
Eco-friendly gardening in Whitby with native perennials

PLANTING GUIDE

2016





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1 - Hosta

The longevity of perennials is the main reason why people choose to plant them in their gardens. If selected well and planted in the right way, they will provide you year after year with colour and foliage for about 15 years on average. And you can usually share your perennial plants with your friends and neighbours by splitting either the root or the green part of the plant. You can also share the success of your healthy plant with your neighbour without going to buy a new plant all together.



Figure 1 - Hosta Garden



Figure 2 - Hosta Varieties



Figure 3 - Hosta Garden

HOSTA - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Minuteman Hosta

Hosta 'Minuteman'

Full sun to full shade

Height: 60cm, Width: 55cm

Foliage: Glossy green leaves with a sharp white margin

Uses: Retains its colour in partial sun



Figure 4 - Minuteman Hosta

August Moon Hosta

Hosta 'August Moon'

Full sun to full shade

Height: 50cm, Width: 75cm

Foliage: Large, heart shaped leaves are bright gold to chartreuse depending on the amount of sun exposure

Flower: Pale lavender

Time: July - August

Uses: Best colour in the sun however, must be kept moist



Figure 5 - August Moon Hosta

Gold Standard Hosta

Hosta 'Gold Standard'

Full sun to full shade

Height: 55cm, Width: 120cm

Foliage: Green leaves emerge, turning yellow gold with green edge

Flower: Lavender

Time: July - August

Uses: Large mounding, Sun tolerant if kept moist



Figure 6 - Gold Standard Hosta

2 - DAY LILY

If ever there was a competition for the “perfect perennial,” daylilies would be at the top of the list. Nearly carefree, pest and disease resistant, tough and adaptable, drought tolerant, and gorgeous, daylilies are perfect whether you’re planting a show garden or naturalizing an eroding hillside.

Bloom time: Early to late summer, with classifications including Early, Midseason, and Late. Ever-blooming varieties are also available. In general, each plant will bloom for about a month, so choose a variety of bloom times for all-summer color.

Size: From 6 inches to 4 feet in height.



Figure 7 - Day Lily Flower



Figure 8 - Day Lily



Figure 9 - Day Lily Flower Varieties



Figure 10 - Day lily garden an excellent way to keep weeds down

DAY LILY - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Amazing Grace Daylily

Hemerocallis 'Amazing Grace'

Full Sun

Height: 80cm, Width: 50cm

Foliage: Green leaves

Flower: Large, bright yellow

Uses: Re-blooms, fragrant

Time: June - August



Figure 11 - Amazing Grace Daylily

Bella Lugosi Daylily

Hemerocallis 'Bella Lugosi'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 70cm, Width: 50cm

Foliage: Green leaves

Flower: Large, dark night purple

Time: June - August

Uses: Re-blooms, fragrant



Figure 12 - Bella Lugosi Daylily

Orange Crush Daylily

Hemerocallis 'Orange Crush'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 45cm, Width: 60cm

Foliage: Bluish green foliage

Flower: Vivid, deep orange with a rose centre



Figure 13 - Orange Crush Daylily

Strawberry Candy Daylily

Hemerocallis 'Strawberry Candy'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 75cm, Width: 75cm

Foliage: Green leaves

Flower: Strawberry pink with a rose centre



Figure 14 - Rosy Returns Daylily

3 - EUONYMUS

Euonymuses are reliable plants that may be grown as groundcovers, shrubs or vines. Most of these broadleaf evergreens tolerate urban conditions and look good year-round, keeping their leaves throughout winter in milder parts of Canada. My favourite is purple-leaf wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei* 'Coloratus'), which makes a great groundcover. It spreads horizontally, rooting where its stems touch the soil, to form a low, dense mat that's ideal for stabilizing sunny or shady banks. Young plants will reach 45 centimetres in height, but mature plants may develop into small, woody shrubs, sometimes with greenish white blooms that ripen into creamy capsules with orange seeds. And, if this plant finds a substantial post, wall or tree to climb, it will behave like a woody vine.

This tough garden workhorse is tolerant of many soils and levels of moisture (except waterlogged conditions), and can survive short periods of drought. Watch for euonymus scale (white to whitish grey, armour-bodied insects the size of coarse ground pepper). Spray with dormant oil in late winter, if present. Rejuvenate older, sparse or overgrown plants by pruning back in spring.



