



CRYSTALLINE SANCTUARY

A HEALING AND NOURISHING GARDEN FOR THE SISTERS
OF SOCIAL SERVICE

CONCEPT AND DESIGN INSPIRATION

CRYSTALLINE SANCTUARY

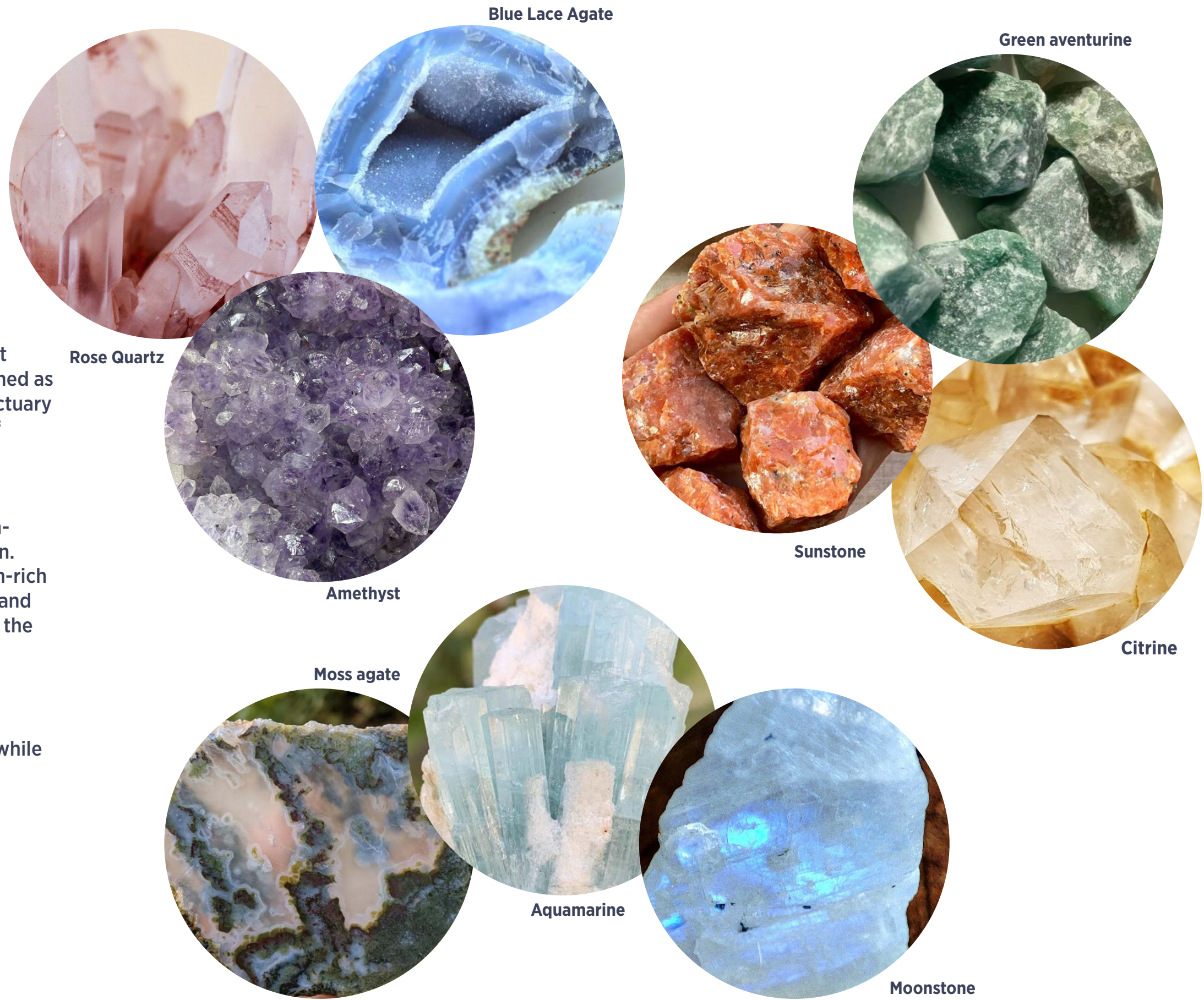
This garden is shaped by the subtle energies of crystals, where healing, nourishment, and ecological connection are expressed through the landscape. Inspired by the Sisters of Social Service’s commitment to contemplation, community, and care for creation, the site is organized between three central themes, each drawing from the unique qualities of different crystals to support personal renewal, shared nourishment, and stewardship of the natural world.

The Healing Garden, informed by amethyst, rose quartz, and blue lace agate, offers a quiet, immersive environment of soft textures, filtered light, and calming sensory plantings. Designed as a place of reflection and restoration, this space provides sanctuary for visitors seeking peace, spiritual renewal, and moments of contemplative connection.

