

Chapter 1 : Moisture Loving Perennials

Some moisture loving plants thrive in standing water and others tolerate soggy, poorly drained areas of your garden. Read this article to learn more about these plants. Although very few plants grow in wet areas, you can learn which plants like wet feet.

But rather than battling against the elements, growing bog plants and other moisture lovers could be a creative solution. Site and situation Most moisture-loving plants need a sunny situation so if your problem patch is in partial shade, your choice will be more limited. Grand designs For a natural-looking bog garden, edge puddles in low-lying areas, natural depressions or sunken hollows in lawns with sand or stones. If you need to run a path through it, choose bark chippings or sink railway sleepers into the ground tack over wire netting for grip. Make a handrail from rustic poles. For a contemporary look, excavate a geometrical shape, such as a circle or rectangle, and line the edges with natural stone. Soil preparation If the area is boggy all year round, work in lots of well-rotted compost or peat-free soil improver any time between now and planting time in spring. Improve the texture of heavy clay by digging in a bucketful of organic matter per square yard. In an area that dries out in summer, dig out the soil to a depth of 18in to 2ft. But if we have another wet winter like this one, surplus water will spill over the top of the liner and prevent the bog garden turning into a pond. Damp conditions allow you to grow some beautiful and unusual plants [GETTY] Choose your plants In winter, do soil preparation and put in paths or other hard landscaping, then start planting in spring as moisture-loving plants become available. April is the best time, though pot-grown plants can be added all through the summer even when they are in flower. For a wild and natural look: Winter interest Most bog gardens look their best from mid- to late summer so in winter, when the perennials have died down, you need to add visual interest with a sculpture, gnarled tree stump or natural-looking ornaments. There are plants for winter effect: Hydrangeas will thrive in the damp area around the bog garden. Their late flowers will dry out naturally on the plant and last well into autumn. Make full use of early spring species such as marsh marigold and its cultivated varieties with double flowers , early primulas and peltiphyllum pink flowers in spring before the leaves appear and in autumn, large saucers on stick-shaped leaves that take on colourful tints. This unusual deciduous wall shrub has a delicious fragrance that some people say reminds them of almonds or marzipan. The flowers are forsythia-like in size and shape, but white to pale pink in colour with a centre filled with gold stamens. It can reach 8ft by 8ft, although you can easily prune it to fit available space. Its season of glory runs from now depending on the severity of the winter until late March, during which time each stem will be lined with flowers. And since it conveniently has only a thin covering of leaves in summer, its branches make the ideal support framework for a summer-flowering clematis one of the sort that is cut back hard in winter.

Chapter 2 : Grow bog plants and moisture lovers to stop your garden flooding | calendrierdelascience.com

Moisture-loving plants won't mind a bit! Do you have a low-lying area that collects water after a rain storm or is constantly wet? These moisture-loving perennials will tolerate high humidity and will thrive in wet or damp conditions that can drown other plants.

The problem can be a constant one where it occurs all year round or it may be seasonal. It might be that the septic tank over-flow or the storm water drains into one corner of the yard resulting in at best moist soil and at worst a complete bog. It may be just a low spot that collects all the water from the surrounding area. Whatever the reason, there are ways of turning a boggy or wet area to your advantage. Some plants thrive in wet areas, and with the right plants you can still achieve an interesting and attractive garden. There are even quite a few bog and moisture loving plants that provide "vegetables" or fruit suitable for the permaculture garden. Often all you get is an area where the grass or plants always seem to grow more lushly as a result of a plentiful supply of moisture and nutrients. At times however, you may get a quite boggy patch or line along the septic runoff where little seems to grow. These areas can also be quite foul smelling at times. This could be naturally occurring or may result from your neighbours diverting water, either intentionally or unintentionally, from their property into yours. The water could be from rain water, garden irrigation, etc. You must choose the right plants. It can also be very smelly. It may also be quite messy for kids and animals fence off or plant so densely that access is restricted. Wet areas can be overcome in the following ways: For example septic systems can be connected to the sewerage, blocked drains can be repaired, storm water diverted elsewhere, etc. This can prevent access to the wet area as well as blocking it off visually. Drainage should be directed to spread and dissipate rather than be captured in a concentrated area. A permit may be required. These areas will also provide habitat for birds and animals. How to Improve Drainage 1. These products open up hard soils allowing better drainage. Raise levels or fill depressions: Plant with water loving plants: Or use plants which tolerate or even like being waterlogged but will tolerate some drier periods. Build a pond and drain the surface water into the pond. If You Have Nowhere to Drain to Often the home gardener will find that they have nowhere to drain excess water to. One way of overcoming this problem is to dig a sump. This has proved very effective for disposing of septic runoff. The sump can be located at the end of the septic runoff or elsewhere in the garden away from your house. Try to avoid placing it near other pipes, drains, etc. The technique for creating a sump is as follows: The soil removed can be used elsewhere or discarded.

Chapter 3 : Bog And Moisture Loving Plants by Andrew Davis | Photobucket

Moisture loving plants These plants can either tolerate or enjoy moist to wet garden conditions. Some perennials will adapt to these conditions provided that the soil dries while dormant in winter, but these plants tend to thrive in moist conditions.

Chapter 4 : Perennials Tolerant of Moist to Wet Soil | Beyond Impatiens and Petunias | U of I Extension

Moisture loving sun plants These plants like to grow in the sun but they also like some extra moisture. Some of these perennials simply enjoy areas with a little more moisture than normal while others require it on a regular basis.

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Plant this moisture-loving beauty near rock features and fences and watch it grow up to 40 feet in a single season. No fertilizer is necessary, but a good pruning in the early spring or fall with heavy-duty pruners will keep the spread under control.

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One of the all-time favorite plants in the garden, hydrangea loves moisture. In fact, its name comes from the Latin term hydra, which means water. Whether you grow a mophead, lacecap, peegee, or oakleaf type, give your hydrangea plenty of moisture to keep it happy and blooming well.

Chapter 7 : Moisture loving plants - Hallson Gardens

Plants branch well and produce flowers on strong upright spikes from mid-summer into early fall. Site this native in full sun to part shade. Deer- and rabbit-resistant plants grow 20 to 24 inches tall by 12 to 14 inches wide.

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A moisture-loving native, swamp milkweed produces nectar-rich flowers in mid to late summer that are highly attractive to butterflies. Flower colors include white, pink, or mauve. Monarch butterfly larvae also dine on the plants' foliage.

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Many plants will not grow well in soils that are constantly moist or wet. However, there are a number of plants that are tolerant of and have adapted to perform well under these conditions.