

# FLOWER GARDEN & DESIGN GUIDE

## Cottage Garden Design

Design for year-round color and foliage

## Low-Light Garden Design

Turn a low-light area of the yard into a shady wonderland.

## Thrillers, Spillers, Fillers

Container & Small Space Flower Gardening Tips

*Plus!*

50+ FLOWERS  
TO PLANT & GROW  
IN YOUR GARDEN





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# Flower Gardening:



## Starting A Flower Garden

Flowers add endless beauty and function to landscapes and gardens wherever they're planted. They help attract beneficial pollinators and insects, which can boost the productivity of the edible crops around them. They also boast gorgeous blooms that can be admired, cut and displayed, and even eaten.

Designing the perfect flower garden can seem overwhelming, so we're here to help you plan, plant, and grow picture-perfect flower gardens year after year! From planting and growing considerations such as soil, sun, water, spacing, height, and spread we will help guide you on how to cultivate stunning blooms.



Discover how to plan the ultimate flower garden, grow in small spaces and containers, and create space fill with beautiful blooms year-round. Plus, learn how to plant, grow, and care for wildflowers, spring and fall bulbs, popular blooms, and more like a pro.



# Flower Gardening:

## Finding Your Gardening Zone

Identifying your plant hardiness zone is essential to your garden growing success. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plant Hardiness Zone Map provides an informative view of average temperature trends across The United States and Canada. Zone Hardiness maps are based on the average yearly extremes for minimum temperatures in a given area.

[CLICK HERE TO FIND YOUR ZONE.](#)



The USDA Zone Hardiness Map is divided up into 13 planting zones. They are sectioned off by a 10-degree Fahrenheit differential for the average annual minimum temperatures. The larger the number is, the warmer the temperature is in the corresponding garden zone. For added clarity, zones are broken down into subsets of a and b, which represents a 5-degree differential in which a is colder than b is.

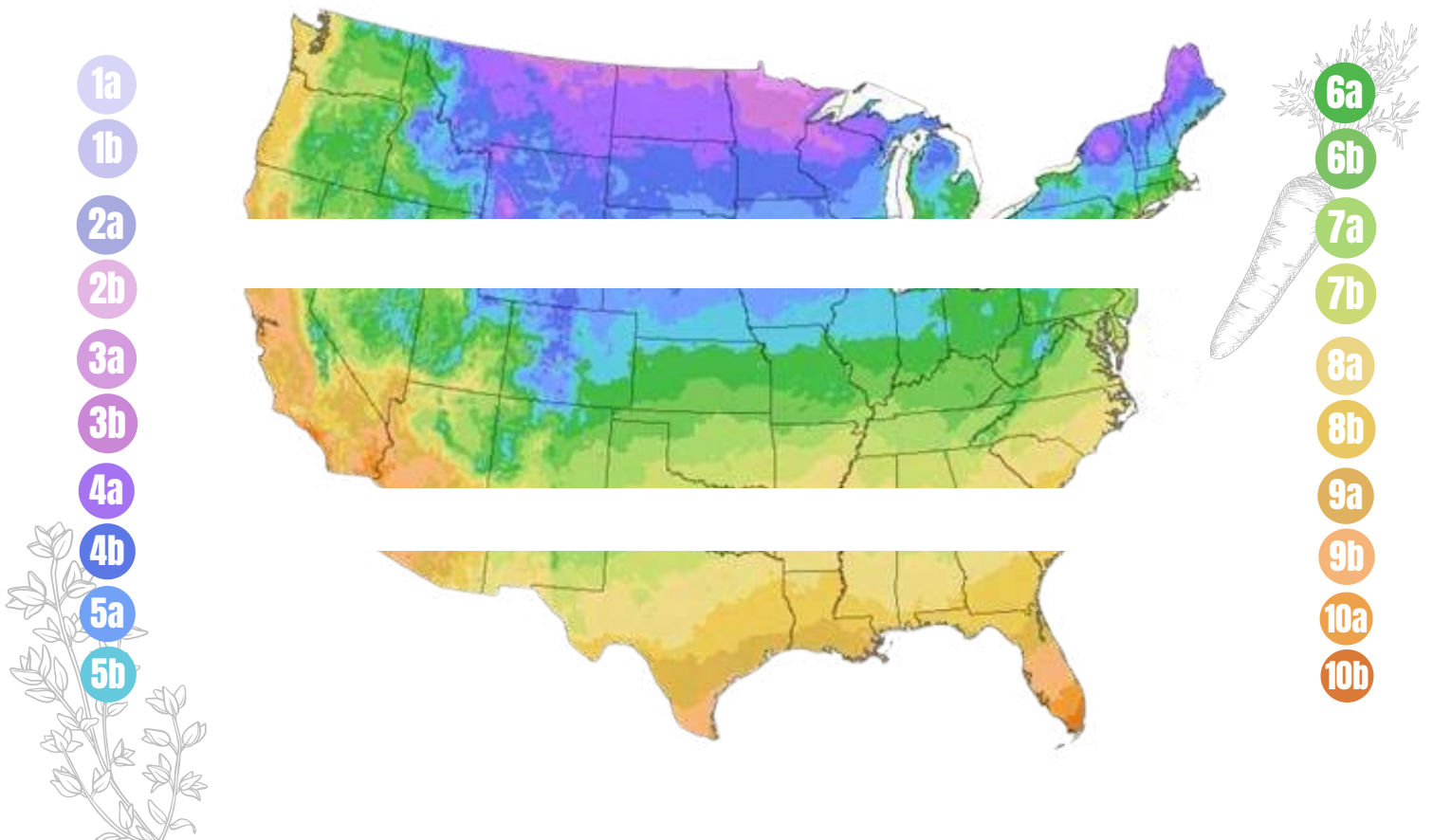
The majority of the United States falls under USDA Planting Zones 4 through 8. Most garden centers label their plants with markers that signify a plant's grow zone. Understanding your gardening zone for plant hardiness can help you decide which plants to select for your garden and can mean the difference between a successful crop and a failing garden.



# Flower Gardening:

## Plan For Your Gardening Zone

Whether you're growing vegetables, herbs, or flowers it's crucial to plan for your growing zone. Our Planting Charts for Zones 1-10 provide information on planning, planting, and harvesting specific to your region.



Monthly Flower Gardening Guide By Zone

The cover shows a grid-based planting chart with various columns for different types of plants and their growing periods. It includes sections for 'NOTES' and 'RESOURCES' at the bottom.

