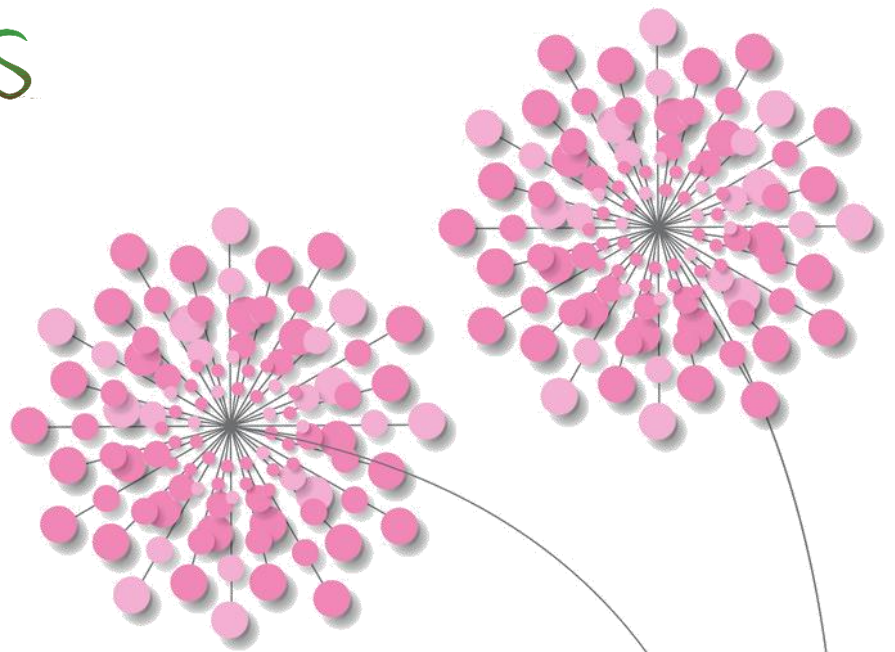


Plant Plots

Buzzy Hollow



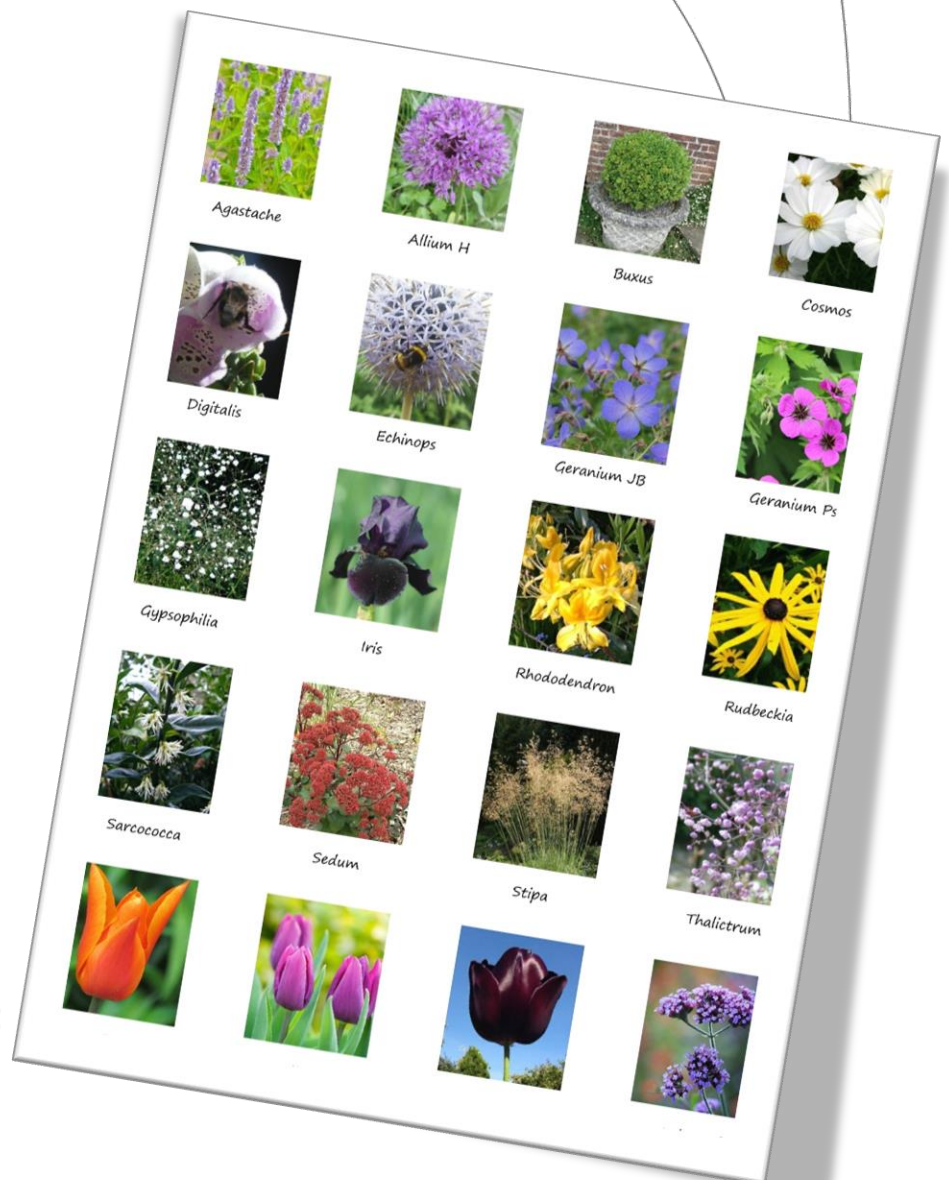
A vibrant
colourful scheme
to attract bees
and butterflies

