

Container gardening in a shady area

Whether you live in a home that has space for an in-ground garden or just want to make a shady part of your patio, porch, or deck more beautiful, container gardening is a great way to bring the outdoors closer to your living areas. A few minutes of planning and preparation will improve your success and enjoyment of any container garden.

Site selection

Shade from overhangs, buildings or furniture affect the total number of hours the container receives sunlight, so take that into consideration when figuring out your container garden. Plants that thrive in the shade often get less than six hours of sunlight each day. Keep in mind that containers in the shade do need some sunlight, however, for the plants to bloom. If the container doesn't get enough bright, indirect sunlight, the plant will not bloom. A good indication of how much sunlight an area receives is the presence of grass in the yard with the same amount of shade. If there is no grass growing, then there probably is not enough light for shade plants to bloom.

Container selection

The most important part of container selection is to find a container with sufficient drainage holes in the bottom. Anything, in theory, can be a container from boots to wagons to tires. A good container has numerous small holes, ideally quarter-inch holes every two to three inches of container bottom. One large hole does not permit as much drainage as numerous small holes. Drainage is especially critical for shade-loving plants since they often require less frequent watering and are easily over-watered, which can lead to disease problems.

Material

Plastic containers are lighter in weight and can be more easily moved from one spot to another, if you like to move containers as you might move your furniture. Resin containers look like clay or terracotta, but are also lightweight and easily moved. Real clay and terracotta containers are heavy and may not be as easily moved. Concrete, iron, and other materials may not be moved much, if at all. Hanging basket containers may not have solid sides, but have coconut coir or other natural material sides. Solid wall containers will generally hold more moisture longer than containers with sides of natural materials. Terra cotta is an exception to this as some moisture is lost through the unglazed clay container. Take the material into account as you determine container size and the number of plants you can easily grow in the container.

Size

The size of the container limits how much potting mix it can hold. Hanging baskets with



This combination of torenia, geranium, and some other plants makes a great shade container.

coir (coconut fiber) sides in the shade will not require as much water as the same container in the sun. If you don't want to water very often, select a larger volume container and one with solid side walls.

Potting mix

It is best to use a potting mix, one you purchase or make, rather than field soil in any container. Lighter mixes will drain better, have better root development, and will give you a lighter total container if you want to move it. Mixing equal parts (by volume) of peat moss and perlite makes a great potting mix for most plants. You can also purchase potting mixes, but



This grape vine basket of new guinea impatiens, coleus, and creeping jenny can tolerate some sun to part shade.

avoid heavier "potting soils," which may not drain well. Heavy soils are especially problematic for plants in the shade. Often, salt from fertilizers can build up and appear as white salty residue on the top of the potting mix.

Fill containers with mix and wet the dry potting mix with warm water before adding plants. In very large containers, use solid pieces of Styrofoam to fill no more than a third of the total volume of the container. **Do not** use Styrofoam peanuts to fill a part of the container. Often, these peanuts are now biodegradable and will "melt." Larger pieces of Styrofoam won't compact and will just take up space, saving some money on potting mix.

Plant selection

How many plants do I need?

As a general rule of thumb, select approximately one plant for each six inches of the diameter of the top of a round container. For example, if your container measures 18 inches across the widest part of the top, then use only three plants in that container. Often, larger diameter containers are deeper and can hold more potting mix. If you over-crowd a container, plants won't grow as well and you will be watering very often. If your container is square, calculate the area of the top of your container (a six-inch by two foot window box has 144 square inches) and then divide by 36 square inches for each plant (the window box would hold $144/36$ equals 4 plants).

What kind of plant shapes should I use?

After plant number, think about creating living art by adding a thriller, filler, spiller and (space permitting) chiller. The **thriller** is a tall plant that gives the container the visual element of height. The **filler** is the plant that is as wide as it is tall and "fills" the container. The **spiller** is a plant that goes over the side of the container or "spills" over the edge. The **chiller** is the cool plant or one that might create a visual focus or draw the eye to the container. The following table (next page) has some suggestions for the four types of plants in a shady container garden.