Flower Planting Chart for Zones 1-10



Companion Planting Guide

# Flower Gardening:



## Annuals vs Perennials

Have you ever noticed that some flowers need to be planted each spring, while others pop up all by themselves year after year? That's because some are annuals and some are perennials.

### ANNUALS

As their name suggests, annual plants and flowers last one year. They grow from seed, bloom, produce seeds, and die in one growing season and will need to be replanted each year. Most annuals bloom for a long time and provide beautiful color from spring to fall.



### PERENNIALS

Unlike annuals, perennials have a long lifespan and come back stronger every year. Perennials tend to bloom for a shorter time, one to three weeks, each year. Perennials are able to establish deeper, stronger roots so they need less water and can better feed on the soil's nutrients.

### BIENNIALS

Biennial flowers take two years to complete their life cycle. The first year is primary growth while the second year the plant produces flowers and seeds before it finally dies. Biennials do not always follow a strict two-year life cycle.



# Flower Gardening:

## Planning & Design

Plotting the picture-perfect flower garden is not an easy endeavor. With an endless amount of plants and planting considerations to ponder, one of the biggest hindrances in establishing a garden can merely be figuring out where to begin.

It's time to get inspired! Flower garden ideas & designs are compiled here to persuade and motivate you to get started creating your flower garden sanctuary.



Sometimes exploring a few different types of flower garden ideas can help you get inspired! First, let's go over the elements of different plant selections that make up a garden. They all come together to formulate a garden space. Discover new plants, diversify your plantings, and get inspired!

- Somewhat permanent plants like grasses for lawns, various ground covers, shrubs, climbing plants, and trees.
- Temporary herbaceous plants, such as the short-lived annuals
- Perennials, bulbous, and tuberous plants, which return with new growth year after year.



# Flower Gardening:

## Planning & Design

### WHERE TO PLANT?

Before selecting plants, determine how the sun hits your sought-after garden location. Pick plants that match the sunlight requirements that they will receive in that location.

Note the landscape features such as hills, low spots, and privacy considerations. Note how the sun moves around your property and where the full shade and full sun areas are located, and write them on your map. It's an excellent time to identify your irrigation needs of proposed planting beds relative to the location of your water sources.



#### **Height Considerations:**

In a free-standing garden, taller plants or climbing plants should ideally be placed in the garden bed center. If a garden is near the house, wall, or fence, plant the tallest varieties along the garden's rear and graduates the other plants' heights forward.

#### **Spacing Considerations:**

Space plants according to their planting specifications. We all want instantly lush and full gardens, but plants need time to mature and space to reach their full potential. Avoid overplanting and crowding plants together, forcing them to compete.



# Flower Gardening:

## Planning & Design

### PLANT FOR YEAR ROUND COLOR

Plant your flower garden with the intention, staggering your plants so that they have varying bloom times. This way, your garden will have visual interest via pretty blooms across the seasons.

You can achieve this by adding different plant types to your garden. Some ideas include some spring-blooming bulbs and flowering shrubs combined with some annuals, perennials, and even some fall-blooming bulbs.



### FALL FLOWERING SHRUBS

Flowering shrub varieties add color to your landscape and grab attention:

- **Caryopteris** starts with blue to purple flowers in the summer and continues to bloom into the fall.
- **'Sunshine Blue'** produces stunning golden-yellow foliage.
- **'Limelight' hydrangeas** display lime green flowers in the summer that fade to deep rose/cinnamon-brown in the fall.
- **Weigela 'Ghost'** provides a second heavy bloom of deep reddish-pink flowers in the fall in addition to its buttery-hued leaves.

# Flower Gardening:

## Planning & Design

### FALL FOLIAGE TO PLANT

Enjoy the warm, earthy tones of fall leaves with these gorgeous plantings:

- **Croton** (*Codiaeum variegatum*), offers leaves of yellow, orange, red, and green. This traditional houseplant is perfect for fall container plantings.
- **Virginia creeper** (*Parthenocissus spp.*) is a noteworthy vine with green leaves that turn bright red in the fall.
- *Itea spp.* is another underutilized shrub with stunning orange-red fall foliage, opt for '**Little Henry**' for a more manageable size.
- *Viburnum nudum* '**Brandywine**' adorns glossy dark maroon-red leaves.
- **Maple trees** produce a blaze of leaf color that sets the whole landscape on fire.



As an added bonus, you can add your fall leaves to the garden as mulch or toss them in your compost.

### COLORFUL FALL BERRIES

- Bodinier's Beautyberry (*Callicarpa bodinieri*)
- Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*)
- Harlequin Glorybower (*Clerodendrum trichotomum*)
- Himalayan Honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*)



# Flower Gardening:

## Woodland Flower Garden

Recreate the reclusiveness of the woodlands and turn a low-light area of the yard into a shady wonderland. By selecting shade-loving plants and flowers, you can create a private, relaxed and comfortable setting that feels like you are in a relaxing wooded area.

Use existing trees and add some of these shade adoring favorites to create your happy place. Add a seating area or a hammock with accessories that bring in the wildlife, like a birdbath or feeder. A rustic winding pathway, curved garden bed edges, garden gnome, or fairy house can also add whimsy among layered vegetation.



**These flowers will make perfect additions to your woodland flower garden design:**

- Azaleas
- Rhododendron
- Primroses
- Oxalis
- Hostas
- Lily of the Valley
- Coral Bells
- Jack in the Pulpit
- Wildflowers
- Bleeding heart
- Astilbe

# Flower Gardening:

## Cottage Flower Garden

Cottage flower garden ideas, we have those too! Cottage flower gardens are romantic, carefree, and enjoyable flower gardens. Accents such as weathered wooden fences, natural branch constructed arbors, and adorable gates can add charm to lush foliage and striking blooms.

A cottage garden is meant to look unplanned, although careful planning is essential to ensuring that plants work cohesively. Plant flowers with shrubs and climbing vines while varying the textures and colors of annuals, perennials, and foliage superstars, so they look misshapen.