Figure 15 - Euonymus garden

EUONYMUS - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Canadale Gold Euonymus

Euonymus fortune 'Canadale Gold'

Full Sun

Height: 125cm, Width: 100cm

Foliage: Green with golden yellow margins

Shape: Spreading



Figure 16 - Canada Gold Euonymus

4 - SPIREA

Among the easiest flowering shrubs to grow, spireas are often used in foundation plantings, as hedges, and in perennial gardens. Most spireas bloom in late spring to midsummer. Flower colors include pink, red, yellow, and white, depending on the variety. Some types have colorful fall foliage. Size depends on the species and variety, and can range from 2 to 10 feet tall and wide. Low-growing bumald spirea (*S. bumalda*) and medium-sized Japanese spirea (*S. japonica*) can be used throughout the landscape. Vanhoutte spirea (*S. vanhouttei*), the classic bridal wreath spirea, grows up to 10 feet tall and 20 feet wide, so give it plenty of elbow room. Masses of small, white flower clusters cover the plant in the spring.



Figure 17 – Spirea



Figure 18 - Spirea Before Flowering



Figure 19 - Spirea flower close up available in many colours and shapes

5 - WEIGELA

Weigela is an excellent spring-blooming shrub that can add flair and color to your spring garden. Pruning weigelas helps keep them looking healthy and beautiful. But it can be a little confusing when trying to figure out how and when to trim weigela shrubs. Keep reading to learn more about how to prune weigela shrubs.

The leaves are 5–15 cm long, ovate-oblong with an acuminate tip, and with a serrated margin.

The flowers are 2–4 cm long, with a five-lobed white, pink, or red (rarely yellow) corolla, produced in small corymbs of several together in early summer.

The fruit is a dry capsule containing numerous small winged seeds.



Figure 20 - Weigela Flowers



Figure 21 - Weigela Bush



Figure 22 - Weigela Before Flowering

WEIGELA - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

French Lace Weigela

Weigela florida 'Bridela'

Full Sun

Height: 150cm, Width: 150cm

Foliage: Variegated gold & green

Flower: Pinkish Red

Shape: Upright

Fruit: June – July



Figure 23 - Merlot Rose Weigela

6 - *HYDRANGEA*

In the past few years, hydrangeas have made a HUGE comeback! New flower forms, and massive flowers are all part of the reason - but 'repeat' blooming is the key to this trend. Hydrangea used to be a once-a-year bloomer, but the new variety 'Endless Summer' has changed that trend. Now we expect at least two cycles of flowers and with twice as much show, the plant has found new places in the garden. Good for semi-shaded areas, this is an easy shrub to grow with minimal care. Advanced gardeners can manipulate the flower colour by adjusting the soil pH. A pH of 5-5.8 (acidic) makes the flowers blue toned. A higher pH will yield white/pink flowers. Cut back the old wood in the winter and let this great plant grow to about 1-1.2m tall in the garden.



Figure 24 - Hydrangea Endless Summer



Figure 25 - Hydrangea During Bloom



Figure 26 - Hydrangeas at the Nursery

HYDRANGEA - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Annabelle Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 120cm, Width: 120cm

Foliage: Dark Green leaves

Flower: White

Shape: Mounded

Time: June - September



Figure 27 - Annabelle Hydrangea

Incrediball Hydrangea

***Hydrangea arborescens* 'Incrediball'**

Full sun to part shade

Height: 150cm, Width: 150cm

Foliage: Dark Green leaves

Shape: Mounded

Flower: Huge, green blooms mature to white in the summer. Blooms on new growth, cold hardy, Upright, not floppy.



Figure 28 - Incrediball Hydrangea

Invincibelle Spirit Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens 'Invincibelle Spirit'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 200cm, Width: 150cm

Foliage: Green

Shape: Mounded

Flower: Pink

Time: June - September



Figure 29 - Invincibelle Spirit Hydrangea

All Summer Beauty Hydrangea

Hydrangea macrophylla 'All Summer Beauty'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 100cm, Width: 100cm

Foliage: Dark Green

Shape: Mounded

Time: June - September

Flower: Pink or blue blooms depending on soil pH. For blue feed with aluminum sulphate



Figure 30 - All Summer Beauty Hydrangea

Endless Summer Hydrangea

Hydrangea macrophylla 'Endless Summer'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 150cm, Width: 100cm

Foliage: Dark Green, Bronze in Fall

Shape: Rounded

Time: July - September

Flower: Shades of purple blues, and pinks, depending on soil pH. Repeat bloomer.



