Book Reviews


When I was asked to review another book in Timber Press’s The Gardener’s Guide to Growing series, I assumed I would get a book very similar to the book on peonies I reviewed. This book, The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Penstemons by David Way and Peter James, is a much different book. Instead of a growing guide for gardener’s, most of this book is devoted to the systematics and taxonomy of this genus. In the Introduction, the authors say that surveying the different species in the genus was a major goal, as misidentified plant material has become quite a problem in Europe. As a person who’s last class in systematics was more than 20 years ago when it was still called taxonomy, I am not qualified to assess the validity of their survey of this genus. I will say their survey is quite comprehensive in the information provided about the species discussed in the book. Descriptions of plant and flower forms, origin, and best growing conditions and sites for the species is quite detailed. I am impressed by the amount of work put into surveying the genus.

Chapter 1 discusses the botany of the genus. Chapter 2 covers the history of the genus and chapter 3 the history of the European hybrids of the genus. Chapters 4, 5, and 6, Cultivation, Propagation and Pests, and Diseases and Disorders, respectively, are the only chapters that specifically cover growing the plants.

The rest of the book—chapter 7, Penstemons Across the World; chapter 8, A Survey of Penstemons Species; chapter 9, A–Z of Garden Forms of Penstemons, and the appendices—is devoted to describing plants in the genus. Appendix I is a very useful concise species checklist.

This book would be a good reference for individuals familiar with the genus and experienced gardeners. The amount of information presented would be a bit overwhelming for someone just beginning to garden. The color photographs and plates though present the genus very well and get a reader unfamiliar with the genus excited about it and wanting to know more about penstemons. The line drawings also illustrate what is conveyed in the text. I find a description of a plant much more meaningful if accompanied by a picture or line drawing. The book is reasonably priced for the quality of the book.

As ways the book could be improved, if it is to be a gardener’s growing guide, the book would be better arranged to focus on the growing aspect of the plants and not as a book of species descriptions. It is a good guide to the penstemon genus, though.

I know of no other books specifically on penstemons, so this book will be the definitive reference and source of information on penstemons. The excellent photography and illustrations and glossy paper gives this book a place on the coffee table.

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Horticulturists, landscape architects, nursery and garden center operators, and gardening enthusiasts rarely have just one woody plant reference book on their shelves. Because of our interest and passion for the subject matter, and the need for more than one opinion, most of us draw upon the knowledge of several texts when researching a plant of interest. And it’s always exciting when a new plant book arrives on the scene, especially when it brings something new or unique to print. Such is the case with Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America. From handsome cover to cover, this volume entertains and informs the reader about native or naturalized trees (and a few shrubs) found in a broad band across eastern North America, along with a number of introduced species commonly planted in the region. The authors freely admit that their intentions are to promote appreciation and conservation of the central hardwood forests as they remain today and to encourage the use of native trees in the landscape, but they do so without the preachy language and condemnation of introduced species found in print elsewhere.

Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America is logically arranged and easily understood. It begins with an introduction containing useful information about the climate, physiography, and geology of the region, plus descriptions of the predominant forest vegetation types. The requisite, “how to use this guide” chapter is well written and particularly useful for students and others just learning skills needed for plant identification. And for those of you that enjoy the challenge of dichotomous keys, both summer and winter keys are provided. A glossary of terms, bibliography, and index to scientific and common names also are included to guide the reader.

Most of the book is devoted to in-depth descriptions of taxa found in
the central hardwood forests. Genera are presented alphabetically which simplifies the search for specific taxa. Each entry, for the most part, is accompanied by a range map, one or several black and white photographs depicting notable plant features, and descriptions of identification characteristics including habit, bark, twigs, buds, leaves, flowers, fruit, wood, habitat or range, propagation methods, wildlife value, landscape value, and best recognizable features. Range maps, as long as they’re not taken too literally, and wildlife value comments are particularly informative and add to the uniqueness of this book.

