

# Container Gardening

Tips, Tricks, and the Science  
Behind it All

















# Why container gardening?

- Good for patios, porches, small yards, or accents pieces in formal gardens
- Maximize space
- Versatility
- Can allow for zone pushing
- Fun





## Three Basic Categories for Consideration

- Containers
  - Media
  - Plants



# Containers



# Things to Consider

- Material – plastic, metal, pottery, wood, etc.
- Size/Shape
- Drainage – drill holes if it doesn't come with them
- Weight (are you moving it after the growing season?)





# Pottery



# Plastic

## Pottery Pros:

- Protects root zone from rapid temp changes
- Wicks water (can be a pro or con)
- Looks nice, especially glazed

## Pottery Cons:

- Unglazed can form a somewhat unsightly mineral crust
- Heavy
- Very breakable

## Plastic Pros:

- Comes in every shape/color imaginable
- Lightweight
- Durable

## Plastic Cons:

- Dark colors can overheat the root zone in full sun
- Color fades/material becomes brittle over long exposure to sun



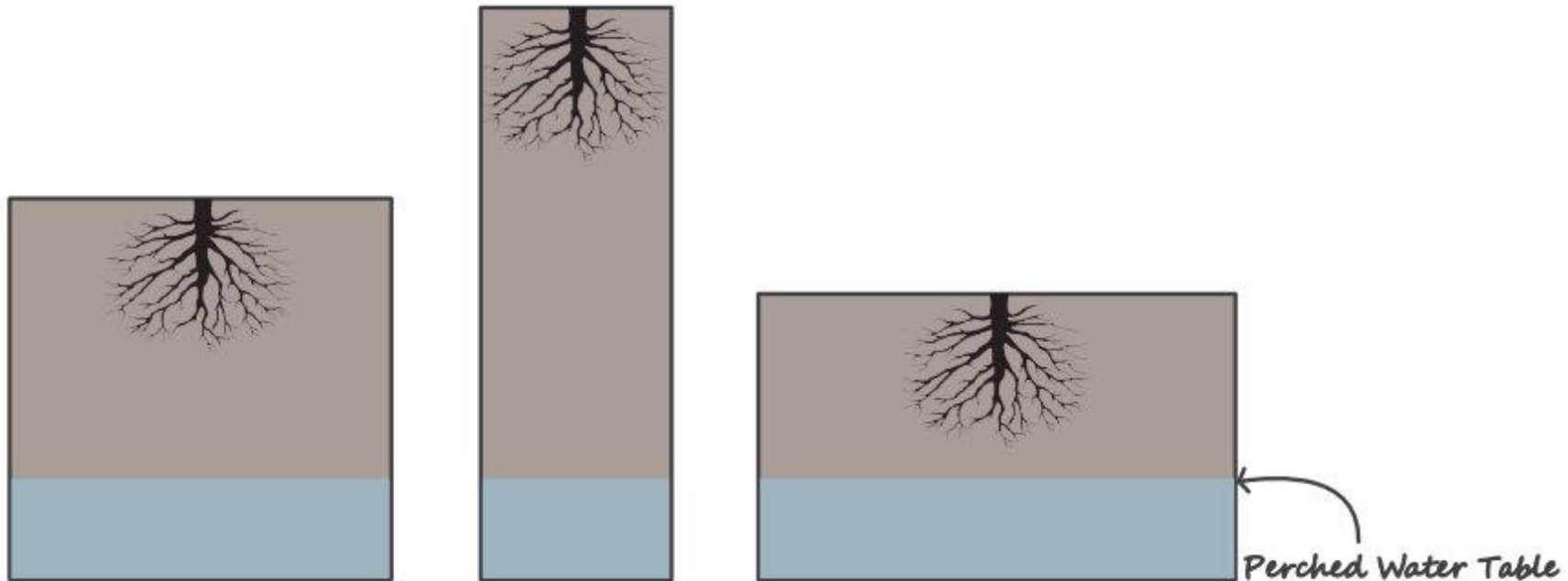
# Container Size





# Container Shape

*How Container Shape Affects Air to Water Ratio*



*Highest Air to  
Water Ratio*

*Lowest Air to Water Ratio*

*Perched Water Table*

*Pots with identical volumes*



Media



## Purposes of Potting Soil

- Give the roots space to grow
- Hold water
- Hold nutrients (cation exchange capacity, or CEC)
- Allow for air/gas exchange



