

1: Natural landscaping - Wikipedia

Planet Natural is the store for people seeking environmentally safe, effective products and solutions for their home and gardens. We've been around since , testing and using these products ourselves, so we know they work.

Lighten up a shady garden with a well-thought-out design and carefully selected plants Share: For some gardeners shade is a luxury, for others it is challenge. A thriving garden in the shade is possible! Whether you want to spruce up a shady backyard patio, add color to a shaded border or bring life to a woodland path, a well-thought-out design and carefully selected plants are essential. Both foliage and flower lovers will be impressed by the wide variety of shade-loving plants available that will flourish in filtered light, deep shade, or even a wetland environment. Shade Garden Pictures Browse a collection of shade garden photos from around the country to get design ideas for your own home. Creating a Shade Garden See how a former eyesore was transformed into a wonderful shady retreat complete with clearings, meandering paths, a gurgling pond, seating areas and colorful woodland plants. Container Gardens Made for the Shade Learn how to enhance shady spots with the addition of brightly colored or shiny metal pots, paired with lighter or contrasting hues of foliage and flowers. Toronto Shade Garden Discover how the owner of this property uses a layered, well-edited selection of plants appropriate for her specific shade conditions to create a dramatic garden with thrilling colors and textures. North Carolina Woodland Reverie Ferns, mosses, hostas, and coleuses unite in this woodland landscape that makes the most of a hilly lot with a plethora of trees that keep the garden partially shaded at all times. The Path Less Taken Shrouded by mature trees, this Los Angeles property is cool and shadowy, allowing shade ferns and philodendrons to coexist with jasmines, Japanese maples, succulents, and plumeria. Overgrown Hillside Becomes Wooded Wonderland The owners of this Michigan garden cleared shady spots overrun with poison ivy to make room for lush fern and hosta gardens. A Winter Jewel Box Faced with a problematic slope and mature oaks that block much of the natural light, this Portland gardener created a winter jewel box featuring hellebores, winter hazel and snowdrops. A Cool, Quiet Corner of the World Located on Long Island, this property was transformed into a woodland shade garden that gives the sense of being in a deep forest glen or hollow. Miller Botanical Garden This public garden was originally carved out of native woodland on a rocky slope overlooking Puget Sound and is shaded by a canopy of towering, evergreen conifers. Cuba Center Another shade garden open to the public, this one in Delaware, offers a great example of how to layer plants from canopy to ground level in a way that ensures interest all year. Begonias Typically employed as houseplants or in shaded summer beds, begonias have tropical and subtropical ancestries and are recognized by their asymmetrical leaf shapes. Many have beautiful foliage and bloom in a wide array of colors. Shade-Loving Hostas The ultimate foliage plant for shade, hostas offer versatility, durability and a seemingly limitless variety of forms, sizes and shades of green. Lily-of-the-Valley Fall in love all over again with this fragrant white-flowering perennial. Bleeding Hearts These easy-care, shade-loving perennials pop up in early spring and grow quickly. Jay Sifford Astilbe Hardy in zones , astibles are the go-to plant for adding color to shady spots. Choose between showy flowers in red, pink or white and enjoy the fern-like foliage in the off season. Mature plants can reach a height of five feet. Picture originally appeared here. Prized for the ability to flourish in damp woodland settings alongside ferns and other shade-lovers, bleeding heart is hardy in zones , can grow up to three feet wide and tall, and is available in pink, white or yellow. Chelsea Stickel Caladiums These leafy plants pair well with ferns and impatiens and are a popular choice for containers. Their splashy foliage colors will add a bright spot to any shade garden. See 9 types of caladiums. Chelsea Stickel Drimiopsis maculata A great plant for partial to light shade, Drimiopsis maculata is hardy to Zone 9 and is a nice size for containers. Hardy to Zone 5. Performs best in light shade. Looks fabulous no matter how hot the summer. Zones 4 to 8. Grows 6 to 18 inches tall. Can be perennial in Zones 10 to 11, but elsewhere is an annual. Needs some shade, but laughs at heat and humidity. Grows 8 to 10 inches tall and 10 to 12 inches wide. Is there anything I can do short of cranking up the chain saw?

