

Good Perimeter Planting Practices



Community In Bloom

Community in Bloom (CIB) is a programme that was launched by the National Parks Board (NParks) in 2005. It aims to nurture a gardening culture among Singaporeans by encouraging and facilitating gardening efforts within the community. It is also an opportunity to build community bonds and strengthen social resilience in our City in Nature.

With more community and allotment gardens established in our neighbourhoods, it is important to consider integrative design solutions so that everyone can enjoy gardens. This brochure aims to guide you in creating perimeter planting, which is an excellent way to define garden boundaries with living plants. Perimeter planting looks more inviting than hard structures like fences, and is a natural addition to open garden plans.

We hope this brochure will inspire you to try growing your own perimeter plants to make your garden even more welcoming.

Happy gardening!

What is Perimeter Planting?

Perimeter planting is the use of plants to demarcate the boundary of a garden in lieu of pure hardscape like fences. It can make any garden look more inviting and attractive, while increasing the overall planting area available in a garden. You can also theme your perimeter planting with biodiversity-attracting, fragrant, and edible plants.

Perimeter planting can be used for:

- Defining boundaries
- Screening
- Linear plant arrangements
- And more!



Planning Considerations

1. Design and plan your boundary

- Measure and mark out your gardening perimeter.
- Take note of the amount of sunlight available and assess the soil condition to decide on suitable plants.
- Determine if you are using plants only or a combination of structures and plants to define your parameter.



A plant-only perimeter



A perimeter with some structures (a low fence) and plants

Planning Considerations

2. Determine perimeter height

- Perimeter plantings and structures should ideally be around waist height (1 metre) or lower to encourage passers-by to see the garden.
- Using plants with differing heights to create layers is a good way to make the perimeter planting attractive and interesting.
- Plants with colourful foliage and flowers can also make the perimeter look lively.

3. Ensure that your perimeter planting is accessible for maintenance

- Perimeter planting should not exceed 2 m in width to ensure that all the plants can be accessed from both sides for regular maintenance, which includes pruning, pest management, and watering.
- An easy way to reach your plants is to 'sandwich' the perimeter planting between two paths.



Planning Considerations

4. Design your entry points

- A large, well paved pathway makes your entrance obvious and encourages people to walk in.
- Multiple entrances makes your garden porous and look more inviting.
- Flanking your entrance with some decorations or colourful shrubs also creates interest.
- Adding a sign with the name of your garden is informative and encourages people to get involved with the garden.





Plant Sizes

Groundcovers (< 0.1 m tall)

- The smallest type
- · Look good when paired with low edging
- Can also be used to fill gaps between pavers

Shrubs (0.1 - 1 m tall)

- Used as a "transition" between the ground and taller plants
- Varying heights adds depth to an arrangement
- Tallest plants in an arrangement should not exceed 1 m



Plant Sizes

Layering plants

- Plants should be grown in layers from the smallest to the tallest
- Varying the heights (by planting different species of plants, using topiary, using plant supports and planting in curves) makes the border look more organic
- Adding a contrasting colour layer will make the border more interesting
- Incorporating flowers and ornamental foliage makes the perimeter planting seamless with existing flowerbeds





Suggested Planting Palette

Perimeter plants should ideally be:

- Low maintenance
- · Easy to prune
- · Visually attractive

In addition, they can be:

- Habitat and food for biodiversity, like providing nectar for bees and butterflies and fruit for birds
- A source of edible plants for freely sharing with the community
- A point of interest in your neighborhood, with bright and fragrant flowers drawing attention from passersby choosing plants that match your garden environment ensures that they will be healthy, and reduces pest problems in the long run. For example, you can grow succulents if your garden has a lot of sunlight and well-drained soil, or consider growing water-loving herbs like Pandan if your garden is shady and water-logged.



On the following pages is a list of suggested plants that are suitable for perimeter planting.

Symbol	Meaning
\Diamond	Full sun
*	Semi shade
*	Full shade
	Lots of water
	Moderate water
4	Little water
26	Butterfly-attracting
\$	Bird-attracting
\$	Bee-attracting
	Herb or spice
3	Fruit or vegetable
خ	Fragrant

Groundcovers (< 0.1m tall)

These small plants can be used to fill gaps between pavers, or elevated in pots to create cascades.



Creeping BasketplantCallisia repens





Creeping CharliePilea nummulariifolia





Episcia 'Acajou' Episcia cupreata





Mexican Sedum
Sedum mexicanum



Mock Strawberry Potentilla indica





Mother-of-millionsKalanchoe daigremontiana





Pink Lady
Heterotis rotundifolia



Portulaca cultivars *Portulaca* spp.





Red Ivy Strobilanthes alternata





Sand Ginger
Kaempferia galanga



Sweet Potato
Ipomoea batatas



Toothache Plant
Acmella oleracea



Yellow Peanut Plant Arachis pintoi



Small shrubs (< 0.5m tall)

These plants are ideal for lining pathways or softening the edge of concrete structures.



Aglaonema cultivars Aglaonema spp.





Angel Wings Caladium spp.





Boat Lily

Tradescantia spathacea









Coleus cultivars

Coleus spp.





False Heather

Cuphea hyssopifolia









Golden Bird's Nest

Dracaena trifasciata







Golden Dewdrop

Duranta erecta









Indian Borage

Coleus amboinicus











Leopard Flower

Iris domestica









Mexican Tarragon

Tagetes lucida









Mistletoe Fia

Ficus deltoidea









Natal Plum

Carissa macrocarpa









Pandan

Pandanus amaryllifolius









Periwinkle Catharanthus roseus







Rain Lily Zephyranthes rosea







Sierra Leone Lily Chlorophytum spp.





Sissoo Spinach Alternanthera sissoo









Turmeric Curcuma longa









Variegated Screw Pine Pandanus tectorius









Wild Pepper

Piper sarmentosum









Medium and large shrubs (0.5 - 1 m tall)

These shrubs should be regularly pruned to be 1 m tall or shorter to encourage bushy growth.



Bamboo Orchid Arundina graminifolia







Barometer Bush Leucophyllum frutescens







Black Face General Strobilanthes scabra









Blood Flower Asclepias curassavica









Butterfly Ginger Hedychium coronarium









Cekur Manis Breynia androgyna









Curry Leaf Tree Murraya koenigii **♡** 🕹 🐸



Gardenia varieties Gardenia spp.





Mexican Petunia Ruellia simplex





Persian Shield Strobilanthes dverianus





Pinwheel Flower Tabernaemontana divaricate





Red Tree-Vine Leea rubra





Sendudok Melastoma malabathricum











Tapioca Manihot esculenta







Torch Ginger Etlingera elatior









Ulam Raja Cosmos caudatus





Water Jasmine

Wrightia religiosa









Yesterday Today and **Tomorrow**

Brunfelsia pauciflora









Annual lowers

Annual flowers bloom for one season and then die, so these need to be replanted regularly.



African MarigoldTagetes erecta





Garden Balsam Impatiens balsamina





Globe Amaranth Gomphrena globose





Summer Snapdragon
Angelonia angustifolia



SunflowerHelianthus annuus





Happy Gardening!

For more information on the plants in this brochure and other plant varieties, visit NParks Flora and Fauna Web at

www.nparks.gov.sq/florafaunaweb



To find out more on community gardening, visit our website at

www.nparks.gov.sg/cib



For more gardening resources and tips, visit go.gov.sg/gardening-resources



To learn more about our City in Nature. scan the QR code or visit

www.nparks.gov.sg/CityInNature













