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- Pink

LATIN NAMES: roseus, magenta, purpurea (deep pink), cranes (flesh colored), incarnates

EFFECTS:

- comprise huge family of colors
- can lean toward either cool blue or warm yellow
- one of easiest colors to use
- cheerful, calming, reassuring
- most common color flower plants
- good linking color between stronger colors
- works great where skies often gray



BEWARE:

- avoid cool pinks with warm pinks
- putting blue pinks near red
- too much pink- cloying, too sweet, without character
- magenta pink- 1 of most aggressive colors



PLEASING COMBOS:

- good combo-pink and white, use stronger pink, so it isn't too sweet
- cool pinks-(soft, harmonious) pale pink to crimson and magenta
  - harmonizes with violet, blue, neutral white, crimson
- warm pinks-touch of yellow, veering toward apricot
- harmonizes with pale yellows, yellow-greens, apricots
- use silver foliage as partner to separate more intense hues in border
- great partner with blues of all shades
- green, white, pin=instant refreshment
- hot pink, lime green, or yellow green—magenta zinnias with bells of ireland
- pink, grey, deep purple



OTHER USES:

- plant around concrete statuary/birdbath to soften hard gray lines

CHOICE PLANTS THIS COLOR:

- TREES: redbuds, dogwoods, cherry, crabapple, tulip magnolia,
- SHRUBS: wiegelte, plethora,
- PERENNIALS: old garden roses, hollyhocks, sweet peas, foxgloves, astrantia, epicedium, bleeding heart, cyclamen, peonies, dianthus portulaca,
- ANNUALS:
- VINES/CLIMBERS:
- GROUNDCOVERS: poppy mallow, creeping thyme, sedium, heather



EXAMPLES OF:



