

# Sample Pages of “Easy Container Gardens” by Pamela Crawford

Scroll down to see pages.





Pamela Crawford's Container Gardening Series: Vol. 2

# Front Cover



# EASY CONTAINER GARDENS

FOR ANYONE WHO HAS EVER KILLED A PLANT!



Blue ribbon plant combos

- ☆ No muss, no fuss!
- ☆ Just add water
- ☆ Last all season long!



Red ribbon plant combos

- ☆ Trim or spray monthly
- ☆ Add water
- ☆ Last all season long!



Blue ribbon succulent

- ☆ Easiest of all
- ☆ Water every 2-3 weeks!
- ☆ Last all season long!

## Container Gardening *Has Never Been So Easy!*

Finally, first aid for serial plant killers everywhere! Author Pamela Crawford holds the world's record in plant homicide. After killing over 3,000 plants, she knows what's tough enough to survive serious neglect!

What's the buzz about Pamela's book,  
"Instant Container Gardens?"

"This is the first time consumers have been able to do something special in a way that is easy and provides instant gratification."

— CHARLYNE VARKONYI-SCHAUB, *South Florida Sun-Sentinel*

"Side planting makes it easy to get the lush look."

— HOLLY HAYES, *San Jose Mercury News*

"These new designs allowed us to produce huge displays of flowers in record time."

— NANCY SZERLAG, *Detroit News*



PAMELA CRAWFORD, author of six gardening books, is one of the best known container gardening experts in the country. In addition to writing three of her six books on the subject, her work has been featured on the cover of *Better Homes and Gardens* publications as well as in *Southern Living*, *HGTV Magazine* and over fifty newspapers. As an expert in her field, she has appeared on the *Fine Living Network*, *Fox News* affiliates and numerous local tv shows. Pamela has a masters degree in landscape architecture.

# Back Cover



# Seven Easy Ways to Kill Plants

## 1. Buy the Wrong Plants



These calatheas are gorgeous but only bloom for a short time.

Most beginners buy plants that don't meet their expectations simply because they don't understand the plant's flowering habits - or that the plant is an erratic performer.

Take this book with you to your garden center. If you stick to the blue ribbon plants described on pages eight to eleven (and shown in chapter 9), you will have a great chance of success with tough plants that bloom for all or most of your growing season.

See pages 20-24 for tips on how to buy other plants at your local garden center.

## 2. Buy the Wrong Potting Mix

Don't skimp on your potting mix. Good potting mix costs a little bit more but makes all the difference. The plants grow larger and live longer with quality potting mix. **Do not buy topsoil, garden soil, or potting soil for containers. It is too heavy, and the plants may rot and die quickly.**

Look for a brand name you trust. Peters, Miracle Grow, Lambert's and Fafard (along with many others) offer top-quality potting mix.



## 3. Buy the Wrong Fertilizer



I have killed plants by using fertilizers several times. My first lawn died from over fertilization. Years later, an entire garden my landscaping company planted died because the popular, slow-release fertilizer we used released all three month's worth of nutrients at once. Water causes the fertilizer to activate, and we had a lot of rain. I don't want to kill plants because of such a routine occurrence!

So, I kept using new products. A fertilizer salesman gave me some samples of a new fertilizer that was supposed to be perfect for the flowers I was growing in my nursery. Luckily, I had the sense to test it on about 25 plants before I tried it on thousands. All 25 plants were dead within a week!

Liquid fertilizers (the blue powder you mix with water in a hose sprayer and spray on your plants) is supposed to be the mildest product on the market. A good friend of mine burned up about half her garden with that product.

But, there is good news! I finally found a product made that not only didn't kill my plants but also made them look like a magazine cover, I got so excited about it that I put my name on it. See more about fertilizer on page 46.

