Herbaceous Ornamental Plants

1. Name three plants for a sunny garden with a blue-and-white color scheme.

2. List three spring-blooming plants of different heights for a shade garden.

3. Name at least three factors in your garden environment to consider when choosing plants.

4. Describe briefly the steps needed to create a new garden space.
5. Define and give an example of the following terms:
   * Self-sowing annual
   * Hardy perennial
   * Short-lived perennial
   * Half-hardy/tender perennial
   * Biennial

6. List three plants that are tender perennials in your region.*

7. List three advantages of annuals over perennials.

8. What's the difference between deadheading and disbudding?

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

10. What is the first thing to do when trying to control a pest problem? (Mark the one best answer.)
    (a) Check the label for proper use instructions.
    (b) Identify which pest is causing the problem.
    (c) Identify the plant that is affected.

11. What temperature is best for bulb storage? (Mark the one best answer.)
    (a) 70°F
    (b) 65°F
    (c) 60°F
    (d) 50°F

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

13. List some undesirable traits of plants that you might want to consider when planning a garden.*

14. Sketch and briefly explain the technique of double digging. Why is it used?*

15. What are microclimates? Why are they important? Think about your yard and list how many microclimates you have. What are their characteristics?*

*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?

2. How can you prevent sunscald on newly planted trees?

3. What are some common types of tree damage caused by construction? How can this damage be avoided?

4. What are some of the main factors to consider when choosing a woody plant for your landscape?
Lawns

1. What are some of the important factors to consider when choosing a turfgrass for your yard?

2. What is the best turfgrass for lawns expected to be used extensively for heavy play?

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?

4. What are some cultural practices that will increase a lawn’s longevity?

5. Excessive removal of the leaf blade can weaken turfgrasses and reduce a lawn’s life. How can you avoid this problem?

6. Over- or under-watering can cause many problems with a lawn. What is a good way to avoid this problem?
7. What are the benefits of fertilizing a lawn?

8. What is thatch?

9. What cultural practices can minimize weed problems in a lawn?

10. When are the best times to do total lawn renovation?
1. Name several common mistakes in landscape plantings.

2. What are the elements of a good site analysis?

3. How might home security influence landscape design?

4. What does the phrase “year-round landscape interest” mean?

   What are some examples of interest during each season?
5. What are the key characteristics of a sustainable landscape?

6. Distinguish between plant form and texture.