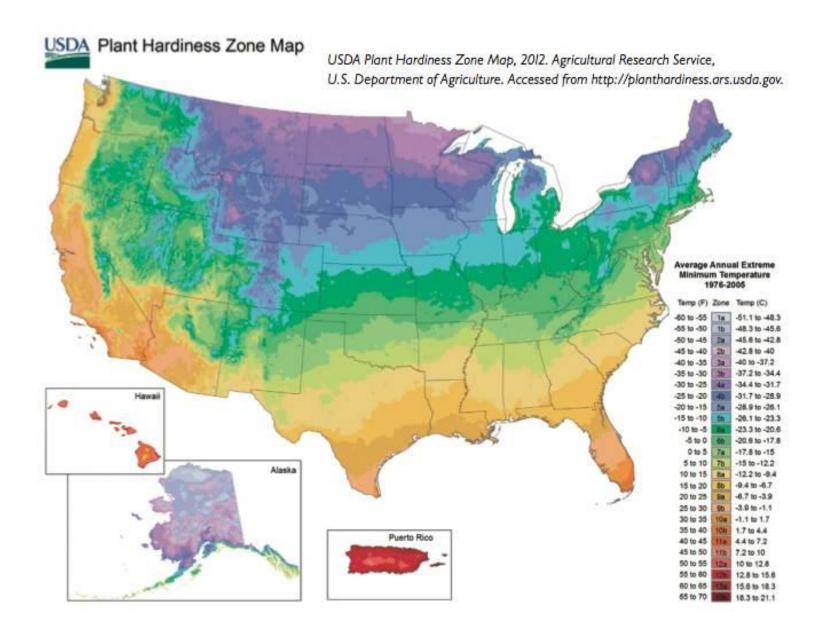
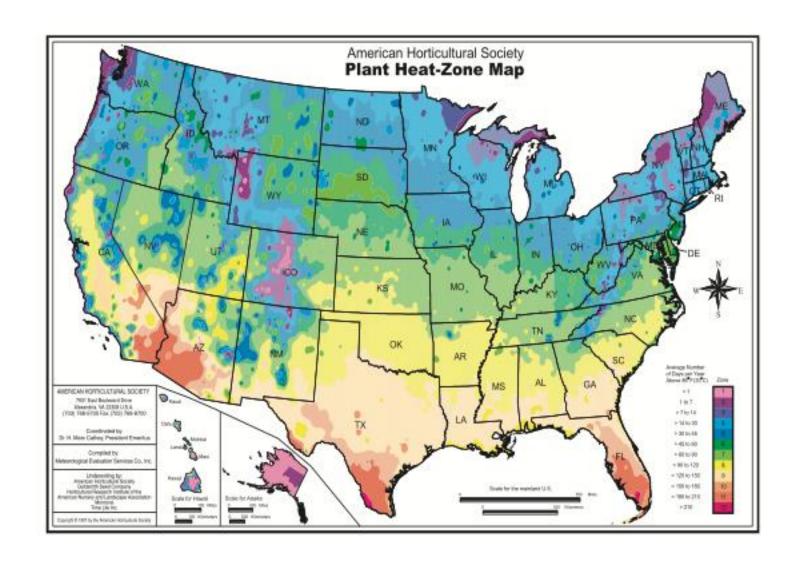
# Grow More With Less: Sustainable Garden Methods by Vincent A. Simeone









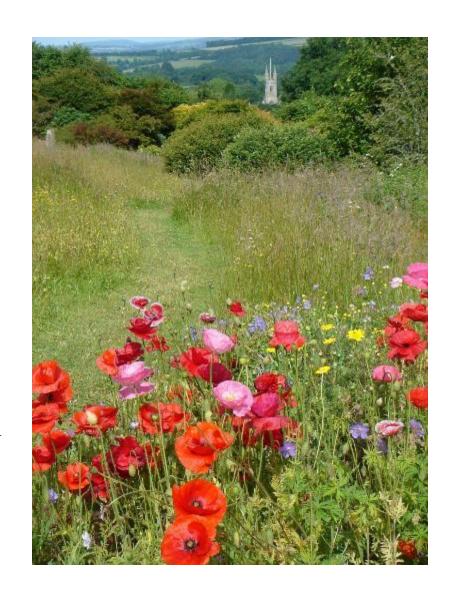


#### DEFINING SUSTAINABILITY

By definition sustainability is the capacity to endure. It is the belief that living systems can persevere and adapt no matter what the circumstances. For humans, sustainability is the long-term maintenance of the world around us, which has environmental, economic, and social implications, and encompasses the concept of stewardship and the responsible management of natural resources. Most important, the sustainability movement must include the idea that what we do today should not negatively affect future generations. In the context of nature, sustainability relates to how biological systems remain diverse and productive over time, a necessary element for the long-term well being of humans and other organisms.