## 4. Water Incorrectly



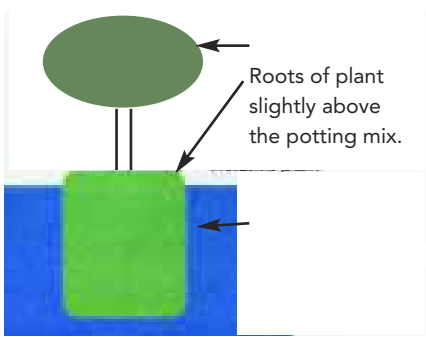
Like people, plants need water to live. However, if you give plants too much, they die from drowning. If you give them too little, they die of thirst.

Luckily, knowing when and how much to water is quite easy. See pages 48-51 for this information.

## 5. Pile Potting Mix Around the Stem of the Plant

If potting mix or organic mulch comes into contact with the stem of many plants, the stem rots, killing the plant. It is quite easy to avoid this plight by simply planting the plants a little higher, as shown in the drawing.

To help retain water, some people like to put organic mulch on top of the potting mix after they have planted a container. This method works fine on large plants, like azaleas or ti plants, provided you don't pile the mulch up around the stem. However, on small annuals, like impatiens, it is quite difficult to mulch without harming the plant.



Proper planting method: Roots can be slightly above the potting mix to avoid stem rot.

## 6. Plant in a Pot Without Holes in the Bottom



If your pots don't have holes in the bottom for drainage, the plants will die (unless the pot is specially designed for self watering). See page 38 to learn how to drill holes in the bottoms of pots.

Luckily, most pots come with holes in the bottom. If you see one you want to buy that doesn't have holes, ask the salesperson if she will drill them for you. Many garden centers offer that service.

## 7. Plant in the Wrong Amount of Light

Different plants need different amounts of light. A petunia (shown) likes sun, while a dieffenbachia likes shade. But how much sun is enough for sun plants? The rule of thumb is at least four to six hours of direct sun a day. In other words, if your petunia just gets two hours of sun with shade the rest of the day, it will not do well.

For your shade-only plants, if they are left in the sun, the leaves and flowers will burn. Of the two, shade plants are more complicated to place than sun plants. See pages 34-35 for more information on shade gardening.





# Our Plant Trials

## In the First Ten Years of Landscape Trials, 2300 Plants Died



As a gardener, I initially had more bad luck than good. Many of my plants died because of one blunder after another. But, I just loved flowers, and this led me to pursue a career in the landscaping business. I received a master's degree in landscape architecture, which included a master's thesis in plants that were well adapted to the environment (or easy plants).

Shortly after graduation, I started a nursery so I could grow plants for my landscaping customers. I moved into a house on the nursery grounds and quickly started my dream - large trial gardens that would mimic the average yard. For the first five years, I had no automatic watering system - the plants got water once a week if it didn't rain. None of them were sprayed with pesticides. I trimmed them once a year, at the most. None of them were pampered in the least.

At the end of ten years, 2500 different plants had been planted in my gardens. Of them, 2300 were dead. Many would look upon this low survival rate as a complete failure. I looked upon it as a wonderful success because I had 200 great plants!

I then wrote two books about landscape plants before beginning to research plants for container gardens.

## Container Trials Yield More Success



I traveled all over the US and into Canada to begin research on container gardens. It was quite exciting to see the new plants and containers in so many varying areas. It was also quite enlightening to learn how similar container gardens were - even in areas with quite different climates.

After getting home, I decided to test what I had seen, so I would be able to write about the easiest plants and combinations. I planted thousands of plants in hundreds of different containers, so I could learn the best of the best. By doing it myself, I was able to watch each container combination to see exactly how long it lasted as well as what type of maintenance it required to keep it looking its best.

Luckily, many more plants thrived in my container trials than in my landscape trials. Also, the regional differences were much fewer, so I was able to learn about plants that did well in most areas of the world.

I became fascinated with container gardens. This is my third book on the subject, and I am just getting started!

