# **CREATING MODEL GARDENS & LANDSCAPING**

### **CHECKLIST FOR DEMONSTRATION SITES**

This checklist is for anyone wishing to create or renew a native plant demonstration garden, or transform an existing garden into a demonstration site. It identifies phases, vital steps and other considerations that will contribute to the success of your effort.





Rachel Ve

A native plant demonstration site at the North Carolina Aquarium on Roanoke Island.

### PLANNING AND PREPARATION

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- \_1. Establish primary function or theme (wildlife habitat, outdoor living, etc.).
- \_\_\_\_2. Determine style (naturalistic, traditional, etc.).
- \_\_\_3. Assess resources for maintenance needs (financial and labor) to establish the scale of your project.

#### Site Selection and Evaluation

- \_\_\_\_1. Choose a location accessible to visitors and maintenance crews.
  - \_\_2. Mark utility connections and water lines.
- \_\_3. Decide if you need a landscaping contractor for installation and/or maintenance. If yes: Search for contractors experienced in native plant or natural landscaping projects. Discuss your needs with the contractor. Confirm if they are willing to work with this checklist.
- \_\_\_4. Assess site conditions: hydrology; sun, wind and salt exposure; and soil type.
- \_\_5. Ensure water is available. If an irrigation system is added, design for differences in plant needs.

#### **Site Preparation**

- \_\_1. Remove invasive species, weeds and other unwanted plants. Repeat, if needed, before installation.
- \_\_\_\_2. Analyze soil and amend as necessary. Contact your county NC State Extension office for soil sample kits.
- \_\_\_\_3. Determine if you need to incorporate organic material, especially if moisture retention is low or soil is compacted. Talk to your county extension agent for guidance.

# **DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **Creating the Design**

- \_\_\_\_1. Create a design and planting plan suitable for site conditions using eastern North Carolina natives and guides available from the Coastal Landscapes Initiative and partners. Or secure services of a landscape designer with knowledge of native plants and sustainable design.
  - 2. Include at least 60% to 80% native plants in the design.
- \_\_\_\_3. Avoid using invasive plants.

#### **Installation Preparation**

- \_1. Schedule planting dates between October and early April for optimal success.
- \_\_\_2. Secure plants well in advance. Some may not be readily available or in the size you want. Start your plant search early (up to a year in advance, if possible) to ensure you have plants prior to the target planting date.
- \_\_3. Determine acceptable substitutes for species that can't be located.
- \_\_\_\_4. Contact garden centers, nurseries and growers to ask if they can provide your selections when needed.

  Some may be willing to grow plants on a contract basis for a reasonable cost.
- \_\_5. Ensure proper plant spacing that leaves room for plants to fill in, especially shrubs and trees.
- \_\_\_\_6. Follow minimal spacing requirements for perennials and groundcovers to shade the soil, provide wildlife shelter and minimize weeds.

# **MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT** \_1. Develop a maintenance plan and schedule for your garden team members (volunteers or contractors) who have committed to regular maintenance chores. \_2. Continue weeding and invasive species

- removal throughout the growing season.
- \_3. During the first year, ensure all plants receive adequate moisture from rainfall or supplemental watering.
  - Most plants require 1 inch of water per week.
  - A thorough soaking is more effective than frequent sprinkling.
- \_4. Inspect plants on a regular basis for diseases and pests. Replace lost plants, preferably in cool weather.
- \_5. Use durable plant labels for identification and inspect regularly to ensure they are properly located.
- \_6. Use sufficient mulch (about 2 inches) to improve moisture retention.
- \_\_\_\_7. To encourage reseeding of perennials, remove or thin out mulch around these plants in the autumn when seeds are ripe.
- \_8. Use nonintensive maintenance techniques to increase wildlife habitat value:
  - Tolerate some level of insect damage and don't use pesticides.
  - Leave dead stems standing until spring as shelter for pollinator species.

## SHARING AND EDUCATION

- \_\_1. Share information and photos, including with Coastal Landscapes Initiative partners.
- \_2. Encourage visitors to explore your garden.
- \_\_\_3. Provide educational information in your garden about sustainable landscaping, especially with interpretative signage or handouts.
- \_4. Schedule periodic tours and events, including hands-on activities.
- \_\_\_\_5. Track visitation and impact of your efforts.
- \_6. Consider obtaining certification or recognition for your site, including from one of the following programs:
  - National Wildlife Federation nwf.org/garden-for-wildlife/certify
  - NC Native Plant Society ncwildflower.org/about/certified/



A native plant demonstration site at the NC State Extension office in Onslow County.

### **RESOURCES**

Plant guides, design templates and other resources on native plants: go.ncsu.edu/CoastalLandscapes Guidance on designing and maintaining a native plant garden:

- projects.ncsu.edu/goingnative/howto/index.html
- content.ces.ncsu.edu/extension-gardener-handbook/12-native-plants/
- go.ncsu.edu/ModelLandscapes

For soil test kits and gardening advice, contact your NC State Extension County Centers: ces.ncsu.edu/local-county-center/

Specific plant information: plants.ces.ncsu.edu/

This checklist is a product of the Coastal Landscapes Initiative, or CLI, a collaborative effort to address landscaping at every stage of the process, from planning and design to installation and management. Partners come from the public and private sectors and draw on a range of North Carolina coastal landscaping expertise to foster attractive, desirable, functional, manageable and environmentally friendly coastal landscapes.