2: Shade Garden Design | Garden Design

She is the author of several books including Southwestern Landscaping with Native Plants and Natural by Design: Beauty and Balance in Southwest Gardens. Read more Product details.

If you use these links to buy something we may earn a commission. Planning your natural dye garden: This year, put aside a portion of your garden, that you normally dedicate to flowers and herbs, to plant a rainbow of natural dye plants. Many common medicinal herbs are also traditional dye plants. Wean yourself from chemical colors and imported, cookie-cutter fashion. Natural dyes are beautiful and aesthetically pleasing. Each natural dye color is made up of several molecules of colour. Where chemical dyes are usually one color molecule or just two colour molecules, natural dyes contain many pigments in each color that our eyes see. We say it clashes. Not so with natural dyes. All natural dyes go together because of the many color molecules in each pigment. Each plant or insect colour has several chromophores that make up the color that we see. The chromophores that adhere to your cloth can be shifted by changing the pH of the solvent that you extract the colour with or by adding mordant salts or metals to the cloth to give the dye chromophores receptor sites on the textiles. The mordant salts include alum, calcium, magnesium, iron or copper, among the mordants that are nontoxic and safe to use at home. Aim to have the three primary colours – blue, red, and yellow – represented in your garden in abundance. From these the full rainbow of colours will be available to you. By planning for several yellows, you will also have many greens and oranges to choose from. In my cold, short season climate, many traditional dye plants are inaccessible to me unless I want to buy imported dye stuffs like cochineal, an insect dye from that female scale insect that breeds on the prickly pear cactus. However, by embracing a bioregional palette and creating within that limitation, inspiration and creativity abound. Blue In my climate, woad *Isatis tinctoria* will grow very well. It is impervious to summer frost. Its long tap root and extensive root system, allows it to thrive when temperatures soar in July and August, and yet continue to grow extra leaves and produce blues until it is buried by snow in November. Woad is a biennial and its second year plant sends up broccoli-like stems which are edible and quite hot, and mustard-like – it is a starvation food-source. One plant will produce thousands of seed, and once the flower heads open the plant is almost impossible to remove from your soil. If you leave it to go to seed, please be diligent to pull out all volunteers. Be responsible if you let it go to seed. There are actually several subspecies of woad. *Isatis indigotica* is frost sensitive and will bolt if subjected to colder temperatures during its first year. Every colour comes from woad, a prolific and generous dye plant. Red In my climate there are several reds to choose from. The commercial red that is used by traditional dyers is Madder. Madder requires deep, rich soil and a long, warm season to produce seed. However, the dye stuff is found in the root and the plant may be propagated through root cuttings, so it is not necessary to have seed. However, madder plants need to grow for 4 to 6 years and develop pencil thick roots to produce a strong dye. In a colder climate you will want to have 4 gardens beds, deeply tilled and amended with composted manure, for your madder garden. Madder plants themselves make an interesting ground cover. They sprawl across the ground with their Velcro like leaves, hiding the potential richness of colour beneath the soil. Madder likes calcium so the bed should be well limed before planting. Goats and Cows that eat madder plants give pink milk, and if they have a steady diet of madder their bones will dye orange. Bedstraw or cleavers is another plant with red dye in the roots. It grows wild in my area. The leaves look like a daintier version of madder, with a square stem and Velcro like leaves. You will need a lot more roots for your dye, but bedstraw is so prolific that taking a few plants will leave much more to produce next year. Bed-straw was used in Scotland and Northern Europe as a red dye for home use, until the commercialization of chemical dyes. It will seed prolifically, and form a bank of many stems in your garden. It can be cut back for dyeing several times during the growing season, before the flowers are allowed to set seed. You can use just the flower heads or both flower heads and stems. The perennial will last many seasons if cut back to ground before the leaves begin to form in the Spring. Yarrow is another prolific natural dye plant as well as a medicinal herb. Yarrow is a perennial that produces a flowering head with many flowers on each stem. There are several colour varieties to add interest to your garden. Check the zone requirements in your