Figure 31 - Endless Summer Hydrangea

Forever Pink Hydrangea

Hydrangea macrophylla 'Forever Pink'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 90cm, Width: 90cm

Foliage: Dark Green

Shape: Rounded

Flower: Deep Pink

Time: June – August



Figure 32 - Forever Pink Hydrangea

Limelight Hydrangea

Hydrangea paniculata 'Limelight'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 200cm, Width: 200cm

Foliage: Dark Green

Shape: Rounded

Flower: Chartreuse lime aging to rose

Time: July - September



Figure 33 - Limelight Hydreangea

7 - JAPANESE MAPLE

Japanese Maples have interesting foliage and colour. They also have great 'shape' which is so critical in design. We use them as a highlight plant in many applications. For years, our favourite was 'Bloodgood' - that is, until Emperor 1 came along. It is similar to 'Bloodgood', but holds it's great red colour for almost all of the summer. The red stays red! This great plant is also easy to grow.



Figure 34 - Japanese Maple



Figure 35 - Pruned Japanese Maple

JAPANESE MAPLE - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum

Full sun to part shade

Height: 6m, Width: 6m

Foliage: Bright Green
Shape: Rounded
Fall: Yellow and Orange



Figure 36 - Japanese Maple

Bloodgood Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 5m, Width: 5m

Foliage: Deep reddish purple

Shape: Rounded upright

Fall: Rich Crimson



Figure 37 – Bloodgood Japanese Maple

8 - *ECHINACEA SUNRISE AND SUNSET*

Echinacea 'Sunrise' and 'Sunset' are two of the showiest perennials we have ever seen. Bred by IT Saul in U.S., this is one of a series of amazing new coneflowers. With huge flowers and great colours, 'Sunset' has orange tones with roses and hints of blue undertone, wonderful reflexed petals and a huge 'cone.' 'Sunrise' is just a big sassy bright yellow. Both are easy to grow and will overwinter will in Ontario gardens. These plants will make a nice indoor cut flower as well as a great border plant. We like to plant them in groups of at least 5 plants - pick odd numbers to avoid planting in straight lines or squares. Typically about 50 cm tall in the garden - plant in full sun.



Figure 38 - Echinacea Sunrise



Figure 39 - Echinacea Sunset

ECHINACEA - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Harvest Moon Coneflower

Echinacea 'Harvest Moon'

Full sun to part shade

Height: 60cm, Width: 60cm

Flower: Golden Orange

Time: July - September

Uses: Drought tolerant when established



Figure 40 - Harvest Moon Coneflower

Sunrise Coneflower

Echinacea 'Sunrise'

Full sun

Height: 80cm, Width: 60cm

Flower: Large, fragrant new flowers are a golden yellow colour, while more mature flowers are a butter yellow, combining to create an attractive mix of yellow hues



Figure 41 - Sunrise Echinacea

Sundown Coneflower

Echinacea 'Sundown'

Full sun

Height: 50cm, Width: 35cm

Flower: Orange

Time: July - September

Uses: One of the best oranges, very fragrant



Figure 42 - Sundown Echinacea

9 - LILAC

This variety is a perfect small tree. It has flowers, it has fragrance, it is manageable in size and growing habit, it is winter hardy and easy to grow. We love this tree! Pale lilac coloured flowers in summer, nice clean foliage. Allow about 2m for its 'spread' when it matures. We like it as a highlight in a small garden, or it will frame a pathway or doorway.



