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# **A Guide to Flower Gardening – Gardening with Perennials**

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# A Guide to Flower Gardening – Gardening with Perennials

## Using Perennials in Your Garden

Perennials are favored by many gardeners, not only for their ability to bloom for several seasons, but for the wide variety of colors, shapes and sizes they come in as well.

Whereas annuals must be planted anew every season, perennials can be left in the ground to bloom for several seasons. This makes gardening with perennials less costly and means that the perennial garden can be easier to maintain.

In addition, most perennials are very easy to work with, and the demands they place on their gardeners are usually quite low. Sufficient water, good soil and abundant sunshine are all most perennials need to provide beautiful blooms all season long.

There are several important considerations with perennials, however, given the nature of their growth. Since perennials remain in the ground year after year instead of being started fresh every season, they are more prone to disease and insect infestation than shorter lived annual plants. This means that the gardener must be on the lookout for any signs of disease or unwanted insects, since an unnoticed infection can quickly spread through the entire garden.

The best way to avoid disease and other problems in the perennial garden is to make sure the plants are as healthy and robust as they can be. Healthier plants are naturally able to withstand disease and insects better than weaker ones, and an infection that would kill a weaker plant will be fought off by one in better condition.

In addition, the gardener should be ready to immediately combat any diseases or infections that are found. Keeping a supply of common fungicides and insecticides on hand is a good insurance policy when trouble strikes. Perennials should regularly be inspected for signs of problems, such as wilting leaves, spots or holes in the leaves. These can all be warning signs of problems with disease or insects.

It is a good idea to get in the habit of checking for such problems every time the garden is weeded, watered or otherwise tended to. When watering perennials, it is generally best to water them deeply once a week instead of spraying them with a hose more often. It is important not to encourage standing water on the leaves, as this can leave the plants vulnerable to fungal infections and other problems. It is also important not to water the plants during the heat of the day, since watering then could cause tender foliage and flowers to suffer burns.

Watering deeply and less often is almost always preferable to watering more often and more shallowly. Investing in a good soaker hose or drip irrigation system is a great idea for any perennial grower.

Since the key advantage of working with perennials is their ability to come back year after year, it is important to care for the plants properly after the current growing season has ended. Most perennials should be pruned once a year, but it is important to pay attention to the specific requirements of each variety. While some perennials benefit from a radical pruning in the winter, others need less pruning. It is important to understand the exact requirements of your particular plants.

## **What You Should Know About Perennials**

When it comes to flowers for the garden, annuals and perennials are the two largest families. Plants designated as annuals are those that grow from seed, blossom, set seed and die within a single season. Perennials, on the other hand, have the ability to return to life season after season. That means that after the bed is established, you may not need to replant for a number of years.

The actual life span of each perennial will vary from variety to variety, but in order to be classed as a perennial a plant must be able to come back for at least two seasons.

Perennials are available in a seemingly endless amount of colors, sizes, shapes and textures, and there are perennials available to please just about any gardener. In addition, the ability to plant the perennials only once and have them come back year after year makes them a favorite with all kinds of gardeners.

In addition, perennials are suitable for virtually any location, and most varieties grow well in a variety of climates and soil types. Some perennials, such as aster, phlox, geraniums and peonies, are valued mostly for their beautiful flowers, while other varieties of perennials are more highly prized for their lush foliage.

The longevity of different types of perennials varies, and some types of perennials can last for decades. Each type of perennial will list the average lifespan of the plant, so it is important to check the longevity rating when buying perennials.

If you are looking for a perennial that enjoys a legendary longevity, you may want to look into peonies. Many plantings of peonies have been known to last from one generation to the next.

Many gardeners like to plant a combination of annuals, perennials and bulbs, and this can be a great way to provide a wonderful variety of color in the garden, while cutting back on the work the gardener must do. Many gardeners like to use perennials in parts of the garden that are difficult to plant, or using perennials as landscape plants. This can be a great strategy, and many people are finding that perennials are wonderful, beautiful plants.

Many gardeners like to accent their front yard, flagpole, mailbox or other small areas with plantings of perennials, and these plants are great for small spaces like those. In

addition, the wide variety of colors perennials come in mean they can be used to accent just about any type of home décor.

Perennials can even make a great addition to a vegetable garden, particularly to provide a colorful border or to edge the planting beds. In addition, perennials can be used with shrubs and other larger plants in order to provide a beautiful splash of color and beauty in an otherwise plain landscape.

## **Popular Perennials for the Garden**

Perennials are one of the most popular types of flowering plants, both for the beginning and experienced gardeners. Gardeners of all types and abilities enjoy the beauty, hardiness and ease of planting of these find plants.