seed catalogue before ordering. While wild yarrow is hardy to zone 2, some of the recent colour varieties need a much warmer climate. To dye with yarrow cut the flowering tops off just above the leaves and leave the plants in the ground for next season. They will reliably produce year, after year even in poor conditions and in rocky soil. Golden Rod dyed and felted scarves by Heike and Aki. Canadian Golden Rod is a prolific plant that can be harvested every season during flowering, once the plants are established. It will grow 3 to 4 feet in height with a spread of 3 feet, when planted in rich soil in a sunny location. To use for dyeing harvest the flowering tops. Its is a rich, warm, golden yellow. To save the color for future dyeing, extract the dye in alkaline water and freeze the strained dye bath. Dried plant material loses a lot of its chromophores when stored. Golden rod gives a warm golden yellow that is reliably colorfast and washfast. It is valuable because it will produce a reliable and colourfast yellow even after the plants have been dried for future use. The seed is extremely tiny. Broadcast it in the prepared bed and firm in, leaving it on the soil surface to grow for two years. The first year it will form a rosette with fine, oblong leaves and a deep tap root. In the second year it sends up several long stems that will grow a great many fine flowers. You wait until the flowers have set seed and the seed is almost mature before harvesting. I dry it by turning the plant upside down in a paper bag and hanging it in an airy room. Once dry the seeds can be collected. And the leaves and stems of the plant used for a rich, yellow dye bath. Mullein is a biennial that forms a woolly rosette in its first year and sends up a towering, candle-like flowering stalk the second year. You dye with the flowering stalk. The mullein stem has many fine hairs that become airborne when you handle it and cause irritation. Wear gloves and a mask when tearing it apart for dyeing to protect your hands and lungs. Mullein is especially helpful for dyeing cotton, because it is a natural source of tannins as well as yellow dye stuffs. It can be dried for tannins but should be used fresh for yellow dyes. It helps to add a bit of washing soda to the extraction vat. In Turkey the natural dyers give mullein dyed wool an after bath in iron to shift the colour to tan, brown, and even black, for carpet weaving. Coreopsis gives a warm, sunny orange, as well as yellow to the dye bath. Its a prairie wild flower, that grows well if protected from frost. Take the flower heads for your dye bath and use them fresh. The first dip in the dye vat gives a deep, warm orange. Put a second and third skein in once the orange is removed, and you will get paler shades of yellow. The plant will grow in a shorter season area. This plant is iffy for me depending on how long I can keep it protect from temperatures below freezing. This is not an exhaustive list. Many other plants can be used as natural dye sources for yellows. Barks from tree prunings, leaves, and needles are all potential sources of natural dyes. Soils rich in iron can also be used for dyeing. There is an abundance of dye material in nature just waiting for you to go for a walk in the woods. But having a few color sources close to home in your garden means that you are more likely to use them. A world of natural pigments awaits your creative expression, and it can be as close as your garden.

3: Texas SmartScape Landscape Management Program - Native and Adapted Plants

Natural landscaping, also called native gardening, is the use of native plants, including trees, shrubs, groundcover, and grasses which are indigenous to the geographic area of the garden.