Some of the loudest accolades are reserved for the photographs. Readers will appreciate most of the 2 1/4” x 1 1/2” black-and-white photographs of plant characteristics (only a few are difficult to interpret), and the high quality color plates at the midpoint of the text will entice many a reader to peruse them first.

If the book has a weakness, it would be that it attempts to cover areas unfamiliar to the authors. For example, erroneous statements like “many crabapples are highly susceptible to disease,” suggests only a cursory knowledge of these plants. Or when discussing the landscape value of certain taxa, the authors try identifying useful cultivars, particularly for urban and street tree use. Navigating the mine field inherent in any discussion of cultivars is better left to those with closely tied to the nursery industry and those actively evaluating these plants. Specifically, many of their cultivar suggestions are dated, while others suggested would be poor candidates for use as street trees.

Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America will take its rightful place alongside Dirr, Flint, Boon, and Hightshoe on my bookshelf. It is factual, well written, and offers information not found in other woody plant texts. I recommend it for beginning students and advanced plant people alike.

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Think you know most of the ornamental grasses? At last count there were 15 books on this subject, and now another one? However, Roger Grounds lists an extensive number, 522 by my count in the A–Z appendix, many of the newest cultivars in England, Europe and the United States. The purpose of the book is “to discuss ornamental grasses and how they may be used in the garden rather than to look at the botanical niceties that distinguish one from another.” This is Grounds’ second book on grasses; he was one of the first pioneers to write on the subject in 1979. His experience with these plants is evident in his detailed descriptions and comparisons. Many of the photos are from his Apple Court Nursery in Hampshire, England.

The book is organized by chapters on features and uses of the grasses such as Coloured Leaves, Essential (major) Flowering, and Lesser (minor) Flowering, Meadow Gardens, Wetlands, Woodlands and Shade, Tussock, and Container Gardens. Some of the more unusual chapters are: Annual Grasses; Tussock Gardens from New Zealand; ‘Honey’; Greenhouse and Conservatory; and Troughs, Sinks and Alpine Gardens. Several useful appendices include: grasses for special uses: 28 lists including alkaline, clay, or drought-tolerant, fragrance and evergreen; where to see the grasses, U.K., U.S.A, and Europe; where to buy ornamental grasses, U.K., U.S.A, Europe; further reading; and the main appendix listing the height, spread, time of garden interest and flowering, warm/cool growth classification and USDA hardiness zone.

The author captures the difference in gardening with grasses with the statement, “The most important point to grasp when using the grasses is that their decorative qualities lie first and foremost in their form and structure and only secondarily in their color, whereas with the more familiar broad-leaved plants, it is flower color that contributes most, form and structure being secondary.”

There are numerous beautiful color illustrations highlighting individual specimens, garden use and good combinations. I especially enjoyed the ten, large two-page plates of cut flowers or foliage which provided a close inspection of similar or interesting plant parts. Plate IX, for example, shows the diversity between sixteen 8” sections of bamboo culms. Although beautiful and detailed, Plate VIII shows inflorescences of sevenMiscanthus cultivars at varying stages of development, which although distinct at the time could not be used for consistent identification purposes. A few species, for example, Diarrheal japonica and Gramineae sp. Chile (sic), are illustrated in the plates but are not found elsewhere in the text.

The strength of the book is the extensive cultivar descriptions, and planting combinations. Some recommended examples are Hakonechloa macra ‘Aureola’ with steel blue H. ochu ‘H. acelon’; Molinia caerulea ‘Vaigeta’ with Convallaria majalis ‘Vic Pawlowski’s Gold’; Helictrichon sempervirens with Agrostis stolonifera as contrasting forms and colors for a container garden.

