



G O L D E N A C R E  
H O M E & G A R D E N

SINCE 1967

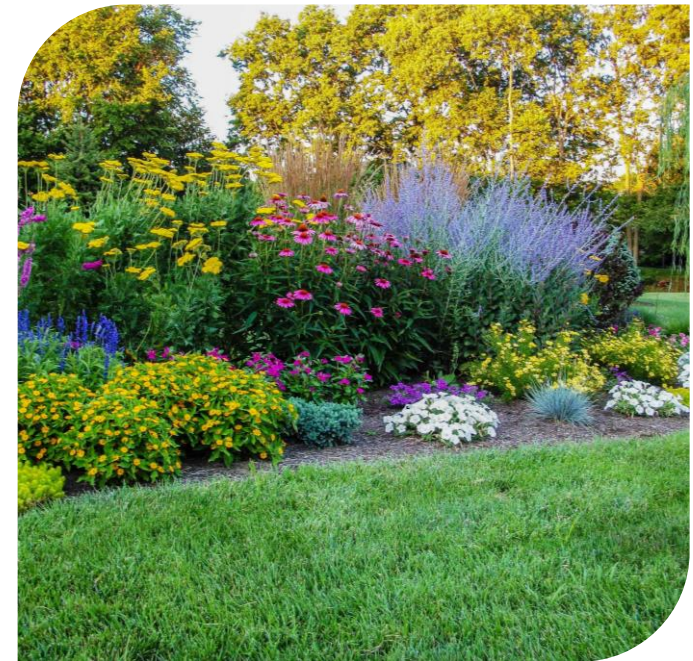
Perennials.

[goldenacre.ca](http://goldenacre.ca)



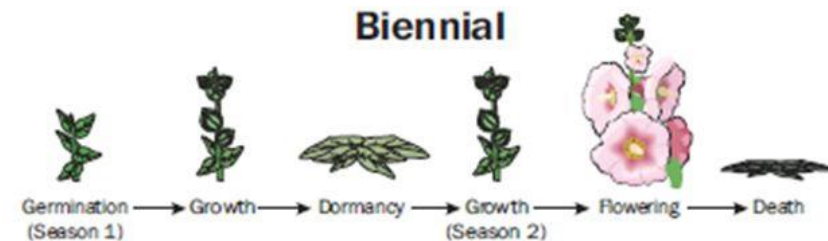
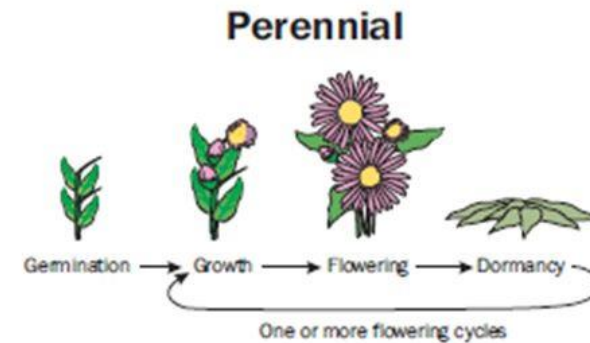
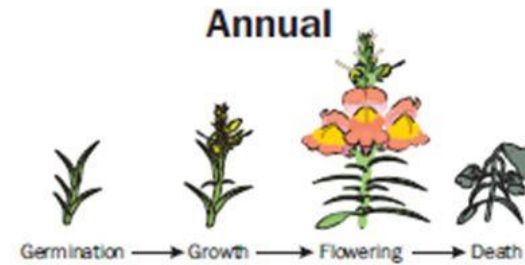
# What is a perennial?

- A perennial is a plant that lives 2 or more seasons and is usually cold hardy.
- Name comes from Latin “Per Annus” meaning “Through years”.
- The term is used to distinguish between annuals and biennials.
- Also used to distinguish herbaceous plants from woody trees and shrubs (which are also technically perennials).



# Perennial life cycle.

- Germination.
- Vegetative growth.
- Flowering.
- Seed development.
- Dormancy.
- Vegetative growth.



# Examples of perennials.

- Chives.
- Mint.
- Rhubarb.
- Echinacea.
- Delphinium.
- Iris.
- Daylily.
- Sage.



# How to plant a perennial?

- Loosen soil whilst adding amendments.
- Amend no deeper than 2-4”.
- Dig hole bigger than pot.
- Gently remove perennial.
- Place in hole at ground level.
- Back fill with soil.
- Ensure depth is correct.
- Water heavily.



# Where to plant perennials?

- Ensure you are planting in correct exposure.
- Plant according to mature height and mature spread.
- For new plantings plant according to weather.
- Consider bloom times. Do not put all summer blooms together for example.
- Be aware of other factors such as pathways, gates, trees, bulbs etc. As perennials mature they may overgrow other plants or paths. As trees mature they may change exposure.





# Moon Gardens.

White or pale flowers work best.

Consider foliage.

Play with contrast.

Plant in an area visible at night.

