

Nature to the people



EASY GARDEN

Wild Garden Bed



List of plants



Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
New Vintage Violet'
Height: 35 cm
Flowering: June – September
The yarrow is a familiar wayside plant that attracts an abundance of butterflies and other insects. The lovely white clusters of flowers grow on vertical stems and have a pleasant aromatic fragrance. The green foliage is evergreen through most winters. Yarrow is excellent for cutting, either as freshly cut or dried.



Ragged robin
Lychnis flosculi
Height: 40 cm
Flowering: June – August
Ragged robin is truly ragged in appearance, but close up the ragged features reveal themselves as refined beauty. The unique ragged robin waves its ragged pink flowers to attract nectar-seeking insects. The ragged robin is also nicknamed 'cuckoo flower' which is believed to be because cuckoo-spit insects are fond of leaving their frothy 'cuckoo spit' on the plant's stems.



Oxeye daisy
Leucanthemum vulgare
Height: 60 cm
Flowering: June – August
Oxeye daisy is Denmark's unofficial national flower. This frugal, abundantly flowering and hardy perennial has a simple, light and refreshing appearance that will calm and grace any garden. The eye-catching white and yellow flowers attract an abundance of insects. Besides decorating the garden, oxeye daisies serve as excellent cut flowers.



White wood asters
Aster divaricatus
Height: 40–60 cm
Flowering: August – October
The dark stems and small, delicate and white star-shaped flowers of white wood asters make it a truly lovely perennial. In late summer it has an abundance of lovely flowers that resemble small open daisies. White wood asters attract butterflies, bees and other pollinators. This 'insect buffet' attracts birds as well. Ideal as cut flowers.



Mexican fleabane
Erigeron karvinskianus
Height: 60 cm
Flowering: May – October
The Mexican fleabane is a low-growing, ground-covering perennial. It develops an abundance of small white composite flowers which change colour to pinkish purple as they age. The low bushy plants have upright stems with an inflorescence of white or pink composite flowers.



Orange coneflower
Rudbeckia fulgida,
var. *sullivanti* 'Goldstrum'
Height: 60 – 70 cm
Flowering: July – October
The orange coneflower is the loveliest, most popular flower in any herbaceous perennial bed. The coneflower has a hairy and ridged stem and is ideal as a cut flower. It is an excellent nectar plant for a wide variety of butterflies. The orange coneflower has beautiful yellow ray florets around a black disk in the centre. It is important to remove wilted flowers so the plant can use its energy to form new flowers.



Fountain grass
Pennisetum alopecuroides
'Hameln'
Height: 30 – 50 cm
Flowering: August – October
Fountain grass is a decorative grass with an ingenious stem which resembles a feather duster or a foxtail. The spikelets are dense and cylindrical and decorated with long silky bristles. The spikelets are yellowish-brown in colour and have a beautiful silvery sheen in autumn. The spikelets are ideal for bouquets.



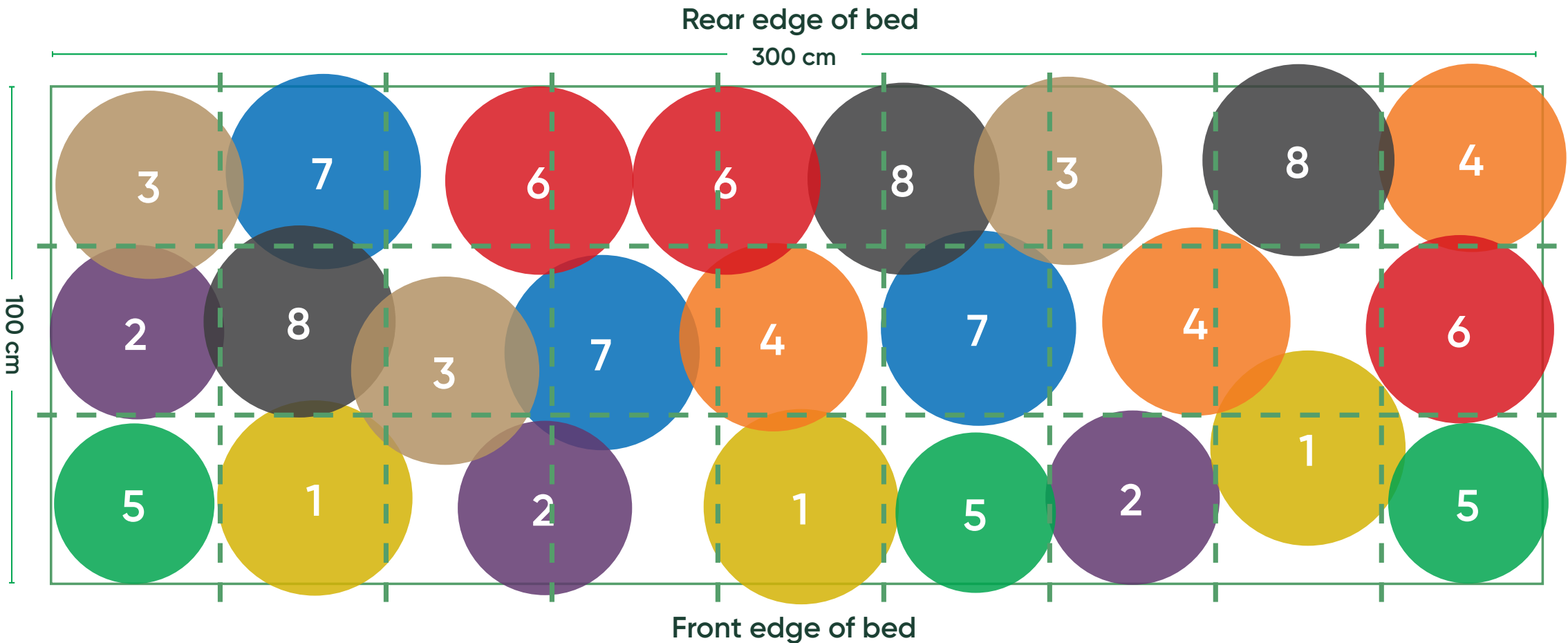
Creeping bellflower
Campanula rapunculoides
'Campbell Blue'
Height: 60 – 80 cm
Flowering: June – October
Campanula means 'small bell', referring to the plant's delicate blue bell-shaped flowers. The tall spires of blue bell-shaped flowers form delicate racemes that embellish the garden for an extended period of time. Campanula rapunculoides is an old flavourful herb which enhances the outdoor sounds with the constant buzzing of the enthusiastic bees attracted to its flowers.