### Some cottage garden favorites include:

- Delphiniums
- Foxgloves
- Hollyhocks
- Roses
- Daisies
- Queen Anne's Lace
- Wisteria Vines
- Clematis Vines
- Hydrangea
- Calendula
- Cornflowers
- Flowering Herbs



# Flower Gardening:



## Wildflower Garden

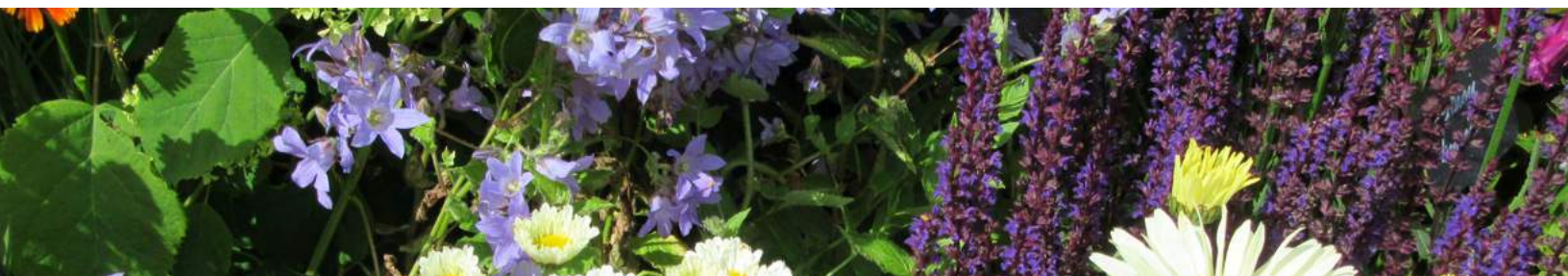
Look for seed mixes that feature wildflowers that are native to your area, garden centers, and feed stores are great sources. You can also order seeds from a trusted online source.

### PLANTING

Most wildflowers require a minimum of six hours of full **sun**, but there are wildflowers that also prefer a partially shaded area. When you're using a mix, carefully read the information on the package to pick the best planting site.

**Prep Soil:** Start by removing all existing plant material, grass, and weeds in the area for planting (including roots). If your soil is very poor, consider adding some compost to enrich it before adding your seed.

**Scatter Seeds:** Again, read the directions on the package(s) you are using, but in general, you'll scatter the seeds at a predetermined rate of pounds per square foot. Once you have scattered the seeds, lightly compress them into the soil with a garden roller or by walking on them.



### WATER

Keep your seeds watered until they are 4-6" tall, aiming for consistent moisture rather than a soaking wet texture. After that, they survive on natural rainfall just as they do out in nature.

- If you want your wildflowers to reseed and come back next year, be slow to mow after they are done blooming. It will look a bit ratty for a while, but it's necessary to give them time to go to release their seeds back into the soil.
- After that, you can mow or string trim to a 3-6" height to neaten things up.



# Flower Gardening:

## Container Flower Gardening

Container gardens and planters can bring vibrancy and color to any area of your yard or garden. A well-designed planter can include almost any combination of plants, often blending delicate and bold varieties. Showcase your style with plants, pairing different colors, heights, and textures.

### SELECTING A CONTAINER

There are many factors that you might not think about as you navigate the aisles or online sites in search of the perfect container gardening planters. Here are some different container materials and styles to consider:

- Ceramic Pots
- Clay Pots
- Fabric Growing Bags
- Biodegradable Pots
- Wooden Planters
- Terracotta Pot
- Metal Planters
- Plastic Containers



#### Full Sun Container Garden Flowers:

- Million Bells
- Lantana
- Alyssum
- Gaillardia
- Zinnias
- African Daisy
- Celosia
- Portulaca
- Petunias
- Geraniums
- Angelonia
- Ornamental Grasses

#### Shade Loving Container Garden Flowers:

- Impatiens
- Coral Bells
- Browallia
- Helleborus
- Astilbe
- Begonia
- Oxalis
- Columbine
- Coleus
- Peace Lily
- Fuchsia



# Flower Gardening:



## Container Flower Gardening

### SELECTING PLANTS & FLOWERS

Try to incorporate a mix of the following three types of plants: thrillers, fillers, and spillers.

A **thriller** plant is a plant that adds height and excitement to a planter. It draws the most attention to the flower garden container. Select these plants first to provide the framework of your flower garden container.

- Geranium
- Salvia
- Ornamental Grass
- Coleus

**Filler** plants are mid-sized plants that fill out a given space. They traditionally complement or contrast with the color of the thriller in the flower garden container.

- Petunias
- Begonias
- Lantana
- Verbena
- Lobelia
- Impatiens
- Geranium

**Spiller** plants have a trailing growth habit that allows plants to overflow out of the sides of the flower garden container.

- Wave Petunias
- Creeping Jenny
- English Ivy
- Creeping Charlie
- Vinca vine



Learn more about Kim's best tips on selecting flowers that are sure to add interest and beauty to your garden. Learn how to design and start flower container planting for color and effect using a geranium thriller.

[Click to Watch](#)

# Flower Gardening:

## Small Space Gardening

It is attainable to have a lush garden just about anywhere, even when the footprint of an area is small. Here are our top tips for making the most of your small space!

### GROW VERTICAL!

Vertical gardening can enhance the ambiance and expand your garden space's capabilities. They allow gardeners more space than the traditional horizontal patio plot, which means more plants can grow here, plants can spread out, and there will be higher yields.

Here are some beautiful and functional vertical gardening structures to try:

- Obelisks
- Towers
- Trellises
- Hanging Plant Stands



Create a living wall by leaning a trellis in a pot or hanging wall planters can really warm up the space. It also softens the area and brings herbs, beauty, and fragrance to eye and nose level, stimulating the senses and making a patio more enjoyable.



# Flower Gardening:



## Tips For Planting & Maintaining

### PLANTING FLOWERS

Flowers can be established by seed, bulb, or transplants. If you choose to sow seeds or plant bulbs, be sure you're doing so at the correct time for your area. Garden center transplants will be more expensive but will provide more instant gratification. Finally, ensure that the plants you are choosing have the same growing requirements in terms of sun and water.



### CHOOSING THE RIGHT SOIL

Use a high-quality, organic, well-drained, nutrient-rich soil to provide your plants with essential nutrients and ensure beautiful blooms. Be sure to check which soil type and pH best suits your flowers needs.

### FERTILIZING THE GARDEN

Fertilizing your garden allows your flowers to bloom at peak performance because they have access to an abundance of organic nutrients. Below is a general guide for fertilizing your flowers:

- Liquid fertilizers are a quick release nutrient source that is diluted and can be administered to the soil or as a foliar spray to the leaves.
- Granular fertilizers are buried into the soil to slowly release nutrients.
- Fertilize annuals consistently all season all the way through early fall.
- Fertilize perennials in the spring as soon as the soil warms up and then again in early summer while the plants are blooming.