In fact, homeowners use about three times the amount of pesticides as farmers. Most wildlife pest poisonings, and most surface water contamination from pesticides come from single-family homes. For safety information about common pesticides, see the Audubon Pesticide Chart. Prevention The easiest way to prevent insect damage in your garden is to discourage them from coming in the first place. A healthy garden is the best defense. If not, they will attract predators. Pull the plant and dispose of it away from the garden area. Build Healthy, Organic Soil Natural composting methods, mulching, and top-dressing your soil with compost or natural fertilizer is the best way to develop strong, vigorous plants. Minimize Disturbance Practising no-dig or no-till gardening will help minimize the introduction of pests to the soil and increase the beneficial microbes. Use Seaweed Mulch or Spray Seaweed contains trace elements such as iron, zinc, barium, calcium, sulphur, and magnesium, which promote healthy development in plants. Seaweed fertilizer in mulch or spray form will enhance growth and give plants the strength to withstand disease. Seaweed mulch also repels slugs. Minimize Insect Habitat Clear your garden area of debris and weeds, which are breeding places for insects. Interplant and Rotate Crops Insect pests are often plant specific. When plantings are mixed, pests are less likely to spread throughout a crop. Rotating crops each year is a common method to avoid re-infestation of pests that have over-wintered in the bed. Keep Foliage Dry Water early so foliage will be dry for most of the day. Wet foliage encourages insect and fungal damage to your plants. See our page on drip-irrigation for methods of delivering water to the root systems without wetting the foliage. This will reduce the speed of invading insects. Avoid Uncertified Transplants When we move plants from one garden to another, we can also transport pests and disease. Be sure to purchase plants and soil amendments from a trusted source to ensure any introductions are clean and disease and pest free. Learn about the beneficial snakes in your area and do what you can to increase their habitat in and around your garden. Beneficial Insects Beneficial insects are insects that you can attract to your garden or buy from catalogues that prey on harmful insects or their larvae. There are many different species for specific problems, and more information is available at several of the links listed on this page. Braconids, Chalcids and Ichneumon Wasps These small beneficial insects destroy leaf-eating caterpillars. These plants are easy to grow, and some should be left to flower. Ladybugs These common insects consume aphids, mites, whiteflies, and scale. Planting members of the daisy family Compositae , tansy, or yarrow will attract them to your garden. Ladybugs are also available from online catalogue. Lacewings Lacewings are avid consumers of aphids, and their larvae eat aphids and other varieties of other insect pests. Lacewings can also be purchased online at the sources listed below and released directly into your garden. Hover-Flies Hover-flies are avid consumers of aphids, and the larvae of hover-flies eat aphids and other insect pests. Seeds for these flowers are available online or at most garden centers. Praying Mantis These large insects have an appetite for most garden pests. Praying mantis eggs are set out in the garden where they hatch and quickly grow to adult size. The eggs are available through mail order and online catalogues. Nematodes Nematodes are effective against cutworms , a common pest that destroys sprouts before they can grow into seedlings. Nematodes are also effective against beetles and root weevil larvae. Nematode eggs are microscopic and come in a small sponge a million at a time. These are mixed with water and applied to the soil, where they hatch and go to work. If they get on foliage, wash them off to the ground. Nematodes are harmless to humans and pets. They are available in some garden centers, through mail-order catalogues, and at the businesses linked below. Read our guide for more information about creating a Garden Mini Insectary. Many homemade sprays have been used with good results to control harmful insects. They usually involve noxious but non-toxic ingredients such as garlic, cayenne, stinging nettles, or horsetail, which are diluted in water and blended to be sprayed on the plants. Here are a few simple formulas: Shake well and pour into a spray bottle. Spray plants from above down, and from below up to get the underside of the leaves. The oil smothers the insects. Grubs For lawn or garden grubs, there is a natural, effective remedy called milky spore. The granules are spread on the soil and

cause the grubs to contract a disease that kills them. This natural control affects only the grubs, leaving the beneficial organisms unharmed. Milky spore multiplies over time and will sit inactive, waiting for grubs to infect. One treatment is said to last 40 years. The grubs are actually the larvae of Japanese beetles. So, when you kill the grubs you kill the beetle.

Mites and Other Insects Mix two tablespoons of hot pepper sauce or cayenne pepper with a few drops of Ivory soap into a quart of water. Let stand overnight, then stir and pour into a spray bottle and apply as above. Shake container frequently during application.

