1. **Name three plants for a sunny garden with a blue-and-white color scheme.**
   See the lists on pp. 169 and 172-174 or use outside reference materials such as the *Sunset Western Garden Book*.

3. **List three spring-blooming plants of different heights for a shade garden.**
   See the lists on pp. 169 and 172-174 or use outside reference materials such as the *Sunset Western Garden Book*.

3. **Name at least three factors in your garden environment to consider when choosing plants.**
   - Light *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Drainage *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Soil type *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Available water *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Soil fertility *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Wind *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Rainfall *(pp. 171, 462-463)*
   - Frost *(pp. 171, 462-463)*

4. **Describe briefly the steps needed to create a new garden space.**
   - Control weeds *(p. 175)*.
   - Evaluate and improve soil texture (e.g., test for soil nutrients and pH, till or turn over the soil, work in organic matter) *(p. 175)*.
   - Ensure adequate drainage *(p. 175)*.
   - Apply fertilizer as needed *(p. 175)*.
5. **Define and give an example of the following terms:**
   - **Self-sowing annual**—a plant that comes up each year from the previous year's seeds. Examples include bachelor button, California poppy, cosmos and cleome (p. 168).
   - **Hardy perennial**—a plant that Byes through the winter in the ground, reviving from its crowns in the spring. Examples include Shasta daisy, coneflower, iris, and peony (varies by climate zone) (p. 168).
   - **Short-lived perennial**—a plant that lives only a few years before requiring replacement. An example is delphinium (p. 168).
   - **Half-hardy/tender perennial**—a plant that won't survive outdoor conditions during winter. Examples include dahlia, gladiolus, fuchsia, tuberous begonia, and geranium (varies by climate zone) (p. 168).
   - **Biennial**—a plant that produces foliage the first year and then flowers, sets seed, and dies the second. Examples include foxglove, forget-me-not, and hollyhock (p. 168).

6. **List three plants that are tender perennials in your region.**
   Use prior knowledge or outside reference materials such as the *Sunset Western Garden Book.*

7. **List three advantages of annuals over perennials.**
   - Long bloom season (p. 168)
   - Prolific, bloom (p. 168)
   - Lower initial cost
   - More suitable for containers (p. 168)
   - Ease in changing color schemes
   - Quick growth (p. 168)

8. **What's the difference between deadheading and disbudding?**
   - **Deadheading** is the removal of spent flowers (p. 179).
   - **Disbudding** is the removal of multiple young buds to encourage fewer, larger blooms (p. 179).

9. **Which of the following techniques reduce disease on plants? (Mark all correct answers.)**
   (a) Spacing plants properly to allow good air circulation (pp. 179, 126)
   (b) Cleaning up dead leaves arid plant litter (sanitation practices) (pp. 119, 326)
   (c) Choosing disease-resistant cultivars (pp. 179, 328)

10. **What is the first thing to do when trying to control a pest problem? (Mark the one best answers)**
    (b) Identify which pest is causing the problem (pp. 179-180). You could make a case for (c) as well (properly identify the plant that is affected).

11. **What temperature is best for bulb storage? (Mark the one best answer.)**
    (b) 65°F (p. 181)

*You may need to use other chapters, additional reference materials, or your own experience to answer this question fully.*
12. Mark each of the following statements as True (T) or False (F):
   F Drought-tolerant plants don't need any water after you plant them (p. 178).
   F When staking plants, tie them tightly to provide good support (p. 178).
   T Perennials often perform better when divided every 3 to 5 years (p. 176).

13. List some undesirable traits of plants that you might want to consider when planning a garden. *
   Possible undesirable traits include the tendency to:
   • Fall over in heavy rain
   • Attract bees (if you or someone in your family is severely allergic)
   • Spread invasively
   • Displace natives
   • Produce unpleasant odors
   • Produce thorns
   • Develop disease problems

14. Sketch and briefly explain the technique of double digging. Why is it used? *
   Double digging mixes and aerates the soil. Remove the top 12 inches of soil. Insert a spade or spading fork into the next 10 to 12 inches of soil and wiggle the handle back and forth to break up compacted layers. Repeat every 6 to 8 inches. Mix the topsoil with compost or manure and return the mixture to the bed (p. 146, 175).

15. What are microclimates? Why are they important? Think about your yard and list how many microclimates you have. What are their characteristics? *
   Microclimates are areas that have a climate different from that of the surrounding area. They create growing conditions unlike those in the rest of a yard. Examples include windy areas, low places with cold air pockets, areas with poor drainage, protected areas, and sunny, south-facing slopes (p. 456, 491).

*You may need to use other chapters, additional reference materials, or your own experience to answer this question fully.
1. When visiting a relative in southern California, you brought home some woody plants from her yard. What is one potential problem you may have when transplanting them into your yard?
The plants may not be hardy in your area. Even if they are, they may not be acclimated to cold weather and may not survive or will go through severe stress. It is important to acclimatize these plants gradually (p. 188).