# Flower Gardening:

## Mulching Your Garden

**Mulch** is one of the most beneficial additions that you can incorporate into your flower beds. Adding mulch to your garden builds healthier plants by providing weed control, soil erosion prevention, increased moisture and nutrient retention, and an overall enhancement of your garden. This simple component can also save you endless hours of maintenance affording you less time watering, weeding, and even battling pests.



### ROCK MULCH

- **Costs much more** but is a more permanent solution that requires minimal maintenance which has an impact on the long-term expense.
- **Does not decay** and doesn't require periodic replacement.
- **Helps with moisture retention** in soil and prevents soil erosion.
- **Look for light-colored rocks** to avoid them heating up and damaging your garden or drying out the soil.
- **Looks great but is very heavy** and labor-intensive to move around reducing garden flexibility.

### ORGANIC WOOD MULCH

- **Costs much less** than any variety of rock mulch. You can even create the organic mulch yourself with compost or other materials.
- **Breaks down over time** and deposits nutrients into the soil for greater plant health.
- **Replaced** about every 2 years.
- **Great for hot, dry climates** because it absorbs water and keeps the soil underneath moist.
- **Easy to work with** and allows you to shape your landscape with new perennial and annual plantings continually.



# Organic Gardening:

## Flower Gardening Videos

Take a deeper dive into organic flower gardening by visiting the Kellogg Garden Youtube channel. Learn all about flower garden planning for the pantry, growing sweet peas, propagating geraniums, and transplanting flowers.



[GARDEN PLANNING FOR THE PANTRY](#)



[SWEET PEA FLOWERS: SEED STARTING TIPS](#)



[BEST WAYS TO SAVE MONEY GROWING GERANIUMS](#)



[PLANTING FLOWERS: FROM TRANSPLANTS IN RAISED BEDS & CONTAINERS](#)

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VIEW MORE VIDEOS

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# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Alyssum

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SPRING	ZONES 5 - 9	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	6 INCHES

Not only do alyssum look friendly and inviting, but they are great, long-lasting companions to their neighboring plants in garden beds.



### IDEAL SOIL

These lively, flowering annuals thrive in well-draining soil that is rich in organic matter. While alyssum can exist in poor soil, they are heavy feeders and grow best with rich soil.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Plant alyssum in an area of your yard that receives full sun or partial shade.
- Plant alyssum in tight groups about 6 inches apart. This will encourage them to grow around other plants to create a stunning carpet of flowers.
- While alyssum can be grown in all growing zones, it is a cold-hardy plant in zones 7-10; therefore, it can flourish all year long.
- As much as alyssum loves to be sufficiently hydrated, it is also a drought-tolerant plant, which is somewhat forgiving of some neglect.



# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Dahlias

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	SPRING	ZONES 3 -11	6.5 - 7.0	FULL SUN	12 - 18 INCHES

- Start bulbs indoors 4-6 weeks before your last frost date.
- Dahlias love rich and well-drained soil with a pH between 6.5 and 7.0
- Plant once the soil reaches 60 degrees F.

Add a **stake** at planting time, or use a tomato cage – dahlias tend to get big and need extra support. Tie the plant to the stake in several locations as it grows to secure it.



**WATER** regularly avoiding the leaves and aim for less frequent, but deep watering, about 1 inch per week.

Frequent **FERTILIZING** allows Dahlias to grow their root mass and produce bigger, more beautiful blooms.

In very hot, dry areas, you may want to **MULCH** to help retain moisture, but in most areas you can skip mulch so that the soil can stay warmer and the foliage can stay dry. Wet soil can attract slugs which can harm dahlias if you see any pick them off.

# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Daisies

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SPRING	ZONES 4 - 9	6.0 - 8.0	FULL SUN	10 - 12 INCHES

Stunning, reliable bloomers, both in the garden and as cut flowers, daisies are hardy, drought-tolerant plants that provide years of gorgeous, classic charm. These low-maintenance, iconic garden plants of Summer, will reward you with endless blooms throughout the summer and well into the fall.



### DEADHEADING

Trim off blooms as they fade. Deadheading these blooming beauties encourages repeated flowering. Removing spent flowers also minimizes mold growth on decaying flowers.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Daisies prefer rich fast-draining soil, plenty of water, and ample sunshine.
- Water daisies amply at the base of the plant to avoid mold and sun damage to tender petals.
- Apply an all-purpose organic fertilizer early in the season to promote strong, sturdy growth.
- Prepare perennial daisies for winter by cushioning mulch loosely around each daisy plant. Use extra care, not to cover the leaves.



# Flower Gardening:



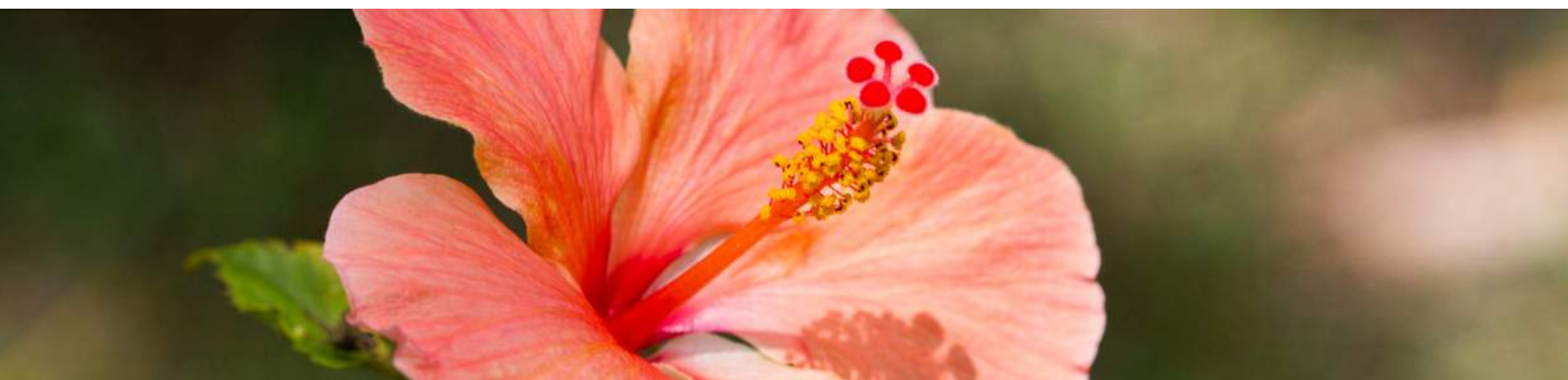
## Growing Hibiscus

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	WINTER	ZONES 4 - 9	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	2 - 3 FEET

Hibiscus plants add high impact, tropical vibes to any patio or garden landscape.

