

inland gardens a like. Highly recommended. The variegated form will grow slower than the plain one. Will grow in sunny or shady sites.

Olearia traversii plain and variegated

One of the fastest growing hedging plants available. One of the best choices if you live a stones throw from the beach. This will even grow in poor sandy soils. The variegated form is slower and does have a tendency to revert.

Leylandii Green and Gold

Very fast growing. Only suitable for the smaller garden if trimmed regularly. One of the best hedging plants as long as you don't let it get away from you. It is best if it can be kept at a manageable height. When trimming it is important to try to trim this to an A shaped profile if viewed from the end—this will help to get light to all the hedge and help prevent the hedge browning off. For smaller hedges then consider the slower growing golden form.

Escallonia Red Hedger

A good coastal hedging plant with red flowers. Needs trimming two or three times a year to form a neat hedge.

Cupressus macrocarpa Gold Crest

A very salt wind resistant conifer with bright golden foliage can be clipped to make a really good hedge or grown as a specimen tree.

Prunus laurocerasus

A tough, hardy, glossy leaved hedging plant. This hedge will grow in shade under pine trees.

Tamarisk

One for the seafront. Can be found almost growing in the sea due to its ability to cope with growing in very poor and sandy soils in salt laden winds.

Tarchonanthus camphoratus

Further Information

Please note that this is only intended as a guide and is put together with our knowledge and experience. There is always the case that for some unknown reason a plant will thrive in one situation and struggle in almost identical conditions. One of the best bits of advice we can give is to have a look at your neighbours garden and see what they are growing. Armed with this information and the ideas that are included here you should be able to create a great garden.