2. How can you prevent sunscald on newly planted trees?
Use tree wrap during the winter only (usually November through April). Wrap from the bottom up to the lowest branch. Remove wrap during the growing season to prevent disease and insect damage (p. 195).

3. What are some common types of tree damage caused by construction? How can this damage be avoided?
- Changing the grade-Construct a dry well around the plant (p. 202).
- Soil compaction-Rototill the soil after construction is complete (p. 202).
- Mechanical injury to a plant's bark or root system-Trench beneath the root system, not through it. Place a barrier around the plant to protect it during construction (pp. 202-203).

4. What are some of the main factors to consider when choosing a woody plant for your landscape?
- Mature size (p. 464)
- Ornamental value (pp. 185, 463-465)
- Site factors such as sun exposure, water availability, soil type, and drainage (pp. 185, 462-463)
1. What are some of the important factors to consider when choosing a turfgrass for your yard?
   - Soil characteristics (p. 271)
   - Amount of sunlight (p. 263)
   - Drainage conditions (p. 266)
   - Expected use (p. 266)

2. What is the best turfgrass for lawns expected to be used extensively for heavy play?
   Turf-type perennial ryegrass (p. 266)

3. Why is it important to prepare soil properly and take good care of a newly established lawn, regardless of whether it was established from seed or sod?
   The better the preparation and care, the better the lawn's performance and appearance (pp. 271-272).

4. What are some cultural practices that will increase a lawn's longevity?
   - Proper fertilization (p. 274)
   - Proper watering (pp. 273-274)
   - Correct mowing height (pp. 272-273)
   - Dethatching (pp. 275-276)
   - Over-seeding as needed (pp. 281-282)
   - Aeration (pp. 274-275)

5. Excessive removal of the leaf blade can weaken turfgrasses and reduce a lawn's life. How can you avoid this problem?
   Maintain proper mowing height. Each type of turfgrass has a specific mowing height (pp. 272-273).

6. Over- or under-watering can cause many problems with a lawn. What is a good way to avoid this problem?
   Monitor turf closely and determine when to irrigate by feeling the soil in the root zone and observing the appearance of the grass (p. 273).
7. **What are the benefits of fertilizing a lawn?**
   - It increases the lawn's competitiveness with weeds and moss (*pp. 276-277*).
   - It improves the lawn's ability to ward off certain diseases (*pp. 278-279*).
   - It reduces thatch development (*pp. 274-275*).

8. **What is thatch?**
   Thatch is a layer of living and dead grass stems, roots, and leaves that develops at the soil surface beneath actively growing grass (*p. 275*).

9. **What cultural practices can minimize weed problems in a lawn?**
   - Proper fertilization (*pp. 274-276*)
   - Proper mowing (*pp. 272-273, 276*)
   - Proper watering (*pp. 273-274, 276*)

10. **When are the best times to do total lawn renovation?**
    Spring, late summer, or early fall (*p. 281*)
1. **Name several common mistakes in landscape planting's.**
   - Materials are planted too close together or will be too large when mature (p. 464).
   - Plants with distinctly different water requirements are planted together (p. 463).
   - Awkward maintenance spaces are created (p. 458).
   - Plants are placed in sites that don't meet their soil, shade, and sun requirements (pp. 462-463).
   - Poor sight lines are created (pp. 460-461).

2. **What are the elements of a good site analysis?**
   - Property characteristics (pp. 456-457)
   - Neighborhood sights and sounds (p. 457)
   - Climate (p. 457)
   - Maintenance requirements (p. 458)
   - Family activities/use of the landscape (p. 458)

3. **How might home security influence landscape design?**
   - Avoid plantings that provide places for intruders to hide (p. 458).
   - Plant "people-unfriendly" shrubs and trees around windows (p. 458).
   - Prune to improve street-level visibility (p. 458).
   - Consider installing motion sensor lights (p. 458).

4. **What does the phrase "year-round landscape interest" mean?**
The landscape contains plants that take turns providing visual interest.

   **What are some examples of interest during each season?**
   - *Spring-flowering* trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (p. 463)
   - Summer-flowering plants and a diversity of foliage (p. 463)
   - *Fall-fruits* and good leaf color (p. 463)
   - *Winter-nice* bark, fruit that hangs on, and evergreens that look nice covered with snow or ice (pp. 459, 463)
5. **What are the key characteristics of a sustainable landscape?**
   - A sustainable landscape minimizes (not eliminates) the need for inputs of labor, water, fertilizer, and pesticides *(pp. 471, and Chapter 6).*
   - On a broader scale, it includes species that support native bird, insect, amphibian, and mammal populations *(pp. 471).*
   - The landscape is designed to prevent erosion *(p. 471 and Chapter 6).*

6. **Distinguish between plant form and texture.**
   - *Plant form* is the shape of a plant in silhouette. Examples are rounded, vase-shaped, pendulous, and mounded *(p. 464).*
   - *Plant texture* is the size and arrangement of a plant's foliage. It can be coarse, fine, layered, willowy, or many variations in between *(p. 465).*