Organization wise, this book can be a challenge to read. Fortunately, the index lists all citations by botanical name. Suppose you want to find the new Pennisetum cultivar ‘Little Bunny’? It’s on page 22, 51. On page 22 you find a good description and another similar cultivar ‘Little H oney’. Something new to look for. But more description on page 51 is hard to locate since it lies in the midst of eight (46–54) unnumbered (!) pages. Many pages throughout the book are unnumbered, making the index difficult to use. Information for one plant is usually found in several different sections throughout the book.

In the final chapter on care, Grounds recommends seed propagation for “all species and botanical varieties, including annuals, contrary to the general rule, variegated grasses will produce about 20% variegated seedlings.” Fortunately he continues in the next paragraph: “Named varieties of grasses should only be increased by division.” This can be confusing for readers, because seed propagation of most perennial grasses (due to wind pollination) will result in a wide array of plant forms and phenotypes.

(Pennisetum alopecuroides) is a good
example.) He also cites stem cuttings, anovel and quite valid means of propagation for *Pennisetum alopecuroides*, *Cymbopogon dacty tus* and *Miscanthus sinensis*. And alas, if hybridizing were as easy as suggested, we would all be introducing grasses like daylilies. Most of us find grass emasculation much too tedious and difficult.

Although no authority is cited for nomenclature, Grounds suggests an interesting nine category classification for *Miscanthus* by flowering time, origins or background. Due to the variation between England, Europe, and the United States, I question how consistent these groupings are worldwide. Early flowering selections in his book are midseason for the North Central United States. He has designated a new hybrid species *M. ×oligotis* for cultivars ‘Juli’, ‘Wetterfhame’, and ‘Zwergelefant’, which he credits to crosses between *M. sinensis* and *M. oligotis*. With numerous cultivars and the ease of cross-pollination, it may be a mute point to attempt to further identify species in *Miscanthus*. For new cultivars, using just the genus and cultivar name is probably the best option. Also, he classifies *Calamagrostis brachytricha* as *Stipa brachytricha*. Without nomenclature authority, these changes need verification for further universal acceptance and use.

Garden designers, ornamental grass enthusiasts, and nursery and garden center owners will enjoy this book. Along with Michael King and Piet Oudolf’s *Gardening with Grasses* and Rick Darke’s *Manual of Grasses*, these books are detailed in-depth resources. It is wonderful to have such extensive references for this exciting group of plants.

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For years nursery growers have been requesting a pocket-guide on fertilization, with color photos showing typical nutrient disorders of nursery crops. *Fertilization Guide For Nursery Crops* may be the guide they seek. The guide has over 130 color photos, with 70 showing side-by-side comparisons of various mineral elemental deficiencies compared to healthy plants. Another 25 photos show symptoms without healthy plant comparisons. Color photos, tables, and charts representing more than 130 taxa are included. The text also contains nearly 40 charts and tables listing criteria for media and foliar analysis. All this information fits neatly in your shirt pocket.

But there is a catch; the text is from the Netherlands. All the units of measure are metric, not the English units that United States growers routinely use. Have your conversion factors available before you start reading the text. Also, the cultivars selected for study, the irrigation systems used, and the substrates in which they are grown are not representative of systems used by nursery growers in the United States.

The text is based on research by Theo Aendekerk at the Research Station for Nursery Stock in Boskoop, The Netherlands, from 1975 to 1995. Joy Burrough-Boenish performed the translation. While the English version is generally good, the translation does not always use terminology familiar to nursery growers in the United States. For example, section 11 is titled Deficiency Diseases. The title of the sections might have been a better selection, since growers in the United States often reserve the word diseases for biotic crop problems. Another example is a list of environmental factors referenced as physiological factors that interact with fertilization to influence plant growth. Occasional typos exist, but not enough to annoy the reader. Even if some of the systems or terminology are unfamiliar, the book is worth acquiring for the volume of information contained in such a short text.

**Fertilization Guide For Nursery Crops** is divided into useful topical sections or chapters. These sections range from quick reviews on fertilization uptake, fertilization procedures, and water quality to nutrient disorders and deficiencies. The overall goal is to assist growers with fertilization according to crop needs.