Open sunny
garden needed

Spring Summer and
Autumn colour

Loads of happy flowers

Scented





Agastache



Allium H



Buxus



Cosmos



Digitalis



Echinops



Geranium JB



Geranium Ps



Gypsophila



Iris



Rhododendron



Rudbeckia



Sarcococca



Sedum



Stipa



Thalictrum



Tulip B



Tulip CC



Tulip Q N



Verbena B

Agastache 'Blue Fountain'		This sun loving plant has aromatic leaves and spires of blue flowers. It gets to about 1mx1m in total	Hates drying out too much, so add a little manure when planting. Cut off any spent flowers
Allium 'Hollandicum'		Think tall stately white pom-pom. Plant these bulbs 10 cm deep, don't forget where you planted them and dig them up by accident. Then sit back and wait for April!	The only thing you really need to do, is dry the seed heads and spray them silver or gold for Xmas decorations!
Buxus Sempervivens		Box, you've all seen it clipped and manicured into all sorts of shapes. Trim them to the shape you want in spring and autumn, shears are fine or if you fancy get some garden clippers.	The only real problem is a disease called box blight, so if it starts to have brown dead bits on it, get will need to dispose of it and buy another.
Cosmos bipinnatus 'Purity'		Cosmos produce clouds of starry flowers nearly 5 ft tall with soft tactile foliage. These are an annual but are so easy, simply sow and grow.	Nothing needed just cut down tatty spent foliage and save the seed for next year.
Digitalis Purpurea		Foxgloves loved by everyone especially when you see bumble bees popping in and out of them. These ones are white, if you want them to stay white, cut off any pink spikes that appear.	Foxgloves die after 2 seasons, so when you cut the flower spikes down, shake the seeds out (but only if they are white!) Please note ALL parts of foxgloves are poisonous if eaten.
Echinops 'Veitch's Blue'		This is a tall slightly spiky plant that sends up tall spikes with electric blue globes on top –	It may need staking, but other than cutting down old flower spikes, nothing is really

