



## Representative Projects

Izzy Allen | Owner | [www.cowgirlgardens.com](http://www.cowgirlgardens.com)



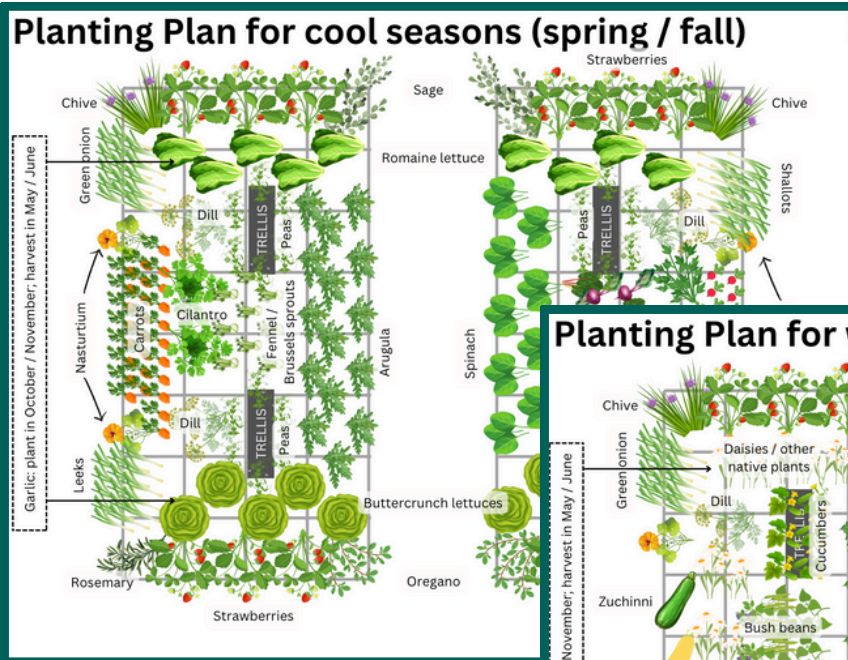
# Classic Twin Garden: standalone



# Classic Twin Garden w/ border garden



# Classic Twin Garden: planting plans



## Planting Plan notes

### COOL SEASON

Plant "cool" season plants between mid-March and early April, then again in mid-September, either from seedlings already started or seeds planted directly in the garden bed. Most will tolerate a some frost periodically as long as plants are not too young

- **Broccoli and cauliflower:** need approx 1 sq ft per plant got their leaves to spread out. Oregano deters cabbage worms
- **Brussels sprouts:** plant in cool season. Will grow tall
- **Chard / beets:** will continue growing through warmer seasons. Leaves can be continually harvested
- **Cilantro:** best in cool, but may last throughout summer. Will bolt. Continuously seed and/or allow some to bolt and reseed
- **Dill and fennel:** best used in cool seasons, but provide benefits (including being beautiful and attracting and providing a habitat for pollinators and other bugs that eat harmful pests) if left in place spring through fall
- **Garlic:** plant in fall. Harvest scapes in May/June and bulbs in June/July. Hang to dry for 3-4 weeks and store in cool, dark space
- **Herbs** (oregano, rosemary, sage, also lavender, thyme, etc.): will last cool through warm seasons. May overwinter.
- **Leeks, onions, green onions, shallots and chives:** (along with intensive planting) help to deter bunnies
- **Parsley:** happiest when pruned often. Will keep spring through fall
- **Nasturtiums:** provide beauty, attract pollinators and are edible. Select trailing varieties if desired
- **Peas:** best if planted directly by seed into garden bed. Space every few inches and provide supports
- **Salad greens, carrots, radishes and green onions:** can be seeded directly in the garden. Be sure to space seeds several inches apart and/or thin seedlings as necessary. Succession seeding provides for continuous harvest. Do not require as much sunlight, and therefore may still thrive with fewer hours of sunlight / under trellis shade
- **Strawberries:** season depends on variety. Netting essential

### WARM SEASON

Plant "warm" season plants around mid-June and harvest by mid-September to make space for fall plantings. You may enjoy keeping some plants throughout all growing seasons