The introduction discusses nursery production in the Netherlands, noting an emphasis on the use of recirculating irrigation systems and smaller pot sizes. The section ends with a sidebar suggesting systematic and substrate or nutrient solution analysis for problem diagnosis. The inclusion of foliar elemental analysis as part of the suggested diagnosis procedure would have been helpful. The author does discuss the utility of foliar analysis in the Fertilizer Uptake section.

The chapter on Fertilizer Uptake includes three useful illustrations: 1) Table 1 shows the N, P, K, Ca, and Mg foliar analysis of nine woody crops during the growing season; 2) Graph 1 shows the foliar analysis of Photinia ‘Red Robin’ at various times during the growing season; and 3) Table 2 shows the foliar analysis of Pseudotsuga menziei at the beginning, end, and during the growing season. The illustrations help emphasize the variation in mineral uptake and foliar analysis during different times of the growing season. For plants provided with a sufficient supply of P, Aendekerk suggests that woody plant uptake of P will stop when the plant obtains an optimal level, and that most of the P is taken up in July, August, and September. The elemental concentrations reported are typically higher than those reported in other texts, such as the *Plant Analysis Handbook II* (H.A. Mills and J.B. Jones, Jr., 1996. MicroMacro Publishing, Athens, Ga.).

In the next two sections, photos and a data table are used to illustrate how fertilization can be used to manipulate the quality of nursery crops. Manipulation of frost resistance, flowering and shoot architecture are discussed. The importance of the nitrogen form applied, the amount of carbon dioxide in the irrigation water, the pH buffer capacity of the substrate, and pH adjustment of the substrate are noted. Aendekerk suggests substrates pH levels of 4.3 to 4.6 for ericaceous plants, 4.8 to 5.2 for conifers and 5.0 to 5.5 for woody shrubs. Discussing cutting propagation, Aendekerk notes the need to avoid excess nitrogen on stock plants, and emphasizes the importance of fertilizing immediately after cuttings form roots.

In the container culture section, use of continuous liquid fertilization or controlled-release fertilizers is discussed, along with media analysis procedures. Fertilization methods for field nursery production are provided, along
with some helpful strategies for fertilizing perennials.

The Quality of the Irrigation Water section skillfully uses charts, tables, and photos to review the need to know the quality of irrigation water being used. Sodium chloride, soluble salts, and plant tolerances to various micronutrients are also presented. After reading the text, the overall philosophy of fertilizing according to crop needs was effectively communicated, and monitoring procedures were provided.

The Nutrient Disorders and Deficiency Diseases sections comprise fully half of the book. Nurserymen will enjoy the wealth of color comparison illustrations carefully used in these two sections. Covering individual elements, from nitrogen to molybdenum, the photographic illustrations make an excellent review of deficiency symptomology.

A short glossary listing terminology in various languages is provided. The index is developed around only taxa names, not subject topics. After reasonable use, the binding was loosening, but no pages were lost. Photo quality will last longer if the text never gets wet (which could limit its practical use in many nursery settings), and getting wet (which could limit its practical use in many nursery settings), and keeping monitoring procedures were provided. The Nutrient Disorders and Deficiency Diseases sections comprise half of the book. Nurserymen will enjoy the wealth of color comparison illustrations carefully used in these two sections. Covering individual elements, from nitrogen to molybdenum, the photographic illustrations make an excellent review of deficiency symptomology.

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tion presents useful background information on strawberry botany, morphology, propagation, and disease resistance, as well as a general overview of strawberry arthropod pests, diseases, and the principles of integrated pest management (IPM).