# What Makes Up Potting Soil?

- Compost
- Bark
- Peat Moss
- Coconut coir
- Perlite
- Vermiculite
- Sand
- Fertilizer





# Compost



- Made of decomposed organic matter (manure, leaves, wood chips, etc.)
- Main uses are to hold water and nutrients
- If not mature enough, it can burn plant roots
- Easy to come by, easy to create



# Bark

- Usually pine
- AGED bark is used to create larger pore spaces
- Has some nutrients of its own, but they're largely useless since bark decomposes more slowly than other organic matter in the mix
- Maybe sustainable, maybe not
- pH depends on the type of bark





# Peat Moss



- Decomposed organic material harvested in large blocks from peat bogs
- Offers a lightweight, moisture retentive additive
- Can add acidity
- Not sustainable in its current form
- Cannot be allowed to dry out



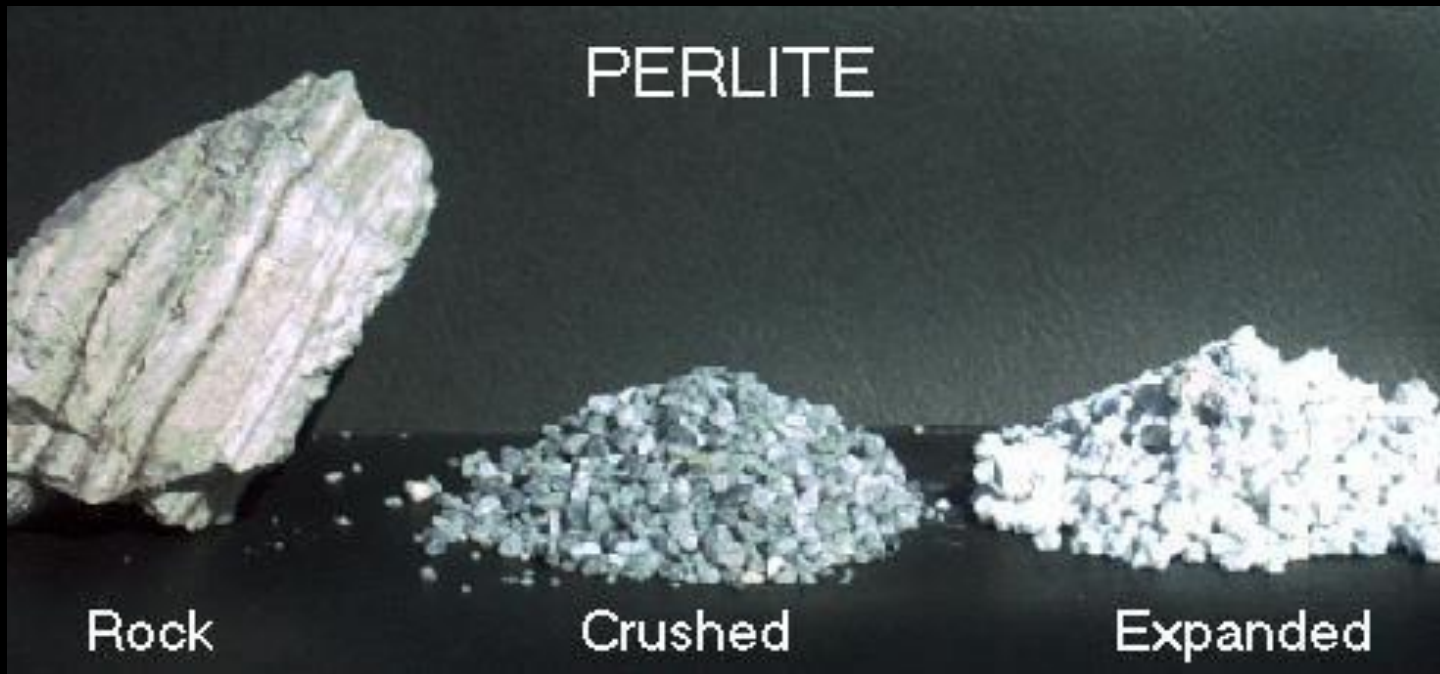
# Coconut Coir

- Used as a replacement for peat moss (holds 30% more moisture than peat)
- Needs to be WELL rinsed
- Poor nutrient holding capacity
- Marketed as a sustainable alternative to peat moss, but comes with its own problems





