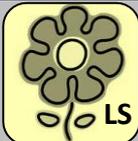
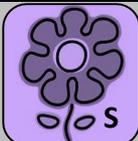
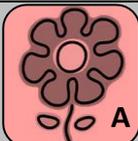
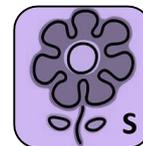


7.5

INFILLS

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

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



Campanula Portenschlagiana (Camp P)



Common Name: Dalmatian bellflower

Plant type: Vigorous, semi-evergreen, mound forming perennial. Campanula will cascade over rocks and banks.

Full height and spread: 15 cm by 50 cm.

Flowers: Purple bell shaped flowers in summer.

Hardiness: Hardy.

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

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

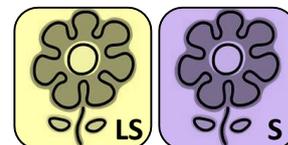
Problems: Campanula can be invasive. It may also not survive very wet winters.

Pests and Diseases: Campanula may be eaten by slugs and snails. It may also be affected by rust and powdery mildew so do not allow campanula to dry out. If infected, cut out and remove affected plant parts. Fungicides are also available.

Garden use: Rock gardens, banks and border edges. Campanula is suitable for underplanting under trees and shrubs and will also tolerate shady spots.

PRUNING and aftercare: Trim after flowering.

PROPOGATION : Seed or basal cuttings.



Bellis Perennis 'Pomponette' (Bell P)



Common Name: English daisy

Plant type: Biennial. Plants only last one season but self seed happily.

Full height and spread: 10 – 15 cm

Flowers: Perfect button-like flowers in spring and early summer. Shades of pink, red and white.

Hardiness: Not hardy. Self seeds merrily.

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

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

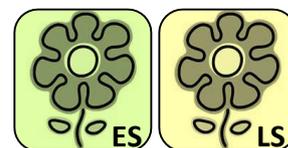
Problems: None

Pests and Diseases: None

Garden use: Spring bedding. Rock gardens, banks and border edges. Containers. Often used in park landscaping. Tolerates shade so useful for underplanting of trees and shrubs. Deer resistant.

PRUNING and aftercare: Deadhead to prolong flowering.

PROPOGATION: Seed



Narcissis various (Nar)



Common Name: Miniture daffodil

Plant type: Bulbous perennial.

Full height and spread: 5 cm by 50 cm.

Flowers: Cheerful and graceful trumpet shaped flowers on leafless stems from February to May. Shades of yellow and white.

Hardiness: Hardy.

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

Aspect: Full sun to light shade. Full sun is prefe

Problems: Mature clumps of daffodils may produce foliage but no flowers. Prevent 'Daffodil Blindness' by:

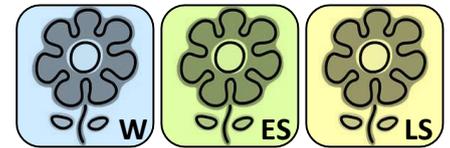
- Ensure spent flowerheads are removed thereby diverting energy into seed production
- Allow foliage to die down naturally (approx 6 weeks). DO NOT tie leaves in a knot
- Water well if the season after flowering is dry
- Split congested clumps
- Feed if narcissus are planted in light, poor soils
- Check bulbs for pests and diseases.

Pests and Diseases: Slugs and snails. Narcissus Bulb Fly and Narcissus Eelworm. Narcissus Bulb Rot.

Garden use: Spring displays in rock gardens, banks and borders. Naturalised drifts in grass and underplanting under trees and shrubs. Containers and tubs.

PRUNING and aftercare: Trim after flowering.

PROPOGATION : Split or seed.



Primrose Polyanthus (Prim P)



Common Name: Primrose.

Plant type: Semi-evergreen, rosette forming perennial.

Full height and spread: 15 cm by 30 cm.

Flowers: Clusters of cheerful, yellow centred flowers in a wide variety of colours. Primulas bloom from winter through to spring.

Hardiness: Hardy.

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

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

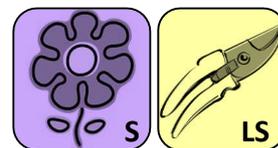
Problems: Generally problem free.

Pests and Diseases: Can be damaged by slugs and aphids. May also be attacked by vine weevils. The plump, creamy larvae of the weevil feed on plant roots from autumn through to spring. The affected plant wilts and dies and will detach easily from the soil. Explore the area to a depth of around 5cm around a primula and remove damaged roots and grubs. Apply biological controls in autumn and again in spring. If affected by the fungus primula brown core dig up and dispose of immediately.