*All of these photos are of my original trial gardens. These gardens led me to holding the world's record in plant homicide but also taught me about some really easy plants!*





# Mix Textures for Easy Success

## Spiky Plants



Spiky plants have long, narrow, upright leaves. Pop one in the middle of a pot, and surround it with both mounding and trailing plants, and you have instant success!

This grass is called rush, or *Ficus* grass. I have had many great successes with it.

Some other easy spiky plants include bromeliads, many other grasses, phormium (flax), dracaenas, and ti plants. Salvia are also considered spiky because their flowers are tall and narrow, like a spike.

## Mounding Plants



Mounding plants grow in a neat, mound-like shape, like the New Guinea impatiens shown here.

Some other mounding plants include begonias, ornamental cabbages, caladiums, crotons, impatiens, pansies, upright torenia, and violas.

## Trailing Plants



Trailing plants trail down the sides of the container, like the creeping Jenny (left).

Some other easy trailing plants include ivy, scaevola, trailing torenia, and vinca vine.

*Right: This combination is an excellent example of an easy container garden. I planted it in April and enjoyed it until October. The impatiens bloomed the entire time. Other than watering, I only had to trim the creeping Jenny twice to keep it from spreading all over the deck.*

# Spiky plus Mounding and Trailing

## Combine the Three for Easy Success





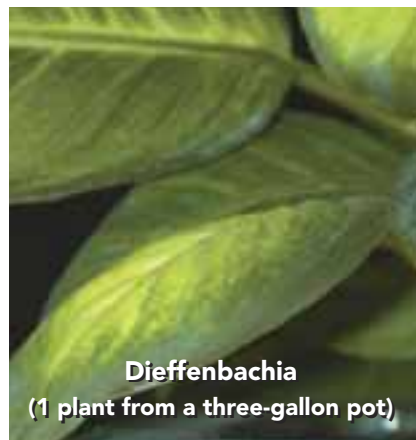


# Great Choice for Deep Shade

This arrangement rates a blue ribbon (defined on pages 14-17) because, after planting it properly, it requires nothing but water for at least six months. And, it lasts for many more years in this large container if you follow the easy planting and fertilizing instructions on pages 44-45.

Dieffenbachia is an old-fashioned house plant that is almost indestructible. Although it is shown here in a tropical garden, it flourishes anywhere the temperatures stay above 45 degrees, provided it grows in shade. It is not a showy plant, so display it in fabulous containers, like these bright-colored columns.

One of my readers' most frequent questions is what to plant in deep shade - places so dark that even weeds won't grow. Choices are limited because most plants prefer more light, but dieffenbachia is a definitely a great choice. Check out the house plant section of your garden center for more good choices. Since most of them are green, use colored containers if you prefer more color in your shady garden.



Dieffenbachia  
(1 plant from a three-gallon pot)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Dense, medium, or light shade

**Season:** Spring, summer, or fall. Dieffenbachia won't tolerate temperatures under 40 degrees. Does quite well indoors.

**Lifespan:** Dieffenbachia lasts for many years in a pot this large if it is protected from temperatures under 40 degrees.

**Care:** Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix described on page 46. Repeat every six to nine months.

**Water:** Water thoroughly if the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip into the potting mix (see pages 48-49). I watered this once a week in mid summer and every ten days in cooler weather. Since the pot is in shade, it requires much less water than containers growing in sun.

**Troubleshooting:** Dieffenbachia is poisonous to humans and animals because it contains oxalate. Eating the plant, even in small quantities, results in burning and swelling of the mouth and throat. In larger doses, effects are quite serious, possibly life threatening. However, if no one eats the leaves, the plant causes no harm.

**Planting Plan:** Easy. Plant a nice sized dieffenbachia in the middle of the pot so that it looks filled in immediately. Be sure to plant in good-quality potting mix, not garden soil, top soil, or potting soil, which can kill your plants.

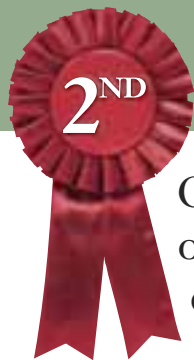
**Container:** Anamese's *Tall Milan* pots in aqua, blue, and green (36.5"H x 15.5" W). Shop for them at [www.anamese.com](http://www.anamese.com).