# Perlite



- Volcanic glass heated to 1000 C
- Very lightweight
- Sterile and pH neutral
- Improves drainage
- MUST be wet to work with it safely



# Vermiculite

- Naturally occurring mineral compound made up of laminar sheets of magnesium, aluminum, and iron silicates
- Heated until it expands like a worm
- Has no nutrients of its own but can trap and hold them
- Holds up to 4x its weight in water (lightweight when dry, heavy when wet)
- Does not break down in soil





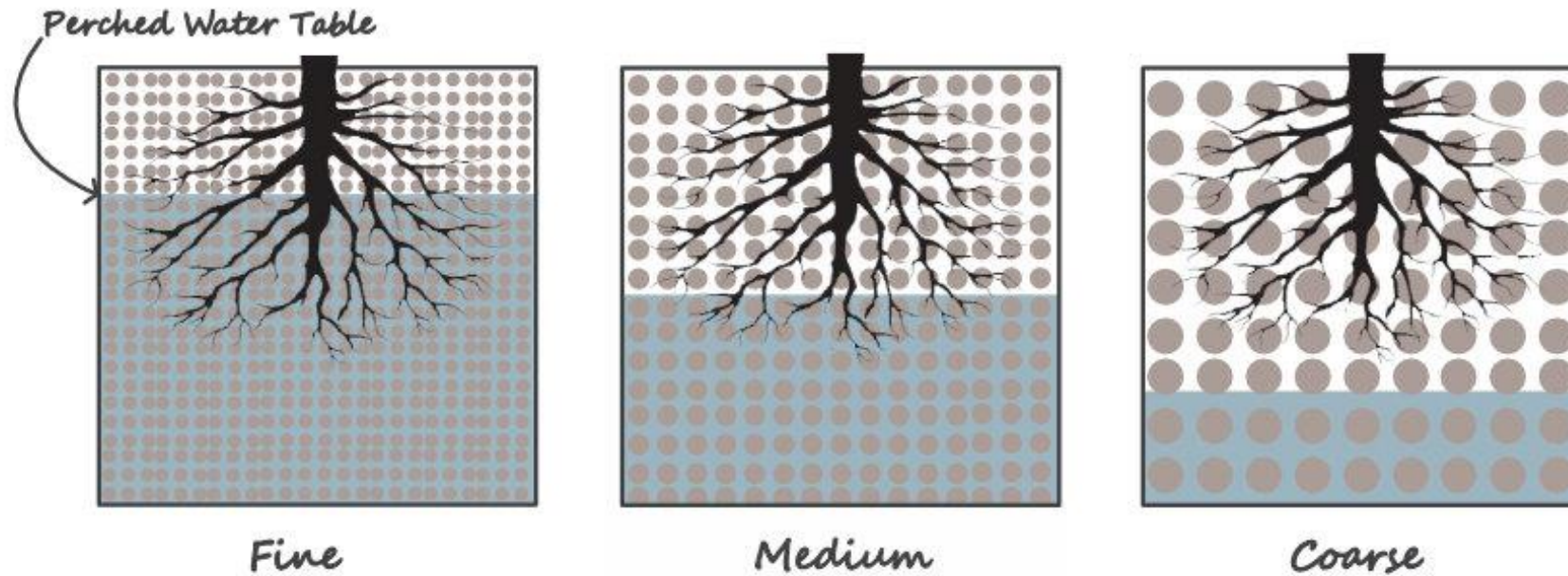
# Sand

- Better texture for finely rooted plants
- Takes up air space/reduces gas exchange
- Slows movement of water but doesn't hold it (like doubling or tripling a coffee filter)
- Heavy





## The Effect of Soil Particle Size on Water Holding Capacity





# Plants



# Picking Plants

- Hardiness zone should be at minimum one full zone colder than where you live
- Need to match...
  - Sun/shade requirements
  - Water requirements
  - Growth rate