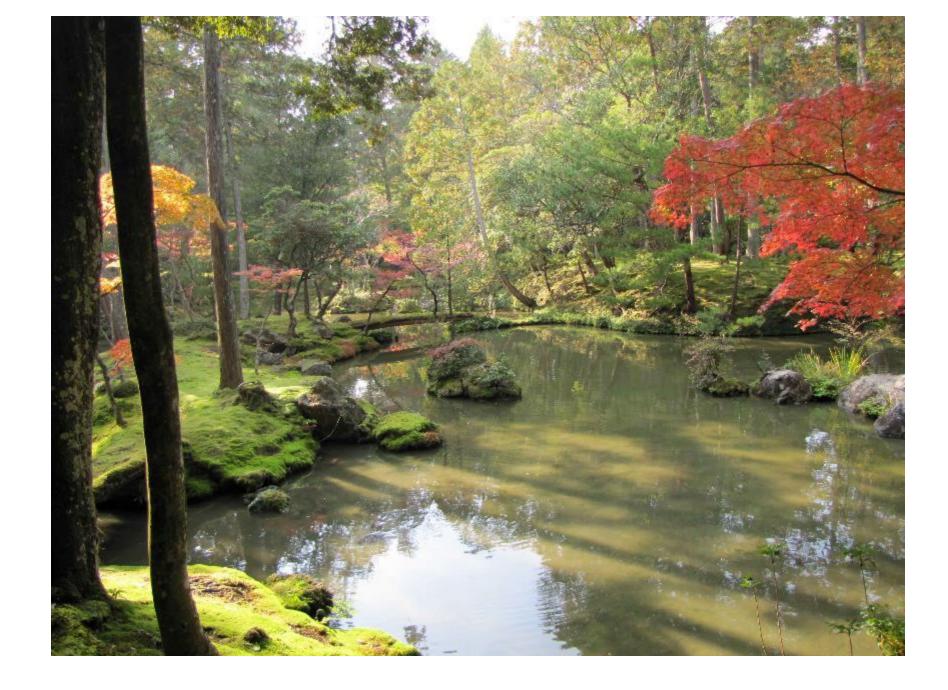
### Sustainability

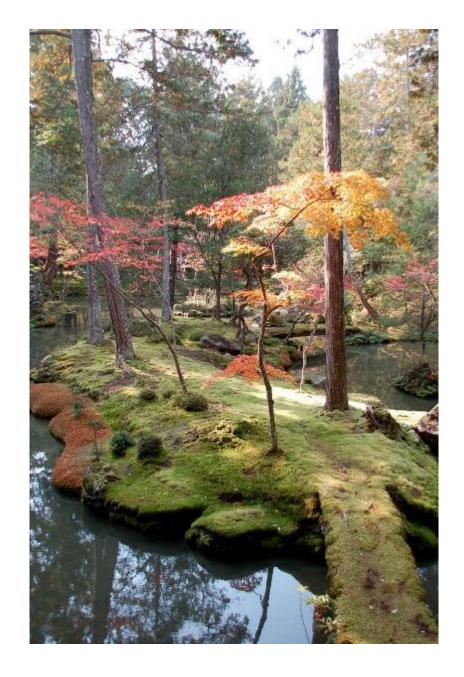
- Recycling
- Water Conservation
- Energy Conservation
- Using "Green" Products
- Composting
- IPM
- Proper Plant Selection



#### Our Impact on the Environment

- Pollution (GHG)
- Carbon Footprint (C02 and other emissions)
- Pesticide and fertilizer use
- Water use and lack of water conservation initiatives
- Impact humans have on the animal kingdom
- Humans as consumers and lack of recycling/energy consumption issues



































Using a rotary mower without a bag but with a mulching blade is a great way to recycle grass clippings.



### Mowing Methods

- Mow Grass higher in summer-3 1/2" to 4"
- Do not remove grass clippings
- Mow natural areas once or twice a year
- Do not mow in times of drought
- Water weekly for a few hours, once or twice

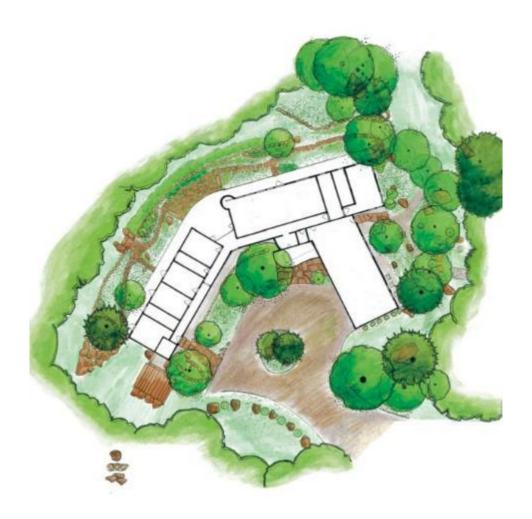


## No Mow Lawns/Low Maintetance Turf





#### SAMPLE LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN



This landscape plan features the creative use of law maintenance groundcovers such as plum yew (Cephalotaxus), cranesbill (Geranium), Russian Arborvitae (Microbiota), creeping phlox (Phlox) and sweet box (Sarcococca), which replace the need for a traditional, high maintenance lawn.















Rich, organic soil is ideal for growing a wide variety of plant life.



A soil pH test kit is essential for determining how acidic or alkaline your soil is.













Developing a clean edge and using a high quality mulch will keep weeds at bay and protect the vulnerable roots of your valuable garden shrubs.















### Compostable Items Versus Trash

Good	Not Good	
WOOD CHIPS	BONES	
LEAVES	CAT LITTER	
GRASS CLIPPINGS	CHARCOAL AND BRIQUETTES	
HERBACEOUS MATERIAL	COOKED FOOD	
HEDGE TRIMMINGS	DAIRY PRODUCTS	
COFFEE GROUNDS	OILY OR GREASY FOODS	
EGGSHELLS	MEAT	
MOST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	GLOSSY PAPER	
ANIMAL MANURE	FISH SCRAPS	







Prefabricated compost bins come in all shapes and sizes.



Worms are excellent at turning your raw materials into usable compost.







