# and scaping & Gateloning in the

by John Mason & Staff of ACS Distance Education

# CONTENTS

	5
CHAPTER 1 UNDERSTANDING SHADY GARDENS	
Shade can be an asset in the garden	
Shade can also become a problem	8
Using shade properly	9
How much shade?	13
Seasonal shade	
CHAPTER 2 CARING FOR PLANTS IN SHADED AREAS	14
Water	
Do-it yourself micro irrigation systems	
Feeding shaded plants	
Pest and disease control	22
Weed control	23
Slippery surfaces	
Pruning	
CHAPTER 3 CREATING SHADED AREAS	26
Pergolas	
Shade houses	
Landscaping shaded areas	
CHAPTER 4 RAINFOREST HAVENS	35
Constructing a rainforest	
Maintaining a rainforest garden	
Theme gardens	
A shaded water garden	
Water plants for shaded ponds	44
CHAPTER 5 PLANTS FOR SHADED AREAS	46
Shrubs	
Groundcovers and small plants	
Plants for deep shade	<u>5</u> 2
Plants for tropical shady positions	

Australian native shade tolerant plants	
Rainforest plant selection	
CHAPTER 6 LAWNS AND LAWN ALTERNATIVES	60
Lawns and alternatives	
Which grass species to choose	
Grass alternatives for shaded areas	
Paving	
Mulching	
CHAPTER 7 AZALEAS, RHODODENDRONS AND CAMELLIAS	66
Cultural requirements	
Sun/shade tolerance	
Rhododendron species	
Evergreen azaleas	70
Deciduous azaleas	71
Tropical (vireya) rhododendrons	
Azaleodendrons	
Rhododendrons	
Camellia species and cultivars	
CHAPTER 8 FERNS	
Some commonly grown ferns	
Tree ferns	
Recommended ferns to grow	
CHAPTER 9 FUCHSIAS	
Fuschia culture	
CHAPTER 10 BEGONIAS	
Growing begonias	
Rhizomatous begonias	
Rex begonias	
Semperflorens begonias	99
Cane stemmed or tree begonias	
Shrub-like begonias	
Trailing/scandent begonias	

Begonia species	
CHAPTER 11 IMPATIENS	104
Culture	
Suggested cultivars	
CHAPTER 12 HOSTAS	109
Propagation	
Types of hostas	
	117
Distance learning and online courses	
More ebooks by John Mason and ACS staff	
Printed books by John Mason	
Useful contacts	
ACS global partners	
Social media	

## CREDITS

#### © Copyright: John Mason

#### Written by

Written by John Mason *Dip.Hort.Sc. FIOH, FAIH, FPLA* & Staff of ACS Distance Education

#### Photos:

John Mason Leonie Mason Stephen Mason

#### Layout

Stephen Mason

#### **Editorial Assistants/Contributors:**

Adriana Fraser *Cert Hort., Adv.Dip.Hort.* Gavin Cole *B.Sc., Cert.Gdn.Des.* Rosemary Davies B.Sc.Hort., B.Ed.

#### Published by

ACS Distance Education

P.O. Box 2092, Nerang MDC, Queensland, Australia, 4211 admin@acs.edu.au www.acsbookshop.com

P O Box 4171, Stourbridge, DY8 2WZ, United Kingdom admin@acsedu.co.uk www.acsebooks.com

### ISBN: 978-0-9924429-2-7

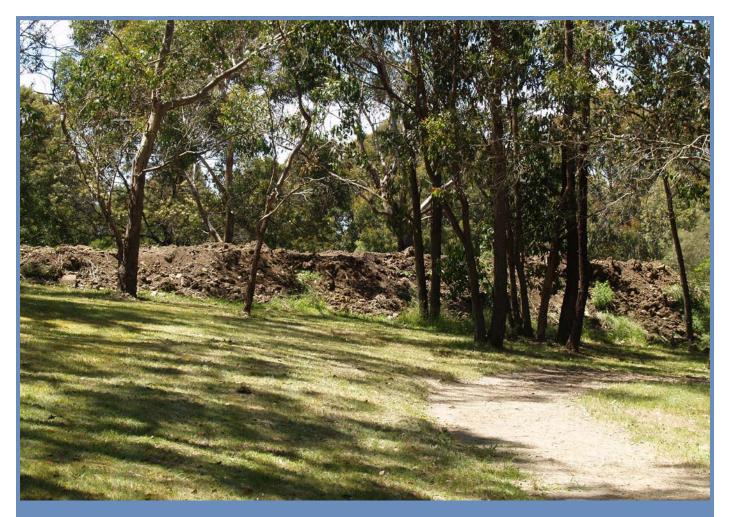
The information in this book is derived from a broad cross section of resources (research, reference materials and personal experience) from the authors and editorial assistants in the academic department of ACS Distance Education. It is, to the best of our knowledge, composed as an accurate representation of what is accepted and appropriate information about the subject, at the time of publication.

