

Ground covers are available in a broad range of flower and foliage colors. Textures range from fine to coarse and soft to rough. Some like to grow in clumps and others prefer to sprawl.

Besides being low maintenance and colorful, ground covers can be used for practical reasons such as erosion control and to cover large areas quickly and economically. They can be used to create a feeling of spaciousness or define an area of privacy.

Once established, ground covers require little maintenance. They densely cover the soil discouraging the growth of weeds.

To insure success, use the following tips for your selected area.

1. Eliminate all existing weeds and grass from the area using a non-selective, systemic herbicide.
2. Select the appropriate plant for the location. Listings are included inside to help in your choice, or ask one of our perennial experts for assistance.
3. Space plants correctly. Calculate the number of flats needed by using the spacing chart inside.
4. After planting, apply a 1-2" layer of mulch between plants to discourage weeds.

Need a Ground Cover that can tolerate a little "toe trampling" and still continue to thrive? Try our Ground Covers that can handle some foot traffic! They are the perfect finishing touch for any patio or walkway. Their different colors, textures and growth habits make them ideal accents and fragrant varieties will add a pleasant aroma when walked upon. Plants can handle foot traffic as listed below once the root system is established and the plant has started to spread.

Light Foot Traffic: These plants can be stepped on once per day without serious damage occurring.

Liriope, Creeping :
Liriope, Creeping, Silver Dragon
Liriope, Silvery Sunproof
Toadflax

Medium Foot Traffic: Plants in this category can withstand medium foot traffic and are great for use in between paving stones.

Ajuga, Black Scallop
Ajuga, Burgundy Glow :
Ajuga, Chocolate Chip :
Brass Buttons, Platt's Black :
Mazus :
Moss, Irish :
Moss, Scotch :
Thyme, Creeping Red :
Thyme, Pink Chintz :
Thyme, Woolly

Heavy Foot Traffic: These tough varieties of ground cover tolerate being walked on three times or more per day, depending on the variety.

Blue-Star Creeper
Rupturewort :

| Plant | Height | Spacing | BloomTime |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ajuga FT : | 2-6" | $8 \times 8$ | 2-4 wks June, R |
| Bearberry : | 4-6" | 12-18" | 2-4 wks April |
| Blue-Star Creeper FT | 2-4" | $10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ | 8-12 wks June |
| Brass Buttons FT : | 2-4" | $10 \times 10$ " | N/A |
| Bunchberry | 4-6" | 12-18" | 2-4 wks May |
| Chrysogonum | 6-8" | 12-18" | 2-4 wks May |
| Clover \% | 4-6" | 12-18" | N/A |
| Hens and Chicks : | 4-6" | 8-12" | Blooms at maturity |
| Houttuynia : | 6-8" | 12x12" | 2-4 wks June |
| Ice Plant : | 2-4" | $8 \times 8$ | 4-6 wks May |
| Iris, Dwarf, Crested | 4-6" | 8x8" | 2-4 wks May |
| Ivy, English : | 4-6" | $8 \times 8$ " | N/A |
| Lamiastrum | 8-12" | 18-24" | 2-4 wks July |
| Lamium : | 6-8" | $12 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ | 2-4 wks May, R |
| Lily of the Valley | 6-8" | 12-18" | 2-4 wks May |
| Liriope,Creeping FT | 6-12" | 12-18" | 4-6 wks late July |
| Mazus FT : | 2-4" | $10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ | 2-4 wks May |
| Moss FT \% | 2-4" | $8 \times 8$ | 1-2 wks July |
| Myrtle : | 4-6" | $8 \times 8$ | 2-4 wks May |
| Pachysandra | 6-8" | $8 \times 8$ | 1-2 wks May |
| Phlox, Creeping | 4-6" | $10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ | 2-4 wks May |
| Plumbago | 8-12" | 12-18" | 2-4 wks August |
| Rupturewort FT | 2-4" | $8 \times 8$ | N/A |
| Sedum : | 4-6" | $8 \times 8$ | Varies |
| Snow on the Mountain | 6-8" | $12 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ | 2-4 wks June |
| Sweet Woodruff | 6-8" | $10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ | 2-4 wks May |
| Thyme FT :\% | 2-4" | $10 \times 10$ " | 2-4 wks June |
| Toadflax FT : | 2-4" | $8 \times 8$ | 6-8 wks June |
| Veronica FT | 2-4" | 10x10" | 2-4 wks May |

[^0]FT=Foot Traffic $\quad R=$ Reblooms
N/A = Flowers insignificant or nonblooming

With proper soil preparation, the spacing recommendations for flatted ground cover will allow the area to fill in within 2 years.
Refer to the chart below for the number of flats you will need for the space.

## Ground Cover Spacing Chart

| Recommended <br> Spacing <br> (located on Sign or Tag) | Flat of 38 <br> covers: | Flat of 50 <br> covers: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ apart | 9 sq. ft. | $12 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ apart | $17 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. | $22 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ apart | $26 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. | $35 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ apart | $38 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. | $50 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |

Calculate the number of square feet of the area you wish to cover. Decide on the type of ground cover you wish to plant. Check spacing recommendations found on the tag or signage for that ground cover. Divide your square footage by the square foot coverage above according to your spacing choice. This will give you the number of flats you will need to cover the space.

## Example:

Square footage to be covered $=150$ square feet
Chosen ground cover = Ivy, English
Spacing recommendation $=8 \times 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$
Square footage a flat of 38 will cover $=17$
150 divided by $17=8.8$ or 9 flats of Ivy, English


[^0]:    SUN - These plants need at least 8 hours of direct sunlight.
    ( PARTIAL SHADE - These plants need a minimum of 4 hours of direct sunlight and maximum of 8 hours. Avoid hot afternoon sunlight.
    粪 SHADE - These plants need less than 4 hours of direct sunlight. Avoid hot afternoon sunlight. SUN-SHADE - These plants can be grown in any light situation.