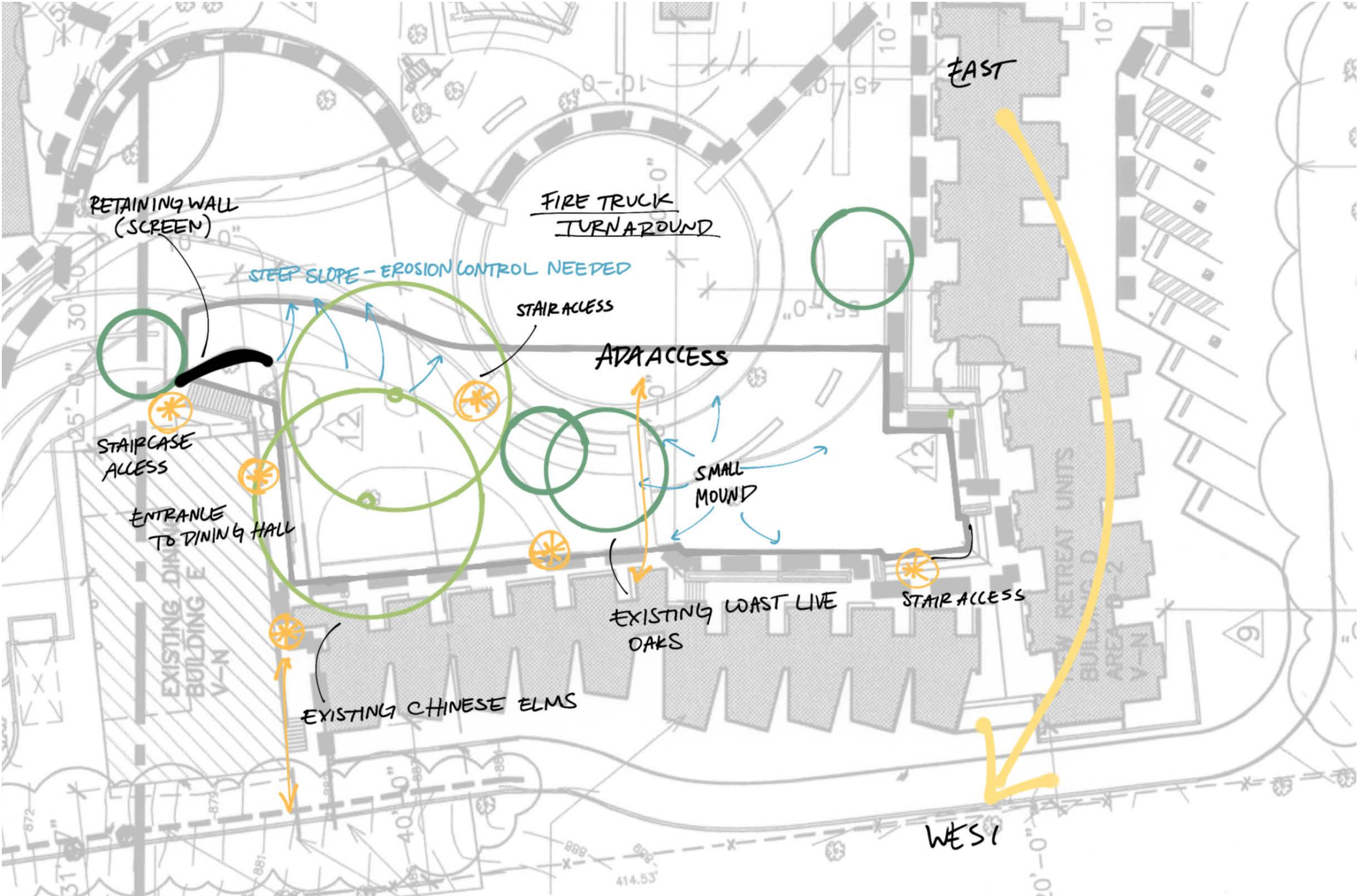
The Nourishing Garden harnesses the vibrant energies of citrine, sunstone, and green aventurine, creating a warm, sun-filled landscape of growth, abundance, and shared cultivation. Harvestable plantings are interwoven with nectar- and pollen-rich flowers, which provide essential forage for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. The garden’s nourishment extends beyond the human community.

The wildlife water feature area utilizes aquamarine, moss agate, and moonstone, expressing fluidity, reflection, and interconnectedness. This space provides habitat for wildlife while inviting visitors to observe and appreciate nature.

Together, this design guides visitors through a spectrum of experiences: contemplation and healing, nourishment and community, and stewardship and connection.