Tall, columnar pots raise plants to eye level. This height makes it easier to appreciate both the plants and the fabulous glazes on the pots.

**Additional Comments:** I don't replace all the potting mix in a container this size each time I replant in it - only about the top 15 inches. Don't try styrofoam pellets in the bottom - they are biodegradable and disintegrate after the first watering!







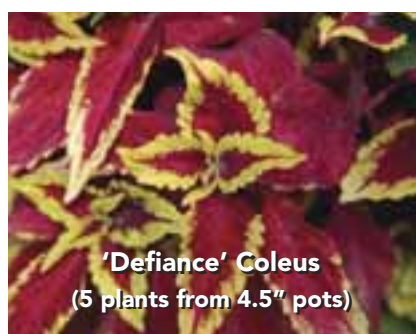
# Consider Leaf Color

One qualification for a blue ribbon is no maintenance at all after planting other than watering. This arrangement misses a blue ribbon only because the coleus needs monthly trimming, which takes about five minutes a month! Other than that, these plants are just about as easy as it gets. They have no problem living through a long, six month season in this good-sized pot (16 inch diameter). To get this high performance, be sure to follow the easy planting instructions on pages 44-45.

The red and yellow leaves of the coleus really make this container pop, particularly since it is planted in a red container. The flowers of the golden shrimp plant add to the color.



**Golden Shrimp Plant**  
(1 plant from a three-gallon pot)



**'Defiance' Coleus**  
(5 plants from 4.5" pots)



**Creeping Jenny**  
(2 plants from one-gallon pots)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Light shade is ideal, particularly if the temperatures climb into the mid-80's or higher. This plant combination takes full sun in temperatures ranging from 45 to about 85 degrees.

**Season:** Plant when the temperatures range from 45 degrees to the low 100's. This arrangement tolerates both extremes well.

**Lifespan:** Five to six months in this container

**Care:** Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix I describe on page 46. Repeat if the leaves look yellowish or washed out. Pinch the coleus if it gets too tall and to keep the creeping Jenny from spreading all over the brick. I trimmed this one about once a month. For my three minute trimming video, see *Fertilization and Trimming* at [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com).

Once the plants outgrow this container, the shrimp plant will grow in your garden if you live in zones 9-11. The creeping Jenny thrives in the ground in zones 3-8.

**Water:** Water thoroughly when plants show signs of wilt, or the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip into the potting mix (see pages 48-49). I watered this every three days in spring and every day in the heat of summer.

**Troubleshooting:** No problems. This was a wonderful, trouble-free arrangement.

**Planting Plan:** This arrangement was planted with large plants (sizes shown in the photos, left), so it would be full on planting day. One shrimp plant was planted in the center, touching the back. Then, two creeping Jennys were centered on the front rim, angled out. The middle was filled in with five coleus. Other important planting tips are shown on pages 44-45.

**Container:** International Pottery Alliance's *Scallop Rim Planter* in Oxblood (16" W). Shop for it at [www.potteryalliance.com](http://www.potteryalliance.com).





# Pastels in a Coordinated Pot

Three of my favorite plants - shrimp plant, dragon wing begonia, and torenia - coordinate well with this attractive container. However, the short life of the torenia (three months), coupled with the small size of the container, limit the lifespan of this arrangement to only two to three months. This short lifespan keeps the combo out of the running for any ribbons.

They offer some advantages, however - adapting to a wide range of temperatures and blooming away through the hottest summers or coolest springs. But, be sure to protect them from freezes.

You may find many different kinds of shrimp plants at your garden center - some with red flowers, some a combination of red and yellow. This particular variety (*Pachystatys lutea*) performed best in our trials.