## **Container Gardening Tip:**

**When you plant a puppy, make sure the container can comfortably accommodate the full grown dog.**



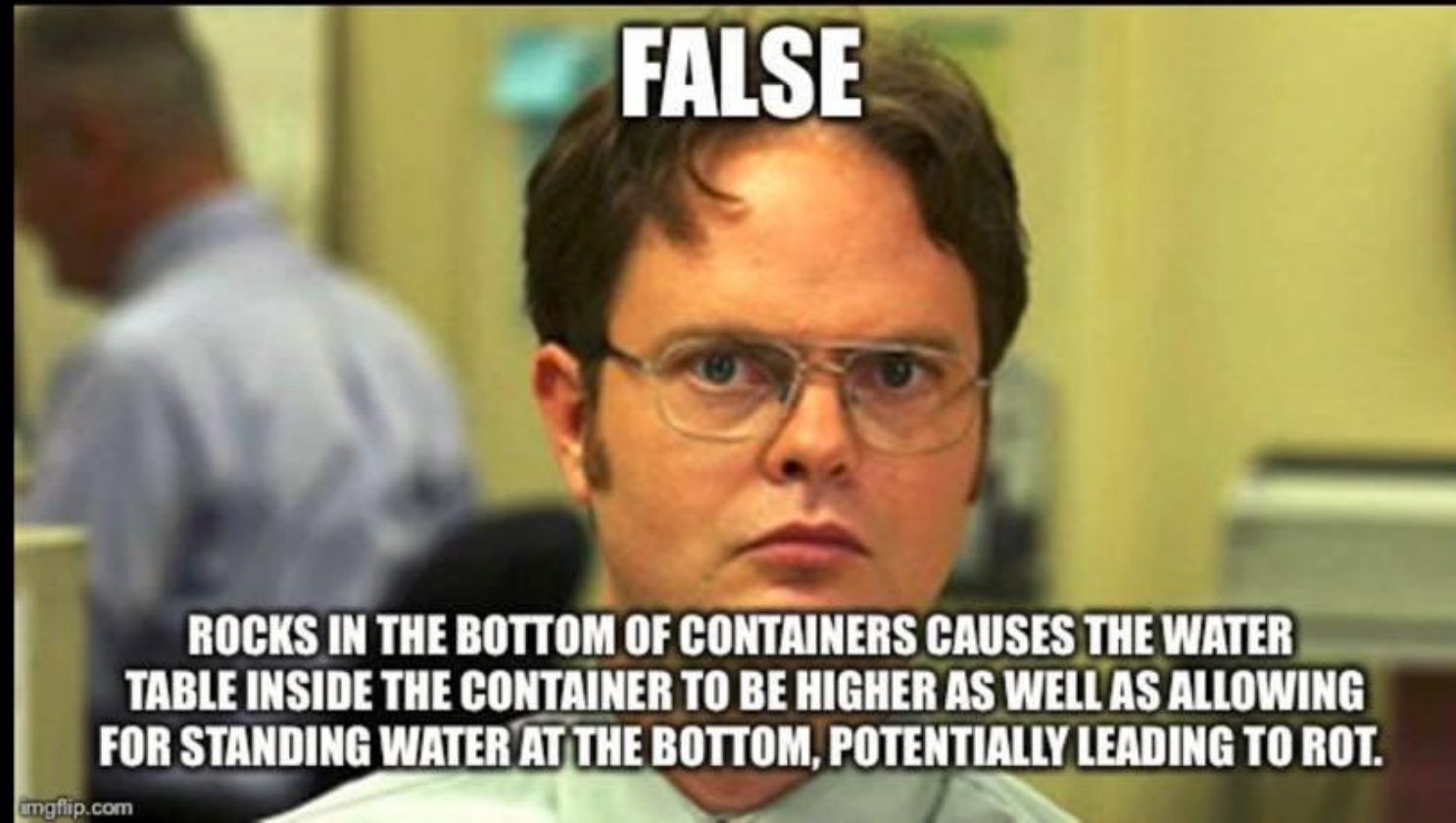


# Putting it all together – Horticultural Considerations



## Water Management

- NO ROCKS, STYROFOAM, EGG CARTONS, GRAVEL, POTTERY SHARDS, PLASTIC BOTTLES, KITCHEN SINKS, OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL IN THE BOTTOM OF THE CONTAINER

