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*.

2. **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 lives 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, 326)
   (b) Cleaning up dead leaves and 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 answer.)**
   (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).

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).

*You may need to use other chapters, additional reference materials, or your own experience to answer this question fully.