Benefits diverse ecology.

Aesthetic increases.

All plants work together.



# Spring, summer, autumn blooms.

## Spring

Bleeding heart.

Iris.

Woodruff.

Lily of the Valley.

Peony.

Brunnera.

## Summer

Echinacea.

Daylily.

Black Eyed Susan.

Hosta.

Shasta Daisy.

Clematis.

## Autumn

Sedum.

Heuchera.

Golden Rod.

Anenome.

Joe Pye Weed.

Turtlehead.

# Sun loving perennials.

- Echinacea.
- Daylily.
- Black Eyed Susan.
- Delphinium.
- Sedum.
- Columbine.
- Peony





# Shade loving perennials.

- Hosta.
- Astilbe.
- Ferns.
- Woodruff.
- Lily of the Valley.
- Solomons Seal.
- Goats beard.
- Bleeding Heart.





# Fragrance.

Aesthetic.

Pollinator attraction.

Insect repellent.

Mammal repellent.

Memory enhancement.

Survival trick of plant.

Mood enhancement.

Utilize cedar mulch.

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Lily of the valley.

Woodruff.

Phlox.

Daisies.

Iris.

Peonies.

Honeysuckle

Bee balm.

Hyacinth.

## Examples of fragrant perennials.



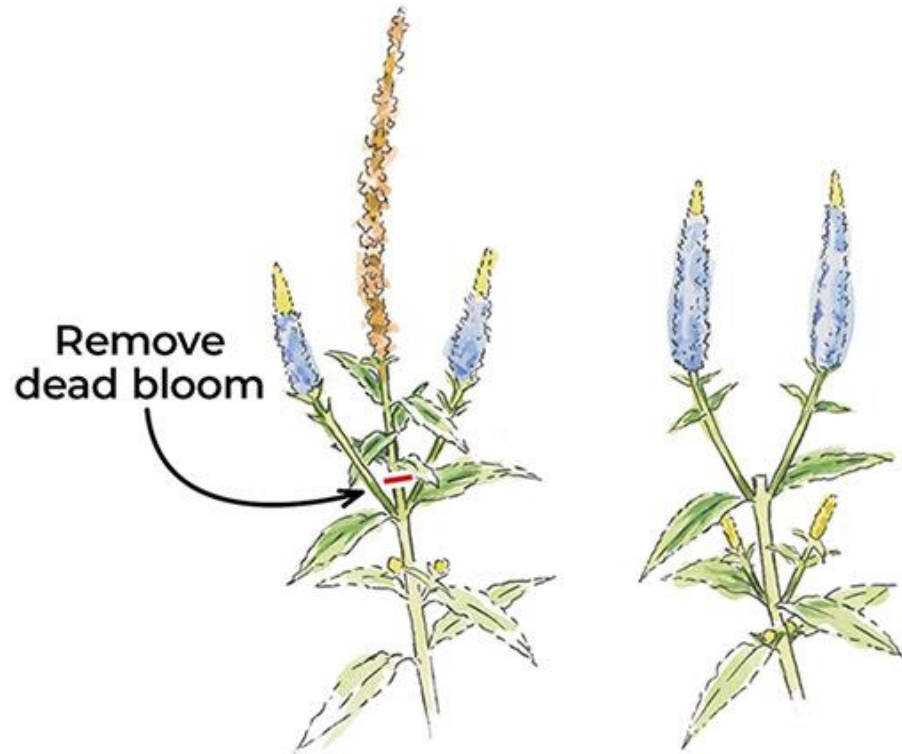
# Deadheading. What and why?



- Deadheading (not hippy related) is when the bloom has died and the seed pod is forming.
- Remove either the individual bloom or the entire stem based on the perennial.
- Removing the seed pod allows the plant to send energy back to the roots instead of seed development.

More aesthetically pleasing and keeps the garden looking maintained and tidied.

# How to deadhead.



A stylized illustration of a watering can with a teal body and a dark grey handle. The can is tilted, and several teal circles representing water droplets are falling from its spout.

## Watering requirements.

- For new plantings water everyday for the first two weeks tapering off as the plant establishes.
- Allow the plant to tell you when it requires water.
- Will need more water whilst blooming.
- Treat any transplanted or divided perennials as new plantings and water accordingly.
- Water even when plant is going dormant.





## To fertilize or not to fertilize.

- Fertilizing will help new plantings establish quicker.
- For new plantings, transplants or divisions use a root booster or transplant fertilizer.
- Use an all purpose fertilizer for established perennials.
- Commencing a fertilizer program will help your perennials maintain health, bloom stronger and longer, be more capable of getting through the winter.
- Follow manufacturers recommendations with all fertilizers.



# Tips and tricks.

- Not advisable to put perennials in planters, containers or raised planters.
- Mulching is massively beneficial.
- Perennials play well with others.
- Always amend your perennial beds, be careful with the established roots.
- Place cages or stakes in early spring.
- Do what you like, it's your garden.
- Ask for help, it's why we're here.



