PlantPlots

Happiness

is...

Winter colour
Striking plants
Suitable for
most gardens

Great for Bees, butterflies,

dancing flowers

& happy flowers!



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Agapanthus



Cornus



Dierama



Echinacea



Geranium White



Geranium Psilostemon



Iris



Lysimachia



Miscanthus



Phormium



Phormium



Pittosporum



Salvia



Verbena

Agapanthus Caulescens	This is a large strappy leaved plant that in summer sends up loads of big spires that have a firework of blue flowers exploding from the top	Agapanthus hate soggy bottoms, so a sunny dry spot for these plants. In winter and early spring, pull off any tatty leaves and cut down the spent flower stalks. These can look a bit sad after a frost, but they are pretty tough, so as long as they don't sit in wet soil they will bounce back in the spring
Cornus Sibirica	This is red dogwood, a rather innocuous plant whilst in leaf, but give it some summer sunshine and in winter – it does its thing! If you want more, simply in spring the cut branches can be pushed into the ground and will re-root if watered.	These are fab for Christmas – lots of lovely bright red sticks. You need to be mean with Cornus. Every spring, just as the leaves start to grow, cut it right back to the base – then it will send up lots of lovely new branches ready to turn red.
Dierama Pulcherricum	This has long thin strappy leaves, in the early summer it sends up lots of 'fishing rods' with pink to purple bell shaped flowers hanging down. It's very pretty, but may take a couple of years to really start performing.	Simply cut out any brown leaves and remove spent flower stalk when you have had enough. This plant needs little or no feeding, in fact if you add too much fertiliser it will send up lots of leaves and not enough flowers.
Echinacea Purpurea 'Magnus'	These are late summer flowering plants, so they will die down in winter. These will spread to fill the gap between the Daphne and the Euonymous	Once the plant has died down, remove the spent foliage. You may need to add some plant supports, to prevent it towering over the lavender, but they are pretty well behaved normally.
Geranium Album	Geraniums are a brilliant plants to have. They cover a multitude of sins without swamping everything and then they flower their socks off!	When the flowers are nearly finished, cut the plant back by about 1/3. It will then have a second flush of flowers. Then in Spring cut it back nearly to the plant base and off it will go again.

Geranium 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 it's 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 starts regrowing again.
Iris Pallida	There are several varieties of Iris to choose from, but the deepest purple are 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. As long as Iris his not sitting in puddles in winter it will thrive – so maybe add some grit under the rhizomes when planting.
Lysimachia Ephemerum	Think 1 metre tall thin white wobbling wands of star shaped flowers in summer	This is a really easy plant to look after, simply cut down the spent flower spikes and wait for the next year. It may need splitting after a few years, but you can plant it somewhere else then too
Miscanthus Morning Light	Every garden needs a plant that dances in the breeze. This Miscanthus tolerates more shade so will brighten up the darker corners.	You can cut this down to the base in Spring before the new growth starts, or you can cut out just the older stems, but that's a bit more fiddly.
Phormium Platts Black	Phormiums are shallow rooted and drought tolerant. They colour best in the sun, but in strong winds the leaves can shred a little. Very low maintenance.	There are 2 jobs with phormiums, pulling off tatty outside leaves and removing snails that hide in-between them!
Pittosporum Silver Queen	This is quite a tall evergreen shrub with really pale green leaves	Simply keep cut to the size and shape you want – best to trim in early spring and late summer.
Salvia Blue Queen	This plant has the most intense blue flowers in summer	All salvias hate the cold & wet and no sun, so plant in a

		sunny well drained spot in poor soil and it will love you forever.
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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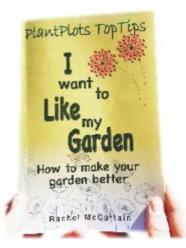
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