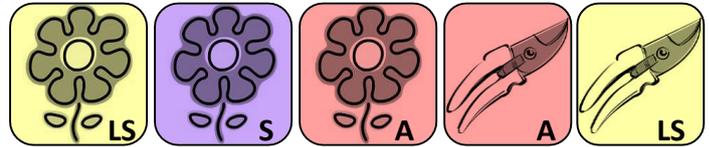
Problems: Can become woody and untidy if not trimmed annually.

Pests and Diseases: Osteospermum may be attacked by aphids. It may also be affected by verticillium wilt which is a fungus that thrives in hot conditions. The foliage will turn yellow and the plant will wilt and die back. It may recover if the weather cools or becomes wetter but it may be necessary to carefully dig out the whole plant and destroy.

Garden use: Border edges in warm, sunny and sheltered spots. Containers that can be moved under cover in winter.

Pruning and aftercare: Trim in spring. Deadhead to prolong flowering. Mulch in winter for extra protection.

PROPOGATION: Semi-ripe cuttings in early summer.



Phlomis Russeliana (Phlom R)



Common Name: Sage.

Plant type: Evergreen perennial

Full height and spread: 1 m by 0.5m.

Flowers: Long stems carrying multiple rings of pale yellow, pea like flowers from late spring to autumn. Flowers last well into winter.

Hardiness: Hardy.

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

Aspect: Light shade to full sun.

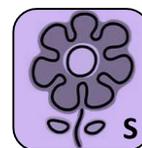
Problems: May suffer in very cold or wet winters.

Pests and Diseases: Leafhoppers may be a problem. Use a chemical control if spotted.

Garden use: Excellent ground cover when planted in groups. Brown seed heads last through winter providing interest.

Pruning and aftercare: Can be cut to ground level in autumn or spring. Alternatively, simply remove fading leaves if being used as groundcover or seed heads are to be retained. Feed with a general fertiliser in spring.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in autumn or spring. Propagate by seed in spring.



Phormium 'Bronze Baby' (Phor BB)



Common Name: New Zealand Flax.

Plant type: Evergreen perennial with long arching auburn-bronze leaves.

Full height and spread: 3 m by 2 m.

Flowers: Very rare spikes of yellow-green flowers in summer.

Hardiness: Reasonably hardy.

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

Aspect: Prefers full sun.

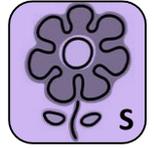
Problems: May suffer in very cold or wet winters. Provide protective mulch in autumn if required. Leaves may be damaged by wind or frost.

Pests and Diseases: Phormiums are generally disease free. They may be attacked by mealybugs that leave behind a fluffy, white substance that becomes sticky and blackened with moulds. Treatments are available.

Garden use: Phormiums provide interest throughout the year and are invaluable in the winter garden. They are excellent specimen plants and work well in containers. Phormiums are also suitable for coastal gardens.

PRUNING and aftercare: Remove tatty leaves as they occur.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in autumn or spring.



Phormium Tenax 'Yellow Wave' (Phor YW)



Common Name: New Zealand Flax.

Plant type: Evergreen perennial with long arching yellow and green gently striped leaves.

Full height and spread: 3 m by 2 m.

Flowers: Very rare spikes of tubular red flowers in summer.

Hardiness: Reasonably hardy.

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

Aspect: Prefers full sun.

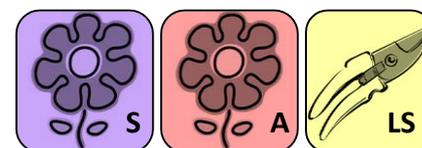
Problems: May suffer in very cold or wet winters. Provide protective mulch in autumn if required. Leaves may be damaged by wind or frost.

Pests and Diseases: Phormiums are generally disease free. They may be attacked by mealybugs that leave behind a fluffy, white substance that becomes sticky and blackened with moulds. Treatments are available.

Garden use: Phormiums provide interest throughout the year and are invaluable in the winter garden. They are excellent specimen plants and work well in containers. Phormiums are also suitable for coastal gardens.

Pruning and aftercare: Remove tatty leaves as they occur.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in autumn or spring.



Salvia x jamensis 'Hot Lips' (Salv HL)



Common Name: Autumn sage.

Plant type: Semi-evergreen shrub or sub-shrub with aromatic leaves.

Full height and spread: Up to 75 cm.

Flowers: Nodding, dainty red and white flowers through summer and into early autumn.

Hardiness: Reasonably hardy.

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

Aspect: Full sun. A sheltered position is preferred.

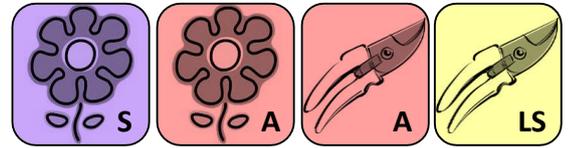
Problems: Reasonably hardy but may not survive a severe winter.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free. May be attacked by slugs, snails or leafhoppers. Be vigilant. Apply a chemical control if leafhoppers are spotted.

Garden use: Late summer borders. Herb or Mediterranean garden. Thrives next to a warm wall. Container gardening.

Pruning and aftercare: Tidy up 'Hot Lips' by shortening stems in spring just before growth begins and after the risk of frost has passed. Remove any dead wood or misplaced stems completely. 'Hot Lips' with some old and bare stems can be rejuvenated by cutting back these stems hard. Old plants with a considerable number of bare stems should be replaced.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cuttings in early summer.



Verbena Bonariensis 'Buenos Aires' (Verb BA')



Common Name: Argentinian Vervain or 'Purple Top'.

Plant type: Deciduous perennial.

Full height and spread: 150 to 250 cm by 50 cm.

Flowers: Small clusters of lilac flowers on very tall stems from mid-summer through to autumn. There is an ethereal quality to the flowers.

Hardiness: Reasonably hardy. In cold regions mulch in late autumn.

Soil: Well drained and reasonably fertile soil.

Aspect: Full sun.

Problems: Self-supporting but install supports for best displays.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free.

Garden use: Back of borders or 'spot' planting. Very attractive to insects. Flowers after many other perennials have finished. Seed heads look attractive in the winter.

Pruning and aftercare: Cut to ground level in autumn after flowering (unless seed heads are to be retained). Mulch for extra winter protection.

PROPOGATION: Seed.