### POTTING REQUIREMENTS

As the plant matures, it may need to be repotted to ensure adequate growing space. This should be done every two to three years, but the pot should never be too big for the root ball. Hibiscus plants like to have a cozy root system.



### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Use a well-draining loamy and sandy soil.
- Hibiscus plants need a plentiful water supply throughout their root systems. They are not drought-tolerant plants, particularly when they are flowering.
- For show-stopping blooms and a plant that will thrive for many years, fertilize plants with 'Organics Palm, Tropical & Hibiscus Fertilizer' once a month and water the plant in well.

### PROPAGATING FROM CUTTINGS

After a stem has bloomed, snip it about 7 inches down, right below a leaf notch. Remove the leaves from the bottom of the stem and place the branch in clean water in a sunny spot. Change water every few days. When the stem grows roots, plant it in a small pot and care for it normally to achieve beautiful blooms!



# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Hydrangeas

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	SPRING	ZONES 3 - 9	5.5 - 7.5	PARTIAL SHADE	3 - 10 FEET

Hydrangeas come in an array of types, colors, and flowerhead forms, which can add diversity and immense beauty to your garden space and make stunning bouquets of cut flowers.



### SOIL & BLOOM COLOR

Hydrangea plants require fertile, well-draining soils that receive plenty of moisture. The pH of the soil can impact the color of your hydrangea plant. Acidic soils that measure less than 5.5 pH tend to produce blue flowers, while those with a soil pH of higher than 5.5 make pink flowers. White cultivars are not affected by a soil's pH.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Select a planting site that gets a fair amount of sun but also has some shade.
- Plant hydrangeas in spring after the last frost or in fall before the first frost of the season.
- Water the plant in deeply at least three times per week for best results.
- It is vital to plant the hydrangeas with the root ball level or just above the soil surface so that water will not pool up and oversaturate the crown
- Fertile soil and additional nutrients will, in turn, bring more vibrant blooms and deeper green foliage to your garden.



# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Mums

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SUMMER/FALL	ZONES 5 - 9	5.8 - 6.8	FULL SUN	18 - 24 INCHES

Nothing lifts the mood and adds more pizzazz and vibrance to a fall garden than fall mums.



### IDEAL SOIL

Mums grow best in well-draining soil that is full of organic matter. Amend the soil in your garden bed with fertile and well-decomposed compost for best results.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- If you have low spots that puddle up or get too soggy, then you might want to consider planting your mums in containers or raised garden beds.
- Mums can share space with other textured plants within a pot or window box for added appeal. Create a decorative fall feature by corralling potted mums, pumpkins, gourds, and a hay bale or two.
- Water plants in well immediately after repotting or planting and usually about every other day or when soil is dry to the touch. Adding a couple of inches of mulch around the base of your mums will help to protect root systems from cold temperatures and help retain moisture.



# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Pansies

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SPRING	ZONES 2 - 9	6.0 - 6.5	PARTIAL SHADE	8 - 10 INCHES

If you are looking for a cheerful presentation of color in your garden, consider growing pansies in your containers, hanging baskets, and flower beds.



### IDEAL SOIL

Pansies prefer fertile, well-draining soil. Pansy plants grow best when the soil is slightly acidic, with the target being 6.0 to 6.5 on the pH scale. The best start you can give pansy plants is to amend your soil with plenty of rich, organic material before planting. Well-decomposed compost, decomposed forest materials, worm castings, and manure keep pansies well nourished.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Hardy in Zones 2-9, pansy plants can be set out at least a month before the frost-free date in your area. Pansies crave temperatures that range from 45 degrees Fahrenheit to 65 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Plant in full sun or partial shade. The shade is particularly advantageous in warmer growing zones, where the intense afternoon sun can cause the plant to cease blooming.
- Plant pansies 8 to 10 inches apart. These perennial bloomers will spread about 10 to 12 inches and reach heights of 6 to 9 inches.



# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Peonies

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	FALL	ZONES 3 - 8	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	3 - 4 FEET

The double and single flowers of these herbaceous perennial shrubs are showstoppers both in the garden and when cut and displayed in vases indoors.



### SOIL & WATERING

Peonies thrive in a fertile, well-draining soil that ranges from 6-7 on the pH scale. It is critical to keep the planting areas watered, and safeguarding that soil drains well is paramount. Dry soil is a principal reason for transplant failures, while tubers planted in soggy conditions have a strong likelihood of succumbing to rot.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Peonies thrive in a fertile, well-draining soil that ranges from 6-7 on the pH scale. Tubers planted in soggy conditions have a strong likelihood of succumbing to rot.
- Plant peonies 3-4 feet apart.
- Peonies are hardy in zones 3-8. Plant them in the fall about 6 weeks before the ground freezes.
- Treat peony plants to some bone meal or other organic fertilizer, and you will be greeted with much-anticipated blooms that will be worth the wait.



# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Petunias

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	WINTER/SPRING	ZONES 9 - 11	6.0 - 6.5	FULL SUN	10 - 12 INCHES

If you are looking for plants with versatility and magnificent, prolific blooms that keep performing all spring and summer long, petunias will not disappoint.



### IDEAL SOIL

Petunias enjoy a light, fertile, well-draining soil. A premium potting mix is ideal for growing petunias in hanging planters or pots. Petunia plants grow best when the soil is slightly acidic, with the target being 6.0 to 6.5 on the pH scale.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- When learning how to plant petunias in the ground, remember to amend your native soil with plenty of organic matter and well-decomposed compost.
- Plant petunias in full sun so that they receive a minimum of 6-8 hours of direct sunlight per day. They will tolerate partial shade but will likely not produce blooms as profusely.
- Starting petunia seeds indoors 8 to 10 weeks before the last frost date in your area is the best way to grow petunias from seed.



# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Roses

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	SPRING	ZONES 5 -10	6.0 -6.5	FULL SUN	3 - 5 FEET

There are many varieties of roses to choose from that come in a wide array of shapes, colors, heights, fragrance, and more.

### PRUNING

Pruning should be done early in the year in warm climates, and anytime between January and April in cold climates, just before the rose bush breaks its dormancy after spring's closing frost.