Figure 43 - Dwarf Korean Lilac



Figure 44 - Korean Lilac Tree



Figure 45 - Dwarf Korean Lilac

LILAC - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Dwarf Korean Lilac

Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'

Full sun

Height: 120cm, Width: 150cm

Shape: Mounding

Flower: Fragrant, pale pink

Foliage: Dark green

Time: May - June



Figure 46 - Dwarf Korean Lilac

Common Lilac

Syringa vulgaris

Full sun

Height: 450cm, Width: 200cm

Shape: Upright vase

Flower: Lilac

Foliage: Dark green

Time: May



Figure 47 - Common Lilac

Korean Lilac

***Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin'**

Full sun to part shade

Height: 250cm, Width: 150cm

Shape: Rounded Compact

Flower: Fragrant, pale lavender

Foliage: Green

Time: May



Figure 48 - Korean Lilac

10 - HEDGING (EMERALD) CEDAR

They prefer well drained soil and full sun to part shade. They grow well in full sun but tend to have a more open and ratty appearance when grown in shade. Fertilize your cedar hedge in the early spring when flowers and plants are blooming. Refrain from fertilizing the hedge in late summer, as the hedge will require rest for dormancy during the winter.

Cedar hedges won't need to be pruned the first year or when they are under 3 feet. As hedges mature, start pruning your cedar hedge in early spring. Use the shortest plant as a guide, and trim off tops to match, then do a light trim on the sides. If your goal is to encourage more height, do not trim the the leader, or topmost shoot. Just prune a few inches of growth to encourage both height and fullness. Avoid pruning in temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius. To keep plants healthy, never cut more than one-third of the plant in one season.



Figure 49 - Hedging Cedars in Pots



Figure 50 – Hedging Cedars at Nursery

CEDAR - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Hedging Cedar

Thuja occidentalis

Full sun to part shade

Height: 18m, Width: 4m

Shape: Pyramidal

Foliage: Bring Green



Figure 51 - Hedging Cedars

11 - BOXWOOD CEDAR

The common boxwood is a large shrub, or even tree, if left completely alone. However, most people know it as a small shrub with dense foliage most commonly used in hedges. One of the most popular evergreen shrubs used in hedges it is widely used in Europe and more recently in North America.



Figure 52 - Boxwood Cedar Shape Example



Figure 53 - Boxwood Cedar in Nursery

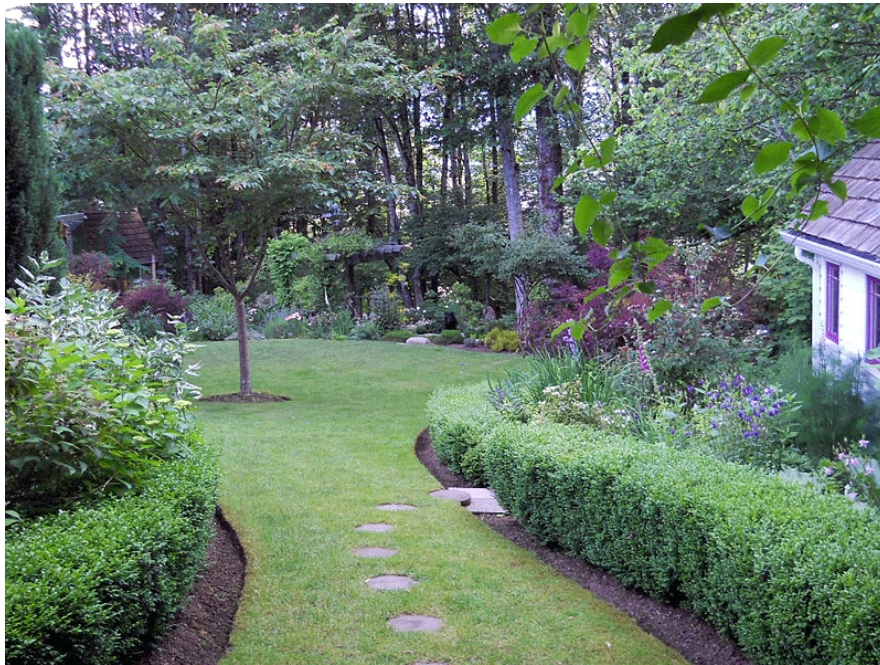


Figure 54 - Boxwood Cedar Low Hedge

BOXWOOD CEDAR - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Green Gem Boxwood

Buxus 'Green Gem'

Full Sun to part shade

Height: 60cm, Width: 60cm

Shape: Mounded

Foliage: Deep green



Figure 55 - Green Gem Boxwood

12 - POTENTILLA

Bright yellow flowers cover shrubby cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*) from early June until fall. The shrub grows only 1 to 3 feet tall, but what it lacks in size it makes up in ornamental impact. Gardeners in cold climates will find many uses for this hardy little shrub that thrives in climates as cold as USDA plant hardiness zone 2. Use it as a foundation plant, as an addition to borders, in mass plantings and as a ground cover.



