

## **Learning Objectives**

- Lifecycles of annuals, perennials & biennials
- Annuals cultural requirements
- Annuals- bed layout and planning & planting techniques for
- Annuals- fertilization and maintenance & weed control

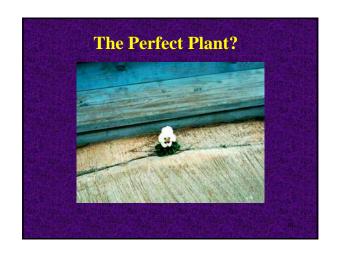
### **Learning Objectives**

- Common annuals & benefits in container gardening
- Qualities of perennials
- Perennials- cultural requirements of, bed layout and planning considerations.
- Perennials basic planting techniques for & division
- Perennials- fertilization, maintenance, and weed control

# Annual: A plant which completes its life cycle in less than one year. Annuals, as a group, are unable to withstand both summer's heat and winter's cold. Late Summer Annual: A plant which is vegetative early and mid-summer and finally blooms in late summer only. Tender Perennial: An annual which happens to over-winter. This definition is very weather dependent. Some tender perennials are annuals 7 out of 10 years! Perennial: A plant which completes its life cycle in two or more years and can withstand summer and winter conditions. Biennial: A plant which usually completes its life cycle within two years. Deer Tolerant: A plant usually not preferred by deer.

Terms To Review		
Dead-heading:	Removal of spent flowers before seed develops.	
Random Seeding:	Seeds broadcast in fall or spring without pattern.	
Drought Tolerant:	Plant recovers (grows/blooms) after prolonged drought.	
Fertility: Heavy	3-4 applications : 1 lb of 10-10-10/100 sq. ft. / season.	
Moderate	2 applications : 1 lb 10-10-10/100 sq. ft. / season, i.e. one at transplant and one mid-season.	
Low	1 application: 1 lb 10-10-10/100 sq. ft. at transplant or in early spring before growth resumes.	
Pinch at Transplant:	Removal of top ¼ inch (including flowers) of the terminal growth to promote branching.	
Inconspicuous Bloom:	Blooms not seen, very small or unimportant.	





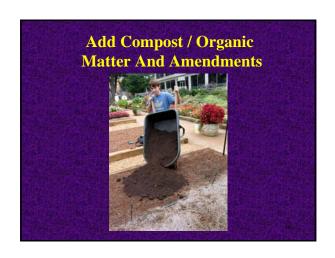


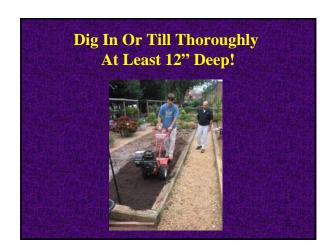
# Selecting The Proper Annuals Know their final size. Know their height. Know their pH and fertility requirements. Know their watering requirements. Know their bloom period.





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	pacing
Distance Between Plants	Number of Plants Per 100 Sq. Ft.
6 Inch spacing	400
8 Inch spacing	227
10 Inch spacing	143
12 Inch spacing	70



# **Use Care When Handling Plants**

Try not to handle roots

Plant at the same level as the root system of the individual plant

Do not leave root balls exposed as they may later wick water.

Do not crush or press into the ground!



# Step Away From The Planting Be sure to check overall uniformity and spacing consistency.

## **How Much Mulch To Apply?**

3 to 5 inches is sufficient in gardens!

One bale of pine straw covers 50 - 80 sq. ft., depending on the bale size

Nine, 3 cu. ft. bags of pine bark mulch will cover 100 sq. ft. to a 3-inch depth

## **Irrigate & Fertilize!**



# **Fertilization**

- Fertilizers only last so long!
- Plants growing in shade require more fertilizer than those in sun, due to competition from tree roots
- Plants growing in sandy soils require more frequent fertilization than those in clay soil due to leaching.
- Rainfall dramatically affects fertility levels in long-term gardens!
- Some plants like low fertility!

An average recommendation is 1 lb granular 10-10-10 per 100 sq ft. Be sure to test soil first!