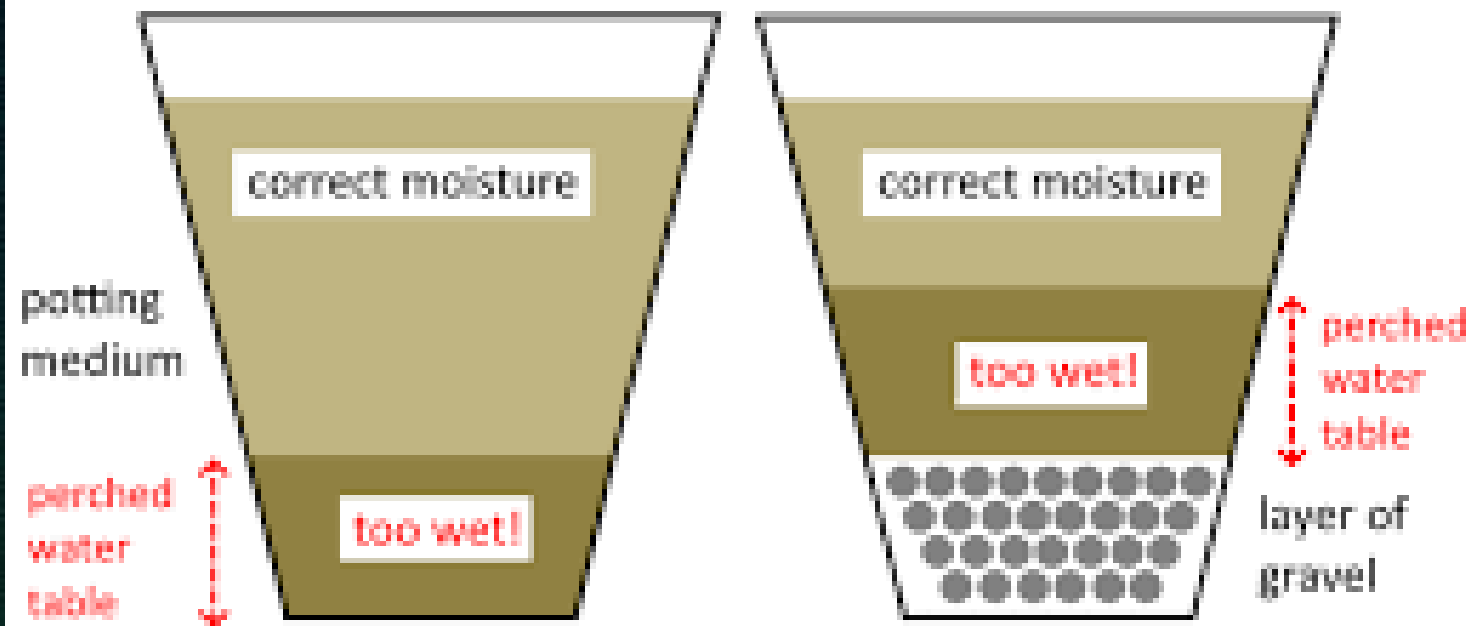








## The Effect on Perched Water Table in Pots with Gravel Layer



perched water table is water-saturated zone at bottom of pot



# Other Watering Considerations

- Bottom vs. top watering:
  - Bottom watering really only works for small pots – driven by capillary action
  - Harder to use concentrated fertilizer with bottom watering
  - Does sometimes help prevent fungus gnats and powdery mildew
- If you're going to water, commit to it!
  - Overwatering is a long term issue, it doesn't happen in one watering
  - Takes longer than you think to saturate the media
  - Chronic underwatering can leave dry pockets





# Fertilizing

- Schedule depends heavily on the plants
- Prills vs. spikes vs. concentrate





# Overwintering



- Two main dangers – absolute temperature and drought
  - Wrap fragile pots against shattering or bring indoors
  - Wilt proof broadleaf evergreens
  - Water when dry and unfrozen, even if dormant
  - Wait for it.....wait for it....
    - Move into unheated garage or heel in to ground/mulch but wait as late as possible



Putting it all together: the  
design!