**Dragon Wing Begonia**  
(1 plant from a 6" pot)



**Golden Shrimp Plant**  
(1 plant from a one-gallon pot)



**Upright Torenia**  
(2 plants from 4.5" pots)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Light shade is ideal. Takes full sun in cooler temperatures.

**Season:** This plant combination is tolerant of a wide range of temperatures, from mid-40's to the low-100's, which means spring until fall in most areas.

**Lifespan:** Only two to three months in this small (10" wide) container. The shrimp plant and begonia will last at least six months in a larger container.

**Care:** Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix I describe on page 46. Repeat if the leaves look yellowish or washed out. No trimming is necessary, but the shrimp plant blooms more if the dead flowers are removed.

**Water:** Water thoroughly when the plants show signs of wilt or the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip into the potting mix (see pages 48-49). I watered this one every day in mid summer and every other day in cooler weather. This plant mix would require less water if planted in a larger container.

**Troubleshooting:** No problems. This was a wonderful, trouble-free arrangement.

**Planting Plan:** Plant the shrimp plant in the middle with the torenia on either side. The dragon wing begonia rests in the center, along the front edge of the pot. Be sure to plant in good-quality potting mix, not garden soil, top soil, or potting soil, which can kill the plants. Other important planting tips are shown on pages 44-45.

The arrangement was planted for immediate fullness by dipping the root balls in water to reduce their size. See page 27 to learn this technique.

**Container:** Global Pottery's *Square Planter* from "The Country Home Collection" (10"H x 10"W) from [www.globalpottery.com](http://www.globalpottery.com).

**Note about Torenia:** Upright torenia lasts about three months. Trailing torenia lasts for up to one year.







# Color that Likes It Hot

Pink and grey combine to make an attractive but tough, heat-tolerant combination in this blue ribbon arrangement. It required nothing but water during its entire six month lifespan. To get this high performance, be sure to follow the easy planting instructions on pages 44-45.

This was our first experience with silver licorice plant and I was quite thrilled that it breezed through our hot summer.

This pot is lightweight fiberglass, so I was able to carry it around a nursery in search of plants that looked good with it. Fiberglass is an excellent container material. It is durable (think about it - boats are made of fiberglass!), easy to clean, and available in attractive finishes, like this grey one.



**Dipladenia**  
(1 plant from a three-gallon pot)



**Silver Licorice Plant**  
(2 plants from one-gallon pots)



**'Florida Sweetheart' Caladium**  
(4 plants from 4.5" pots)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Full sun to light shade

**Season:** Spring and summer in areas where temperatures range from 65 to over 100 degrees.

**Lifespan:** This arrangement is happy in this size pot for about five to six months. Be sure that the caladiums are dwarfs, or they will quickly outgrow the dipladenia.

Although dipladenia is classed as a perennial, I have never had much luck with it living more than one season in the ground - even in zone 10 - where it is supposed to thrive. Use it as an annual.

**Care:** Easy! No trimming necessary. Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix I describe on page 46.

**Water:** Water thoroughly when the plants show signs of wilt, or the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip into the potting mix (see pages 48-49). I watered this twice a week in spring and every day in summer. See pages 50-51 to learn about watering shortcuts.

**Troubleshooting:** The paint chipped off the pot after three years. If this happens to you, take it to your local paint store so they can match up the color. Touch up the paint following the manufacturer's instructions.

The dipladenia went out of bloom but only for a very short time.

Caladiums are poisonous.

**Planting Plan:** Plant the dipladenia along the back edge, centered. Plant the caladium along the front edge, surrounded by the silver licorice plant. Be sure to plant in good-quality potting





# Side-Planted Containers

## “What is Side Planting?”

View a 3-minute video at [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com).

### As Easy as 1-2-3!



Step 1: Add soil up to the first hole. Wet the root balls of the plants, and squeeze them. Slide the root balls through the holes.



Step 2: Plant the centerpiece.



Step 3: Plant the edge plants.



### Pots with Holes in Them!



Side-planted containers have holes in the sides that allow you to plant into the sides as well as the top for an instant look.

