Edible Landscaping: Design Essentials for Sustainability

How can you get from this to this?

1. Inventory the On-Site Resources
   - Soil
   - Sun & Wind
   - Water

Reusables

“Heat Sinks”

Re-purpose existing fences and arbors for growing food, or build a new structure to fit multiple needs.

◆ Obelisk as bean tipi
◆ Trellis fence for peas/squash
Grapes on a trellis/screen, gazebo/arbor, and privacy fence

2. Think Outside the Box:
Framed raised beds can be a great option, but there are many others:

Fruit trees and shrubs in existing ornamental beds

Herbs planted with low-water-use perennials

Edible groundcovers

Parsley, Salad Greens, and Strawberries

Make sure to match water needs when adding edibles to an existing landscape.

3. Keep Maintenance in Mind

Good access to water

Adequate paths

↑ Good access to water

Adequate paths ➔
Zonation

Crops that need frequent care should be in frequent view... some may even need daily view!

Fruit trees and other plants that need less frequent care can be placed further from the “beaten track”.

Compost systems can also be located in perimeter areas or side setbacks.

Places to sit and rest while gardening

These make it easier to plan your next crop rotations, and to monitor potential pest or disease problems.

4. Plan for Pest and Disease Prevention

Soil Building:
Healthy soil = Healthy roots = Healthy plants!

Incorporate 3-inches of organic compost approx. 9 inches deep in the soil of new beds

In beds with existing plants, “scritch” a 1-inch layer of compost into the top layer of soil, then use a 2-inch layer as mulch.
Protect soil from winter rain damage

Cover crops protect soil from compaction and nutrient loss, and feed it when turned under in spring.

A thick layer of leaf mulch over all bare soil areas has these benefits, plus fits easily in perennial edible beds.

Toss a few handfuls of compost on top to prevent leaves from blowing away.

Both these protection methods also greatly reduce the amount of time and energy you spend weeding.

5. Plan for Pollination and Natural Pest Control

Plant herbs & perennials that attract pollinators

Plant flowers that attract pest-eating insects

Umbelliferae Family
Aster Family

Position wind-pollinated crops in blocks or close rows

Use drip irrigation or hand-watering to preserve flower pollen of fruiting plants

Grow your whole garden pesticide-free

With beneficial insects living there year-round, all your plants will be healthier.
Everything that lives in your garden, and downstream of it, will be healthier if you avoid using pesticides.

How do you get from this to this?

When creating an edible landscape, it's ok to start small and grow bigger. That's the way of all living things.