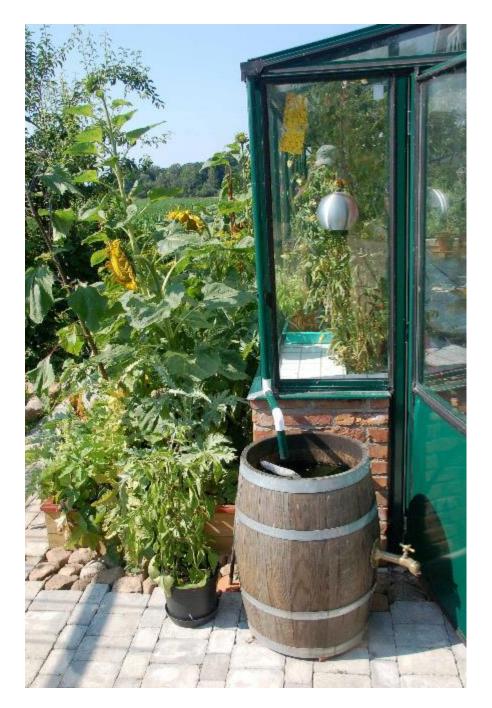




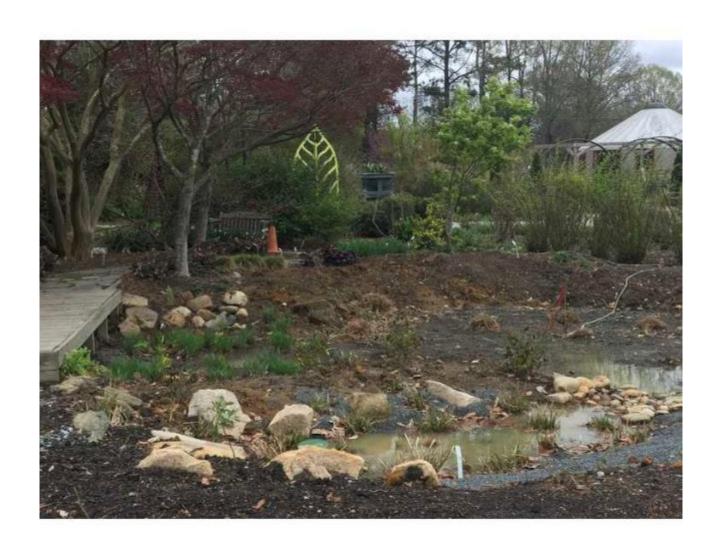
Permeable povers can have small gaps and be installed like brick or they can have larger gaps where grass can grow through.

The installation of a rain garden takes careful planning but can be a fun and rewarding project.



