

Campus Flowering Plants

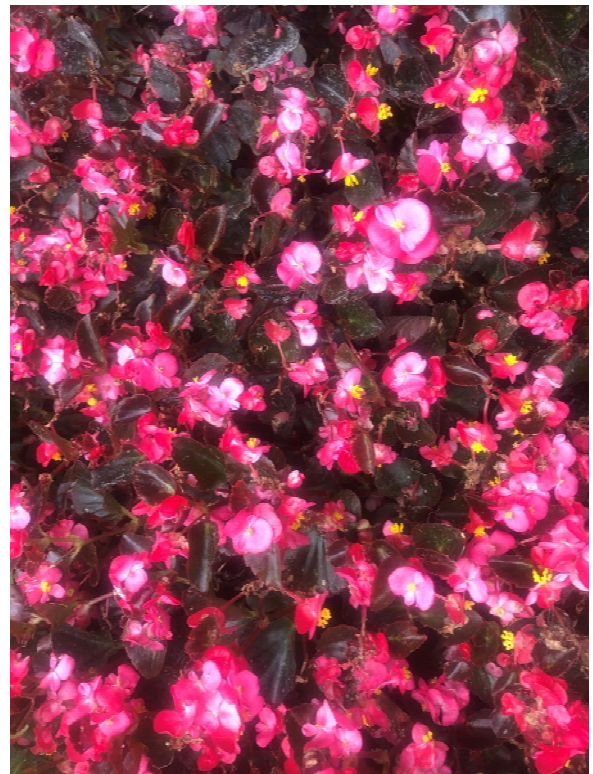
Useful Tips

Bracteantha - Native Paper Daisy



Cultural hints: Full Sun, well drained soils, cut back foliage after flowering in late Autumn / Winter for spring flowering

Begonia sempervirens – Begonias



Cultural hints: Plant in some degree of shade and well-drained soil rich in compost. Soil should always be moist with mulch or water but not too much. Transfer the plant into the ground and water regularly.

Echeveria – Blue Metal



Cultural hints: Plant in porous soil with adequate drainage. Ensure it is in bright light to full-sun with ample airflow. Water thoroughly when soil is dry to the touch. Protect from frost.

Cotyledons – Seed Leaf



Cultural hints: Plant in any well-draining soil type. Dry tolerant once established requiring little watering other than during extended periods of heat. No pruning necessary other than a general tidy if required. Apply a slow release fertiliser during spring for optimum results.

Viola



Cultural hints: Any good garden soil with average or better drainage. Full sun to partial shade in warmer areas. Encourage fast growth by mixing a balanced organic fertiliser into the soil before planting. Drench plants with a liquid fertiliser every three weeks to support prolonged blooming.

Pineapple Sage



Cultural hints: Any average, well-drained soil enriched with compost. Full sun. Drench plants with a water-soluble organic plant food one month after setting them out. Grows well next to tomato, broccoli, cabbage, kohlrabi, cauliflower, carrot, rosemary and lavender

Parsley



Cultural hints: Parsley grows well in loamy garden soil rich in nitrogen and does well in full sun or part shade. Water on a regular schedule, but do not overwater. Allow soil to go dry between waterings, then soak thoroughly.

Oregano



Cultural hints: Oregano prefers light, well-drained, slightly alkaline soil with full sun. Just like most herbs, a rich and moist soil weakens the flavour and aroma no need to overwater. In addition, no need to fertilise oregano as this will produce flavourless foliage.

Sage



Cultural hints: Sage grows well in any average, well drained soil enriched with compost. Plant in full sun. Drench plants with a water soluble organic plant food one month after setting them out. Grows well next to tomato, broccoli, cabbage, kohlrabi, cauliflower, carrot, rosemary and lavender

Thyme



Cultural hints: Thyme prefers full sun and a soil that is light and sandy, or loamy. No need to fertilise unless the soil quality is poor. Thyme propagates easily from tip cuttings or crown division.

Chocolate Mint



Cultural hints: Nurture plant in partial shade, or full sun if you water them frequently. Plant in rich, moist soil. Water regularly with 1 to 2 inches of water/week but do not overwater. If growing in a container, ensure drainage but doesn't dry out completely. Be careful with extreme humidity as this may cause fungal diseases to develop. Chocolate mint is a vigorous plant that needs little more than a single dose of balanced fertilizer each spring.

Propagation: Once you have your first mature plant, you can [take cuttings](#) and make as many plants as you like. They will readily root just by suspending the cuttings in water. When a good network of roots has developed, plant the cutting in potting soil or into the garden. Regularly harvest or shear the plants to keep new foliage coming in. Regular shearing also helps to keep the plants in check so they do not take over the yard.