In addition, perennials come in every color of the rainbow, and in all shapes and sizes, making them a great choice for any garden. What makes perennials special, however, is their ability to come back year after year. While the actual life span of a perennial will vary from species to species and planting to planting, some types of perennials have been known to last for decades.

Perennials can be used anywhere in the garden, and anywhere around the home as well. Many varieties of perennials are great as landscape plantings, and their ability to regenerate makes them perfect for areas of the garden that are hard to reach. Using perennials to line a driveway, surround a flagpole or accent a front porch is a great idea for any gardener.

In fact, the hardest part of perennials for many gardeners is choosing the right ones. There are so many different perennials at your local garden center that it can be difficult to choose the right ones. This article attempts to help with that problem, by providing a brief overview of some of the most popular perennials for the home garden, as well as some brief care tips.

Name: *Achillea*

Common name: Yarrow

Needs: Full sun, moderate water (less watering once fully established)

Name: *Anemone*

Common name: Japanese Anemone

Needs: Partial shade, regular watering

Name: *Aster*

Common name: New England Aster

Needs: Full sun, partial shade in hot climates, regular watering

Name: *Astilb*  
Needs: Partial to full shade (some sun OK in cool climates, regular watering)

Name: *Chrysanthemum*  
Common name: Shasta Daisy  
Needs: Full sun, partial shade in hot climates, regular watering

Name: *Coreopsis*  
Common name: Threadleaf Coreopsis  
Needs: Full sun, moderate to little watering

Name: *Delphinium*  
Needs: Full sun, regular watering

Name: *Echinacea*  
Common name: Purple Coneflower  
Needs: Full sun, moderate watering

Name: *Geranium*  
Common name: Geranium  
Needs: Full sun or partial shade. Must have afternoon shade in hot climates. Regular watering

Name: *Helleborus*  
Common name: Lenten Rose  
Needs: Full sun in winter; partial to full shade in spring, summer and fall. Regular watering

Name: *Nepeta*  
Common name: Catmint  
Needs: Full sun, moderate watering

Name: *Paeonia*  
Common name: Peony  
Needs: Full sun, partial shade in hot climates, regular watering

Name: *Papaver*  
Common name: Oriental Poppy  
Needs: Full sun, regular to moderate watering

Name: *Penstemon*  
Common name: Beard Tongue  
Needs: Full sun; light shade in hot climates. Regular watering.

Name: *Phlox*  
Common name: Summer Phlox  
Needs: Full sun. Flowers may fade in hot climates. Needs regular watering.

Name: *Redbeckia*  
Common name: Black-Eyed Susan  
Needs: Full sun. Regular to moderate watering.

Name: *Salvia*  
Needs: Full sun. Regular watering.

Name: *Sedum*  
Common name: Autumn Joy  
Needs: Full sun or partial shade. Moderate to little watering.

Name: *Veronica*  
Needs: Full sun. Regular watering.

### Choosing a colorful mix of perennials for the garden

Perennials have always been a favorite among beginning and experienced gardeners alike. The idea of planting once and enjoying season after season of beautiful blooms is certainly appealing, and the sheer variety of colors, shapes, sizes and textures makes perennials difficult to beat.

So whether you already have a green thumb, or you are just getting started, you owe it to yourself to check out the many perennials that can provide vibrant color and long lasting beauty season after season.

Since perennials come in so many different colors, however, it is important to plan your flower bed carefully to take advantage of those color combinations. With the right mixture of perennials, you can have a vibrant, colorful garden from the earliest days of spring right through the latest days of fall.

The main goal of a bed of perennials is to provide long lasting color, and a variety of different shapes and textures, year after year and season after season. That is because unlike annuals, perennials do not have to be replanted every year.

Even though perennials have the ability to come back year after year, their actual blooming season is often relatively short, and for that reason it is best to plant a variety of perennials, which bloom at different times. This is the best way to provide a season full of beautiful blooms. The right combination of perennial plants will ensure that something in your garden will always be blooming, and combining colors carefully will help ensure that those blooms will be stunning and beautiful.

Some gardeners prefer to use spring flowering bulbs such as crocus, hyacinth, daffodils and tulips to start the growing season off right. In addition, other plants that bloom at the same time, like rock cress, bluebells, and bleeding hearts can provide a striking contrast in the garden bed.

For late spring color, many people like to add some false indigo, columbine, candytuft, leopard's bane, bellflower, peonies and oriental poppies. These flowers provide some gorgeous blooms in the late spring, and they often last into the summer months as well.

For mid to late summer blooms, try some mountain blue, yarrow, snow-in-summer, garden lilies, violet sage and stonecrop. These flowers are great replacements for the faded spring and early summer flowers.

The late summer and fall seasons bring perennials like aster, boltonia, blue leadwort, mums, purple coneflower and plantain lily. Other great fall perennials include black eyed susans and goldenrod.

As you can see by the above list, it is possible to use a clever combination of perennials to provide striking color and contrast throughout the entire growing season. There is no wonder that perennials remain so popular with all kinds of gardeners.

### **Proper Care of Perennials**

Perennials have much to recommend them, including of course their famed ability to regenerate year after year. After all, while the longevity of perennials varies from variety to variety, some, especially peonies, have been known to last for decades.

Even though not all perennials are so long lived, in order to be called a perennial a plant must have the ability to come back for at least two consecutive years. This longevity makes perennials a great choice for gardeners.

Even though perennials are generally very hardy, it is still important to get them off to the right start, and to provide them with the care they need to grow and thrive.

Choosing the most healthy perennials is the first step. Most perennials are purchased in either four inch containers or one gallon containers, depending on the size and quantity purchased. In addition, some mail order and internet sources of perennials ship their plants as bare root plants. Wherever you buy them, however, it is important to care for them properly, both before, during and after they are planted. Doing so is the best way to ensure a garden full of beautiful plants year after year.

Most types of perennials like soil that is rich in organic matter. Therefore, it is important to have your soil analyzed, and amended if necessary, before using it for your perennial bed. Soils that do not contain sufficient nutrients should be enriched with compost, aged manure or other organic materials.

Even though it is best to provide most perennials with a rich organic soil, a surprising number of perennials are able to live well in poorer quality soils. Even though they can grow in poor soil, however, they will provide better blooms if the soil is enriched.

Sunlight is also important to perennials, with many varieties doing very well in full sunlight, while other varieties do better in partial shade or filtered sunlight, especially in a hot climate. It is important to consider the need for sunlight when planning your perennial garden.

The needs for water also differ among varieties of perennials. While some perennials prefer large amounts of water, other varieties can get along with little water. In addition, most varieties of perennials do best with an annual feeding. This annual feeding can consist of either working the organic materials in the regular soil in the spring or fall or by using a good quality fertilizer. When using fertilizer, it is best to fertilize in the springtime.

When buying perennials, it is important to take into account how large the plant will grow at maturity, and therefore to provide enough space for the adult plants to grow. Some perennials can grow to heights in excess of seven or eight feet so it is important to determine how large that tiny seedling will grow when you plant it. Planting the seedlings with the adult dimensions of the plant in mind will save you lots of headaches in the future.

Since perennials come back year after year, it is important to trim and prune them properly during and after each growing season. The process of deadheading, or removing spent flowers, is important to keeping a perennial garden blooming season after season. Removing spent blossoms will encourage more growth and keep the plants at their healthiest.

Trimming and pruning can also make the perennial garden more attractive. It is a good idea to cut back the stems and foliage by a third at the end of each growing season. This trimming will provide for a round of new growth when the new season takes hold.

### **Caring for Perennials in the Garden**

Perennials have long been one of the most popular classifications of flowering plant, and this is likely to continue for some time. There are many advantages to using perennials in the garden, not the least of which is their ability to regenerate year after year. The ability to plant once, and enjoy season after season of beautiful flowers, is one of the things that make perennials so popular with beginning and experienced gardeners alike.

Another great thing about perennials is that they are usually very easy plants to care for and to work with. Most perennials have needs that are quite undemanding, requiring little more than good soil, sufficient water and adequate sunlight. Even so, perennials also have their own issues, and one of the biggest issues is that perennials, due to their nature, are more prone to insect infestation and disease infection than are annuals, which have a much shorter life span. The very fact that perennials remain in the ground season after season means that infection can gain a foothold, even in the off season.

The best way to combat infection is to stop it from starting in the first place, and one of the best ways to accomplish that goal is to buy only the healthiest most vibrant plants. It is important to pay careful attention to the plants you buy at your local nursery, and to reject any that show signs of damage, disease or insect infestation. That is because healthy plants are better able to withstand any pathogens that may exist in the soil. A healthy plant will be able to withstand and fight off an infection that would kill a weaker one.

In addition, many perennials have been bred to be resistant to common diseases and pest infestations, so if these disease resistant varieties are available it is a good idea to seek them out. Perennial growers have spent many years using selective breeding to choose those plants that are best able to withstand commonly seen garden problems.