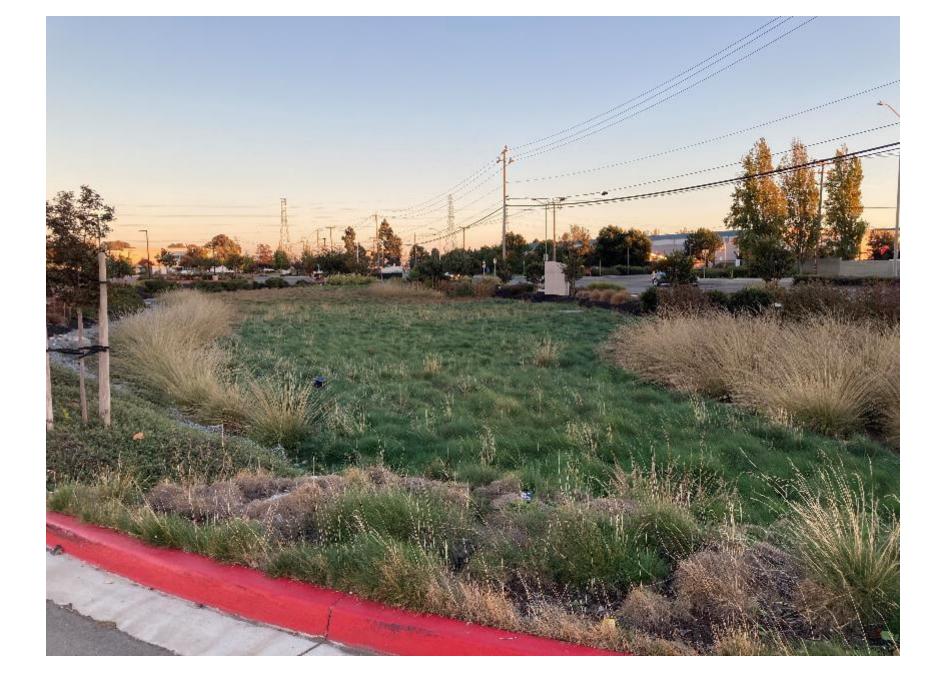














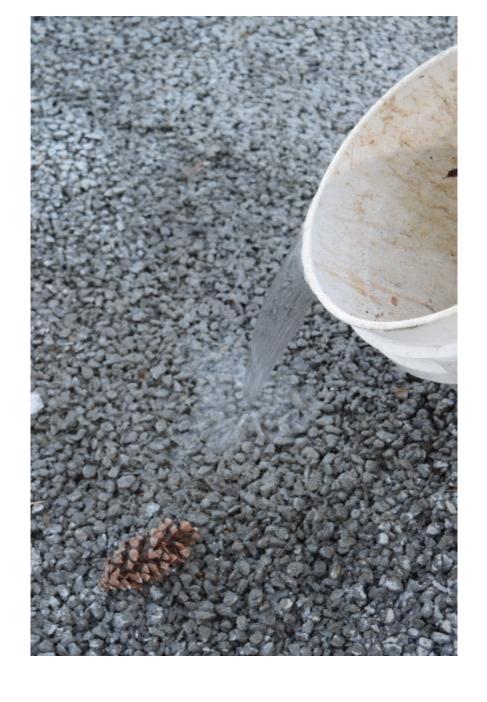




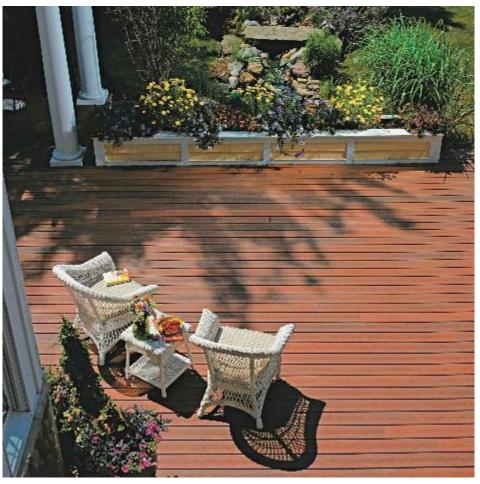














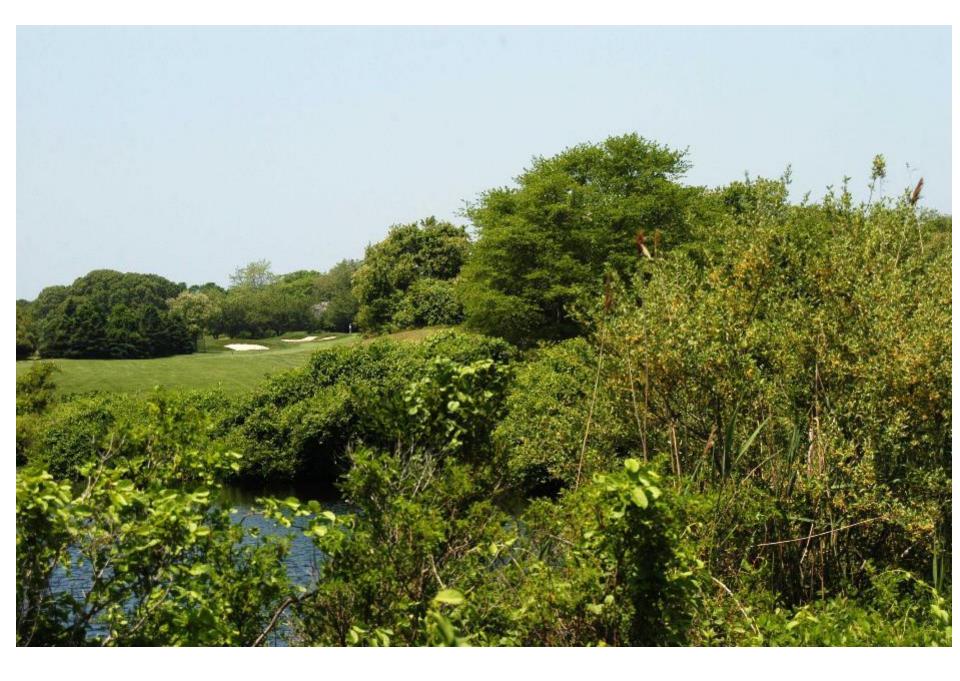


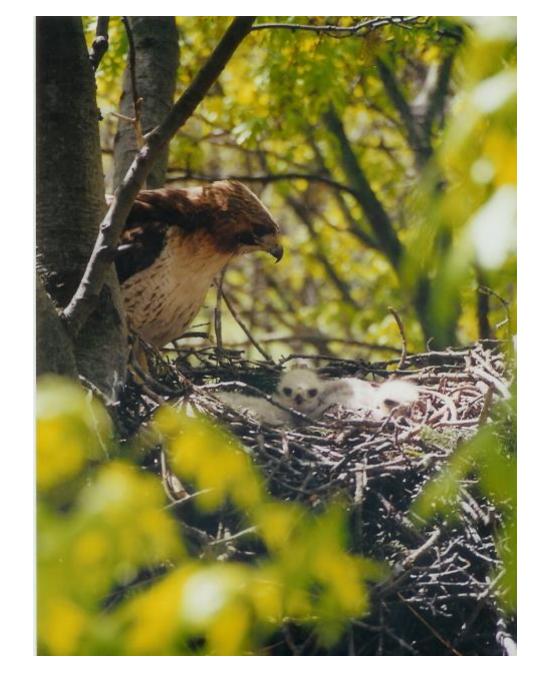
# Naturalized grass areas



## Kingbirds benefit by naturalized rough on golf courses











Bat boxes mounted about 15 feet high in a tree will help attract bats to your garden.

With the recent collapse of honey bee colonies everything we plant to support pollinators is essential not just for flowers but for food cops.









Native bees and other pollinators are extremely important for fruit production.





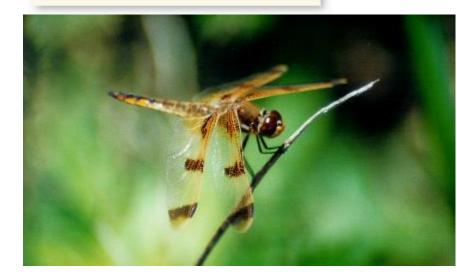


A garter snake patrols the garden in search of food.



The eastern box turtle eats slugs and other harmful garden pests.

