YOUR PLANT-CARE BROCHURE

Catmint ‘Walker’s Low’

A sunny patio border in Lancashire

Planting list: Nepeta racemosa ‘Walker’s Low’

Quantity: 3 plants | Size: 2 litre pots | Spacing: 60 cm apart



Photo · Daderot
Nepeta × faassenii 'Walker's Low' - Coastal Maine Botanical Gardens - DSC03100.jpg
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Where and how to plant

Use the sunny stretch by the patio where water drains away after rain. Set the top of the rootball level with the surrounding soil and water it in.

Watering in the first year

Check the rootball during the first growing season, especially in warm weather. If it feels dry below the surface, water slowly at the base. Wait if it is still moist.

Pruning and deadheading

When the first blue flower spikes fade, shorten the flowered stems to tidy the mound. Leave some flowering stems for bees and trim those once they finish.

Through autumn and winter

This catmint dies back for winter. Mark its position before the stems disappear. In spring, clear dead growth as fresh shoots emerge.

What to look out for

Look for slug damage on the soft new shoots. A white, powdery coating can appear on the leaves in a dry summer. Check the growing conditions before treating the plant.

Read the RHS growing advice

YOUR PLANT-CARE BROCHURE

White cranesbill ‘Album’

A sunny patio border in Lancashire

Planting list: Geranium sanguineum ‘Album’

Quantity: 5 plants | Size: 1 litre pots | Spacing: 45 cm apart



Photo · Agnieszka Kwiecień, Nova
Geranium sanguineum Album 2015 01.jpg
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Where and how to plant

Use the front edge of the border, in sun or light shade, so the spreading stems have space. Choose soil that drains after rain. Set the plant at the same depth it was in its pot.

Watering in the first year

Water in after planting. In dry spells, feel the soil beside the rootball and water at the base when it starts to dry. If a planting hole stays wet, check the drainage before watering again.

Pruning and deadheading

Once the white flowers fade, snip off the spent stems and remove tired leaves. Keep healthy new leaves at the centre of the plant.

Through autumn and winter

The leaves can turn red in autumn before dying back. Mark each clump so it is easy to find in winter. If an established clump needs dividing, tackle it in spring.

What to look out for

Look under damaged leaves for sawfly larvae and check nearby shoots. White powdery patches on leaves can be mildew. Use the linked plant profile to check what you see.

Read the RHS growing advice