- **Basil:** excellent companion plant with tomatoes. Pinch off top center stalk before flowering / when reach desired height
- **Chamomile, daisies, marigolds and zinnias:** all can be planted throughout as accents. Attract pollinators and provide color. Marigolds can also help deter mosquitos
- **Bush beans, eggplant and peppers:** enjoy full sun and heat; do not require tall trellises, but will benefit from simple stake supports
- **Cantaloupe & watermelon:** highly frost sensitive; need a long growing season. Happy to climb.
- **Cucumbers:** benefit from a tall trellis (the taller, the better!)
- **Dill and fennel:** best used in cool seasons, but provide benefits (including being beautiful and attracting and providing a habitat for pollinators and other bugs that eat harmful pests) if left in place spring through fall. Can reseed multiple times.
- **Leeks, onions, green onions, shallots and chives:** (along with intensive planting) help to deter bunnies
- **Salad greens, carrots, radishes and green onions:** many thrive in cool seasons, but some do well throughout summer if seeds are kept damp. Carrots and radishes may or may not thrive in summer months depending on sunlight and heat
- **Squash (all):** summer fruiting. Larger varieties take longer to grow to maturity. Vines are happy creeping along ground
- **Tomatoes:** plant deeply; benefit from a tall trellis; enjoy full sun and heat. Water deeply
- **Zinnias:** annuals. Can continuously seed. Some get very tall. Attract hummingbirds