Types of plants for shady garden container	
Thriller	Astilbe, Foxglove (Digitalis), Coleus
Filler	Impatiens, hosta, clown plant (Torenia), begonia, Browallia
Spiller	Coral bells (Heuchera), fuschia, ivy (Hedera helix)
Chiller	Bleeding heart (Dicentra), Oxalis, Lobelia

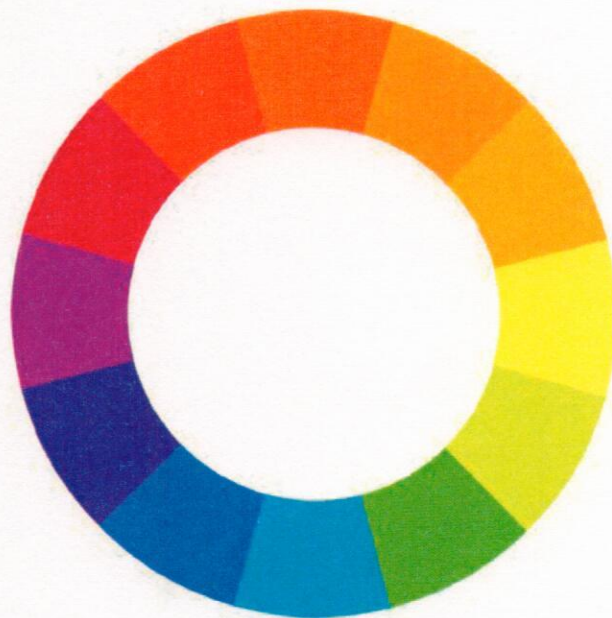
Many gardeners migrate to impatiens for the shade since there are so many colors from which to choose. Explore all the new begonias to find an alternative or compliment to impatiens. Want a plant that's a bit more whimsical? Try torenia, also known as the clown plant. There are tons of new coleus on the market today, and you can easily find a color that suits your combination of other plants.

Color themes

Container gardens can have plants of one main color (purple, yellow, etc.) or be a blend of several related colors (yellow, orange, red), which are usually close to each other on the color wheel. Sometimes, contrasting colors can make a nice container garden. These colors appear opposite each other on the color wheel.

Care and maintenance

Keep containers well-watered to keep containers healthy and actively growing. Healthy containers are more disease and insect-resistant than water-stressed or over-watered containers. As a point of reference, a 10 or 12-inch hanging basket should weigh as much as a gallon of milk if it is well watered. As the plants grow, they will use more water each day and may need to be watered twice daily in late summer.



Color wheel.

Fertilization

Fertilize following the fertilizer's label directions. Most containers will benefit from regular fertilization, either from slow or controlled-release fertilizer or regular application of a water-soluble fertilizer.

Deadheading and pruning

Some plants, like geraniums and petunias in a shady plant situation, will produce more blooms faster if the old, dead and spent blooms are removed. If spiller plants, like petunias, get stems or branches that are too long, leggy, or thin, you can prune or remove a half to two-thirds the total length of the stem, and often it will produce two to three new stems that grow more vigorously.

Notes:

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Container gardening in a sunny area

Whether you live in a home that has some space for an in-ground garden or just want to make a part of your patio, porch, or deck more beautiful, container gardening is a great way to bring the outdoors closer to your living areas. A few minutes of planning and preparation will improve your success and enjoyment of any container garden.

Site selection

Sunny containers need to be placed in a location with at least six hours of sunlight each day. Shade from overhangs, buildings or furniture will decrease the total number of hours the container receives sunlight, so take that into consideration as well.

Container selection

The most important part of container selection is to find a container with sufficient drainage holes in the bottom. Anything, in theory, can be a container from boots to wagons to tires. A good container has numerous small holes, ideally quarter-inch holes every two to three inches of container bottom. One large hole does not permit as much drainage as numerous small holes.

Material

Plastic containers are lighter in weight and can be more easily moved from one spot to another, if you like to move containers as you might move your furniture. Resin containers look like clay or terracotta, but are also lightweight and easily moved. Real clay and terracotta containers are heavy and may not be as easily moved. Concrete, iron, and other materials may not be moved much, if at all. Hanging basket containers may not have solid sides, but have coconut coir or other natural material sides.



Lettuces can be combined into a fun and tasty container garden that can be cut weekly.