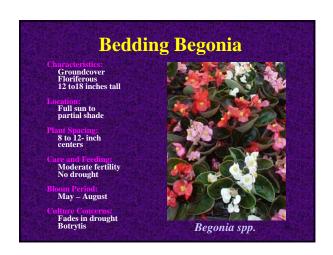
































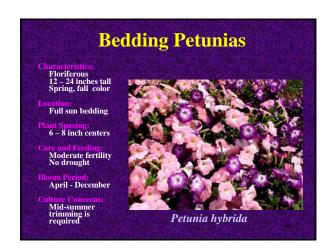


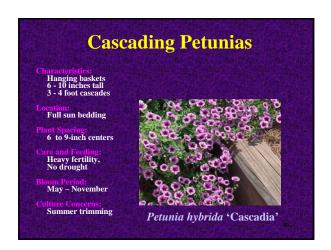








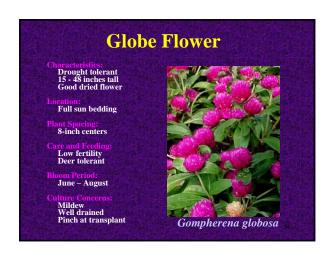




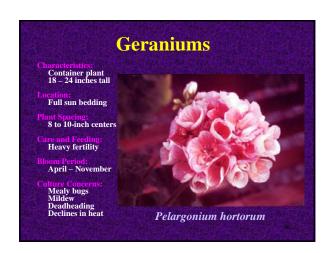


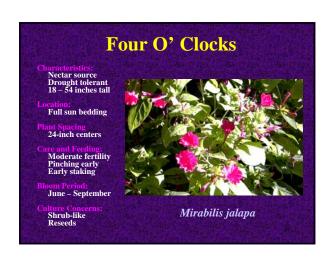












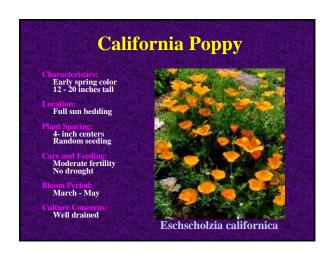


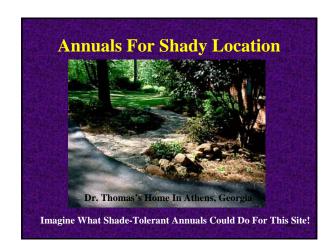








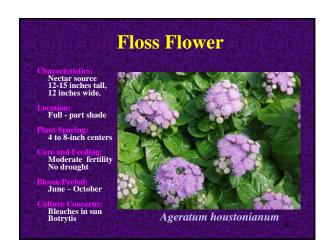


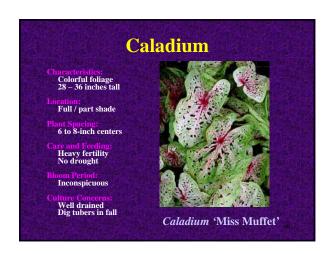




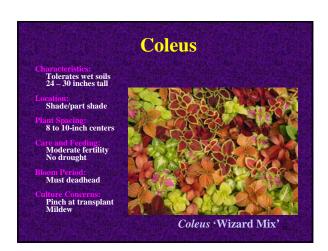


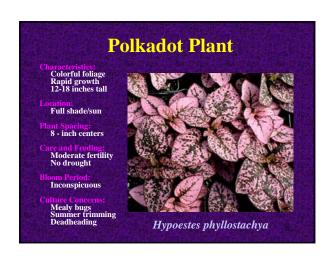








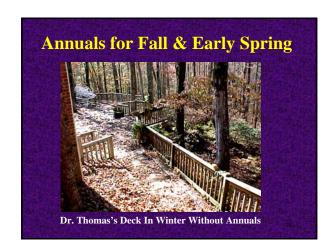


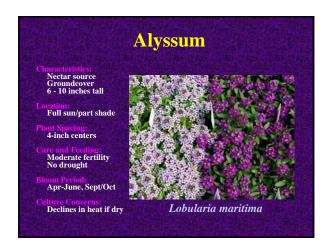












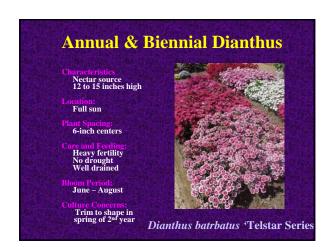