The authors fully recognise that knowledge is continually changing, and awareness in all areas of study is constantly evolving. As such, we encourage the reader to recognise that nothing they read should ever be considered to be set in stone. They should always strive to broaden their perspective and deepen their understanding of a subject, and before acting upon any information or advice, should always seek to confirm the currency of that information, and the appropriateness to the situation in which they find themselves.

As such, the publisher and author do not accept any liability for actions taken by the reader based upon their reading of this book.

# CHAPTER 1 UNDERSTANDING SHADY GARDENS

Shade should never be seen as a problem, in fact, it should be treated as a potentially beautiful garden feature.



Light shade creates a dappled affect of light such as this, often seen under a canopy of overhanging or adjacent trees where the tree foliage is not too dense.

## SHADE CAN BE AN ASSET IN THE GARDEN

Shade is a valuable commodity in most gardens. When it's hot, shade makes us feel cooler and indeed temperatures really are lower in shaded areas. In addition, shade provides a wonderful sense of relaxation. Everyone can benefit from a garden with some shady spots. Children will be able to play outside longer without getting sunburnt. Glare is reduced, and for many that means fewer headaches or eye strain, and the chance of skin cancers is also lessened. Even family pets benefit if they can find a shady spot to keep them cool on a hot day. In warmer climates the summer sun can be hot and relentless - shade then becomes a particularly desirable garden asset. Even in milder climates though, shaded areas makes outdoor living far more comfortable in the height of summer.

Shaded areas are usually wetter because of reduced evaporation rates, cooler, greener and more protected from wind, frost and rain than open areas. Sometimes however, areas under large trees can in fact be drier if the foliage is dense and catches rain water before it reaches the ground. Although shaded garden are often less colourful, as the sun filters through tree tops and leaves, it also creates interesting and stunning light patterns in the garden.



Part shade is often seen alongside walls or hedges where the sun creates shade over an area for part of the day; but at a different time of day, the same area can be in full sun.



Heavier shading occurs when the tree foliage is dense enough to totally block the sun, rather than just creating dappled light on the ground

Shade occurs in gardens for many different reasons. Sometimes it is created deliberately, other times it happens unintentionally. When developing or redeveloping any garden, it is important to understand what causes shade and to consider whether shade is wanted. Sometimes we start out with shade, such as when large trees are left on the property by a developer, or tall buildings cast shadows over parts of the property. Other times we need to create shade by planting trees or building pergolas, fences or shadehouses. Before you build anything on your property, whether a house, shed, garage, or even a garden wall, consider the shade it will create. Whenever you plant a tree you should always think about the shade it will eventually cast (when it is mature) and how that will affect the garden around it.



When the shade is heavy and the tree roots are vigorous, it can become difficult for anything to grow well under the canopy; sometimes even weeds have trouble growing.

## SHADE CAN ALSO BECOME A PROBLEM

Shade might not be a problem when you start making a garden, but as time goes on a garden which started out as lightly shaded can become very heavily shaded. As trees and shrubs grow, the amount of shade they create increases. Whenever a new pergola, fence or shed is built, more shade is created. As a garden becomes increasingly shaded, plants which were originally growing well in full sun or light shade, may find themselves struggling in much darker conditions. A garden seat which was originally in a warm part of the garden may end up in a spot which is often too cold to sit in. A window which caught

the winter sun and warmed the house may become covered by a mature tree, turning what was a pleasant sitting room, into the coldest room in the house.

The biggest mistake made by amateur gardeners is overplanting – with little consideration given to how large the trees that are planted will eventually grow. When you plant trees in any garden you should aim to create areas of shade and areas that are not shaded. This can be achieved by spacing trees according to their eventual height and spread and by choosing species that are suited to the size of the plot. There is no point in planting an oak tree in a small garden, even if it is small when you buy it, eventually it may spread enough to take over the entire garden!