		that bees and butterflies go nuts for	needed. You can lift and divide these every few years.
Geranium 'Johnsons Blue' & Psilostemon		This is a really lovely large geranium; however, it likes to grow round and through other plants rather than dominate and go over everything in its path. It also has the most shockingly loud magenta flowers – which bees love.	Once established, ignore it until all the flowers are nearly finished, then be brave and give it a 'shortish back and sides' with shears. In a couple of weeks, it will flower all over again for you. Then in Jan/Feb cut it back hard before it starts growing again.
Gypsophilia		A great plant for covering the base of plants without smothering other plants. This is white candy floss for the feet!	It hates rich manured soil or wet ground. So, for less work and more flowers, poor soil and sunshine is fine! Gypsophilia is very shallow rooted and easy to pull up by mistake, so be gentle
Iris Pallida		There are several varieties of Iris to choose from, but the deepest purple is Dracula's Kiss, Superstition or Black Swan.	Plant the Iris with the fleshy roots sitting just on the surface of the soil. Every 3–4 years you may need to lift and separate if the Iris stop flowering as well. Then replant. If Iris is not sitting in puddles in winter it will thrive – so maybe add some grit under the rhizomes when planting.
Rhododendron Luteum		This will get to about 4 feet tall and 3ft wide, but it is stunning with the best spring yellow flowers and a scent to die for!	Very little pruning is required other than to trim to the size and shape you want. But don't prune till after it has flowered.
Rudbeckia 'Goldsturm'		These perennials will gradually spread, so over time they will	Rudbeckias die down in winter and emerge to flower

		begin to fill up the borders. Extra plants can be 'got' free of charge, by lifting and moving elsewhere the spreading plants.	in the late summer. Other than removing spent flower stalks in Feb, they require very little other maintenance.
Sarcococca Confusa		Every garden must have a Sarcococca. Just 1 sprig will scent your house in winter. It's very well behaved and almost indestructible.	Simply trim to size in after it has flowered in early Spring.
Sedum 'Red Cauli'		Sedums are a bit like marmite, people love them or hate them. However, they stay gloriously red all year, have flowers on them that butterflies, moths and bees adore and will tolerate drought and neglect.	Trim off spent flowers and remove and scraggy worn out stems.
Stipa Gigantea		All grasses are very shallow rooted and thrive on thin poor soils. In fact, they grow much better on poor soil.. Other than that - no attention required.	If the soil is too rich, the grass will look flabby and floppy, so for best performance - 'treat it mean - to keep it keen'. In spring just as the new growth is starting remove spent stalks and give it a comb through.
Thalictrum Delavayi 'Hewitts Double'		This is a tall (may need staking) light and airy plant. It has beautifully delicate foliage and the flowers are best described as purple candy floss held 5 feet in the air	It may need little support to stay absolutely vertical, other than that, plant it, water it to start with, enjoy it and cut sown spent foliage in the winter as it dies back down.
Tulip 'Ballerina', 'Colour Cardinal' and 'Queen of the Night'		Everyone loves tulips, and tulips will love growing in your border. Plant as bulbs in the autumn and try to plant a good 10 cm deep.	Once the flower has finished, cut the stalk down to the first leaf and leave them to die down.

Verbena
Bonariensis

Every garden should have these,
bees love them, butterflies love
them, humans love them -
snails and other plant eating
bugs hate them! So, a perfect
plant really.

In late autumn, cut the plant
back to the base and wait for
spring. These do self-seed, but
with these, more is definitely
better!

Planting Instructions:

It is always best to first weed thoroughly and remove as many weed roots as possible. Always dig a hole slightly bigger than the pot and then place the plant in the hole. Press firmly in and then water thoroughly. If the site is in full sun, fill the unplanted hole with water and plant after this has drained away.

Do remember to water well for the first season. Water the soil around the plant and count to at least 10 before moving on to the next plant. If planting bulbs, don't cheat, if it says 10cm deep, then it needs to be 10 cm deep.

Happy gardening!

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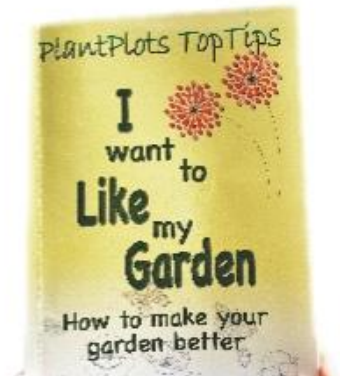


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