Figure 56 - Potentilla Shrub

POTENTILLA - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Abbotswood Cinquefoil

***Potentilla fruticosa* 'Abbotswood'**

Full sun to part shade

Height: 90cm, Width: 90cm

Shape: Mounded

Flower: White

Foliage: Dark bluish green

Time: June - November



Figure 57 – Abbotswood Cinquefoil Potentilla

Pink Beauty Cinquefoil

***Potentilla fruticosa* 'Pink Beauty'**

Full sun to part shade

Height: 100cm, Width: 100cm

Shape: Mounded

Flower: Pink

Foliage: Bright green

Time: June - November



Figure 58 - Pink Beauty Cinquefoil Potentilla

13 - STONE CROP (SEDUM)

The cultivation of stonecrops is an excellent beginning gardener project. They can grow indoors in sunny warm locations or outdoors. The stonecrop plant is perfect for container gardening, in rockeries, along paths or as part of perennial borders. Stonecrop succulents rarely have any pest problems and are unbothered by disease.

Stonecrop doesn't have a deep root system and can be buried shallowly in soil. They cannot tolerate competition from weeds and other plants, but a mulch of small stones helps minimize such pests.

The plants need well-drained soil that is rich in organic amendment. Young plants should be watered every few days while establishing but irrigation can diminish thereafter and no supplemental water is needed in fall and winter. If planting in containers, use pots that are unglazed clay to promote evaporation of excess water. Over watering is the most common cause of problems in stonecrop. The plants need a low nitrogen fertilizer applied a few times in the growing season.



Figure 59 - Stone Crop Flowering



Figure 60 - Stone Crop as Ground Cover

SEDUM - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Autumn Joy Stonecrop

Sedum x 'Autumn Joy'

Full sun

Height: 60cm, Width: 60cm

Uses: Good in dry soil

Flower: Dusty Pink

Foliage: Green leaves

Time: August - October



Figure 61 – Autumn Joy Stonecrop

Brilliant Stonecrop

Sedum spectabile 'Brilliant'

Full sun

Height: 60cm, Width: 55cm

Uses: Drought tolerant, great for edging

Flower: Deep mauve Pink

Foliage: Green leaves

Time: August - October



Figure 62 - Brilliant Stonecrop

14 - TALL GRASSES (ORNAMENTAL GRASSES)

FEATHER REED GRASS

The most popular ornamental grass, feather reedgrass offers a distinct upright habit that looks fantastic all winter long. Like many grasses, this tough plant tolerates a wide range of conditions.



Figure 63 - Feather Reedgrass

ZEBRA JAPANESE SILVER GRASS

Zebra grass (*Miscanthus sinensis* 'Zebrinus') is native to Japan and one of the *Miscanthus* maiden grass cultivars, all of which are used as ornamental grasses. Zebra grass plants die back in winter but are perennial and re-sprout in spring. The grasses provide four seasons of interest with young spring variegated striped foliage, summer copper colored inflorescence, fall golden leaves and winter texture and form. Zebra ornamental grass can get up to 6 feet high and produces a spectacular screen or specimen plant.



Figure 64 - Zebra Grass

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Zebra Japanese Silver Grass

Miscanthus sinensis 'Zebrinus'

Full sun to light shade

Height: 200cm, Width: 80cm

Foliage: Green leaves banded horizontally with golden yellow

Flower: Copper pink plumes

Time: August - October

Uses: Full sun will bring out the best colour



Figure 65 - Zebra Japanese Silver Grass

Avalanche Feather Reed Grass

Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Avalanche'

Full sun to light shade

Height: 150cm, Width: 60cm

Foliage: Leaves have green margins and white centres

Flower: Narrow plumes of feathery purple green flowers

Time: June – October

Uses: Good winter colour



Figure 66 - Avalanche Feather Reed Grass

Tufted Hair Grass

Deschampsia cespitosa

Full sun to light shade

Height: 90cm, Width: 60cm

Foliage: Green grassy leaves

Flower: Delicate chartreuse spikes in early to late spring



Figure 67 - Tufted Hair Grass

Heavy Metal Switch Grass

Deschampsia cespitosa

Full sun

Height: 125cm, Width: 90cm

Foliage: Metallic blue leaves changing to yellow and red in fall

Flower: Tan plumes change to reddish pink seed heads

Time: August - October



Figure 68 - Heavy Metal Switch Grass

15 - FERN

Although we are most accustomed to seeing graceful ferns throughout woodlands and forests where they nestle under tree canopies, they are equally attractive when used in the shady home garden. Garden ferns that are tolerant of winter temperatures can be grown year round in gardens throughout the United States.