Thereafter, the compendium is divided into three major parts, each with additional subdivisions, according to the causal agent of the disease or disorder. Noninfectious diseases caused by environmental or plant physiological factors are presented in Part I. Recognizing the important relationship between strawberry plant nutrition, plant health, and pest and disease management, this section includes a comprehensive discussion of strawberry nutrition. Infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses, virus-like organisms, and nematodes are presented in Part II. Diseases caused by infectious agents are logically organized according to the type of organism, the affected plant part, and by the relative importance of the disease. Organisms that attack more than one part of the plant are cross-referenced in the text. The section on viruses and virus-like diseases has been greatly expanded from the original version, as has the section on diseases caused by leaf-hopper-vectored phytoplasmas. Part III addresses injuries attributable to arthropods and mollusks.

Twenty four pages in the center of the book contain 171 color plates that cover a broad range of diseases, disorders and causal agents. The photographs are generally excellent, and are very helpful for diagnosing pest and disease problems.

Importantly, this compendium discusses strawberry diseases and disorders within the context of strawberry plant physiology, and of the entire crop production environment, emphasizing IPM principles and practices, and purposely suggesting only general control measures for any particular disease.

This is an authoritative book, with few deficiencies. However, the Introduction Chapter would be strengthened by the inclusion of a brief discussion of the various types of strawberry production systems currently in use. For example, perennial matted-row and annual hill-cultured systems are quite different, and each can be expected to have a greater or lesser occurrence of particular pests and diseases. Similarly, glasshouse and plastic tunnel culture have their own associated pest and disease problems.

The absence of contributors or reviewers with active research programs based in California is puzzling, particularly in view of the fact that 25% of the world’s strawberry production is grown in California. From the horticultural perspective of this reviewer, the compendium appears complete, but one wonders if the absence of a California perspective on strawberry diseases and disease control strategies results in an imbalance. This omission also may account for misspelling the cultivar Camarosa in the Introduction Chapter.

The few minor deficiencies aside, the editor deserves praise for assembling such a concise and comprehensive reference book. The Compendium of Strawberry Diseases is a must have reference book for anyone working in applied strawberry research, extension, or production.

Kirk D. Larson
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Davis

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Cuttings from a Rock Garden was first issued in hardcover format in 1990, and it received a well-deserved Award of Excellence in the 1990–91 Quill and Trowel Awards competition. Its current release in paperback makes it more widely available. This book was initiated in 1988, when H. Lincoln Foster found a manuscript written by his late wife, Laura Louise Foster. That manuscript was edited to form the Section One of the book, documenting the story of how the Fosters developed their six acres of gardens over a period of 35 years. To complete the book, editor Norman Singer added two more sections written by both of the Fosters: a group of plant portraits and a series of essays on gardening.

This book is graceful, charming and enticing. Anyone with even a passing interest in rock gardening has read at least a few things by the Fosters; H. Lincoln Foster’s Rock Gardening is a classic, and both Fosters contributed many articles plus their editing skills to the American Rock Garden Society’s Bulletin for many years. This book allows us to savor their writings one more time.

In Section One, “Millstream: The Story of a Rock Garden,” Laura Louise Foster documents the “story” of the garden and its creators. Their story reads like a novel, and is like the story of many gardeners: he was the gardener, and she became the convert. Their combined enthusiasm led to huge plantings and a deep commitment to growing and learning about plants, particularly rock garden species, low-growing phloxes, rhododendrons and American wildflowers. They encountered the usual challenges of finding time to garden, conquering entangled old garden plots develop their plantings, and dealing with the harsh climate of New England. Eventually, they retired to devote their time to writing about the gardens at Millstream. Their dedication to gardening comes through on every page, in a straightforward and genuine manner. As the book’s introduction states, “gardening may seem a solitary task, but gardeners tend to come in pairs.” The wonderful thing about this pair of great gardeners is that they took the time to share their enthusiasm and knowledge with the rest of us.

Section Two, “Plant Portraits,” presents over 40 essays by H. Lincoln Foster, and half a dozen more by Laura Louise Foster. These plant portraits were previously published, mostly in the American Rock Garden Society Bulletin. Some are very short: two pages on Aster linariifolius seems to cover the topic adequately. Others are much longer: Phlox and Saxifraga are important genera in the rock garden and require more space for full discussion. The authors’ experience in growing plants forms the basis for all of these articles. The writing is clear and honest, never preachy or ostentatious.

