Influence of Plant Age on Cold Hardiness of Three Container-Grown Herbaceous Perennials

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Cold hardiness of herbaceous perennials. Article. Jan 1987. Influence of nitrogen and phosphorus fertility on cold acclimation of roots and stems of two container-grown woody plant species. Article. Jan 1973. For plants grown in 3.0-L pots, N rates of 0.36 g or 0.72 g per liter of potting mix would be recommended with a preference for 0.36 g. View full-text. Article. Overwintering Survival and Vigor of Container-grown Fountain Grass: Influence of Substrate Moisture December 2015 · HortTechnology. John F. Freeborn. Herbaceous ornamentals: annuals, perennials, and ornamental grasses 3. Ornamental cabbages develop intense colors in cool climates. Several species of hardy geraniums can be found at nurseries. Perennials, like woody plants, are rated for hardiness based on the USDA zone system. To consistently survive in Idaho’s short-season climates, they should be rated for zone 4 or lower (zone 3 or lower in the harshest climates). Diseases—Most plant diseases are caused by one of three types of pathogens: fungi, bacteria, or viruses. Control methods are unique for each group of diseases. Fungi—The fungal diseases include powdery mildews, leaf spot diseases, and wilts. Some herbaceous plants that aren’t perennial in cold-winter climates make the list in mild-winter ones. Others, called tender perennials, survive winter only when moved to protected locations or when their food-storing underground parts are lifted and stored for replanting in spring. Cold Tolerance. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Plant Hardiness Zone Map conveniently divides geographical areas according to their coldest average winter temperature. Herbaceous perennials are marketed with the range of USDA zones they’re suited for listed on their labels, with the low zone nu