"Both snakes and turtles are shy animals that prefer secluded, quiet areas of the garden."



are found in groups. If you have a natural or artificial pond big enough to sustain these fascinating animals, painted turtles can be entertaining and beneficial visitors to the garden. Some helpful turtle tips are:

- Although not aquatic, box turtles need a water source, and they will often be found at the edges of streams and ponds.
- Box turtles will eat a wide variety of plants, fruits, and insects, and they prefer slugs.
- Painted turtles have a varied diet and are nature's cleaners. They eat fish, insects, snails, plants, algae, and dead animal matter.

#### **BIRDS OF A FEATHER**

It is hard to imagine a garden without the sweet chatter of birds. A garden is not complete without the song and dance of birds as they glide across the landscape in search of food and shelter. Our feathered friends are not only



The northern cardinal will forage for fruit and seed all year.

### **Garden-Friendly Bird Species**

Name	Habitat	Beneficial Food Plants
AMERICAN ROBIN	LOWER HALF OF TREES, BUILDINGS, LIGHT FIXTURES	DOGWOOD, HOLLY, JUNIPER, SUMAC
BALTIMORE ORIOLE	SHADE TREES	BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, SERVICEBERRY
EASTERN BLUEBIRD	NEST IN TREE CAVITIES, NEST BOXES	SLDERBERRY, HOLLY, DOGWOOD, JUNIPER
CHICKADEES	NEST BOXES, NATURAL CAVITIES	SEEDS AND BERRIES
DOWNY WOODPECKER	NEST IN CAVITIES OF TREES	DOGWOOD, SERVICEBERRY, ACORNS, GRAINS
HOUSE WREN	NESTING BOXES, LOW SHRUBS, BUILDING CREVICES	DOES NOT EAT PLANTS; EATS MOSTLY INSECTS
HUMMINGBIRDS	NESTS IN SMALL TREES OR SHRUBS	NECTAR FROM PLANTS SUCH AS BUT- TERFLY BUSH, HONEYSUCKLE, LAN- TANA, TRUMPET VINE, COLUMBINE
NORTHERN CARDINAL	NEST IN SMALL TREES AND SHRUBS	DOGWOOD, HOLLY, MULBERRY, SUMAC, GRASSES
NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD	SHALL TREES AND SHRUBS	HOLLY, BLACKBERRY, DOGWOOD, SUMAC
PHOEBES	NESTING PLATFORM, EAVES OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES	HACKBERRY, SERVICEBERRY, SUMAC
PURPLE MARTIN	TREE CAVITIES, NESTING BOXES, HOLLOW GOURDS	DOES NOT EAT PLANTS; EATS MOSTLY
тітнісе	NATURAL CAVITIES, FENCES POSTS, FIPES, NESTING BOXES	VARIOUS SEEDS AND BERRIES, ACORNS, BEECHNUTS
YELLOW WARBLER	NEST IN SMALL TREES	VARIOUS BERRIES



There are a wide variety of bird feeders that will help supplement the diet of many bird species.



Ash	Fraxinus	150		
Rose	Rosa	139		
Filbert	Corylus	131		
Walnut	Juglans	130		
Beech	Fagus	126		
Chestnut	Castanea	125		





