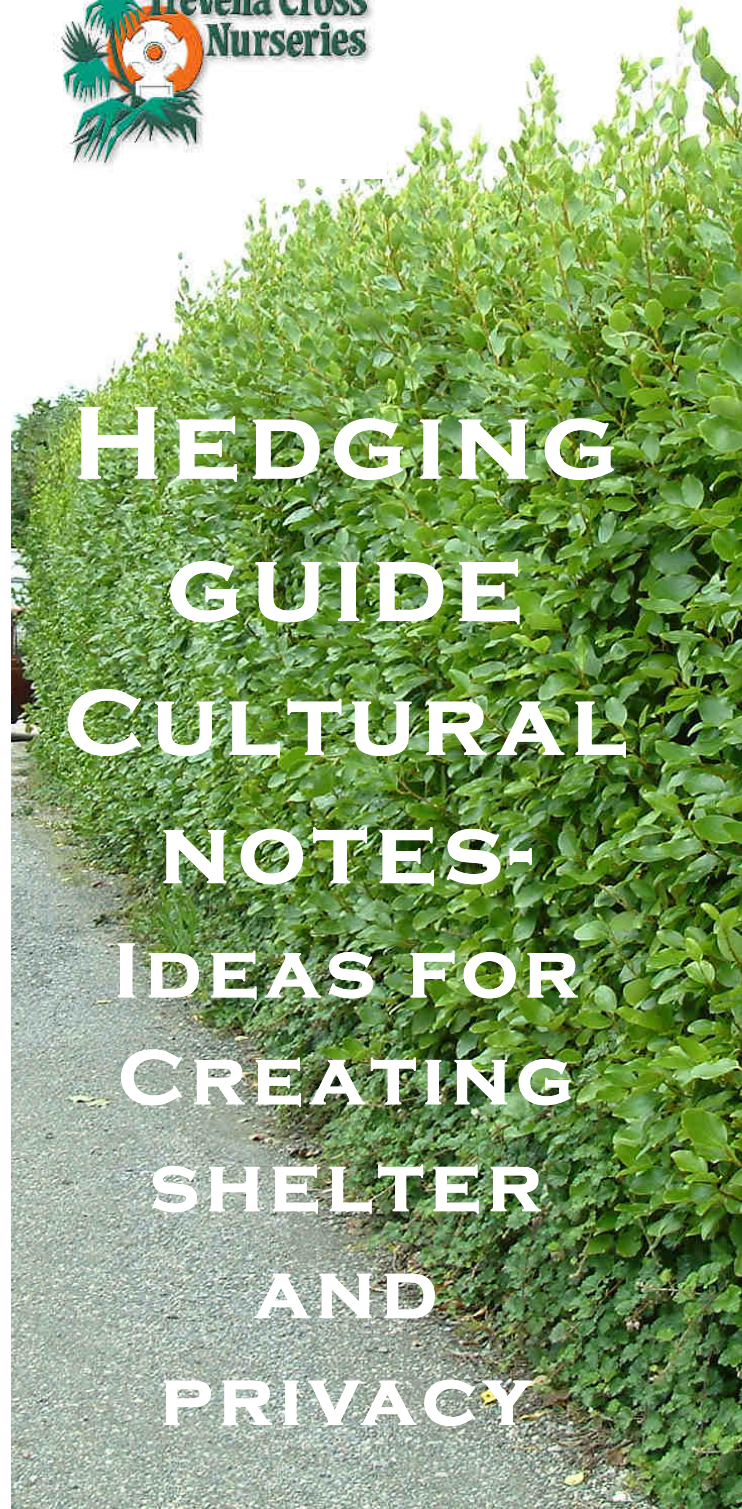


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**HEDGING
GUIDE
CULTURAL
NOTES-
IDEAS FOR
CREATING
SHELTER
AND
PRIVACY**



Cultural notes

Whether you wish to create a hedge for shelter or privacy the basic rules apply for the best success.

The key to creating a quick growing hedge is to follow our guidelines below.

Soil preparation

This is important to create the right conditions for a healthy start. Poor soils need to be enriched—the best way is by the addition of organic matter such as well rotted manure or compost to the planting hole. Mulching around the plant with similar or bark chippings is also very helpful as this will help moisture retention in dry times and also help to keep the weeds down.

Fertilizer

This is very important to a healthy start and will pay dividends in the long run. We advocate using a slow release fertilizer at planting time and placing this in the bottom of the planting hole. The advantage of this is that it will only feed the plant and not the weeds! A slow release fertilizer is great in the fact that it will only release it's nutrients when the weather warms up, this means that it can be applied at any time of the year and will not be leached out of the soil. To this end we recommend using Trevena Cross Slow release fertilizer.

Weed control.

So often overlooked. It is so easy to prepare

the planting hole, put the fertilizer in and carry out the planting and then to forget it. This will encourage the weeds to grow and steal the light, water and nutrients that the plant needs. Trust us on this one—if you can keep the weeds away then the plant will grow much quicker. This leads on to the next and probably the most important point of all.

Watering

It seems to be stating the obvious but watering, or the lack of it, seems to be the most common reason for any failures. Please do not be fooled by a little rain. New plantings especially in the drier months will need good watering to ensure success. It is better to water really well once a week than it is to water little and often. The former makes sure that the water gets down to the roots where it is needed. With little and often watering most of it is lost to evaporation. It is therefore also very advantageous as mentioned earlier to apply a mulch to the area after planting.

Windbreak

Not often used, but by putting up green or black windbreak material with strong posts and wires this can give a tremendous head start to the planting. This is of particular benefit in exposed sites or where more instant privacy is required. This is available in our shop in 1m, 1.5m and 2m wide lengths.

Right, now we have the boring stuff out of

the way lets get on to the fun part of looking at what we recommend.

Hedging Fuchsia's

A deciduous hardy outdoor hedging fuchsia with purple-red flowers from June-October. Height in the region of 2m. Good for seaside gardens.

Buxus

Box

This is a slow growing plant suitable mainly for Topiary and small to medium sized hedges. A great plant for creating Knot gardens.

Green Beech

Fagus sylvatica

This forms a hardy narrow deciduous hedge. Although the leaves do drop off this is not normally until the spring when the new leaves start to emerge.

Quickthorn

Crataegus monogyna

A tough hardy deciduous plant often used on Cornish walls as a security hedge due to it's spines. When you combine that aspect with the fact that it produces white flowers in the spring and red berries in the autumn what more can you ask for?

Griselinia both plain and variegated

The no 1 best selling hedging plant that forms a neat slim hedge. Therefore this does not take up half your garden. Will withstand all coastal gales making it good for seaside gardens and