After the plants are in the ground, it is a good idea to check them often for any signs of problems. The best time to examine your plants is often when you are weeding the plants or watering them. This is a great time to look at the plants for any problems. Note any plants with wilted leaves, holes in the leaves, spots on the leaves or flowers, wounds on the stems or other possible problems. If you notice any problems, be sure to diagnose it accurately, using either a guide book or the eye of a more experienced gardener. Diagnosing the problem accurately is the first step toward curing it.

How you water perennials can have a big impact on their health. Overhead watering encourages water spots to remain on leaves, and these wet spots can be conduits that allow infection to spread from one plant to another. It is best to water deeply, using either drip irrigation or a soaker hose. Not only will this avoid standing water on the flowers and leaves, but it will also allow much needed water to reach the roots.

Of course, proper care for perennials does not end when the growing season is over. It is important to care for these plants the right way after they have finished blooming. It is important to trim and prune is variety of perennial according to the recommendations for the species. Some perennials need to be radically trimmed back, while other varieties should be trimmed only lightly or not at all. It is important to pay attention to the needs of each variety in your garden.

### **How to Divide Perennials**

One of the things that makes perennials so attractive to home gardeners is the ability to divide and transplant the perennials. Gardeners can use cuttings made from their perennials in order to create new growth, share their plants with family members and friends, or even to sell excess stock to nurseries, garden centers and flower stores.

There are basically two reasons why gardeners choose to divide their perennials. The first reason is for the improvement of the health of the plants, and to encourage those plants to produce more flowers. In many cases, an older planting of perennials will

become overgrown, and this can cause the bloom quantity of those perennials to drop considerably. The other reason gardeners divide perennials, of course, is to create new plantings. Perennials can be divided easily, and these new divisions can be used to create plantings in other parts of the garden, or even in another garden patch.

Even though many perennials can be divided easily, not all can. In general, division is most feasible on those perennials that grow in clumps, and those that have an expanding root mass. Perennials that grow from single taproot, on the other hand usually cannot be divided. That is because any attempt to divide the taproot can cause the plant to die. Those perennials that grow from a taproot should be increased by using root cuttings or seeds instead of division.

The best time to divide those spring and early summer perennials that can be divided is generally in the fall of the year. Perennials that bloom in the fall or late summer should be divided in the spring instead.

To divide perennials, the ground around the plant should first be gently lessened with a spading fork. The clump should then be sliced with a garden trowel and then divided into four parts. Those four sections should then be broken by hand to create sections four inches by four inches. Those small sections should then immediately be transferred to a previously prepared plant bed.

It is important for the gardener to thoroughly wet the soil a day or two before the division is to take place. Watering thoroughly will make it easier to dig the clump. In addition, it is important to add compost or other organic material to the soil. The organic material should be added to both the original plant and the new divisions. Doing so will give the plant the nutrition it needs and help them to thrive better in their new location. The plants should also be watered thoroughly and fed with a good quality fertilizer once they have been planted.

## **Pest Control for Perennials**

Perennials are a great choice for any garden, with their great variety of colors, shapes and sizes. Perennials also have another important advantage over other types of flowers. That is, unlike annuals, which must be replanted year after year, perennials, by their very nature, are able to regenerate from year to year. This means you are free to plant once and enjoy many seasons of beautiful blooms.

While the actual longevity of perennials varies from variety to variety, some types, such as peonies, have been known to last for decades once planted. This longevity, however, can come at a price, and one of those disadvantages is that perennials need more care when it comes to maintenance, weeding and pest control. Unlike the annual garden, which is dug up and restarted each year, perennials remain in the ground over the

winter, and this can make them more prone to common garden pests than other types of plants.

One of the best defenses against pests in the perennial garden is a healthy and vigorous selection of plants. The healthier the plants in the garden the better they will be at fighting off common pests and garden infections. Plants that are well cared for and vigorous will be much less susceptible to damage by insects and other pests.

The vigilance of the gardener is another great tool in preventing pest infestations from getting out of control. A good gardener is constantly on the lookout for early signs of problems, such as holes in the leaves, marks or wounds on the stems, and other signs of pest problems.

Having a good guide to common garden pests and diseases is a good idea as well, since it can sometimes be difficult for the untrained eye to tell exactly what the problem is. Diagnosing the problem is the best way to cure it quickly, before it can spread.

Gardeners have a choice when it comes to pest control in their gardens. There are of course a great many chemical pesticides on the market, but there are a number of natural methods as well. Many experienced gardeners prefer to start out with the natural approach first, and move onto chemical methods only when natural attempts have failed.

One great natural pest control approach is to use beneficial insects to control harmful pests. Many garden supply stores sell these beneficial insects, and it is usually easy to seed a garden with these insects and get them to stay and remove harmful pests.