- Cut spent flowers ½" above the first set of 5 leaves on the branch behind the bloom.
- With sharp pruning shears, snip, at a 45-degree angle, any branches that are crisscrossing or growing horizontally causing crowding of the bush.



### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Roses love a soil pH of 6.5 and lots of organic nutrients.
- Plant roses during the first hints of Spring. You can plant either bare root roses or container-grown rose plants to enjoy blooms by summer.
- Keep rose bushes spaced well to allow for good oxygen movement through and around the rose bushes and help keep diseases at bay.
- Reduce disease by watering the soil, not the leaves.
- Roses do their very best in full sun, so plant your rose garden in a location that receives at least one half of a day of the sun's rays.



# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Sunflowers

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
ANNUAL	SPRING	ZONES 4 - 10	6.0 - 7.5	FULL SUN	2 - 3 FEET

Bring some magic into your garden by growing sunflowers. If you choose the right variety, you get the added benefit of harvesting delicious sunflower seeds.



### PLANTING TIPS

- Sunflowers tolerate rocky and sandy soils; to be sure though, sunflowers grown in rich soil will grow taller and fuller than those that aren't.
- Sunflowers are easily grown from seed. If you do transplant, don't wait too long as sunflowers get root bound quickly and don't always recover well.
- Space large sunflower plants 2-3 feet apart. If the plants are too close to each other, the heads will be smaller

### SEED HARVESTING

- Harvest when seeds are plump and developed once the flower petals begin to dry out and fall off.
- Harvest when the back of the flower turns from green to yellow (if you are cutting the stem off to dry).
- Harvest when the back of the flower is brown (if you are letting seeds dry with the stem intact).

# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Zinnias

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
ANNUAL	SPRING	ZONES 3 -10	5.5 - 7.5	FULL SUN	6 INCHES

**Dwarf:** Ideal for borders and tucking into containers as they stay at 10-12" tall.

**Cut Flower:** Taller forms with strong and sturdy stems, these zinnias are ideal for cutting and flower arranging.

**Single Flowered:** Have a center surrounded by one row of petals, giving it a daisy-like appearance.

**Double Flowered:** Have multiple rows of petals and their centers are not visible.



### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- Zinnias prefer rich, well-drained soil with a pH between 5.5 - 7.5
- Give them full sun to light afternoon shade in very hot/strong sun climates.
- Space plants 6 inches apart and sow them 1/4 inch deep.
- Zinnias are sensitive to frost, so do not seed until the last frost has passed.
- Avoid watering on foliage to prevent fungus and mildew.
- Zinnias are annuals, so they'll grow for one season and produce seeds, but the original plant will not come back in subsequent years.
- Sow a round of seeds every week or so for several weeks to extend the flowering period.



# Flower Gardening:

## Companion Flowers

Mimic nature in your garden, and give your vegetables the best possible tools to grow through companion planting.



Join Brijette, and learn how to start companion planting in your garden to increase pollination, enrich your soil, and achieve more bountiful harvests season after season.

[\*\*Click to Watch\*\*](#)

Companion planting is an outstanding way to improve your garden's health and fruitfulness. When you plant compatible plants near each other, they can mutually benefit from each other's attributes.

Planting different types of plants close to each other can boost growth, repel pests, and even improve the flavor of your harvest.



# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Companion Flowers



ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SPRING/FALL	ZONES 3 - 10	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	8 - 12 INCHES

Calendula is an edible flower that has healing properties, attracts beneficial pollinators to the garden, and repels garden pests.

[Click Here To Read More About Calendula](#)



ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
ANNUAL	SPRING	ZONES 3 - 10	4.5 - 8.5	FULL SUN	15 INCHES

Not only is borage fun-looking, but it makes an excellent companion plant that helps other plants to thrive, and is entirely edible.

[Click Here To Read More About Borage](#)



ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SPRING/FALL	ZONES 4 - 11	6.5	FULL SUN	12 INCHES

Nasturtiums add appeal, attract pollinators, act as trap crops, and boast prominent bright blooms from spring through the fall.

[Click Here To Read More About Nasturtium](#)



ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	SPRING	ZONES 2 - 11	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	8 - 12 INCHES

Marigolds' fernlike leaves add texture to gardens, while their blooms put on a nonstop display of color all summer long.

[Click Here To Read More About Marigold](#)



# Flower Gardening:

## Fall Flower Bulbs

If you've ever admired the unique early bloomers of spring and wished you had them to look forward to after a long cold winter, you can make it happen in your own garden by planting fall bulbs. Check out our list of bulbs to plant in fall that will reward you with their intriguing textures and showy blooms each spring.



Fall is an exciting time in the garden. Yes, the fall season features many endings when it comes to the growing season, but it is also filled with new beginnings and exciting plans for next year's blooms such as these:

- Allium
- Grape Hyacinths
- Lily of the Valley
- Crocus
- Hyacinths
- Lilies
- Daffodils
- Ranunculus
- Snowdrops
- Dutch Irises
- Tulips

All of these bulbs to plant in fall should be planted in late fall, a couple of weeks prior to a hard freeze. Select your bulbs while taking the level of sun exposure and proper drainage in your garden into advisement. Dig holes to the recommended depth and spacing as recommended for the variety.

By spring, you will be excited to see them sprouting up from the soil and greeting you with their vibrant blooms.

# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Daffodils

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	FALL	ZONES 3 - 9	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	6 - 12 INCHES

It's hard not to fall in love with the woodlands vibe and vibrant spirit that daffodils bring to the garden bed.



### IDEAL SOIL

Narcissus bulbs grow optimally in soil that is loose, loamy, fertile, and most of all, well-draining. Select a spot in your garden where water whisks away quickly, as soggy soil will inevitably rot bulbs out. Aim for slightly acidic soil with a pH of between 6.0 and 7.0 when planting daffodils.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- They are hardy in zones 3-9. Always add a couple of layers of organic mulch to give daffodil plants added protection against the cold weather.
- Daffodils grow their best when they are planted in full sun with some dappled afternoon shade.
- Plant daffodils 6 to 12 inches apart.
- The best time to plant daffodil bulbs is in mid to late fall, a couple of weeks before a hard frost in your area. They require a cold period of winter to form their spring blooms.



# Flower Gardening:

## Growing Ranunculus

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
PERENNIAL	FALL	ZONES 4 - 10	6.0 - 6.5	FULL SUN	4 INCHES

These gorgeous bloomers have a rose-like appearance with layers of thin petals, straight stems, and frilly foliage. Their color range is absolutely dazzling.

