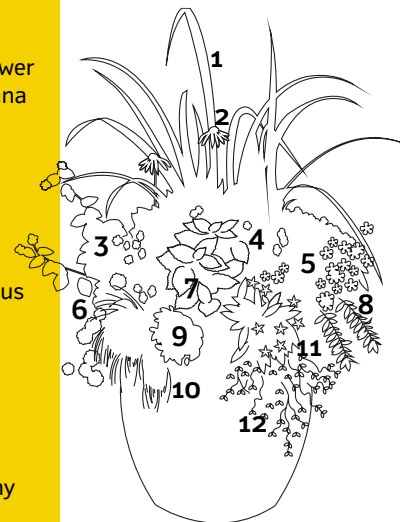




1. 'Wilderness Snowball' Japanese iris
2. 'Summer Sky' coneflower
3. 'Landmark Gold' lantana
4. 'Angelface Blue' angelonia
5. 'Escapade' Cape plumbago
6. 'Surfinia Sky Blue' petunia
7. 'Alabama Sunset' coleus
8. Jacob's ladder
9. 'Walkabout Sunset' lysimachia
10. fiber optic grass
11. 'Pom Pom Violet' pentas
12. 'Aurea' creeping Jenny



Nonstop color is serious business for Jeni Munn. As a matter of fact, it *is* her business at Rosewood Garden Designs. Creating containers with lasting power is Jeni's specialty. One of her secrets is knowing a thing or two about planting for dual light requirements.

"We're careful about what we choose for the edges and back, which may become shaded or crowded as other plants mature," says Jeni. Tall-growing annuals and perennials aren't always the culprits. Walls, trees, and roof overhangs can also cast flower-diminishing shade on sun lovers. To avoid this problem, the Charlotte, North Carolina, designer places full- to partial-shade plants such as Jacob's ladder (*Polemonium caeruleum*), Cape plumbago (*Plumbago auriculata*), and 'Snowstorm Giant Snowflake' bacopa (*Sutera* 'Snowstorm Giant Snowflake') in those areas.

If You're Not Sure, Do This

Think of your pot as you would your landscape: Though it may receive full sun most of the day, it's bound to have areas of shade as the sun moves or as larger plants mature. Before you plant, watch the light in the area where you want to place your pot. Note its progress throughout the day, and select plants accordingly. See what Jeni planted in her container in the illustration above. ●



Pick the Right Plants

Whether you have sun, shade, or a little of both, here's how to fill a pot with choices that will put on a show all season long. By **Rebecca Bull Reed**

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