The diatoms particles are very small and sharp " but only harmful to the small exoskeletons of insects, slugs and snails. Insects cannot become immune to its action, as it is a mechanical killer " not a chemical one. Read more about **Diatomaceous Earth**: For more information about nontoxic slug and snail control, read our article **Natural Slug Control**.

Wireworms Use potato slices as bait to help clear the soil of wireworms before planting. Simply place potato slices in your garden on the soil surface:

Fungal Diseases Mix two tablespoons of baking soda into a gallon of water. Pour into a spray container and spray affected areas. Repeat this process every few days until problem ceases.

Powdery Mildew Mix equal parts milk and water and spray on infected plants. Three treatments a week apart should control the disease.

Neem oil spray can also be quite effective against powdery mildew.

Insects and Fungal Diseases Combine one tablespoon of cooking oil, two tablespoons of baking soda, and a few drops of Ivory soap into a gallon of water. Pour into a spray container and apply as above.

Insects on Fruit Trees Lime sulfur and dormant oil, available at nurseries and garden centers, can be sprayed on the trunk and branches of dormant fruit trees. This concoction will suffocate insect egg cases. These are fairly inexpensive and are available to rent from some nurseries. Only use this method while the tree is dormant, however, or it can kill the tree. Commercial dormant oils may contain petroleum oil or kerosene. A less toxic method is to make your own. Mix 1 cup of vegetable oil and 2 tbsp of liquid soap in one gallon 4 liters water. Mix the soap and oil first, then add the water. Shake often during use. Sprays that kill harmful insects will also kill beneficial insects. Use these homemade remedies selectively, only spraying the infected plants. Apply them early in the morning or just before dark. Re-apply after a rain. Wear protective clothing when spraying insecticides. This includes planting pollen and nectar-rich varieties in and around your garden or locating your garden next to natural landscapes where these plants thrive. If aphids do move in, consider purchasing beneficial insects like the Aphidoletes midge and Aphidius wasp to take care of any infestation. Read more about aphid control in our article, **An Abundance of Aphids**.

Carrot Rust Fly Monitor carrot rust fly arrival using yellow sticky cards. Delay your planting until after the first generation of rust fly has passed. After planting your crop, watch the sticky cards for signs of the adult rust fly. When they appear, cover your carrot row with floating row covers. For more details, read **Carrot Rust Fly: Cabbage Maggots** After transplanting seedlings into the garden or after seedlings emerge , monitor the garden bed for the presence of adult flies using yellow sticky cards. If you detect adults, check the base of your plants for maggots and remove as soon as possible.

4: Organic Gardening | MOTHER EARTH NEWS

Organic Gardening. Back in the day, organic gardening wasn't a decision or a special choice. It was the way everyone grew their food. Without sheds filled with boxes, cans and bags featuring a skull and crossbones warning, life was simple.

Invite these 7 plants into your garden for not only their colorful and fragrant display, but also their ability to keep those uninvited mosquitoes out. By Christine Yoo Share: Most insect-repelling plants do so with their natural fragrances, which keep annoying mosquitoes away and introduce wonderful scents throughout your garden. Place these plants in areas where guests will be often such as by a seating area or a doorway. The best mosquito-repelling plants for your garden: Lavender Have you ever noticed that insects or even rabbits and other animals have never decimated your lavender plant? It is because of their lovely fragrance, which comes from its essential oils that are found on the leaves of the plant. This plant is very tough and drought-resistant once established, and only needs full sun and good drainage. And while it can endure many climates, it thrives in warmer areas. Buy now on Amazon Marigolds Marigolds, an easy-to-grow annual flower, emit a smell that deters mosquitoes. Grow them in pots and place them near your patio or entrance to your home to keep bugs out. Marigolds are also a popular addition to borders and vegetable gardens. According to NYBG, not only can they keep away mosquitoes, but they also dissuade aphids, thrips, whiteflies, Mexican bean beetles, squash bugs, and tomato hornworms. Buy now on Amazon Citronella Grass Known for its distinct smell, citronella grass is the most commonly used natural ingredient in mosquito repellants. In fact, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden recommends lemon-scented plants such as citronella grass to keep mosquitoes at bay. And the good news is that the living plant is the most effective at repelling pests. This low maintenance plant does best in large planters because it cannot withstand frost, but in warmer climates, can be planted directly a sunny area in the ground. Also, when buying Citronella, make sure you buy *Cymbopogon nardus* or *Citronella winterianus*, which are true varieties. Buy now on Amazon Catnip Catnip catmint can be found thriving almost anywhere. It is from the mint family and grows abundantly both as a commercial plant and as a weed. It is very easy to take care of and may even start to invade other areas of your garden. In a study at Iowa State University, catmint was found to be ten times more effective than DEET, the chemical used in most insect repellants. Buy now on Amazon Rosemary Another great mosquito repellant is rosemary. Rosemary is an herb that many of us are very familiar with and their woody scent is exactly what keeps mosquitoes as well as cabbage moths and carrot flies away. They do best in hot and dry climates and thrive in containers, which may be ideal for areas with winters. They can also be pruned into all sorts of shapes and sizes and make great borders or decorations. Buy now on Amazon Basil Basil is another herb that can also double as a pest repellent. The pungent smell the basil leaves give off are what keep pests at bay. And since all kinds of basil work to keep flies and mosquitoes at bay, feel free to explore and find the right types of basil to mix into your garden. This herb likes to be kept damp, needs good drainage, and enjoys lots of sun. You can plant basil in containers or in the garden, alone or with other flowers, as long as both plants meet the same requirements. Buy now on Amazon Scented Geraniums Scented geraniums seem to be a popular mosquito repelling plant. They are beautiful blooms with a strong fragrance that keep several types of pests away. These fast growing plants like warm, sunny, and dry climates, but if you are in a cold climate area, they can be grown in planters with constant pruning.

5: 7 Mosquito Repellent Plants | Garden Design

Dream Plants: Over beautiful and reliable plants for a natural garden is a beautiful well designed book intended to list plants that World Famous Garden Designers Piet Oudolf and Henk Gerritsen have found to be reliable in their gardens.

