



# Creative Gardener

... inspiring gardeners to create

[www.suegoetz.com](http://www.suegoetz.com)

## Garden Design Makeovers in a *Climate of Change*

*Everything in the garden we do including*

### **Garden Design**

*works together to nurture the garden,  
the earth and the gardener.*

*We are all earth nurturers*

- **Less Lawns**
- **Edibles in Urban Gardens**
- **Thoughtful Purposeful Design**
- **Water Wisdom**
- **Responsible Plant Choices**
- **Purposeful People Spaces**
- **Community Connections**

*Let's Talk!  
Conversations  
about the  
changing  
cultural  
conditions of  
our gardens  
and landscape!*

*Design is your road map to achieve not  
only a beautiful space but a mindset of  
caring for the place you create.*

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Plants for a Water Wise Garden



Go for plants that don't beg for water and are easy to maintain.

#### For Sunny areas:

'Arp' Rosemary  
 English lavender 'Hidcote'  
 Rock Rose (*Cistus*)  
 California Lilac (*Ceanothus*)  
*Euphorbia*  
 Thyme  
 Yucca  
 Evening Primrose (*Oenothera*)  
 Ice Plant (*Delosperma cooperi*)  
*Kniphofia*  
*Phlomis*  
 Poppy

#### Ornamental grasses

Blue Oat Grass (*Helictotrichon* s.),  
*Miscanthus*  
*Stipa*

#### Bulbs

*Allium*, *Colchicum* and Species tulips.

#### Dry shade lovers:

'Autumn Brilliance' Serviceberry  
*Mahonia* sp., Oregon Grape  
*Ribes* s. Flowering Currant  
 Evergreen Huckleberry  
*Bergenia*  
 Hellebores  
*Epimedium*  
*Liriope*  
*Pachysandra*  
 Sword Fern  
 Deer Fern  
 Salal  
*Mahonia repens* & *nervosa*

## TOP 10 WAYS TO A WATER-WISE GARDEN

### Keep Soil Healthy

Healthy soil makes a sustainable garden. Organic matter added to the soil helps modify the structure, and good soil structure will slow how water runs through. Building good nutritious soil in the garden is essential and ongoing.

### Mulch!

Mulch on top of the ground slows water evaporation from the surface and helps suppress weed growth.

### Gravel gardens

Planting areas entirely gravel mulched inter-planted with water-wise plants is the classic "gravel garden." This garden style is low-maintenance, has little water needs, and is particularly beneficial in areas with poor drainage.

### Water deeply

Make roots of lawn grass and other plants grow deep by watering less often but for an extended period of time. This allows the water to saturate the ground thoroughly. The deep moist soil will force root systems to grow down and anchor in and find natural water easier. Roots also stay cooler in deep soil, allowing them to survive periods of drought. Trees and shrubs set strong deep roots, not growing shallow and bumpy along the surface.

### Guide the water

When running watering systems, whether by hose or sprinkler, ensure that the water goes where it is needed, not ponding or running off down a driveway, sidewalk, or other hard (non-permeable) surface.

### Collect water

Water collection from house gutters and collection barrels in the garden captures "free" water.

### Design wisely

The design of hard surfaces will force water off their edges into areas that may begin to erode. Design a good balance of mixed planting areas where the soil is amended to stay healthy and add permeable natural surfaces of gravel, stone, or groundcovers that will take water in and not force it into another direction.

### Lawn, lawn go away?

In the garden, lawns can be one of the biggest water hogs. Consider downsizing the amount of lawn in the landscape. In areas that need grass for play and pets, the enemy is not necessarily the turf; it is usually the economy or timing of the watering system. Don't just schedule automated systems to sprinkle the same amount of water in May as it needs in August. Instead, adjust for the seasons and what the weather is doing. Look for the latest precipitation sensors for watering systems that can adjust automatically as needed.

### Plant water-wise plants

Be selective and choose plants that don't beg for water.

### Plant Natives

There is a reason they are native; they adapt to dry and wet seasonal conditions. Plants native to your area have adapted to whatever rainfall nature gives. Native plants thrive and have better ornamental value with little or no maintenance. No excess fertilizers, pruning, and care make them ideal choices for water and environmentally-friendly gardens.

## What changes can you make to your garden today?

- Water Use and Saving**  
 See tips for the top 10 ways to a water-wise garden
- Healthy soils**  
 Amend! The success of a design, installation, planting and sustainability depends on the health of the soil.
- Natural Care and Keeping**  
 Learn IPM (Integrated Pest Management) and organic methods of care.
- Low Maintenance**  
 What are ways you can renovate for low maintenance
- Renew and Repurpose**  
 What can you reclaim, reuse or recycle? For example, Composting, repurposing bricks or other hardscapes—taking less to the landfill and off the property.
- Adaptable Plants**  
 Native plants, water-wise choices, choosing the right plants for your conditions and space.
- Resilient Gardens**  
 Understanding a plant's nature. How it overwinters, the longevity in and landscape, and how to care for them
- Human Interaction**  
 Grow edible gardens, sensory gardens, and places where people can interact with their natural environment.



### Going Native

My favorite Pacific Northwest Native plants and Native cultivars for beauty and sustainability in design

#### Trees

Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)  
 Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta*)

#### Evergreen Shrubs

Mahonia x 'Charity' and 'Winter Sun'  
 Pacific Wax Myrtle (*Myrica californica*)  
 Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)

#### Flowering and deciduous shrubs]

Red Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)  
 Elegantissima Red Twig Dogwood (*Cornus s. 'Elegantissima'*)  
 Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus c.*)  
 Pacific Mock Orange (*Philadelphus l.*)

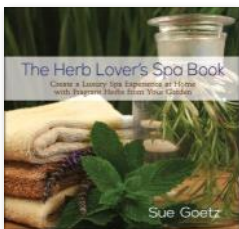
#### Groundcovers and Ferns

Mahonia nervosa  
 Wester Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)  
 Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*)  
 Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)  
 Coast strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*)

#### Good Sources of Nectar and Pollen for Native Bees.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*)  
 Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*) ,  
 Oregon Grape (*Mahonia*)  
 Oceanspray (*Holodiscus*) ,  
 Red Currant (*Ribes*)  
 Lupine,  
 Elderberry (*Sambucus*)  
 Ninebark (*Physocarpus*)  
 Huckleberry (*Vaccinium*)

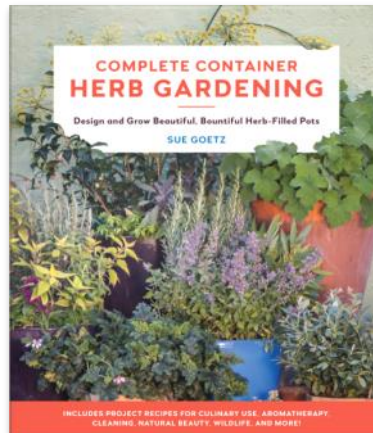
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Create a luxury spa experience at home with herbs from your garden



Your guide to seasonings, mixes and blends from the herb lover's garden



### Complete Container Herb Gardening

Design and grow beautiful, bountiful herb filled pots