Solid wall containers will generally hold more moisture longer than containers with sides of natural materials. Terra cotta is an exception as some moisture is lost through the unglazed clay container. Take the material into account as you determine container size and the number of plants you can easily grow in the container.

Size

The size of the container limits how much potting mix it can hold. Smaller volume containers (and especially smaller containers with natural material side walls) will dry out much faster than larger containers with solid side walls. Hanging baskets with coir (coconut fiber) sides may require watering two or three times per day during warmer months. If you don't want to water that often, select a larger volume container and one with solid side walls.

Potting mix

It is best to use a potting mix, one you purchase or make, rather than field soil in any container. Lighter mixes will drain better, have better root development, and will give you a lighter total container if you want to move it. Mixing equal parts (by volume) of peat moss and perlite makes a great potting mix for most plants. You can also purchase potting mixes, but avoid heavier "potting soils," which may not drain well.

Fill containers with mix and wet the dry potting mix with warm water before adding plants. In very large containers, use solid pieces of Styrofoam to fill no more than one-third of the total volume of the container. Do not use Styrofoam peanuts to fill a part of the container. Often, these peanuts are now biodegradable and will "melt." Larger pieces of Styrofoam won't compact and will just take up space, saving money on potting mix.

Plant selection

How many plants do I need?

As a general rule of thumb, select approximately one plant for each six inches of the diameter of the top of a round container. For example, if your container measures 18 inches across the widest part of the top, then use only three plants in that container. Often, larger diameter containers are deeper and can hold more potting mix. If you over-crowd a container, plants won't grow as well and you will be watering very often. If your container is square, calculate the area of the top of your container (a six inch by two foot window box has 144 sq. inches) and then divide by 36 sq. inches for each plant (the window box would hold $144/36=4$ plants).

What kind of plant shapes should I use?

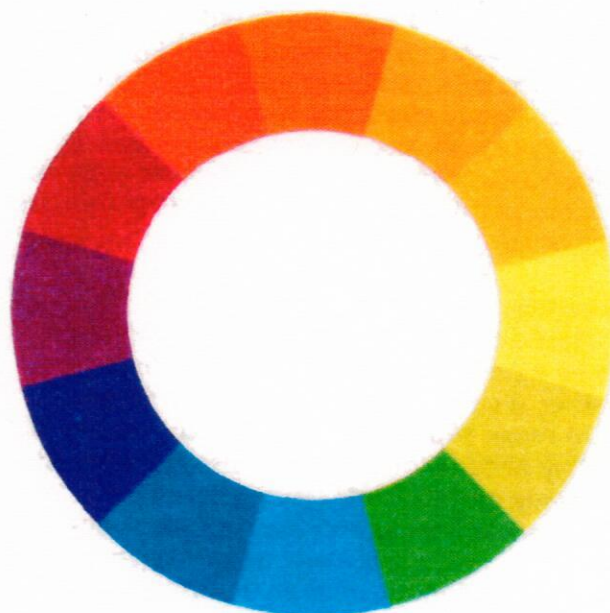
After plant number, think about creating living art by adding a thriller, filler, spiller, and (space permitting) chiller. The thriller is a tall plant that gives the container the visual element of height. The filler is the plant that is as wide

as it is tall and "fills" the container. The spiller is a plant that goes over the side of the container or "spills" over the edge. The chiller is the cool plant or one that might create a visual focus or draw the eye to the container. The following table has some suggestions for the four types of plants in a sunny container garden.

Types of plants for sunny garden container	
Thriller	Ornamental grasses, Cannas, Cleome, Hibiscus, Geranium
Filler	Euphorbia Diamond Frost, Lantana, Osteospermum
Spiller	Petunia, Calibrachoa, Ipomoea (sweet potato vine), verbena
Chiller	Geranium, Coleus

Color themes

Container gardens can have plants of one main color (purple, yellow, etc.) or be a blend of several related colors (yellow, orange, red), which are usually close to each other on the color wheel. Sometimes, contrasting colors can make a nice container garden. These colors appear opposite each other on the color wheel.



Color wheel.



Coleus and sweet potato vine are a nice mix of foliage colors and textures for the sun.