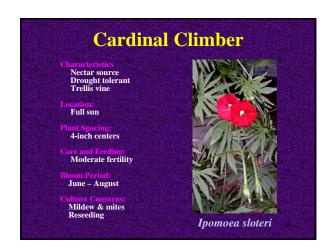








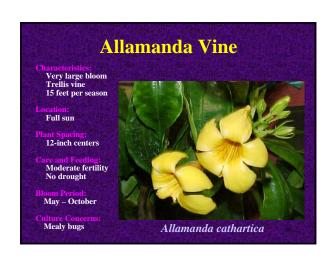


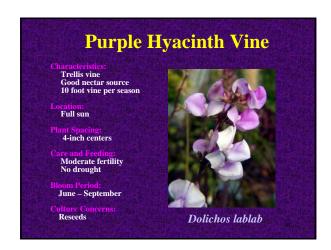












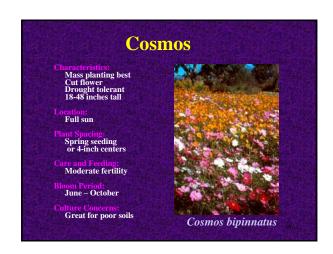










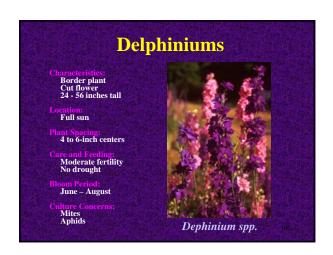




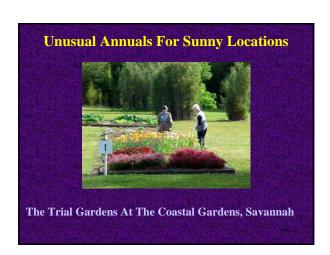




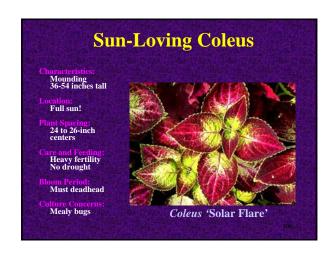










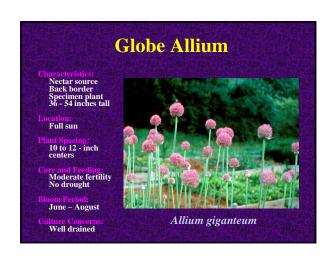


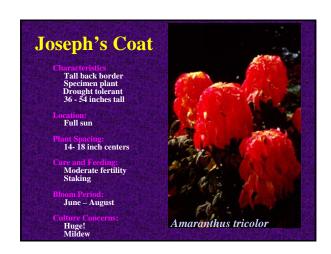


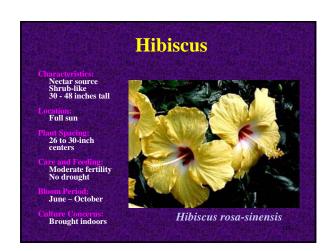








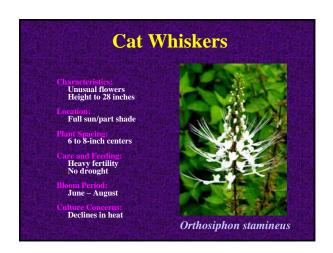


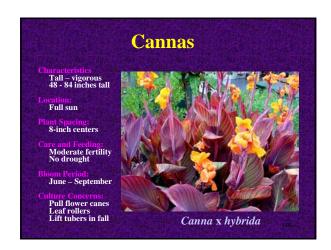


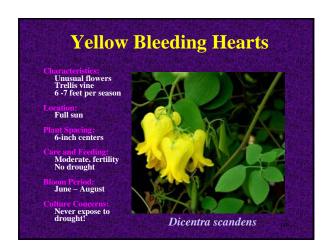








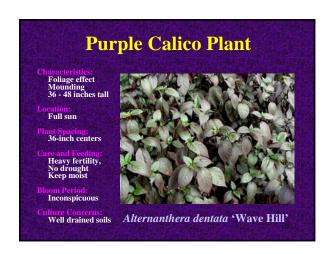




















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