

Care of Hanging Baskets

Hanging baskets extend a touch of the garden to the home, porch or patio. Many garden flowers and foliage plants can be easily grown in hanging baskets.

Selecting Plants

Choose the right plants for your hanging basket. For large baskets, combine only those plants that require the same growing conditions. For small containers, it is often better to use the same plant type in each basket. And for very small containers, usually just one good-sized plant is enough. Baskets planted with annuals will flourish for one year and should be replanted each spring. Foliage plants can be grown for several years, depending on the plant type. Although some perennials grow well in hanging baskets, it may be impractical to overwinter them in containers.

Growth Requirements

Choose plants with similar requirements for sun and water. No matter how attractive a plant grouping may appear, unless the plants have similar growing requirements, their beauty will soon fade and they may die. Also, some plants may overtake others and the balance of the basket may become out of proportion.

Design

Design is not reserved for fresh flowers and foliage or dried materials. Any time a group of plants, or even a single plant, is assembled or used, some element of design should be considered.

Color

Use color for: direct contrasts (reds, greens or yellows, purples); in harmonious combinations (blues, violets, greens); or in a monochromatic scheme (all red). Consider yellow or purple pansies or all white petunias with lavender alyssum. Use green foliage plants such as ivy, fern, and sprengeri fern, or the grey tones of dusty miller to provide a unifying and/or accenting effect. This is especially important when using boldly colored annual flowers. Also, consider the color (or colors) of the basket. It should complement the colors of the plant and location where the basket will hang.



Photo by Terri W. Starmen, Texas A&M University

Form

Plants with trailing or vining forms are ideal for hanging baskets. Upright or erect plants can also be used, but they usually look best planted in the basket at a 45 degree angle. Interesting effects can be achieved through the grouping of contrasting plant forms. For example, the trailing lobelia combined with the upright geranium yields a contrast between the upright and trailing form.

Other considerations:

• **Focal point**—Where does the eye travel? If it is a large basket, there may be one larger, more noticeable plant. In small baskets, you may have just one plant, or the

entire basket becomes the focal point.

- **Scale**—Consider the size relationships between the plants, its container and the surroundings. Often the scale may change as the plants grow, but will the entire basket and its planting remain in proportion?
- **Proportion**—This refers to the height, width and depth of the basket and its plants.
- **Dominance**—Does one plant dominate, or is the total effect created by all the plants?
- **Line**—This gives a sense of direction to the eye. In most baskets, the lines are flowing and curved, rather than straight.
- **Rhythm**—All hanging baskets should create the feeling of motion or movement. Usually broad, sweeping forms are best.
- **Balance**—Will the basket and its plants remain stable for its useful life? Is the structure of the container and the plants so created that it will not become weighted to one side, or out of scale?

Choosing Containers

Though wire baskets make the most suitable hanging baskets, just about any container with holes for water drainage can serve the purpose. Choose the hanging basket you will use according to its type and size. Give some thought to the size relationships between plants, container and surroundings, as well as the overall shape of the container and its final placement. The container should be in proportion and scale with the plants you plan to grow. Decide whether the container will become an important part of the total design or is merely there to support the plants. A large, bold container filled with small delicate plants is usually inappropriate.

Healthy plants require adequate drainage. Self-contained pots with no drainage holes can be made suitable by using a pot-in-pot arrangement or by adding a dry well or drainage layer (about 1/4 depth of container) to the container bottom. Three or four punctures made with a sharp knife through lined containers will also supply necessary drainage. Improper drainage is a frequent cause of poor plant growth in containers. As plants grow and especially after watering, the weight of the basket increases. Therefore, it is very important that thought be given to the method of support used.



Photo by Norm Ringuette

Whether chains, ropes, wires or macrame, too much weight for the support may mean a total loss if the basket crashes to the ground.

Preparing Soil

Adequate water drainage is essential for plants grown in hanging baskets. Ensure good drainage by mixing soil with liberal amounts of sand or perlite. These materials help aerify the soil, improve root growth and allow water to easily penetrate the mixture. A good soil mix includes one part soil, one part peat moss and one part vermiculite. Commercial potting soils can also be used. A slow-release formulation of balanced fertilizer (such as 12-12-12) applied according to label directions will allow nutrients to be released gradually over time. It is best to mix in the fertilizer prior to planting the basket, rather than trying to apply to the top of the soil later.