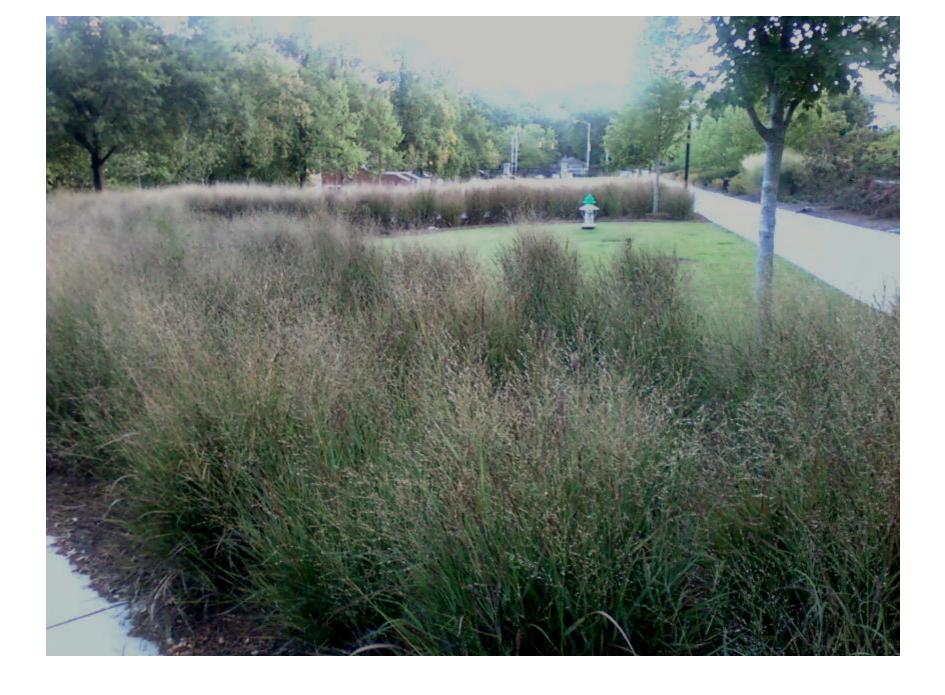






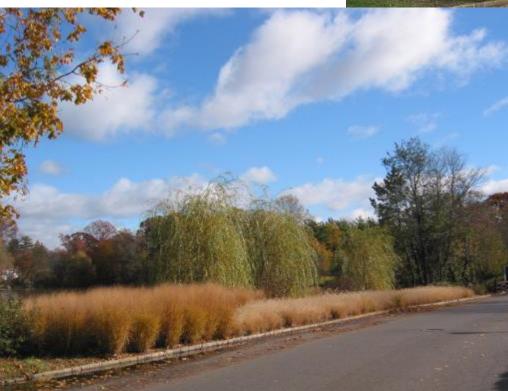












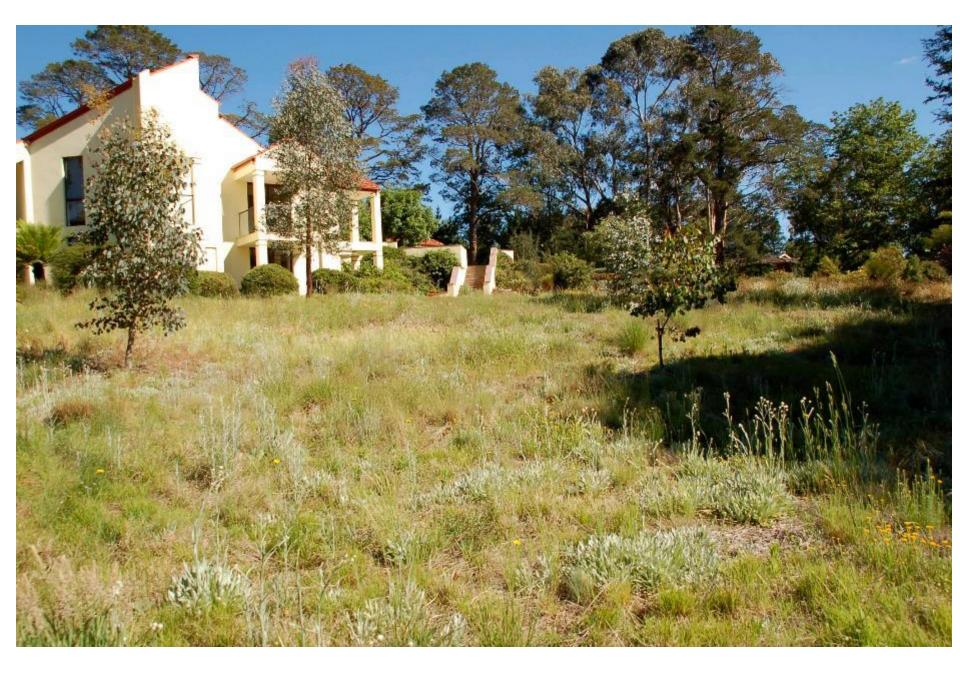
















## Top Five Reasons to Hire a Landscape Designer:

- Your garden is just too large to design yourself, and you need professional help.
- You are a plant novice, but you know the overall look that you are trying to achieve.
- You do not have the time to design your garden, but you have the money to pay a professional to do so.
- You're planning significant installation of infrastructure, such as walkways, arbors, or land clearing, which is outside your scope of ability.
- You would like a professional landscape designer to give you fresh ideas that you might not otherwise have.

## Things to Consider for the First Six Months of Garden Development:

- Develop a garden plan on paper.
- Take a soil test and have a complete soil analysis on nutrients and soil pH.
- Develop a compost program and add to soil as an amendment.
- Based on the soil test, start to add lime, fertilizer, and other materials to boost soil fertility.
- Make sure soil is graded properly and address drainage issues.
- Make a checklist of specific plants or garden features you want to acquire.
- Lay out and mark garden features such as new trees, garden beds, berms, rain gardens, lawn, and so on.
- Start collecting and aging compost and mulch for use over the next six months to a year.
- Start to amend and turn over soil in areas designated for vegetables or cut flowers.
- Where you're developing grass meadows or native lawns, kill lawn areas or open spaces by laying down layers of newspapers and compost and plant with a cover crop such as winter rye grass.

## SITE ASSESSMENT: THINK FROM THE GROUND UP!

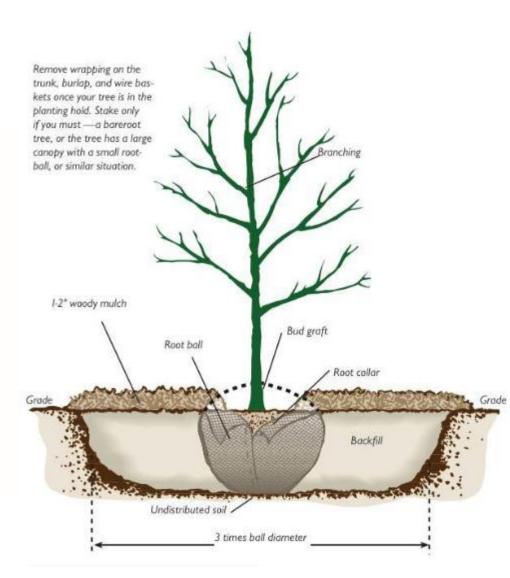
Before you can determine the right plants for your garden, you need to take a close look at what your garden has to offer. There are many environmental factors that go into the proper growth and cultivation of plants. These factors include soil type and pH, light exposure, wind exposure, surrounding vegetation, wildlife considerations, and so forth. Ask yourself these questions about your site:

- What type of soil do you have? Is it clay, loam, or sand?
- What is the soil pH? Is your soil compacted or in need of amendments?
- Is your garden in full sun, part sun and part shade, deep shade, or a combination?
- Do you live on an exposed site with frequent wind?
- Does your garden have smaller microclimates or areas that are slightly different in temperature than the rest of the garden?