Heat tolerant annuals

Some garden locations are quite sunny and hot. Without using some tough plants, the containers might decline quickly. Consider gomphrena, lantana or scaevola. The first two plants are more upright fillers or thrillers and the scaevola and verbena are spillers.

Perennials and woody plants

Don't hesitate to be creative when selecting container plants. Small flowering woody shrubs and many types of perennials, such as coral bells and some perennial grasses can make lovely additions to the mix.

Care and maintenance

Keep containers well-watered to keep containers healthy and actively growing. Healthy containers are more disease and insect resistant than water-stressed or over-watered containers. As a point of reference, a 10 or 12-inch hanging basket should weigh as much as a gallon of milk if it is well watered. As the plants grow, they will use more water each day and may need to be watered twice daily in late summer.

Fertilize

Fertilize following the fertilizer's label directions. Most containers will benefit from regular fertilization, either from slow or controlled-release fertilizer or regular application of a soluble fertilizer.

Deadheading and pruning

Some plants, like geranium and petunia, will produce more blooms faster if the old, dead, and spent blooms are removed. If spiller plants, like petunias, get stems or branches that are too long, leggy, or thin, you can prune or remove a half to two-thirds the total length of the stem and often it will produce two to three new stems that grow more vigorously.

Notes:



Container gardening with vegetables & herbs

Nothing tastes as good as fresh produce. It tastes even better when you pick it in your own garden. What if you don't have much space or no yard? You can have some vegetables and herbs growing on a sunny patio, porch, or deck in containers. A few minutes of planning and preparation will improve your success and enjoyment of any container garden.

Site selection

Vegetables and herbs need to be placed in a location with at least six hours of sunlight each day. Shade from overhangs, buildings or furniture will decrease the total number of hours the container receives sunlight, so take that into consideration. Without enough sun, there won't be much production.

Container selection

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Material

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coir or other natural material sides. Solid wall containers will generally hold more moisture longer than containers with natural materials as their sides. Terra cotta is an exception to this as some moisture is lost through the unglazed clay container. Take the material into account as you determine container size and the number of plants you can easily grow in the container.



This container of mixed herbs makes a great hanging basket.



Tomatoes (shown here), peppers and eggplant all can be grown in a larger container.

Size

The size of the container will limit how much potting mix you can fill the container with. Smaller volume containers, and especially smaller containers with natural material side walls, will dry out much faster than larger containers with solid side walls. Hanging baskets with coir (coconut fiber) sides may require watering two or three times per day during warmer months. If you don't want to water that often, select a larger volume container and one with solid side walls.

Potting mix

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Plant selection

How many plants do I need?

As a general rule of thumb, select approximately one plant for each eight to twelve inches of the diameter of the top of a round container. For example, if your container measures 18 inches across the widest part of the top, then use only one to two plants in that container. Often, larger diameter containers are deeper and can hold more potting mix. If you over-crowd a container, plants won't grow as well and you will be watering very often. You also won't get much production if you crowd plants.

Which vegetables grow best in containers?

Without much space, you'll need to think of using smaller varieties so they can grow well in a container. Look for dwarf plants or smaller height plants at plant maturity. Most of this information is contained on seed packages and plant labels. If the plant has a mature height of 36 inches or less, you can probably find a container to grow it in.

Vegetables well-suited for summer container gardening	
Cucumbers	Bush varieties are easier to manage, but vining varieties can be trellised.
Eggplant	Most varieties work well.
Peppers	Most bell and hot peppers grow well in most containers.
Squash	Summer squash do the best.
Tomatoes	Grape, cherry and other smaller varieties. Bush, "patio" or determinate varieties are good choices.

Herbs well-suited for summer container gardening

Herbs	Parsley, sage, cilantro, thyme, rosemary and oregano. Note: plant mints separately so they don't overtake a container.
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Care and maintenance

Keep soil medium in containers well-watered. Healthy and actively growing plants are more disease and insect-resistant than water stressed or over-watered containers. As the plants grow, they will use more water each day and may need to be watered twice daily toward the end of the summer.

Fertilize

Fertilize following the fertilizer's label directions. Most containers will benefit from regular fertilization, either from slow or controlled-release fertilizer or regular application of a soluble fertilizer.



R. Finneman

Herbs in a container garden can be colorful and tasty.

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