# Formal Potager Garden



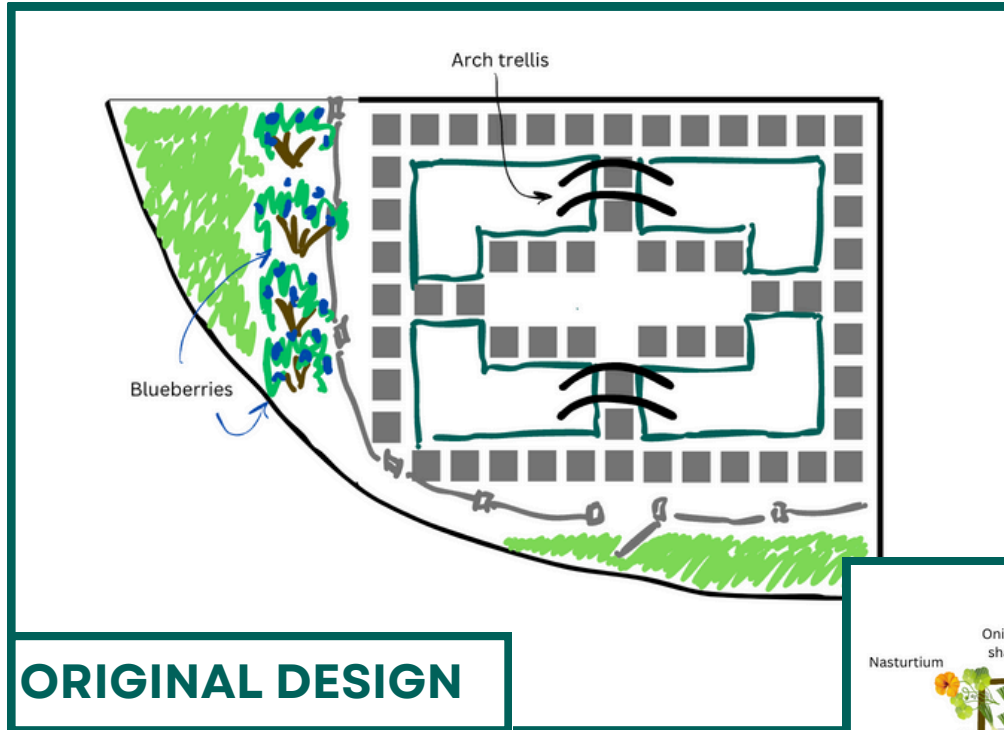
**BEFORE**



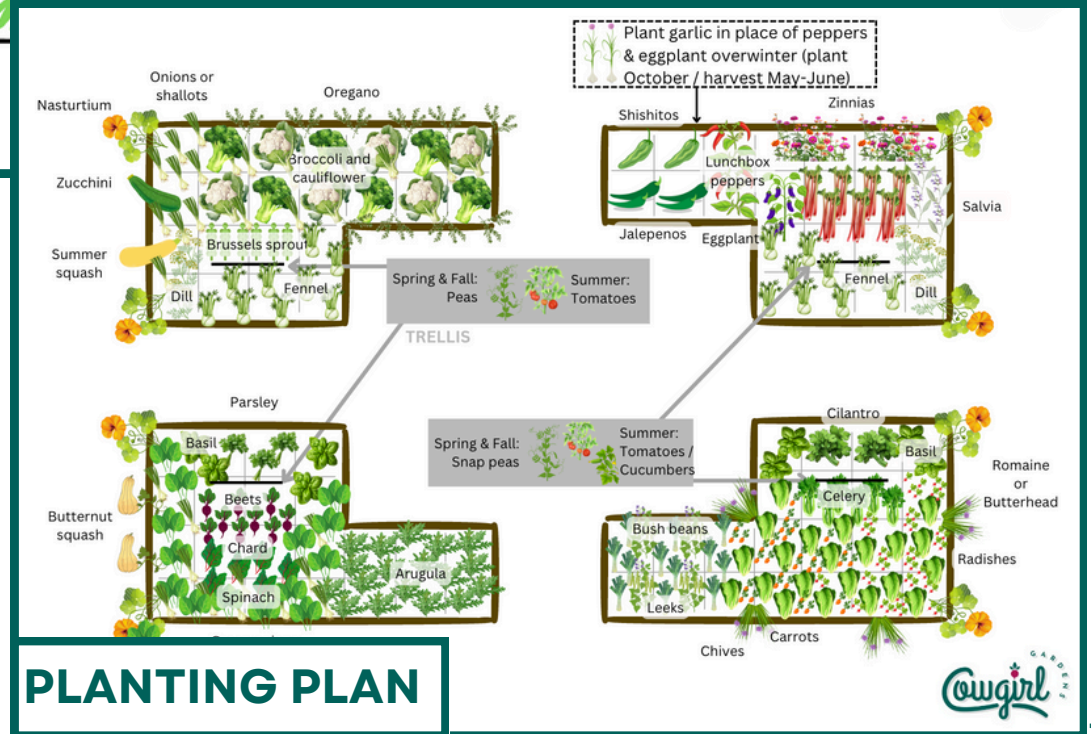
**AFTER**



# Formal Potager Garden: design



**ORIGINAL DESIGN**



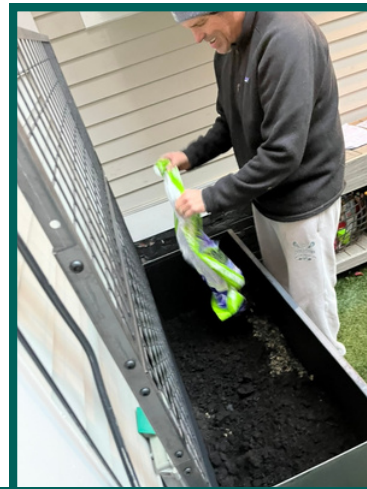
**PLANTING PLAN**

# Patio container with panel trellis