Section Three contains essays on a variety of topics related to gardening. These essays, written by both of the Fosters, draw from years of experience. One essay by Laura Louise
BOOKS IN BRIEF

by Donald N. Maynard


This volume provides the first comprehensive, botanically detailed and up-to-date survey of this beautiful group of plants since publication of The Genus Iris by W.R. Dykes early this century. Following the pattern of the original Dykes monograph, botanical details, cultivation suggestions and general comments are supplied, and the work is generously illustrated with accurate line drawings, color pictures of unusual species and distribution maps. This new survey includes all of the species that have been described so far this century and takes into account the many changes in classification that have taken place in the group. Information currently scattered in the literature is brought together in one volume to provide an authoritative reference for professional botanists and growers, and a mine of useful information for amateur gardeners and iris enthusiasts.


The first book in a trilogy of gardening classics, My Garden in Spring has delighted, charmed, and informed true disciples of the garden since its first publication in 1914. Author Edward Augustus Bowles (1865-1954) has often been called the greatest amateur gardener of his time. His garden at Myddelton House near London boasted a world-class collection of plants, ranging from the everyday daffodil and cyclamen to rare cacti and hardy palms. Bowles was recognized as an authority on crocuses, daffodils, and snowdrops and is the author of the standard monographs on these plants. Since his death, The Royal Horticultural Society has set aside a "Bowles Corner" at its Wisley garden, and his garden at Myddelton House has been fully restored and opened to the public.


The most accommodating of all climbers, the ivy is now regaining the level of popularity it enjoyed during the Victorian era. Ivy not only carries its handsome foliage all year round, lending an elegant backdrop to other plants, but it also thrives in garden spots where no other plant will thrive. Gardeners are recognizing the understated charm of this garden-worthy plant with its wide range of leaf shapes, types of variegations, and shades of green.


This book is a revision of the most comprehensive book on the market—presenting the decisions an individual will need to make regarding the design, building, and operation of a greenhouse. It is written from a business perspective and contains step-by-step procedures, supplemented by examples and problems. Major new additions include the following: a new chapter on "Environmental Control Systems", a chapter on "Fertilization"—the most comprehensive on the market, the most extensive coverage of "Water Quality", the latest information on greenhouse design regarding glass, plastic, and prices, an expanded section on greenhouse cooling, including new designs, fog cooling, and passive ventilation, more information on insect control and screening, and a post-production handling section which now includes containerized plants.


The book is not intended to be an encyclopedia of tropical plant diseases, but is rather intended to lead the reader to literature on identification and control of diseases of the major tropical crops. Emphasis is given to crops grown in the tropics below 1,000 m altitude. Crops grown at higher altitudes in the tropics usually
All the elements of successful intensive crop production are discussed. These include the biological, climatic, economic and social aspects which must be taken into account and judiciously managed. Topics addressed include new gene technologies and their potential value for sugarcane, along with using knowledge of crop physiology to bring about high levels of yield. Other issues considered include the economics of resource use, such as irrigation, and the impact of sugarcane production on the environment. The book is essential reading for all research scientists working with sugarcane, including plant breeders, physiologists, agronomists and food technologists. It also provides general horticulturists with a model system for intensive crop production that will be relevant to other sustainable cropping systems.


Laughter on the Stairs, the second book in Nichols’ Merry Hall trilogy, continues the story begun in Merry Hall, carrying it from the garden into the house. As Nichols explains, “it is as though we had been talking on the lawn and one of us had said: ‘It’s getting chilly; let’s go indoors.’” However, a true gardener like Nichols cannot forego his garden because of some interior renovations, and his garden constantly creeps into his house, into his thoughts, and then into the book itself. Highlights include the “four L’s of gardening,” Nichols’ philosophy about geraniums, and the two chapters about the local flower show.


