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. 168BJ)
   - 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, J26)
   (b) Cleaning up dead leaves arid plant litter (sanitation practices) (pp. 179, 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.