### PLANTING

Plant bulbs 4” apart and about 2” deep with the “claw” side down in a location receiving full sun. Cover with soil and lightly water in. Now, leave it alone until you see signs of leaves sprouting, that's right, no water! Then moderately water during active growth and blooming.

- Light and well-drained soil with a pH between 6.0 -6.5
- USDA Hardiness Zones 4-7 (annuals) & Zones 8-10 (perennials)



### CUTTING

- **Cut** the stems when buds are showing but aren't yet open.
- **Remove** lower leaves
- **Re-cut** the bottoms of the stems and place them in a vase of water.
- **Change water** every other day

### PRUNING

When blooms have finished, let the foliage yellow and wither before cutting back. And during this time, don't water at all, as that could rot your bulbs.

# Flower Gardening:



## Growing Tulips

ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	IDEAL PLANTING TIME	HARDINESS ZONES	SOIL PH	SUNLIGHT	SPACING
BOTH	FALL	ZONES 3 - 8	6.0 - 7.0	FULL SUN	4 - 6 INCHES

Tulips create a bold statement in the garden, and they look particularly stunning when paired with cultivars of daffodils and hyacinths.



### IDEAL SOIL

Tulips thrive in fertile, well-draining soil with an optimal pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Safeguarding that soil drains well is paramount to bulb success. If soil is too soggy, bulbs have a strong likelihood of rotting.

### PLANTING & GROWING TIPS

- As a general rule, aim to plant tulip bulbs when overnight temperatures hover between a cool 40 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Planting time can vary a bit by USDA Grow Zone.
- Plant tulips 4 to 6 inches apart.
- Plant tulip bulbs in full sun during the autumn months, well before any hard freezes set in. This gives bulbs the times that they need to establish themselves in the ground before winter's sleep.



# Flower Gardening:



## Certified Wildlife Habitat

You've taken the time to create a garden that is beautiful and full of all sorts of interesting plants and features and you notice that all sorts of creatures love it just as much as the humans do. You've spotted a variety of birds, and a fair share of butterflies, bees, and other winged and furry friends. But did you know that your garden could be certified as a wildlife habitat by the **National Wildlife Federation**?

### REQUIREMENTS

**Food** — Does your garden offer at least 3 sources of food for wildlife? Think about native plants that have seeds, berries, or nectar, plus bird feeders, or a good amount of insects.

**Water** — All you need is one water source on your property, and you probably already have it. Birdbaths, water dishes, water gardens, and ponds all offer animals water.



**Cover** — All creatures need nooks and crannies to protect them. You'll need to identify two sources of cover. Rock or brush piles, bat houses, roosting boxes, and dense vegetation are great ideas.

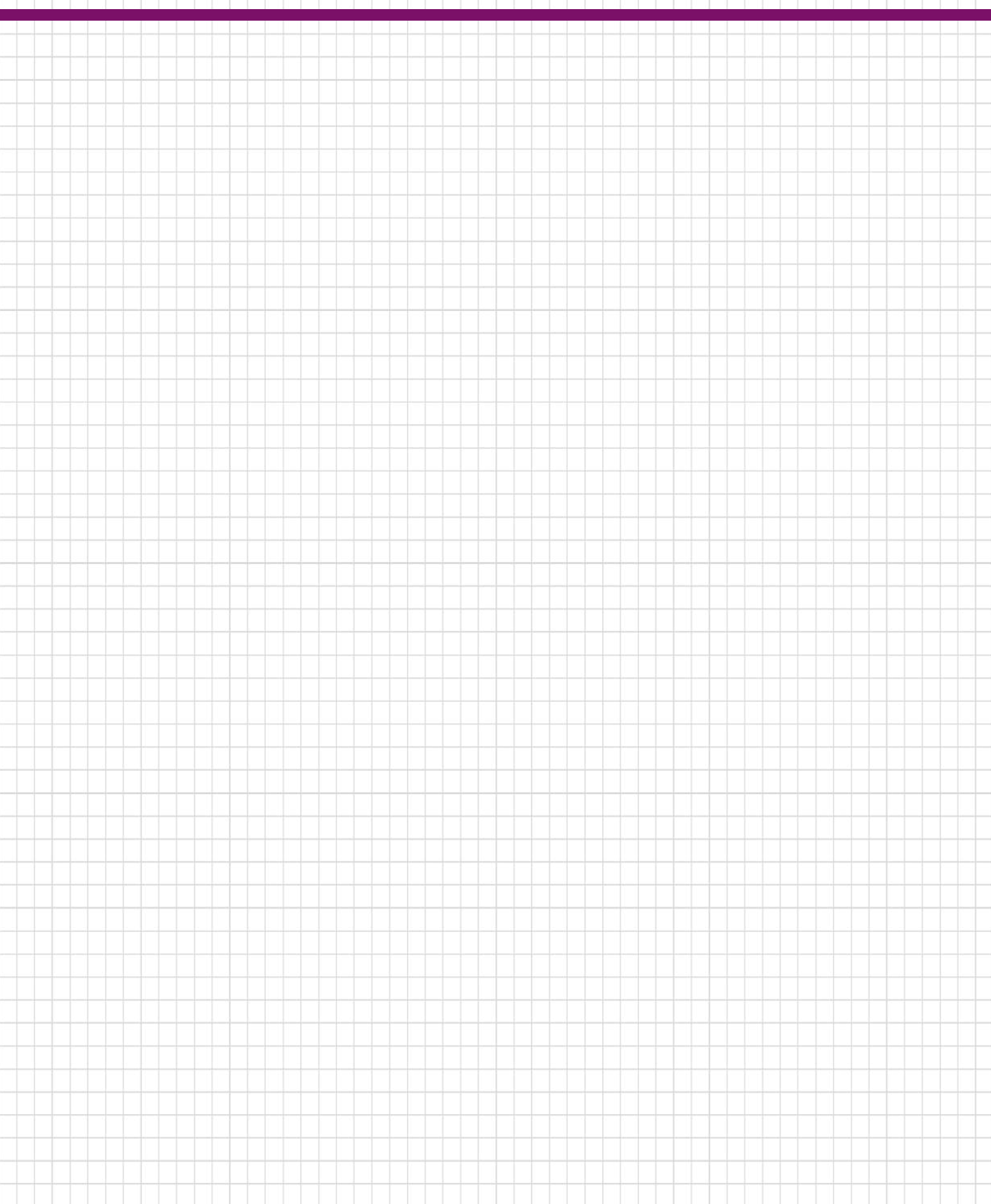
**Sustainable Practices** — Two of the three sustainable practices are necessary for certification: soil and water conservation, controlling invasive exotic plant species, and organic practices.