## Sample Garden Schedule

Activity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
PLANTING					0		(5)	22			00 3	
SUMMER VEGETABLES					12 TOMA- TOES							
EVERGREENS				6 AZA- LEAS								
FALL BULBS										IOO DAF- FODILS		
FERTILIZATION	.,,		117	40 1			.0	300				
TREES			x	×	x				×	х	x	
HERBACEOUS PLANTS			×	×	×	×			×	х	x	
PRUNING												21
SPRING-FLOW- ERING TREES AND SHRUBS (AFTER BLOOM)					×	×	х					
SUMMER-FLOW- ERING TREES AND SHRUBS		×	×	×								
CONIFERS (CANDLE FRUNING)									2			
BROADLEAF EVERGREENS			×	×	×	×	×					
MULCHING			x	х	х	ж	x	×	×	х	x	
PESTICIDE APP	LICATIO	INS						0.00				
PRE+ EMERGENCE WEED KILLER			х	х								
POST- EMERGENCE WEED KILLER		×	x	×	x	x	x	х	×	x		
FUNGICIDE					×	×						
LAWN HAINTE	NANCE		000	100			100	01.	We s			
ESTABLISHMENT			×	×	×	×		-	×	×		
OVERSEEDING									×	×	x	
AERATING			x	×	×	×			×	×		
DETHATCHING		×	×		×	×					Ĩ 1	







Properly spacing your shrubs so they have adequate room to grow is important.



























