

"A Few Basics of Home Landscapes"
Presented by Pam Bohlander and Barbara Virostek
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Your front landscape makes a strong impression

Foundation Plantings

Shrubs selected and planted near or against the foundation of homes
Attention should be given to growth habits (height and width) of shrubs
Tall shrubs are used to soften and frame the ends or corners of home.
Use a variety of colors and textures, Avoid over planting and allow for potential growth
Plant in odd numbered groups of 3, 5, 7, etc.

The Basics

PLANT THE RIGHT PLANT IN THE RIGHT PLACE – Rule #1

Don't fight the site. Sun and shade can't be changed. Some places are always wet.
Solve a problem. Dense plantings solve erosion. Hide an eyesore. Shrubs and trees improve the view
Unify the design. Repetition of plant material and consistent visual theme.
Keep it low maintenance.
Frame your home with tall shrubs and trees
Provide lower evergreen shrubs to hide the foundation
Layer 2-4 different shrubs in front of foundation shrubs
Used curved lines for an informal and softer look

Know about the site

What direction does the house face?
Morning or afternoon sun, shade from trees, your house and other houses?
How big do you want the plant to get? Evergreen or deciduous?

Read the plant tag! Rule #2

Light: Full sun 6-8 hrs. Partial sun 4-6 hrs. direct sun; Partial shade 2-4 hrs. preferable not in the afternoon; shade no sun.
Size: Look for words like "compact, spreading, up right. Look for growth rate such as "fast, moderate, slow"
Zone: We are zone 7
Cold hardiness Min. temp 0 degrees, 32 degrees?
Water Look for words like "well drained, moist soil, dry"
Foliage Evergreen keeps leaves all year; deciduous loses leaves in winter

Small trees for East Park small fronts

Carolina Silverbell	Crape Myrtle (watch size carefully)
Eastern Redbud	Weeping cherry, weeping redbud
Native (Florida) dogwood	Chaste tree
Kousa dogwood <i>Full Sun</i>	Hinoki cypress
Deciduous magnolia (star & tulip)	Flowering almond
Paper Bark maple	Flowering apricot
Coral Bark maple	Smoke tree
Japanese snowbell	Japanese maples (tall, short, wide, weeping, red, green)

Tall shrubs to frame house or corners

Emerald green arborvitae	Large Japanese pieris
Cleyera (Bronze Beauty)	Hinoki Cypress
Yellow anise	Fragrant Tea Olive (osmanthus)
Camellia sasanqua (fall blooming)	Camellia japonica (winter blooming)
Holly (Nellie R. Stevens, Emily Brunner, Foster etc.)	

Shrub alternatives for foundation plants

Variegated osmanthus (not Tea Olive)	Intermediate sized Encore Azaleas
Azaleas such as George Tabor, Christmas Cheer, Formosa)	Suzanne loropetalum
Otto Luyken Laurel	Inkberry Holly
Gardenia - cold tolerant	Aucuba - shade!
Double Mint	→ Gold Dust
Frostproof	Picturata
Heaven Scent	Rozannie
Kleim's Hardy	

Smaller shrubs to fill in front of landscape beds (No Indian Hawthorne please!)

Cryptomeria japonica (Globosa Nana)
Thuja occidentalis (Globe)
False cypress (Vintage Gold or Gold Mop)
Harrington prostrata yew
Abelia (Bronze Anniversary, Kaleidoscope, Twist of Lime)
Gold Mound Spirea
Encore Azaleas (Dwarf size)
Knock Out Roses (pick a color)
Purple Pixie loropetalum
Gardenia radicans
Twist ` Shout hydrangea (semi-shade)
Cityline Mars hydrangea (semi-shade)
Strawberry Sundae hydrangea (full sun)
Pieris (small sized Brookside, Impish Elf, Little Heath)
Drift roses (grow 18" high. Sturdy like Knock Out)
Small Weigelia (Wine and Roses, My Monet)

Perennials - live several seasons, not woody shrubs. Some die back in the winter, others do not)

Heuchera - READ THE LABEL - some tolerate more sun than others
Colors and texture galore!
Daylilies - short blooming season but a riot of color. Some flowers sit 12 inches high up to 30 inches)
Lambs Ear
Hellebores - winter interest. Dry shade. Tough as nails. Self seed easily.
Liriope and mondo grass
Hostas
Ferns
Artemisia
Georgia Blue veronica
Dianthus
Creeping phlox
Asiatic lilies

Bulbs

Crocus
Daffodils
Tulips (should be treated as annuals in Georgia)
Grape Hyacinth
Hyacinth

Remember to fertilize