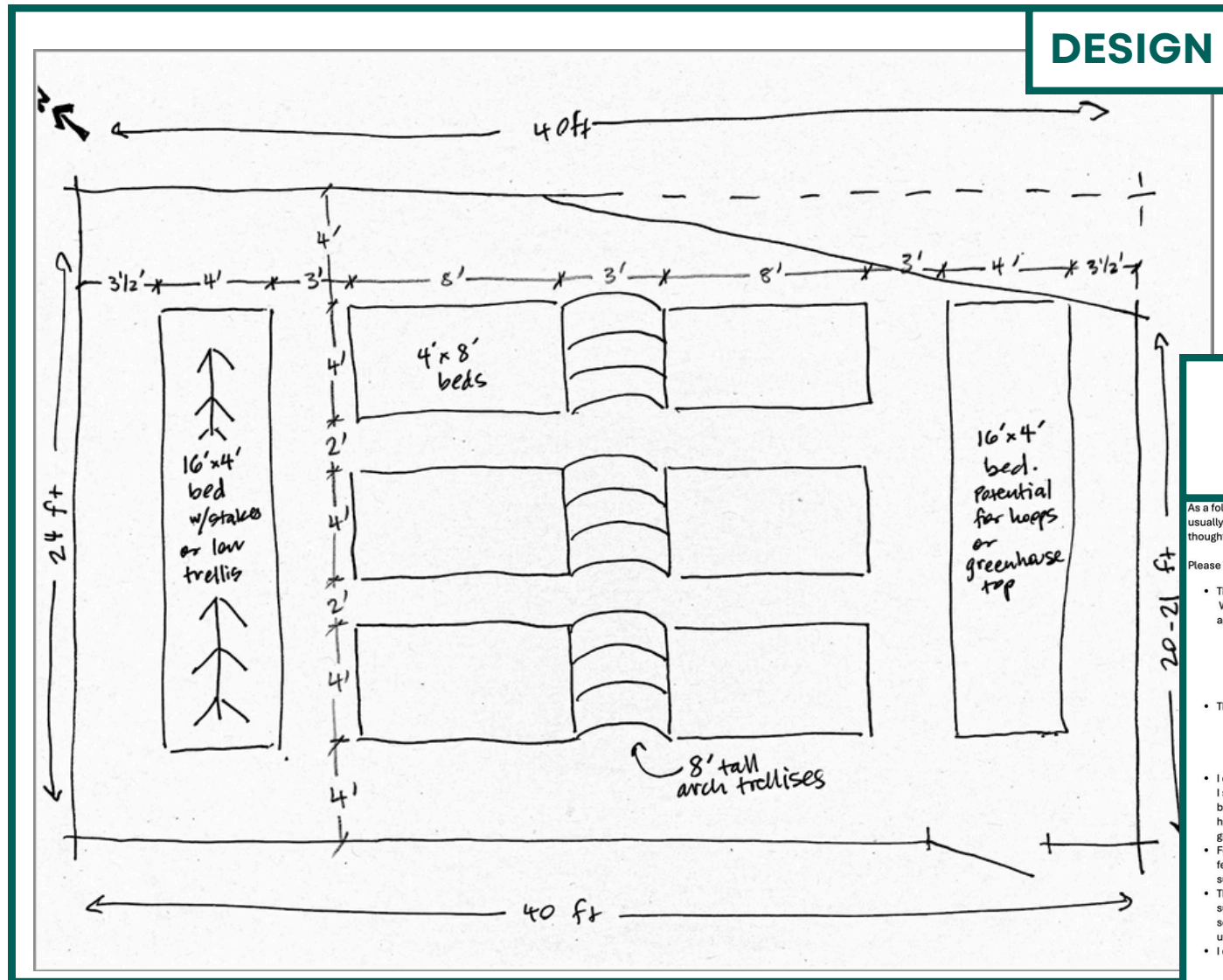




# Patio container with panel trellis: Irrigation + DIY installation



# Larger formats: city “mini farm”



## ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

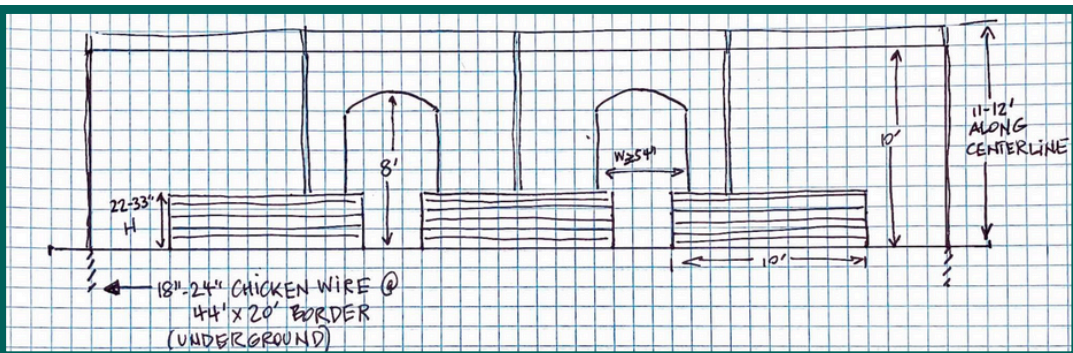
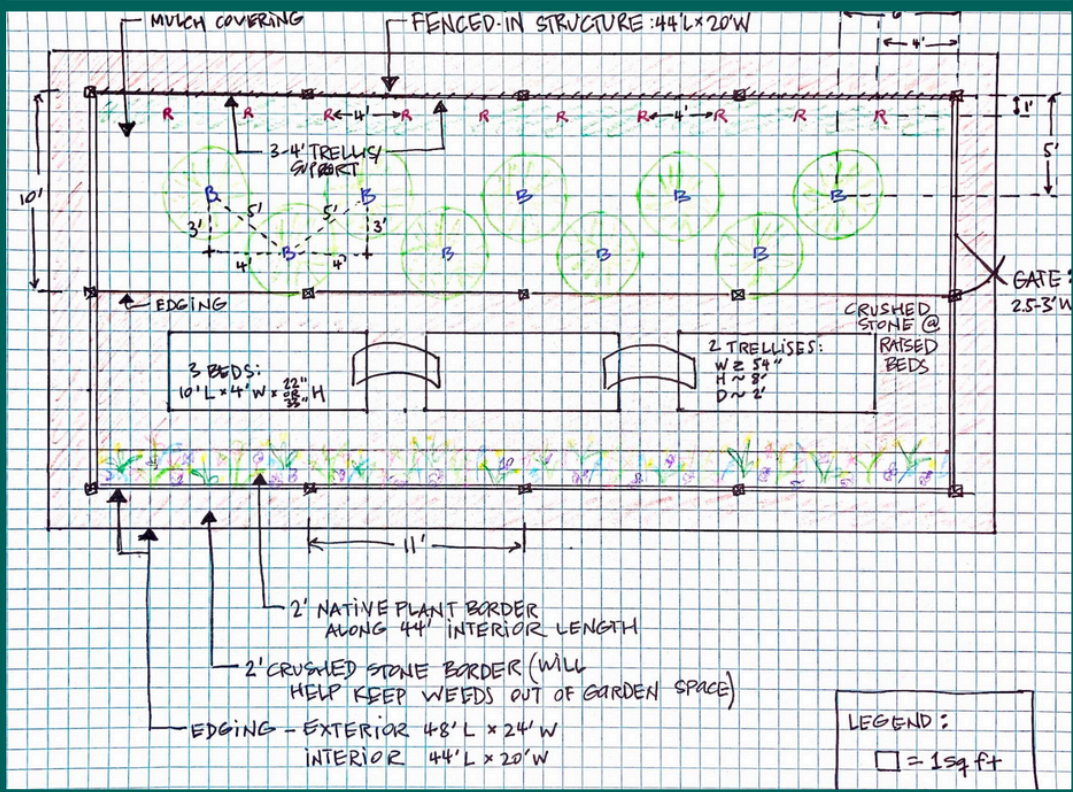
As a follow up to all Cowgirl Gardens consultations, I design a plan for the layout of your space. I usually recommend specific materials, but since you plan to build this yourself, I offer some thoughts, but not specifics.

Please refer to the attached layout. A few additional notes here:

- The space is not a perfect rectangle, but the garden layout is designed to be symmetrical. With the exception of the eastern-most corner, this allows for a generous border of 3.5-4 ft around the perimeter.
  - All other pathways are either 2 ft wide (I find this to be most comfortable when working between beds) or 3 ft wide (allows for a wheelbarrow and other materials)
  - To the extent that pathways are not uniform, you can mask this by having more / less native plantings around the perimeter. These can be in beds that your fence line may sit inside of
- The gate is an approximate location - no magic here, just what is best for your use
  - I noticed that there is a downspout coming off of your porch roof near where you mentioned locating the gate. I wonder if you might consider burying the downspout. You could also redirect it such that it wraps around the house, or even consider a rain barrel
- I did not specify material for the pathways, as you mentioned you will source these. That said I strongly recommend that you install a clear delineation between pathways and beds, ideally building some raised form, even if only 12" tall (even if you don't fill the raised form). This will help keep your space looking tidy, keep feet on pathways, and it helps keep pests out of your growing space
- For fencing and for arch trellises, you can use simple cattle fencing. I suggest a 3-4 ft tall fence, supplemented with chicken wire along the bottom 12" or so (plus 12-18" beneath the surface) to keep smaller critters out
- The long bed on the southeast end of the space is what you will see first from the driveway. I suggest keeping this one as just a bed (no trellises) and planting shorter plants so that you can see the rest of your beautiful space behind it. Then the northwestern-most bed can be built up with a variety of trellising or stakes - maybe out of bamboo?
- I did not draw in borders, but:
  - Blueberries are definitely possible outside the northwest border of the garden space. I recommend edging that planting space. I would not include these inside your garden given the layout
  - Similarly, I do suggest a native planting bed on the southeast side with proper edging to keep that border clean and clear
  - You can have a 1+ ft border of native plantings along any part of your perimeter (the width can increase if those active planting spaces span both sides of the fence line)

# Larger formats: country berry haven

## DESIGN: raspberries, blueberries, vegetable garden and native planting, plus enclosure



## INSPIRATION: concept images and specific planting guidance



**MATERIALS**  
 Raised beds: 22-33" tall, high-quality, cedar beds with trim  
 Cowgirl Gardens can procure for \$1100-\$1500, each (plus tax), depending on height  
 Beds are shipped directly and arrive as a complete kit, with assembly required.



Arch trellises (steel or other very sturdy material) connecting vegetable garden beds  
 Cowgirl Gardens can procure for \$300-600, each (plus tax), depending on style. Assembly required

Raspberry supports along northern length of structure (Prefab or builder to construct)

The design outlined calls for:

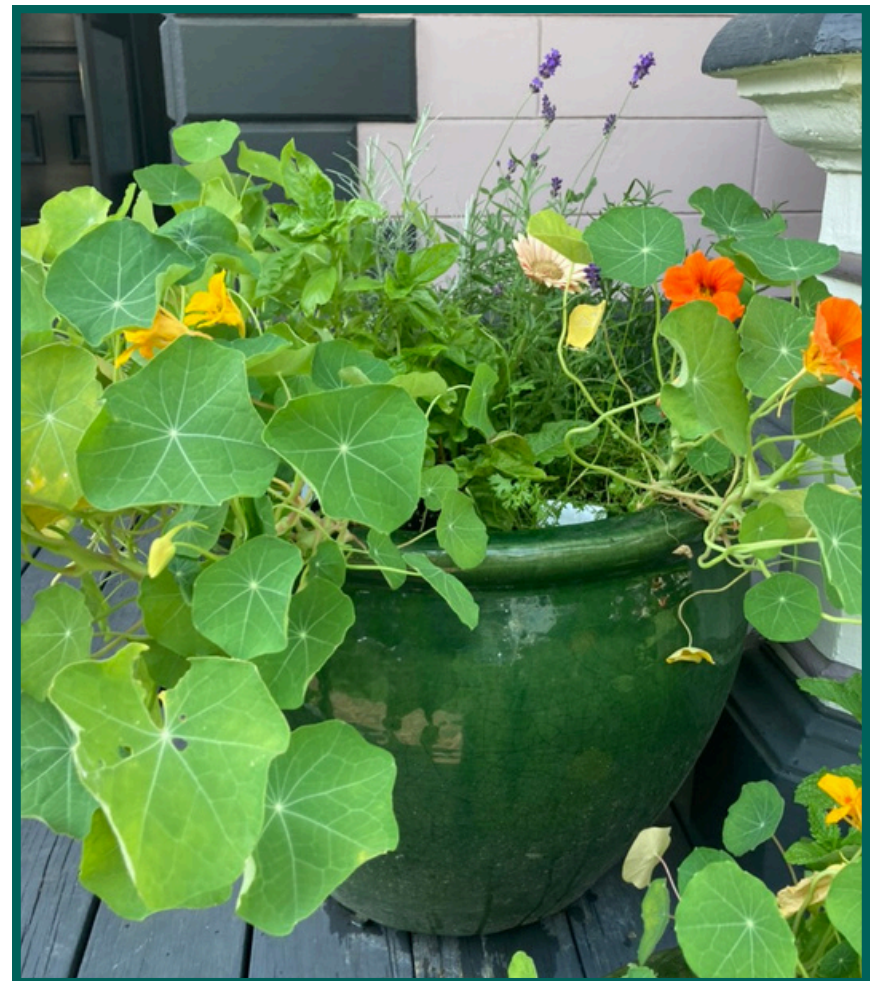
- A 44' long x 20' wide x 10-12' tall, complete gable-style "roof" with posts every 10-11',
  - Fencing material can be a simple hardware cloth, but should be big enough to allow for pollinator access and ensure no openings allow for birds or other animals out of attention to gate opening and along interior.
  - The enclosed area will also benefit from edging for both the interior (44' L) and exterior (48' L x 24' W) borders to prevent burrs.
- Pathways
  - Edging
    - around the interior and exterior borders
    - along the centerline of the structure, separating the berries from the vegetables
    - Optional: separating the space used for vegetable garden beds (which will have crushed stone) and native planting garden (which will have soil and flowers)
  - Crushed stone creating a 2' wide perimeter (filling in the interior and exterior borders)
- Raised beds: three 10' L x 4' W x 22-33" H cedar beds, with trim kit (see photo below)
- Arch trellises: two 8' tall trellises with a 54" wide minimum (see photo below)
- Raspberry supports (see photo below)
  - Add simple 4' tall stakes at base of each raspberry plant and attach horizontal supports along fencing
  - Incorporate additional supports along northern length of structure to use as a support for raspberries
- Irrigation
  - In-ground irrigation should be placed around blueberries, raspberries and native plant bed
  - Separate lines should be run up into each irrigation bed, with drip lines resting on top of soil
- Plants
  - Blueberries
    - Select three cultivars (varieties), choosing three of each type
    - Design allows for spacing 5' apart
  - Raspberries



# Containers: flowers, herbs, vegetables



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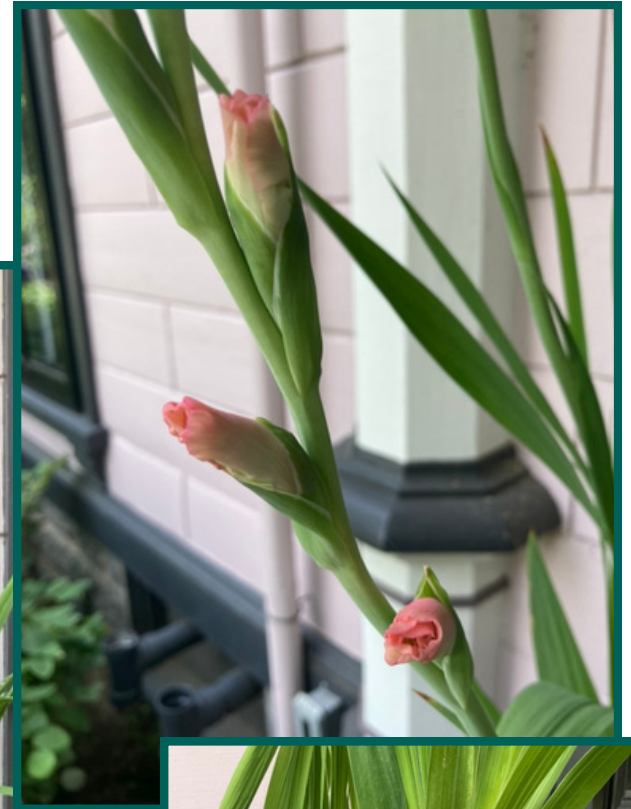
# Containers: flowers, herbs, vegetables