The final volume in Bowles’s three-volume survey of his garden through the year has always been the hardest to find and, not surprisingly, the most expensive in the antiquarian book market. Facing the advent of winter, Bowles does not flinch from remarking on the decline of many of his treasured plants we have come to know in the previous volumes, My Garden in Spring and My Garden in Summer. But this is no mere elegy to the garden of summer. The author’s encyclopedic knowledge of plants shines through these pages and disproves the myth that autumn and winter are only a time to put the garden to sleep.


Previously published by Harper Collins in two separate volumes (Winter Garden Glory and Summer Garden Glory) in 1993 and 1996, respectively, this omnibus volume shows the author’s 6-acre private garden “Foggy Bottom” throughout the year, as well as giving examples and ideas for smaller gardens. Developed over a 30-year period, the garden is adjacent to the world-famous Blooms of Bressingham nursery, one of Great Britain’s largest, founded in 1926. Bloom’s varieties have recently become more widely available in North America, making sophisticated gardeners aware of this celebrated name that stands for the best in English horticulture. The color photos—all taken by the author—beautifully showcase the garden in all its seasons, and color is a major focus of the book, “Winter Color” and “Summer Color” being two important segments. Also included are two individual directories for the garden’s trees, shrubs, conifers, perennials, ferns, grasses, and alpines: one for autumn, winter, and early spring and one for late spring and summer. The book has been written with North American gardeners in mind and includes all relevant hardiness zones.
Ornamental grasses provide structure and height to flowerbeds and landscaping. They are also surprisingly drought tolerant and work equally well in cottage gardens and formal gardens. Ornamental grasses die each fall with the onset of cold temperatures. If you allow them to remain unpruned you will have the joy of ...Â Ornamental Grasses. By: Garden Guides Team. â—-. 09 October, 2017.

Ornamental Grasses for Structure and Interest. How to Cut Down Ornamental Grass. Ornamental Grass Facts. The Best Grass Seed Mixture for North Alabama. How to Preserve Ornamental Grasses. Types of Meadow Grass. What are the Different Types of Grasses? How to Dig Up Ornamental Grasses. The Best Time to Cut Back Ornamental Grasses. Ornamental grasses can fit into almost any garden theme. Ornamental grasses lend height, movement, and long season color to the landscape. Along with the proliferation of ornamental grasses have come a host of questions on how to care for them properly. Our most common questions are: When to plant ornamental grasses? Do I need to trim my grass back and if so when? How and when should I divide my ornamental grass? We will give you some general rules to follow when planting, cutting back, and dividing ornamental grasses. Grasses are generally classified as cool season, warm season, or evergreen. When it comes to pruning ornamental grasses, even an ordinarily confident gardener can feel some confusion. Each type of grass has different requirements, which makes it hard because thereâ€™s not one rule of thumb which fits all. While some varieties look shaggy and sad if not whacked to the ground each January, for other types of grass this treatment sounds the death knell. Not to worry.Â Maiden grass and other large grasses that go fully dormant actually benefit from and appreciate being pruned down to about 10 inches tall each January. Start by putting on some gloves and long sleeves to prevent cuts, then tie the grass into a bundle with a spare bit of rope, lay a tarp next to the plant, and use your powered or handheld hedging shears to give them a quick buzz cut. Ornamental grasses add motion and sound to a garden, not to mention an array of colors. Here's help deciding which ones to include in your garden.Â Grass Design Considerations. In the area you have picked out to grow an ornamental grass, consider the following criteria to help you choose the variety to plant: Is it going to be a specimen plant? The vast majority of ornamental grasses will make showy specimen plants or focal points. The decision then comes down to what grass has the foliage or form that will complement the rest of your garden. You may want a variegated leaf or one with chartreuse or blue tint, for example. Is winter interest a priority? Many gardeners like to leave their grasses standing throughout the winter.