





## Marcus Smit has given the plants in his Grabouw garden carte blanche to grow as wild as possible. And, he says, the further they are from the house, the wilder they grow!

"I bought this property in 2005 and started the garden in front of the house a year before the house was even built," he says. "This was only possible because the house is right at the back of the property so the construction work didn't affect the development of the garden."

Landscape architect Albert Venter designed the garden and also took care of its layout and the planting. The property was initially overgrown with pine and wattle but all the wattles were removed along with about half of the pine trees. The pine trees that remained provide welcome shade, while those on the street side give shelter from the westerly sun. They also ensure a measure of privacy.

Together with a large bluegum and some fynbos shrubs, these were the only plants retained from the original vegetation – the rest of the garden was then planted to be in harmony with the future house. The plants, especially the endemic ones which thrive in the sandy soil, self-seed and are left to their own devices. This gives the garden a natural look and creates an informal, unspoilt feel.

"Because the garden is so wild, it requires little maintenance," says Marcus. "The scale of the garden makes this 'untidiness' seem natural. It's not a highly-manicured garden; if it becomes too overgrown, we lift the excess self-sown plants and give them away. We also do a bit of pruning from time to time. The sandy soil does need plenty of compost, so we replenish it constantly. On the other hand, some of the plants, such as the proteas and other fynbos, prefer poor sandy soil so we leave it just as it is around these plants. Pine needles serve as a natural mulch and also provide a good surface underfoot." >>

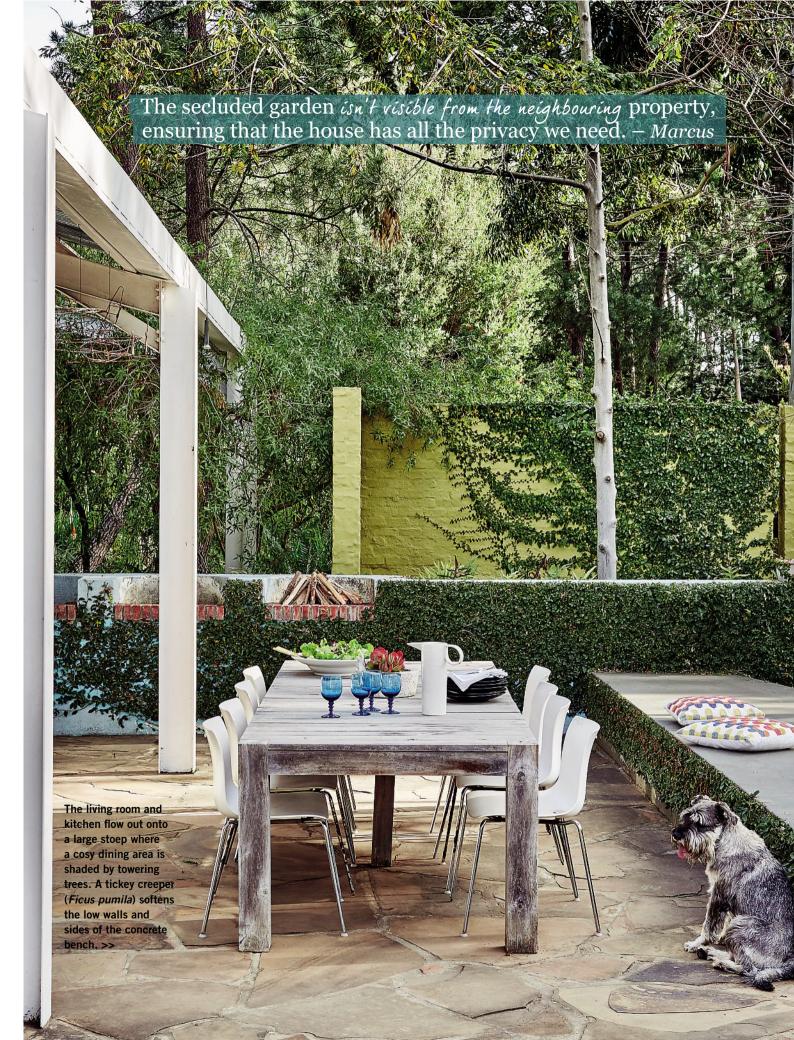


Informal pathways wind between the pine trees and natural vegetation; these paths change their shape as new plants come up. Marcus prefers the garden further away from the house to look as natural as possible.

A piece of lawn in the centre of the garden leads up to the living room and covered stoep. The rest of the garden evolved around this central lawn. Large clusters of aloes and agapanthus add structure to the garden. Marcus says mass plantings are essential to balance the informal and natural areas that constitute the major part of the garden. They also serve as an architectural link between the house and the garden.



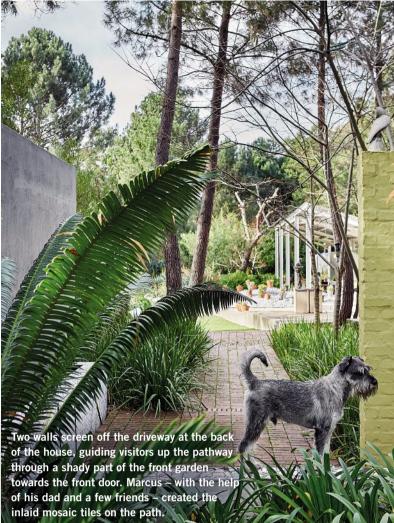












It's wonderful sitting somewhere in the garden with a glass of good Elgin wine. And, of course, playing with the dogs and swimming in the pond in summer! – Marcus

## Marcus's favourites

- White stinkwood (Celtis africana) I have wonderful memories of this beautiful tree from my childhood. I love its attractive bark, bright foliage and the fact that it's deciduous so it changes with the seasons. In summer it provides shade, in winter the sun filters through the bare branches and in autumn its foliage turns the most gorgeous yellow.
- Aloes After many years spent travelling our country's dirt roads, I have discovered so many varieties of this plant. Aloes require little maintenance and are so striking. While not all of them do well in the cold and wet Grabouw winters, the krantz aloe (*Aloe arborescens*) thrives here. When it is planted in large groups or as a hedge, as often seen on old farms, it looks most impressive during its winter flowering season.
- **Plectranthus** These low-maintenance plants are great for shady spots in the garden and they bloom spectacularly! My interest in them was sparked when I chanced upon Ernst van Jaarsveld's book *The Southern African Plectranthus*.

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