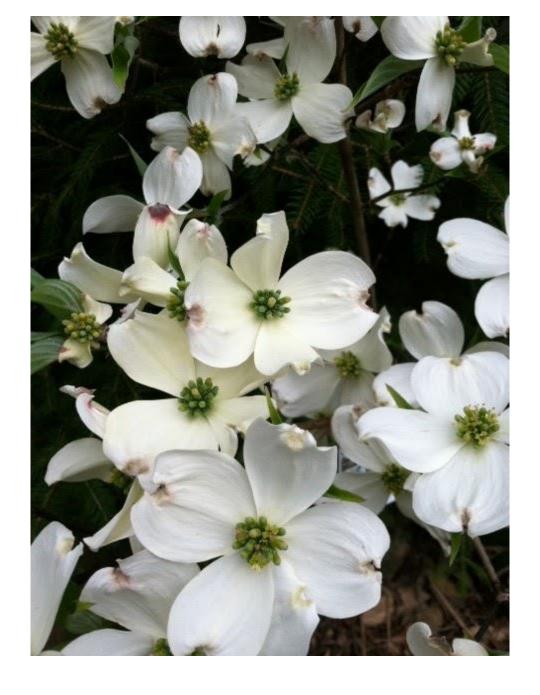


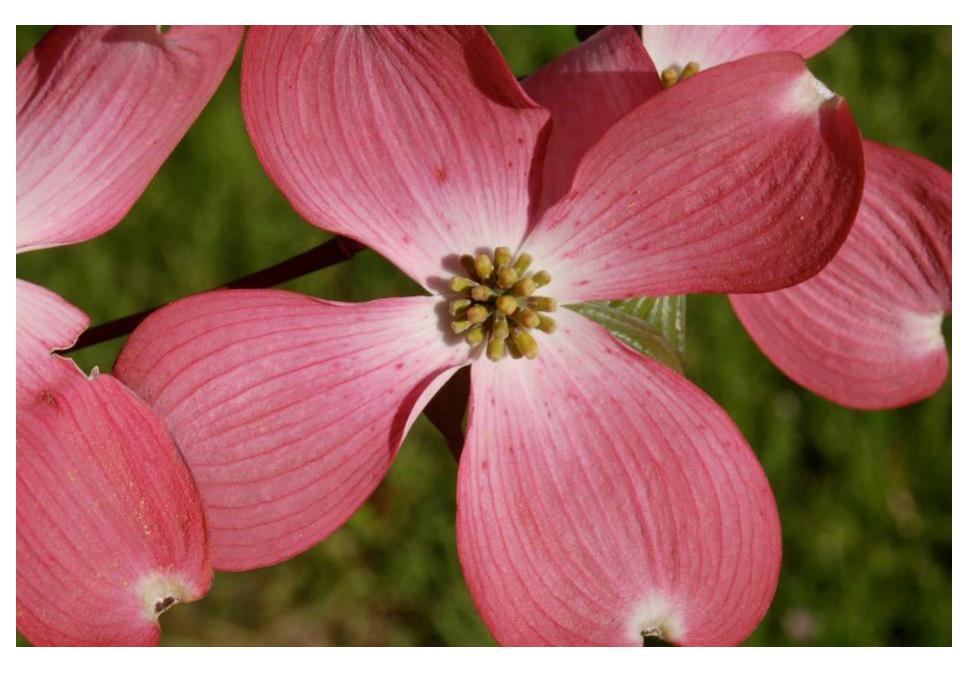




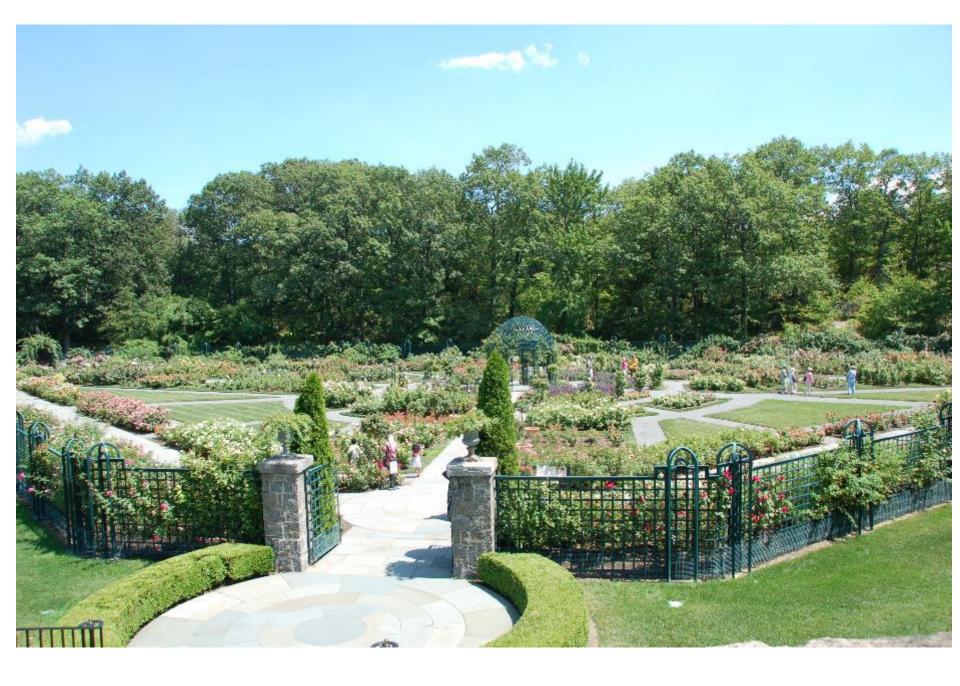








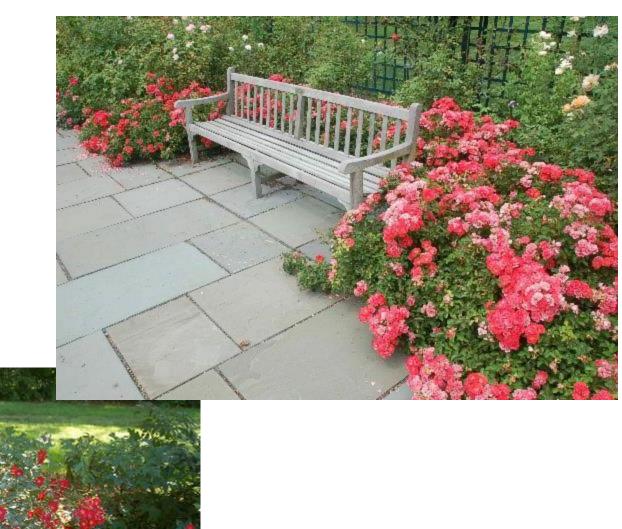


























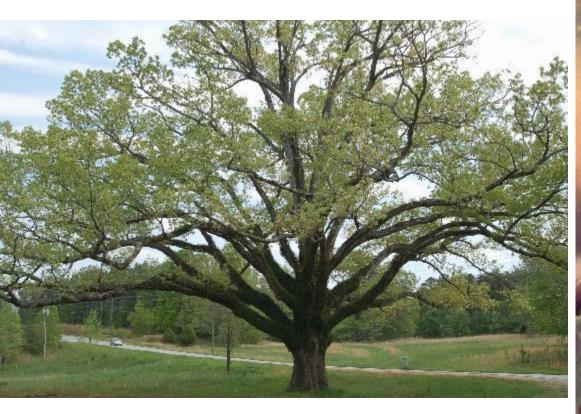


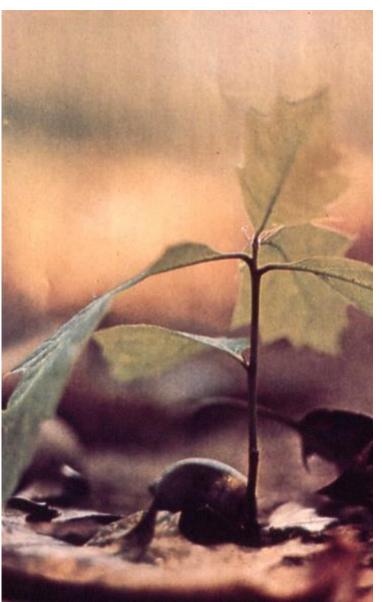


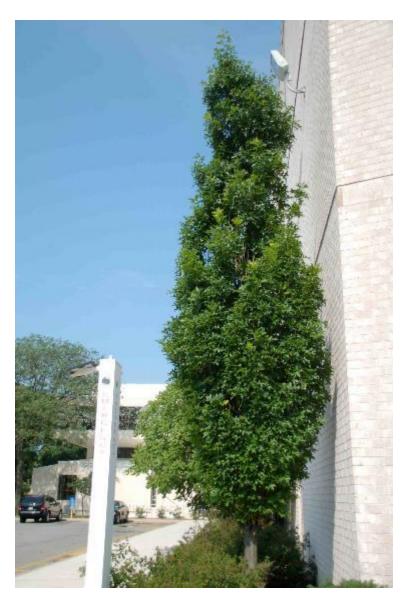




























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- · why we should plant for the long-term future
- . how to choose the right plant for the right place
- · how to manage invasive species

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- · how to make the most of your lawn (regardless of its size)
- why IPM (integrated pest management) is important in fighting insects and pests
- · how to conserve water with proper irrigation, rain barrels, and cisterns
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