# Containers: shady herb garden

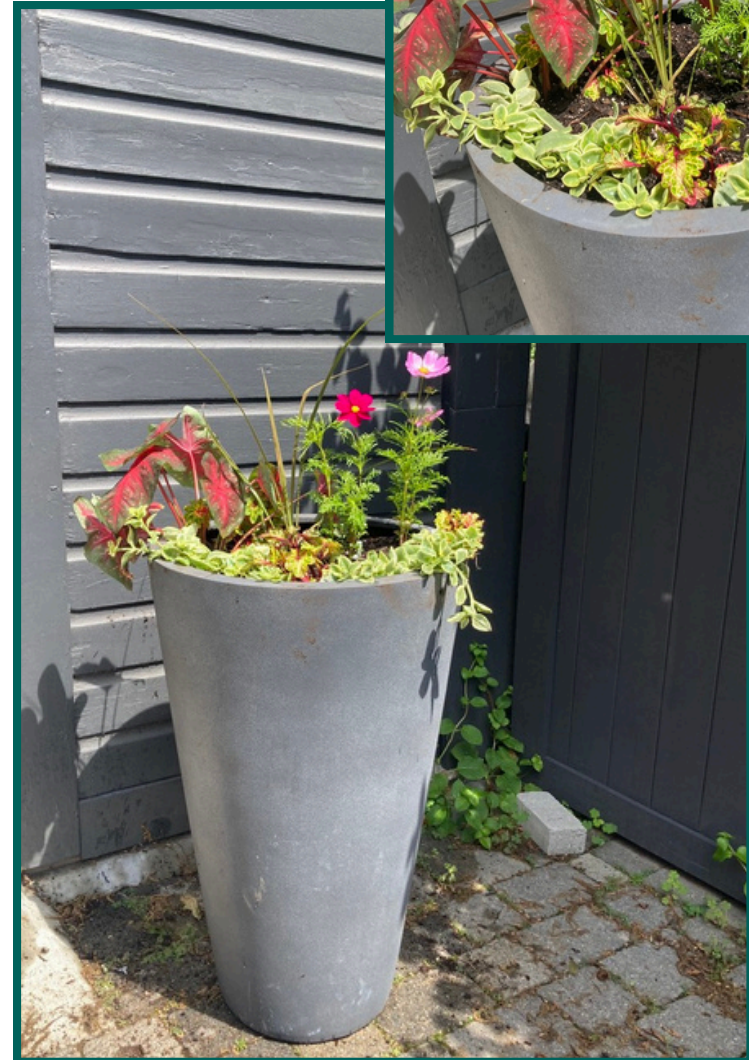
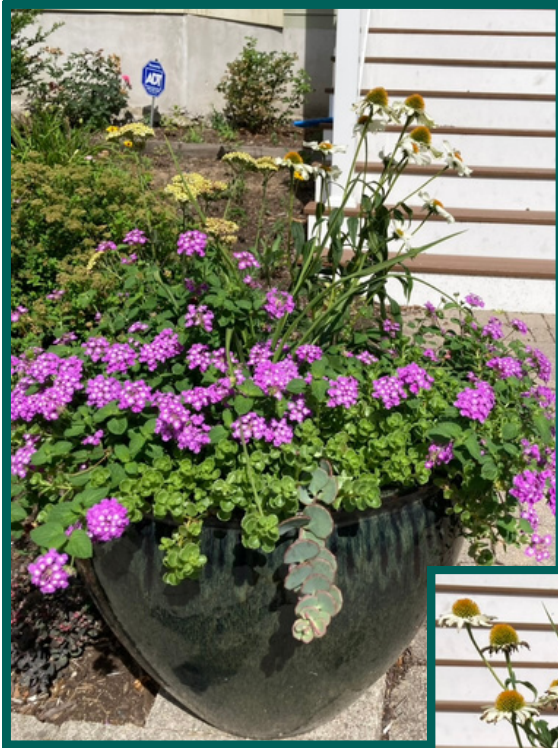


# Containers: flowers





# Containers: flowers



# Containers: herbs to go



# Containers: gifts





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