A large number of ferns will withstand both the winter cold and summer heat, which makes them particularly useful in the shady southern landscape. This hardiness also makes taking care of outdoor ferns simple.



Figure 69 - Fern

16 - ROSE OF SHARON

Rose of Sharon flowers in late summer to fall when few other shrubs are in bloom. Flower colors include blue, pink, red, lavender, purple, and white, depending on the variety. Most varieties grow 8 to 12 feet tall and 6 to 10 feet wide. The plant shows good pollution tolerance, making it appropriate for urban gardens.

Plant in spring or fall. Space plants 6 to 10 feet apart, depending on the expected mature size of the plant. Dig a hole only as deep as the root ball and 2 to 3 times as wide. If your soil is in very poor condition, amend the soil you've removed from the hole with a small amount of compost. Otherwise don't amend it at all. Carefully remove the plant from the container and set it in the hole. Fill the hole half full with soil, then water it well to settle the soil and eliminate air pockets. Let the water drain, then fill the remainder of hole with soil and water thoroughly.

Apply a layer of compost under the tree each spring, spreading it out to the dripline (the area under the outermost branches). Add a 2-inch layer of mulch to retain moisture and control weeds. Water plants during the summer if rainfall is less than 1 inch per week. Flowers are produced on new wood, so prune in early spring to shape and reduce size. Pruning the shrub back to 2 to 3 buds per branch in spring encourages larger flowers. Remove dead, diseased, and injured branches any time.



Figure 70 - Rose of Sharon Flowering



Figure 71 - Rose of Sharon Hedge



Figure 72 - Rose of Sharon Garden with Hydrangeas

ROSE OF SHARON - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Rose of Sharon

Many Available

Full sun to part shade

Height: 250cm, Width: 200cm

Foliage: Medium to Dark Green

Flower: *Many colours available*

Time: July - September



Figure 73 - Rose of Sharon Flowers

17 - RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons and azaleas perform best in regions with cool, moist summers. They bloom in late spring to early summer; flower colors include pink, red, violet, yellow, and white, depending on the species and variety. Size also varies considerably, from 1 or 2 feet to over 20 feet in height, so choose plants carefully to fit your garden situation. Although the distinction isn't clearcut, in general rhododendrons are evergreen, while most azaleas are deciduous (although there are evergreen types).



Figure 74 - Rhododendron Shrub

RHODODENDRON - VARIETIES AVAILABLE

Rhododendron

Many Available

Part shade to full shade

Height: 175cm, Width: 175cm

Foliage: Dark Green

Flower: Many colours available

Soil: Well drained, acidic

Time: April - May



Figure 75 - Rhododendron Colours

18 - PLANT TYPES

EVERGREENS

- Fir
- Cypress
- Junipers
- Larch
- Spruce
- Pine
- Yew
- Cedar
- Hemlocks

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

- Boxwood
- Euonymus
- Holly
- Rhododendron
- Yucca

FLOWERING SHRUBS

- Maple
- Japanese Maple
- Deciduous Azaleas
- Barberry
- Butterfly Bush
- Summersweet
- Dogwood
- Euonymus
- Rose of Sharon
- Hydrangea
- Winterberry
- Mockorange
- Potentilla
- Roses
- Willow
- Spirea
- Lilacs
- Viburnum
- Weigela

SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES

- Maple
- Birch
- Beech
- Honeylocust
- Hydrangea
- Magnolia
- Crabapple
- Ornamental Pear
- Oak
- Willow
- Mountain Ash
- Lilac
- Linden
- Elm

VINES

GROUND COVERS & PERENNIALS

- Astilbe
- Echinacea
- Daylily
- Coral Bells
- Rose Mallow / Hibiscus
- Hosta
- Iris
- Phlox
- Periwinkle

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES & FERNS

ADDITIONAL IMAGES