Planting Your Basket

1) For planting wire baskets or similar containers, line the basket with a 2-inch layer of sphagnum moss, sheet moss or plastic (1 to 1-1/2 ml), doubling edges underneath. Moist moss should be snugly packed into the basket and checked carefully for holes through which soil and water can leak. When the plants are small, the outside edge should be as attractive as possible. As the plants grow and cascade, they usually will cover the basket.

2) Fill the container with the soil mixture to within an inch of the top rim. Adding large amounts of soil after the plants are placed is often difficult. The basket is also easier to plant if filled with soil before the plants are inserted. Be sure to use sterilized tools and containers so you will not introduce disease organisms into the soil.

3) Using a garden trowel or dibble, carefully dig a hole for each plant. Place transplants slightly deeper than the soil line on the pot. If the plants are growing in peat pots, it is best to remove the edges and bottoms of the pots for better soil contact. Firm soil carefully around each plant with your hands. Woody or erect plants look better when placed outward at a 45 degree angle. Plants that have become root bound should be carefully removed from their pot and

set with roots well spread. The number of plants necessary for each pot will vary. Large single specimen plants often are useful for a single container. For a single variety basket with a diameter of 10 to 14 inches, often three plants placed around the outside edge of the basket are sufficient.

4) When using a wire basket, the sides of the container may be planted as well as the top, to give a cascading effect. Any sharp tool that will make a hole through the moss lining and into the soil can be used. Holes placed at different levels along the sides of the basket give the most attractive appearance. Carefully insert each plant through the hole made in the moss lining into the soil of the basket. Press moistened moss into the hole around the plant to secure it. Though many plants are suitable for side planting, small flowering plants (lobelia sweet alyssum, pansies, miniature marigolds, fibrous-rooted begonias) are often the best. Baskets lined with black plastic may also be used for side planting, but usually the plants are inserted from the inside outward, and the basket is filled one layer at a time.

5) Soak the basket thoroughly with water and allow it to drain. Additional soil may be added if the soil level sinks. Make sure all roots are covered with soil. Be sure not to overfill the basket, or watering will be difficult. Place newly planted baskets in locations with filtered sunlight for 2 to 3 weeks while plants become well established.

Care

After the plants become established, baskets should be placed where they will grow best, according to species. Most baskets growing in direct sunlight require watering attention each day. Even those planted in moss will require frequent waterings because all sides of the container are exposed to drying air. Water baskets thoroughly from the top and syringe sides with water when the soil is dry 1/4 inch from the surface. A basket placed outdoors in the summer may need a daily soaking. A special watering wand for baskets makes the watering hose easier to handle. Fertilizing plants every other week with a soluble plant food encourages good growth and flowering, if slow-release fertilizer was not included in the potting soil. When specific plants become overgrown or out-of-bounds, they can often be pinched back to bring the basket into balance.

Source: B. Rosie Lerner, Purdue University



Garden Guide

THINGS TO DO THIS MONTH

By Mary Jane Frogge, UNL Extension Associate

Keep a close eye on the quality of your spring crops. Hot weather causes lettuce to bolt and become bitter. Plant a warm-season crop as soon as the spring vegetables are harvested.

Remove old flower heads from annual bedding plants to keep them blooming.

Mid-to late-June is an excellent time to take softwood cuttings of shrubs to start new plants. Some shrubs which can be propagated in this way are spirea, lilac and viburnum.

When you buy nursery stock that is container grown, check the root ball and make sure it is not bound too tightly. A mass of circling roots will stay that way even after it is planted in the ground.

If you do not have much room to landscape, consider using some of the many dwarf varieties available. These are plants that have slow growth and stay small, so there is little pruning maintenance. There are numerous dwarf evergreens, flowering trees and shrubs from which to choose.

Disbud chrysanthemum flowers to secure large, beautiful blooms on straight, strong stems. To disbud, remove the small side buds along the stems which form in the angles of the leaves. This will allow all of the food reserves to be used for one large flower rather than many smaller ones.

Plant annual flowers in tubs or large containers for the porch or terrace. Make sure there are holes in the container's bottom to provide good drainage.

Remove foliage from spring bulbs after it turns yellow and begins to dry. Set out bedding plants to cover the bare spots using care not to damage the bulbs.

Use bark mulch around young trees to protect them from lawn mower damage.

In most cases, blossom-end rot on tomatoes, peppers, squash and watermelons can be prevented. Do this by maintaining uniform soil moisture by mulching and watering correctly, planting in well drained soil and not cultivating deeper than one inch within one foot of the plant. Also avoid the use of high nitrogen fertilizers.

The best time to harvest most herbs is just before flowering, when the leaves contain the maximum essential oils.