In addition, aphids can often be controlled simply by spraying plants with a very dilute mixture of soapy water, followed by a rinse of clean water. This method often works just as well, and is considerably less expensive, than chemical methods, and it has proven effective even on serious aphid infestations.

Another great way to control pests is to buy pest and disease resistant varieties of plants. Many perennials have been selectively bred to be resistant to common pests and diseases. If these varieties are available it is a good idea to seek them out. Even if they are more costly up front, the money you save on pesticides and other chemicals can make them quite cost effective.

### **More on Pest Control in the Perennial Garden**

While a garden full of annuals starts each season as a blank slate, the perennial garden is essentially a work in progress. The fact that the plants stay in the ground through winter makes things like proper pruning, disease management and pest control very important. If the garden bed is not prepared properly after the current growing season, chances are the quality of the blooms will suffer when the next season rolls around.

One of the most important factors to a successful perennial pest control regimen is the attention and vigilance of the gardener. As the gardener, you are in the best position to notice any changes in the garden, such as spots on the leaves, holes in the leaves, or damage to the stems. Any one of these could indicate a problem such as pest infestation or a disease outbreak.

It is important to nip any such problem in the bud, since a disease outbreak or pest infestation can easily spread to take over an entire garden. Fortunately for the gardener, there are a number of effective methods for controlling both common pests and frequently seen plant diseases.

Some of these methods are chemical in nature, such as insecticides and fungicides, while others are more natural, like using beneficial insects to control harmful ones. While both approaches have their advantages and disadvantages, many gardeners prefer to try the natural approach first, both for the health of the garden and the environment.

There is an additional benefit of the natural approach that many gardeners are unaware of. These days, it is very popular to combine a koi pond with a garden, for a soothing, relaxing environment. If you do plan to incorporate some type of fish pond into your garden landscape, it is critical to avoid using any type of insecticide or fungicide near the pond, since it could seep into the water and poison the fish. Fish are extremely sensitive to chemicals in the environment, especially with a closed environment like a pond.

As with any health issue, for people or plants, prevention is the best strategy to disease control and pest control alike. The best defense for the gardener is to grow a garden full of the healthiest, most vigorous plants possible. Whenever possible, varieties of plants bred to be disease or pest resistant should be used. There are a number of perennials that, through selective breeding, are quite resistant to the most common plant diseases, so it is a good idea to seek them out.

### **The Importance of Soil Chemistry to the Perennial Garden**

The chemistry of the soil is one of the most critical considerations for any gardener, but it can be particularly vital when it comes to gardening with perennials. That is because, whereas annuals provide a fresh start year after year, gardening with perennials means that the plants stay in the ground, and the chemistry of the soil can greatly affect all types of perennials.

It is difficult to overestimate how important proper soil chemistry is, since the soil provides all the nutrients the plants need to grow and thrive.

Most types of perennials are quite hardy, but it is very important to prepare the flower bed properly. A properly prepared bed is the first step to enjoying a healthy garden full of perennials. As with all plants, it is important for all varieties of perennials to have plenty of healthy soil, enough water and the right amount of sunlight.

One of the most common problems with perennials is that of an uneven growth pattern. There are many types of perennials, and they all have different growth rates. It is normal for different types of perennials to grow faster or slower, but if identical varieties of perennials show very different growth patterns within different parts of the garden, soil chemistry may be to blame. Many gardeners assume that the same garden plot will have the same chemistry everywhere, but this is not always the case. Soil chemistry can vary even on the same properly, sometimes even within the same garden plot.

If you suspect that soil chemistry may be to blame for uneven growth patterns, it is important to have a thorough soil analysis done to either confirm your suspicions or rule them out. A good testing lab can quickly point out problems like an uneven pH level, insufficient organic materials in the soil, or insufficient nutrients. The analysis will also give you a good baseline to go from as you improve the soil with various additives.

The pH level of the soil is an important consideration for the perennial garden. Most varieties of perennials will grow quite well in soils with a pH of 5.5 to 7.0, but some perennials have different requirements. If you do not know which plants will grow best in your soil, be sure to check with your nursery or garden center.

If the pH level is excessively alkaline or excessively acidic, it can be brought back into balance by adding humus. You can easily make your own humus by using a compost bin to break down organic material, or humus can be purchased directly from a garden center or nursery. If the humus is unsuccessful, limestone can be added to make the soil more alkaline, while adding sulfur will help make it more acidic.

After the baseline soil chemistry is known, it will be easier to monitor the quality of the soil going forward. A bed of perennials should be checked for soil chemistry quality anytime a significant change in the quality or number of blooms is noticed. Keeping on top of the quality of your soil, and making changes as needed, is the best way to keep your perennials blooming season after season.

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