## Things to Consider

- Spiller, Filler, & Thriller
- Texture
- Color
- Symmetry vs Asymmetry





# Filler

- This can be a good portion of the container space, but not necessarily
- Possibly a more neutral texture/color or even a focal depending on your preferred size/height
- This is the middle portion of your container





# Thriller

- Height will be your friend!
- Think overall height not current height! Rule of thumb for floral design 2x container height







# Spiller

- Something to creep or cascade down your container
- Softens the edge (and can help hide pot-in-pot)
- Remember the texture and color of your pot as well - it may be nice to play off both or one of these features
- Think outside the box

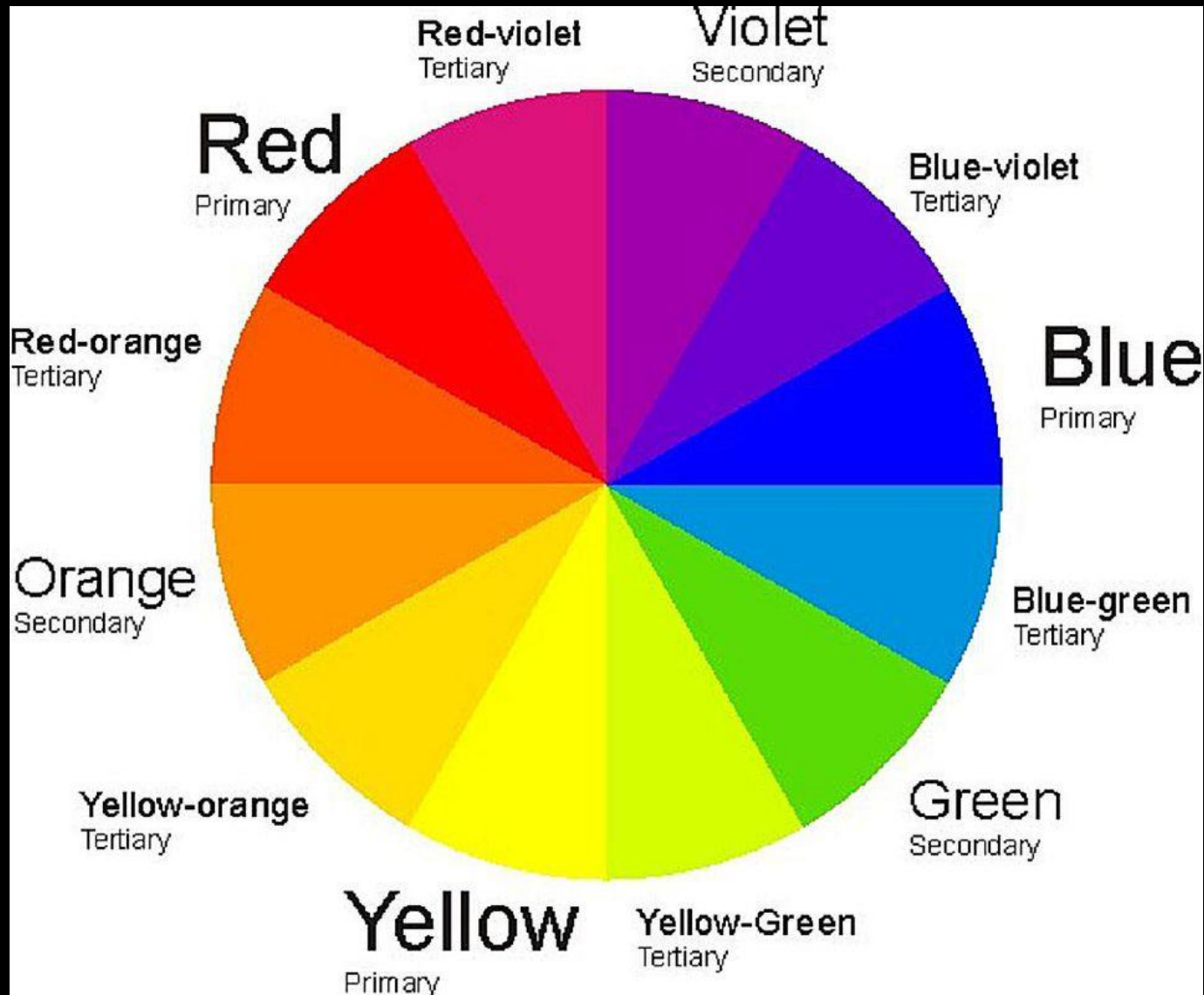




# Texture

- Different textures will add more depth and dimension to your container
- Not always literal textures (though sometimes!) but also leaf shape and size





# Color

- Think about the space and what colors will go well

Examples:

- One consistent color family throughout
- Complimentary colors or a pattern
- Contrasting colors or a spectrum of colors (think tripod)