Bed planting plan

Suggested 1 x 3 m² bed planting plan,
or plant them to best suit your garden.

Plants

- 1 Yarrow
- 2 Ragged robin
- 3 Oxeye daisy
- 4 White wood asters
- 5 Mexican fleabane
- 6 Orange coneflower
- 7 Fountain grass
- 8 Creeping bellflower



Everything gathered in one box

We hope you like your new Wild Garden Bed! Everything you need for your new bed is gathered in one box. The box contains 24 perennials that when fully grown will cover an area of three square metres. Once the bed has grown up, it will form dense ground cover that requires minimum maintenance. This is an ideal solution if you prefer a lovely flowering bed but don't feel like spending a lot of time gardening.

Wild Garden Bed

If you love wild, beautiful waysides then the Wild Garden Bed is for you. It resembles the wild and random look of nature with plants and decorative grasses, all of which have an informal, charming expression. Our gardener and garden designer have carefully selected the plants and coordinated the colours and heights to ensure a delightfully long flowering period from May to October. The colours in the bed are lovely shades of pink, pinkish purple, white, yellow and bluish purple. All the plants are perennials, meaning that they return year after year. When fully grown, the plants in the bed will be up to 70 cm tall depending on the conditions.

GASA GROUP EasyGarden also offers a Cut Flowers Bed and a Butterfly Bed.

Insect-friendly herbaceous bed

Many insects are endangered, including butterflies and bees. The risk of extinction is primarily due to the disappearance of habitats, which reduces the sources of food for the insects. This is an alarming trend as insects are crucial for preventing eco-systems from collapsing. The insects serve as food for a wide variety of animals and are essential for the pollination of fruit trees, etc., at the same time. GASA GROUP has designed an insect-friendly herbaceous bed with high-nectar and high-pollen flowers , i.e. plants that provide food for insects and are crucial for overall biodiversity.

Planting instructions:

1. Start by lightly watering the plants if the soil feels dry.
2. Choose where to place your new bed. The plants thrive best in sunny to partly shaded areas. The soil must be ordinary, well-drained gardening soil. If necessary, you can improve the soil by adding compost or fresh soil.
3. Thoroughly dig through the soil to make it light and porous. Remove any weeds, roots and stones. Thoroughly rake the soil and level it out.
4. Stake out a bed of 1 x 3 metres. Divide the bed into three sections, 1 x 1 metre each. Use sticks or string to mark off the beds which makes it easy to follow the bed planting plan.
5. The bed is designed to have a front edge and a rear edge. The shortest plants are in front and the tallest in the rear.
6. Set out the plants on the ground, in the same manner as shown in the bed planting plan. The coloured plant marker shows where.
7. Dig a hole that is slightly bigger than the plant's ball of soil. Carefully lift the plant and ball of soil out of the tray. Plant the plant at the same level as the level of soil in the tray. After planting, lightly compress the soil around the plant.
8. Thoroughly water the bed after planting. Do not let the plants dry out. Make sure to water them frequently during the first few weeks until they have taken root. After this, they should be able to fend for themselves, but must be watered in particularly dry weather.
9. Maintaining your bed: you can prolong the flowering period by continuously removing wilted flowers and flower clusters. At the end of the season, you can let the withered clusters of seeds on the plant remain. When night frost ends in March/April, you cut down the entire bed to a height of about 15 cm to allow new fresh shoots to form.
10. Remember to fertilise a few times during the season.
11. All of this information is available on easygarden.gasagroup.com or by scanning the QR code.

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