They are nothing short of spectacular! Look for hanging baskets, window boxes, and wall pots - plus spectacular baskets supported on column kits, as shown below.

These containers not only look great when planted but also stand the test of time. See Chapter 6 for many examples from my garden that looked great on planting day and lasted a full seven months - with a ten day run of temperatures over 100 degrees! See [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com) for all the details, including a video of installing the columns.

### Window Boxes and Wall Pots



Side-planted window boxes and wall pots are extremely useful.

The window boxes work well on fences or deck railings as well as under windows.

Wall pots work on any wall.

For easy hanging instructions, see the three minute video at [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com).



### Stands and Columns that Support Baskets



The basic baskets can be hung or supported on stands or columns, which are easily planted in the garden. Patio stands can be used alone or planted in another container. See pages 130-133 to view it planted in a large container.

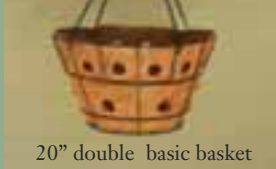
For easy installation instructions, see the three minute video at [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com).







# Easy and Long-lived



20" double basic basket

I was amazed at the performance of these plants in a long, hot summer. They bloomed continuously through seven months of record-breaking temperatures, including a ten day run of temperatures over 100 degrees! I did nothing to any of them other than water for their entire, seven month life! To get this high performance, be sure to follow the easy planting instructions on pages 42-43.

The centerpiece (*Salvia farinacea* 'Mystic Spires') is the best salvia I have ever tried in containers. It lasted a full seven months without growing so large that it might fall over or take over the arrangement.



*Salvia farinacea* 'Mystic Spires'  
(3 plants from 4" pots)



Creeping Jenny  
(18 plants from 4" pots)



*Scaevola* 'New Blue Wonder'  
(17 plants from 4" pots)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Medium shade to full sun

**Season:** Plant when the temperatures range from 45 degrees to the low 100's. This arrangement tolerates both extremes well.

**Lifespan:** About seven months in this large container

**Care:** Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix I describe on page 46. Repeat if the leaves look yellowish or washed out. If you have time, remove the dead flowers from the salvia.

**Water:** Water thoroughly when plants show signs of wilt, or the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip into the potting mix (see pages 48-49). Expect to water every day in summer. This container is a great candidate for an automatic drip irrigation system (page 51). If attached to a timer, you never have to spend time watering.

**Troubleshooting:** No problems

**Planting Plan:** Alternate creeping Jenny and scaevola around the sides. Plant the salvia in the center. Alternate the creeping Jenny and scaevola again around the edge.

**Container:** Kinsman's #ZGB20 double basket (20"W x 11"D). Go to [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com) to find a list of garden center sources near you. To purchase by phone, call 1-800-733-4146 for retail orders or 1-800-733-5613 for wholesale orders. To purchase online: [www.kinsmangarden.com](http://www.kinsmangarden.com) for retail and [www.kinsmanwholesale.com](http://www.kinsmanwholesale.com) for wholesale.

**Installing the Column:** The 42" column is sold in a kit that installs





# Thrived for Seven Months



16" single basic basket

I was thrilled with the performance of this arrangement. Other than spraying the sweet potato vine once for bugs, I didn't do anything other than watering for seven months, even during a record-breaking heat wave. The 'Sweet Caroline' sweet potato behaved much better than many of the other varieties I have tried.

The blanket petunias bloomed the whole time, longer than any other petunia in our trials. They slowed down occasionally, but the 'Chocolate Drop' coleus took up the slack.



**Croton**  
(1 plant from a three-gallon pot)



**Blanket Petunia**  
(8 plants from 4" pots)



**Coleus 'Chocolate Drop'**  
(8 plants from 4" pots)



**'Sweet Caroline'**  
**Sweet Potato**  
(8 plants from 4" pots)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Light shade to full sun

**Season:** Plant when the temperatures range from 45 degrees to the low 100's. This arrangement tolerates both extremes well.

