

GUIDE TO

PACHYSANDRA



At Green Village

403 GREEN VILLAGE ROAD
GREEN VILLAGE NJ 07935
973-377-8703

THEFARMATGREENVILLAGE.COM
INFO@THEFARMGV.COM

WHY PLANT PACHYSANDRA

- **Deer-resistant ground cover:** Pachysandra is resistant to insects and pests, including deer and ticks
- **Decorative border:** Pachysandra makes a great decorative border for your yard or landscaping. They should not be planted in areas with high foot traffic, and do not tolerate vigorous raking.
- **Erosion control:** Pachysandras are non-climbing and spread horizontally through underground rhizomes. The underground root system helps the plant form colonies, making them especially effective for controlling soil erosion.

WHEN TO PLANT PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra (USDA hardiness zones 3-9) should be planted in the early spring or early fall. Pachysandra prefers full shade and deepens in color when out of the harsh sunlight.

HOW TO PLANT PACHYSANDRA

- 1. Choose your planting area.** Choose a shady spot for your pachysandra because direct sunlight can burn its leaves. You can also grow pachysandra successfully in areas of partial shade, but try to find a spot under plenty of trees so that it gets full shade.
- 2. Prepare your soil.** Pachysandra prefers slightly acidic soil. Amend your soil pH so that it falls in the 5.5 to 6.5 range. Pachysandra can grow in nearly any type of soil, as long as it's well-draining.
- 3. Plant your cuttings.** Plant your pachysandra on an overcast day to avoid sun damage. Dig holes for your cuttings that are 4-5 inches deep, and 6 inches in diameter. Keep the spacing of your planting holes six to 12 inches apart. Cover with soil, then water thoroughly.

CARING FOR PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra is low-maintenance and easy to grow. Follow the following growing tips for this evergreen ground cover to thrive:

- 1. Water regularly.** Pachysandra needs to be watered regularly until the roots are established. Avoid overwatering, as it can lead to root rot.
- 2. Check for pests and disease.** Pachysandra is largely resistant to most pests and disease, though it is susceptible to leaf blight. Leaf blight can compromise the foliage and stems of your pachysandra plants. You can apply a fungicide to the plants in order to treat the blight disease. Pachysandra is also susceptible to scale, which can be eliminated with insecticidal soap.
- 3. Fertilize your ground cover once a year.** Pachysandra needs very little care, but you can apply an organic fertilizer around once a year to keep the nutrients in the soil balanced. The Farm at Green Village recommends **Espoma Plant-tone Fertilizer**.
- 4. Prune your shrubs.** Use a pair of clean shears to cut back your pachysandra plant before the new growing season begins. You can also clip the tips of the plant in the spring to encourage air circulation and more dense growth.
- 5. Mulch.** Mulching with organic matter around the base of the plant can help maintain moist soil and provide additional ground cover to smother weeds.