Garden use: The cheerful flowers are a welcome sight in winter and early spring. Primulas are suitable for underplanting under deciduous trees and shrubs and are often used in formal bedding displays and containers.

PRUNING and aftercare: Cut off old leaves in spring. Deadhead after flowering.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in spring or autumn.



Salvia Officinalis 'Purpurascens' (Salv P)



Plant type: Evergreen sub shrub

Full height and spread: 100 cm by 70 cm

Flowers: Narrow spikes of small lilac blue tubular flowers in summer

Hardiness: Hardy

Soil: Well drained moderately fertile soil

Aspect: Full sun to very light shade. A warm dry site is preferable for successful overwintering

Problems: Prone to woodiness so cut back young plants in spring to promote bushy growth (although this is at the expense of the flowers – see below). Older plants left unpruned have a tendency to collapse outwards - renovate by cutting back hard in the spring. Old plants with an abundance of dead material are best discarded.

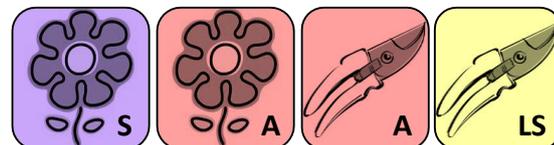
Pests and Diseases: Purple sage in containers may be affected by red spider mites

Garden use: Attractive red, purple leaves. Works well in herb and Mediterranean gardens and also with water features. The aromatic foliage can be used for culinary or medicinal purposes.

PRUNING and aftercare Remove dead and untidy growth in spring. To promote a bushy plant cut back in late spring although this will reduce the number of flowers. Cut back after the first flush of flowers to get a second display.

!!!! Note - Never prune in autumn as this can kill the plant. Retain some top growth for winter protection.

PROPOGATION: Divide established clumps in spring or autumn. Take softwood cuttings in spring.



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.

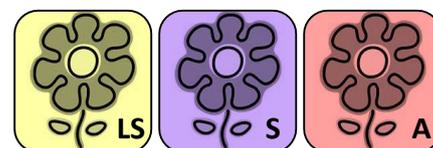
Problems: Self-supporting but install supports for best displays.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free.

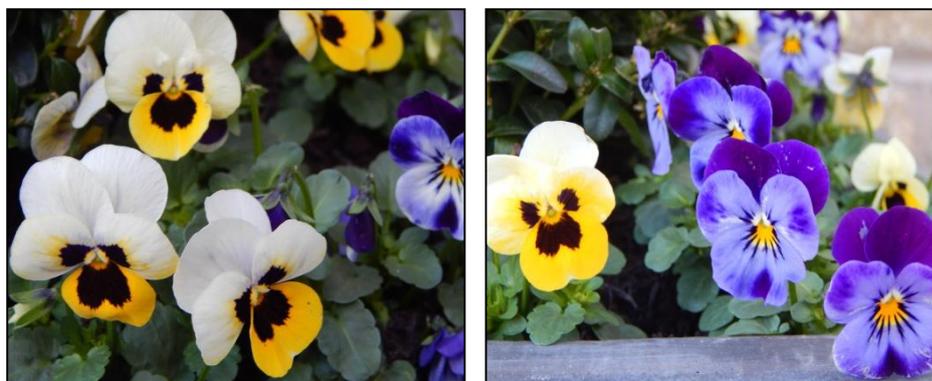
Garden use: Back of borders or 'spot' planting. Very attractive to insects. Flowers after many other perennials have finished. Seed heads look attractive in the winter.

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.



Viola (Vi)



Common Name: Pansy

Plant type: Clump forming annual or short-lived evergreen perennial.

Full height and spread: 12 cm by 30 cm.

Flowers: Cheerful. Multicoloured. Generally consist of five petals: one broad lower petal with four upright fan-shaped petals. Flowers are asymmetrical. Typically spring flowering but often persist through to autumn.

Hardiness: Treated as an annual. Usually self seeds

Soil: Well drained and reasonably fertile soil.

Aspect: Full sun to light shade.

Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest and disease free.

Garden use: Spring flowering displays. Typically used for containers and baskets. Provides an early lift of colour in borders.

Pruning and aftercare: Cut back for renewed growth. Deadhead. Allow to set seed if propagating naturally.

PROPOGATION: Seed.