Insects tend to avoid them. You can even use some of these plants to make your own natural bug repellent. But know that simply including insect-repelling plants in your landscape will not in itself ensure your garden is insect free. One of the best things people can do to hold down mosquito populations, she advises, is to eliminate any standing water, which is where mosquitoes breed. The smell from fragrant herbs is the result of the distribution of tiny globules that contain oils. High temperatures, for example, can cause the globules to become volatile, evaporating the essential oils and turning them into vapors, Pennisi says. The many globules on the underside of rosemary leaves seen at right are one of the best examples of this. Keeping your growing areas as insect free as possible will help your vegetable garden stay productive and your ornamental beds attractive. First, the herbs Basil You can keep basil in pots to repel insects or make it into a repellent spray. Plant basil in containers by your house doors and in outdoor areas where you like to relax or entertain. Basil is delicious in salads, in many pork and chicken recipes and with a variety of soups. Basil also improves the flavors of certain vegetables, include tomatoes, peppers and asparagus. You also can use fresh basil to make an insect repellent spray. Then thoroughly mix 4 ounces of cheap! Store in the refrigerator and apply as a spray when going outdoors. Be sure to keep the spray away from your eyes, nose and mouth. Lavender Place dried lavender in bundles to keep flies out of your home. Lavender has been used for centuries to add a pleasantly sweet fragrance to homes and clothes drawers. Although people love the smell of lavender, mosquitoes, flies and other unwanted insects hate it. Place tied bouquets in your home to help keep flies outdoors. Plant it in sunny areas of the garden or near entryways to your house to help keep those areas pest free. You can also use oil extracted from the flowers as a mosquito repellent you can apply to exposed skin when going into the garden or patio. The Everything Lavender website has a guide for extracting the oil and making a lavender-infused body oil. Added benefits are that lavender oil nourishes the skin and has a calming effect that induces sleep. Lemongrass The oil of lemongrass contains citral, geraniol, myrcene, limonene and citronellal, a natural oil often found in insect-repelling candles. Citronella is a natural oil found in lemongrass, an ornamental that can grow up to 4 feet tall and 3 feet wide in one season. This grass with wonderful culinary uses is hardy only in South Florida Zone 10 , so almost everyone else will have to grow it as an annual. It does well in a pot or in the ground in a sunny, well-drained location. Use its fragrant, narrow leaves in chicken and pork dishes and to flavor soups and salad dressing. Many Asian recipes call for lemongrass. Lemon thyme Bruise the leaves on this hardy plant to repel mosquitoes. This hardy herb can adapt to dry or rocky, shallow soil and will thrive in your herb garden, a rock garden or a front border as long as these are in sunny locations. The plant itself will not repel pesky mosquitoes. To release its chemicals, you must first bruise the leaves. To do this, simply cut off a few stems and rub them between your hands. Determine your tolerance by rubbing crushed leaves on a small area on your forearm for several days. Mint is best grown in pots rather than the ground because it spreads aggressively. Once established in the garden, it can be difficult to remove. Cuttings of mint in mulch can help broccoli, cabbage and turnips. The leaves are commonly used to flavor minty iced tea. The aromatic properties found in the leaves are also present in the stems and flowers. Containers of mint strategically placed in the garden or on the patio will help keep nearby plants insect free. Rosemary Home cooks love rosemary as much as insects hate it. Rosemary is available in various forms. Plants can be grown in containers on a patio and shaped into ornamental pyramids, grown in herb gardens or planted in landscaped beds, where some varieties can grow quite large. The plant itself and its cuttings are effective repellents. You can make a simple repellent spray by boiling 1 quart of dried rosemary in a quart of water for 20 to 30 minutes and then straining the liquid into a container at least a half-gallon in size that contains a quart of cool water. Put a cap on the combined liquid and store it in the refrigerator. Add the repellent to small squirt bottles as needed when going outdoors. Discard the remaining repellent in the refrigerator when it no longer has a strong telltale smell of rosemary. Other herbs Bay leaves: Just pick the leaves as you need them. Repel carrot flies,

Japanese beetle and aphids. Repels aphids, squash bugs, spider mites, cabbage loopers and tomato hornworms. Repels aphids, slugs and snails. Repels many pests and will provide ground cover and humidity for peppers. Repels whiteflies, cabbage loopers, cabbage maggots, corn earworms, whiteflies, tomato hornworms and small whites. Ornamental flowers Alliums Beautiful tall alliums will keep insects out of your vegetable garden. They repel numerous insects that plague vegetable gardens, including slugs, aphids, carrot flies and cabbage worms. Plants that will benefit from the proximity of alliums include tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, cabbage, broccoli, kohlrabi and carrots. They also will keep aphids off rose bushes. Alliums include small-growing herbs such as chives and garlic chives, leeks and shallots. Chrysanthemums The ingredient in chrysanthemums that makes them so effective as an insect repellent is pyrethrum. The ingredient in chrysanthemums that makes them so effective as an insect-repelling companion plant is pyrethrum. Although chrysanthemum flowers can be used to make an insecticidal spray, pyrethrum can be carcinogenic to humans and care should be taken in using them in this form. Make sure you know the risks. The roots of marigolds are well-known among farmers to repel nematodes, though those qualities require a year to take effect. Grow marigolds as an annual in most parts of the country, mixed in along the border of your flower beds or interspersed throughout your vegetable garden as they can also spur on the growth of certain plants, especially roses. Although marigolds are easy to grow in sunny locations, they can fall victim to gray mold, several types of leaf spot, powdery mildew, damping off and root rot. Nasturtiums Nasturtiums release an airborne chemical that repels insects. Nasturtiums could be considered the poster child for companion planting, which is growing a variety of plants close to one another for the benefits each brings to the others. Nasturtiums release an airborne chemical that repels predacious insects, protecting not just the nasturtium but other plants in the grouping. Because many of the insects nasturtiums repel favor vegetables – tomatoes, cucumbers, kale, kohlrabi, collards, broccoli, cabbage and radishes – nasturtiums are an idea choice for planting along the edges of vegetable gardens. Fortunately, nasturtiums do not repel the all-important pollinator – the bumblebee. They are popular mostly because they are available in a variety of bright colors, require such minimal maintenance they are almost foolproof to grow and can be grown in garden beds, containers or hanging baskets. Plant them in sunny areas near vegetables and herbs such as beans, tomatoes, peppers and basil. Attract but poison Japanese beetle.