**Lifespan:** About seven months in this large container

**Care:** Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix I describe on page 46. Repeat if the leaves look yellowish or washed out. Trim the sweet potato if it gets too long.

**Water:** Water thoroughly when plants show signs of wilt, or the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip into the potting mix (see pages 48-49). Expect to water every day in summer. This container is a great candidate for an automatic drip irrigation system (page 51).

**Troubleshooting:** Sweet potato plants are frequently bothered by pests. Some eat tiny holes in the leaves, which I leave alone because they don't show much. Others, like snails, slugs, and Japanese beetles, almost devour the leaves. If yours get attacked, ask your garden center for the least toxic spray. Avoid Japanese beetle bait traps, as they attract more beetles than they kill.

**Planting Plan:** Alternate the petunias, coleus, and sweet potatoes in the side holes. Plant the croton in the center. Alternate the smaller plants again around the edge.

**Container:** Kinsman's #ZGBS16 single basket (16"W x 7"D). Go to [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com) to find a list of garden center sources near you. To purchase by phone, call 1-800-733-4146 for retail orders or 1-800-733-5613 for wholesale orders. To purchase online: [www.kinsmangarden.com](http://www.kinsmangarden.com) for retail and [www.kinsmanwholesale.com](http://www.kinsmanwholesale.com) for wholesale.

**Installing the Column:** The 36" column is sold in a kit that installs  
**For 3-minute planting video, go to [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com)**





# Restful Color



16" single basket and stand kit

This gorgeous arrangement lasted an entire six month growing season. It misses a ribbon, however, because the sweet potato vine grows like Jack-and-the-Bean stalk and attracts bugs.

The center container features a basket on a patio stand (see one on page 129) with the base buried in a large, green container. After burying it about six inches down, I planted the small plants in the green container. Be sure your large container is at least 14" wide (on the inside, six inches down) to accommodate the base of the stand.



**Perilla**  
(1 plant from a one-gallon pot)



**Wax Begonia**  
(16 plants from 4" pots)



**Sweet Potato**  
(8 plants from 4" pots)



**Coleus**  
(8 plants from 4" pots)



**New Guinea Impatiens  
Sunpatiens**  
(1 plant from one-gallon pot)

## Cultural Information

**Light:** Light shade to full sun

**Season:** Anytime temperatures are between 45 degrees and the low 100's. Does better in light shade in temperatures over 93 degrees.

**Lifespan:** About six months

**Care:** Fertilize on planting day with the slow-release mix I describe on page 46. Repeat if the leaves look yellowish or washed out. Trim the sweet potato vine monthly to keep it from taking over.

**Water:** Water when the plants show signs of wilt or the soil feels dry when you push your fingertip up to your second knuckle into the potting mix. I watered this one every day in mid summer (after it was about a month old) and every other day in cooler weather.

**Troubleshooting:** No problems

**Planting Plan:** Fill up the bottom pot with potting mix to six inches below the rim. Place the stand (shown on page 129) in the pot, and bury the base in potting mix, up to about one inch below the rim. Attach the basket on top, and plant the side layer with alternated begonias, sweet potato, and coleus. Plant the perilla in the center of the basket. Surround it by alternated begonias, sweet potatoes, and coleus. Plant the flowers in the green pots as shown.

**Container:** This basket and stand comes in one kit, Kinsman's Side-Planted Basket Kit, #ZCK16 (basket: 16"W x 11"D; base: 14"W; overall height: 35"). Go to [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com) to find a list of garden center sources near you. To purchase by phone, call 1-800-733-4146 for retail orders or 1-800-733-5613 for wholesale orders. To purchase online: [www.kinsmangarden.com](http://www.kinsmangarden.com) for retail and [www.kinsmanwholesale.com](http://www.kinsmanwholesale.com) for wholesale.

For 3-minute planting video, go to [www.sideplanting.com](http://www.sideplanting.com)