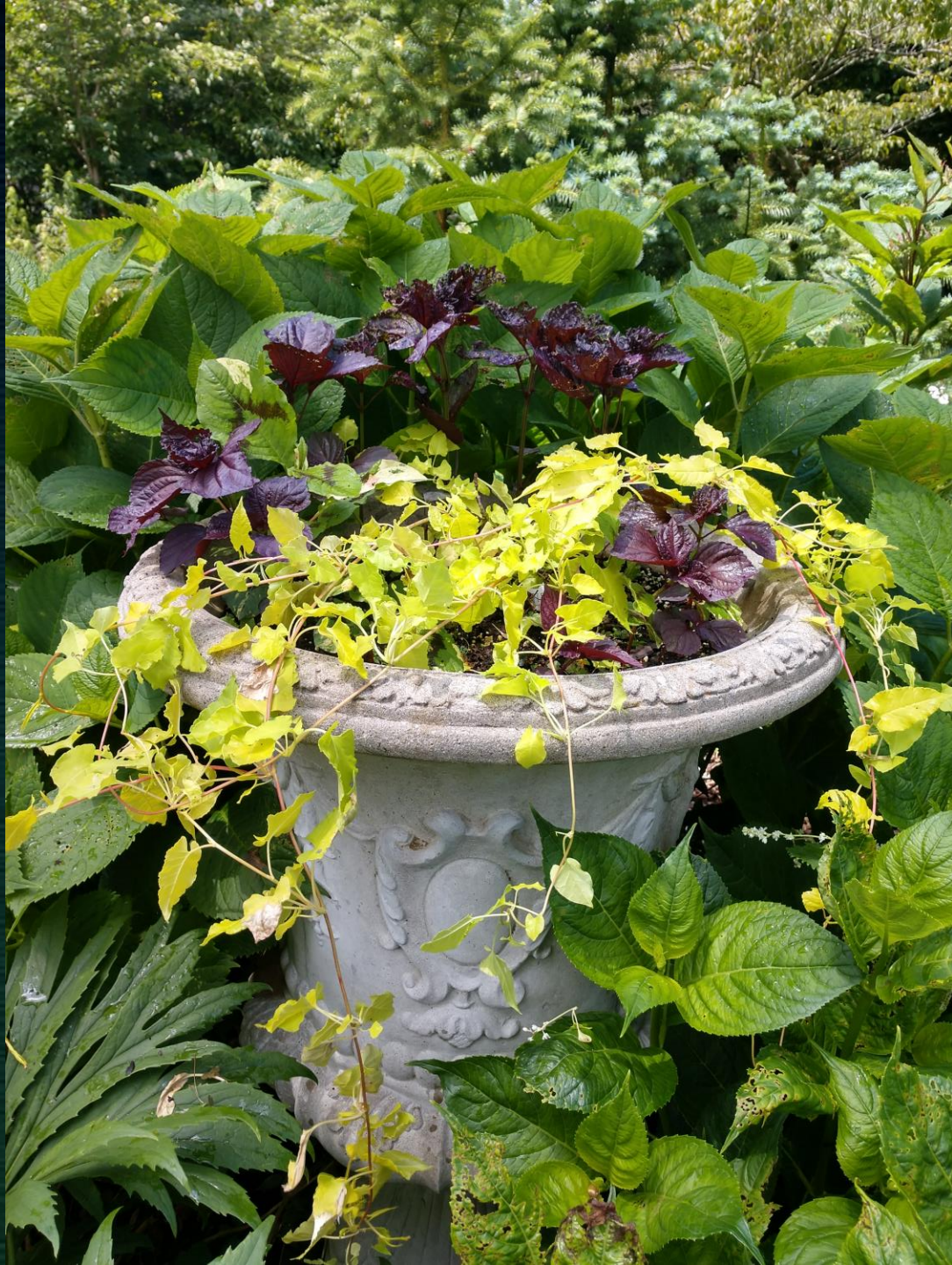














# Symmetry

- Patterns and colors are balances in arrangement
- This can be accomplished by having the same plant or similar plants on either side of the container







# Asymmetry

- Lacking 'balance'
- Typically, one sided or has a main focal point



## Last considerations...

- Odd numbers are more aesthetically pleasing
- You can do mockup first before planting to determine over all look before committing
- Mix and match long term and short term pieces
- This is your container garden, make it all your own!



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