6: Natural Garden – Portland Japanese Garden

The Natural Garden Natives® program for Independent Garden Centers consists of carefully selected species of wildflowers and grasses that are good partners in traditional gardens and that are easy to grow.

Maintenance[edit] Natural landscaping is adapted to the climate , geography and hydrology and should require no pesticides , fertilizers and watering to maintain, given that native plants have adapted and evolved to local conditions over thousands of years. Once established, they can flourish without irrigation or fertilization, and are resistant to most pests and diseases. Many municipalities have quickly recognized the benefits of natural landscaping due to municipal budget constraints and reductions and the general public is now benefiting from the implementation of natural landscaping techniques to save water and create more personal time. Ecology and habitat[edit] *Banksia spinulosa* , a Sydney, Australia local plant which attracts wildlife Native plants provide suitable habitat for native species of butterflies, birds, pollinators , and other wildlife. They provide more variety in gardens by offering myriad alternatives to the often planted introduced species , cultivars , and invasive species. The indigenous plants have co-evolved with animals, fungi and microbes, to form a complex network of relationships. They are the foundation of their native habitats and ecosystems , or natural communities. Habitat challenges[edit] However, while local provenance plants have adapted to local conditions which includes climate, soil, and other native plants and animals , there will often be instances, especially in cities, where one or more of these will have been radically altered. Building rubble used as landfill may raise soil pH i. Buildings cast a substantial shade, this may give rise to conditions substantially shadier than needed by local plants. Soil which is high in organic material and nutrients is often introduced into gardens, or many gardeners will have used fertilizers. Plants from some areas may not thrive under these conditions. For example, many Australian plants are particularly sensitive to phosphorus. Many native plants are adapted to, and benefit from, periodic wildfires that occurred before and during pre-modern settlement. These fires can be simulated in the garden by either "high mowing" or a controlled burn every few years. Many weeds in an area are usually the result of imported plants. These plants become invasive because there are no natural controls such as disease, weather, or fauna in their new environment. They take over native habitats, reducing shelter and food for local fauna. Much of the wild areas have been destroyed to make room for urban development. Housing developments have replaced native habitats with ornamental plants and lawns , pushing the wildland-urban interface further out. Despite this, there are usually plenty of indigenous or native plants which will grow and thrive in the area one is trying to establish a native garden.

7: Welcome to the PLANTS Database | USDA PLANTS

Stoneleigh is a place with deep roots: towering trees, lauded landscape architecture, and community connections. Stoneleigh is undergoing a transition from a beloved family home to a public garden rich with native plants so that everyone may be inspired to think in new ways about their own properties.

8: Natural Garden Ideas | HowStuffWorks

Our fresh plants, garden flowers and trees are delivered weekly from local growers, so you can count on our garden plants to be healthy, hardy and thriving. Establish a long-term foundation for your flower garden with perennials, or renew it each year with our fresh annuals for seasonal appeal.

9: Planting your Natural Dye Garden for a Full Palette of Natural Colors

It's a good thing to foster natural predators in your garden, such as frogs, toads, lizards, birds, and even bats. Beneficial insects can be your best friends, especially ladybugs.

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