**Places to Raise Young** — When mamas give birth, those babies need a safe place to get started. A variety of trees and shrubs, birdhouses, host plants for caterpillars, and ponds for fish and other amphibians are all great examples. Create two different places for wildlife to safely raise their young.



# GARDEN DESIGN

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OBSERVATIONS:

Yellow sticky note area for observations.

Prep & Maintain:

Four horizontal lines for notes under 'Prep & Maintain:'.

Sun:

Seven horizontal lines for notes under 'Sun:'.

Large grid area for detailed notes or drawings.

Watering:

Four horizontal lines for notes under 'Watering:'.

Pests:

Four horizontal lines for notes under 'Pests:'.

Yellow sticky note area.

Notes:

Four horizontal lines for general notes.





# Flower Bulb Tracker

## BULBS PLANTED

## PLANTING DATE

<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
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## NOTES

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# FLOWER GARDEN

## PLANTING PLAN

	VARIETY	PERENNIAL OR ANNUAL	DATE
FLOWER	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

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FLOWER	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

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FLOWER	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

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FLOWER	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

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FLOWER	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____



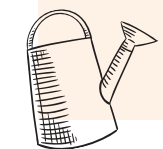
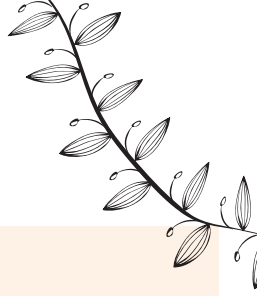
# Season Notes

WINTER:

SPRING:

SUMMER:

FALL:



# Organic Gardening:

## Resources:

### FLOWER GARDENING

[Flower Gardening Blog](#)

[Get Inspired! Flower Garden Ideas & Designs](#)

[10 Tips for Flower Garden Designs](#)

[Shade Loving Flowers For Container Gardens](#)

[Full Sun Plants & Flowers For Container Gardens](#)

[How and When to Mulch a Garden](#)

[Certified Wildlife Habitat: Does My Garden Qualify?](#)

[How To Start A Wildflower Garden](#)

### INDIVIDUAL FLOWER CARE

[All About Alyssum: Gardening Tips & Tricks](#)

[How To Grow Dahlias](#)

[How to Plant, Grow, and Care for Daisy Flowers](#)

[Learn About Hibiscus Plant Care](#)

[How to Plant Hydrangeas](#)

[Fall Mums](#)

[How to Plant and Grow Pansies](#)

[Gardening Hacks: When To Transplant Peonies](#)

[How and When to Plant Petunias](#)

[Picking Roses for Your Home Rose Garden](#)

[5 Tips for Growing and Harvesting Sunflower Seeds](#)

[Growing Tips for Common Zinnia Varieties](#)

[Bulbs to Plant in Fall](#)

[How to Plant & Grow Daffodils](#)

[Growing Ranunculus: The Correct Way To Plant Bulbs](#)

[Gardener's Guide to Planting Tulips](#)



### Social Media:

[Instagram](#)

[Youtube](#)

[Facebook](#)

[Organic Garden Nation](#)

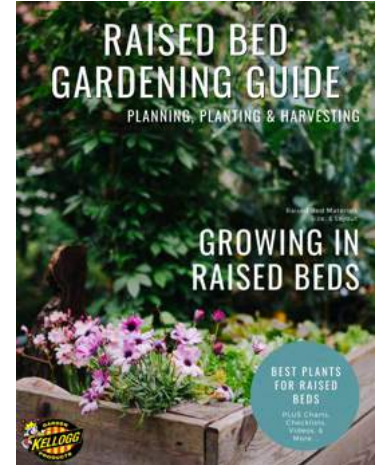
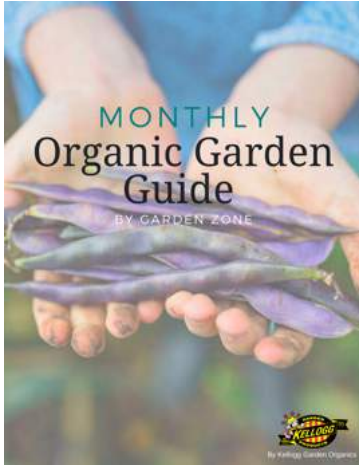
[Facebook Group](#)





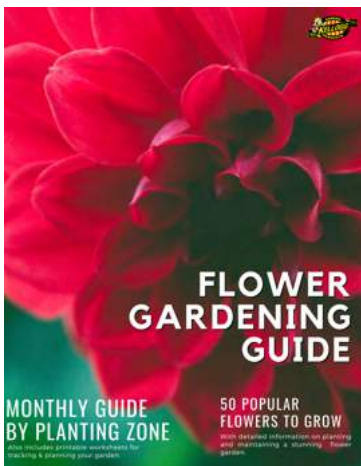
# Organic Gardening:

## Gardening Guides & Charts:



## Additional Guides:

## Guides for Children:



# Kellogg Garden Organics

Kellogg Garden Products, family-owned and operated since its establishment in 1925 by our founder, H. Clay Kellogg, now spans four generations. The company continues its success as a steadfast business, guided by Mr. Kellogg's original core values: innovation, loyalty, experience, commitment, and generosity.

These values have led our company to seek the highest level of organic rigor in all its branded products.

In 2012, Kellogg Garden Products committed to strictly follow the USDA's National Organic Program (NOP) guidelines for manufacturing all Kellogg Garden Organics and G&B Organics branded soils and fertilizers.

Every ingredient and every process used to produce our branded products has been verified 100% compliant as organic, all the way back to the source, meeting all federal guidelines.



All our branded products are approved by the California Department of Food and Agriculture's stringent Organic Input Materials (OIM) program, as well as the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) – the leading independent review agency accredited by the USDA NOP.

Kellogg is still the first and only manufacturer to have all our branded organic soils and fertilizers OIM approved and OMRI Listed, making Kellogg the first to offer Proven Organic soils and fertilizers that build life in the soil. Since 1925, we continue to strive to be the leading organic source helping people grow beautiful and healthy gardens – organically.





# Kellogg Garden Organics



## Product Recommendations



### ORGANIC SOIL



### ORGANIC LIQUID FERTILIZER



### ORGANIC GRANULAR FERTILIZER

\*\*G&B Organics Only Available in the Western United States