SITE ANALYSIS



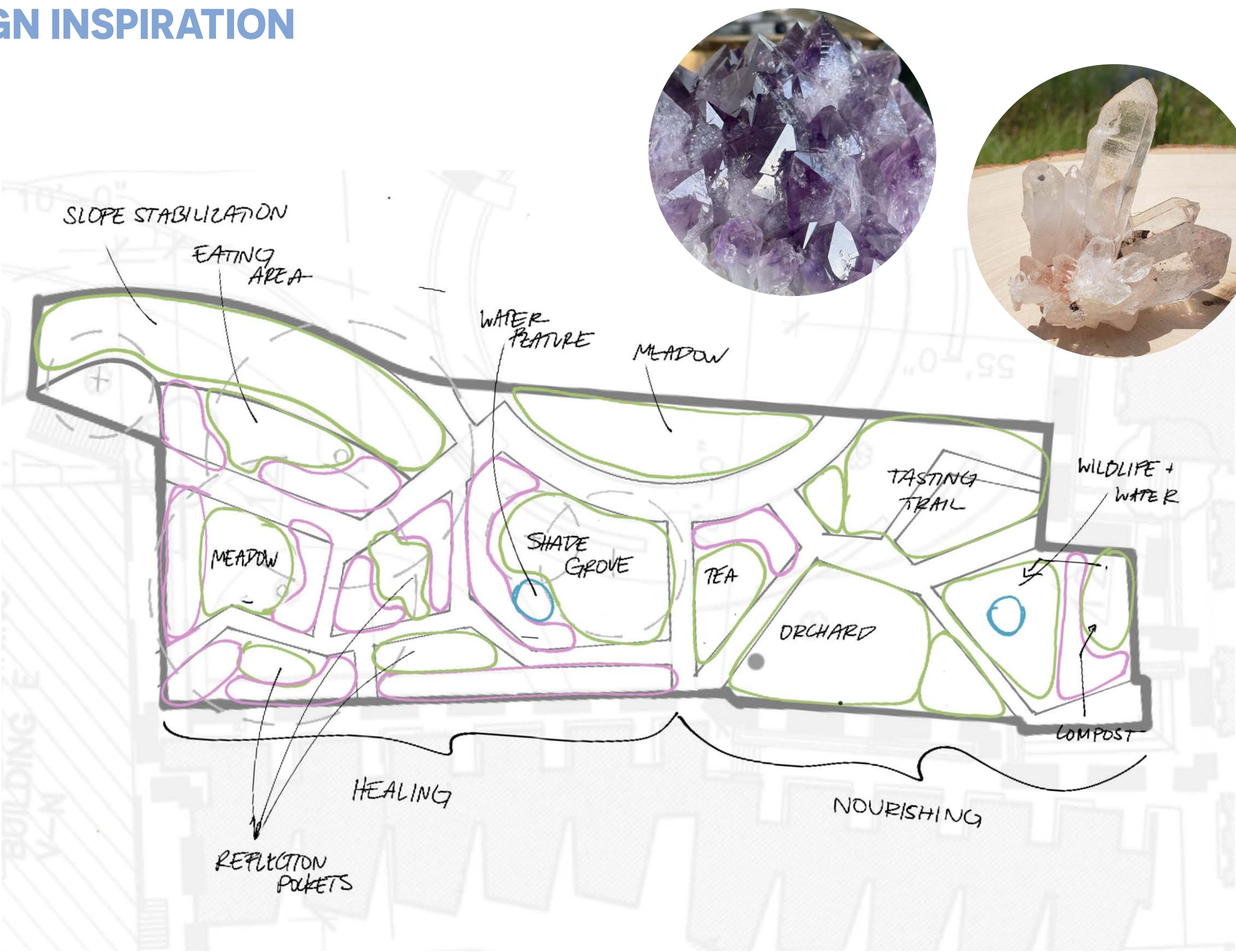
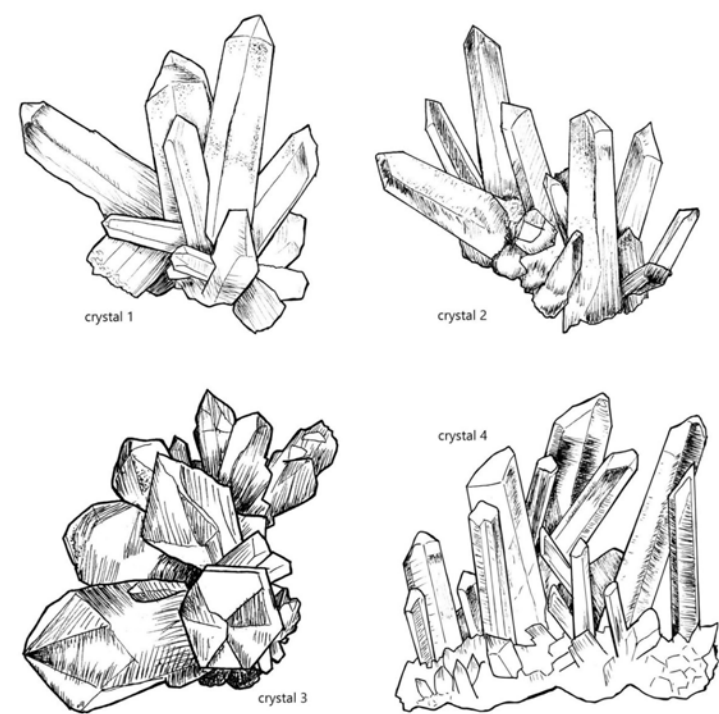
← N NTS

CONCEPT AND DESIGN INSPIRATION

CIRCULATION & SPACES

Crystal formations help inform the shape and character of this design to create:

- Faceted, asymmetrical pathways
- Angular yet organic forms
- Moments of density and space



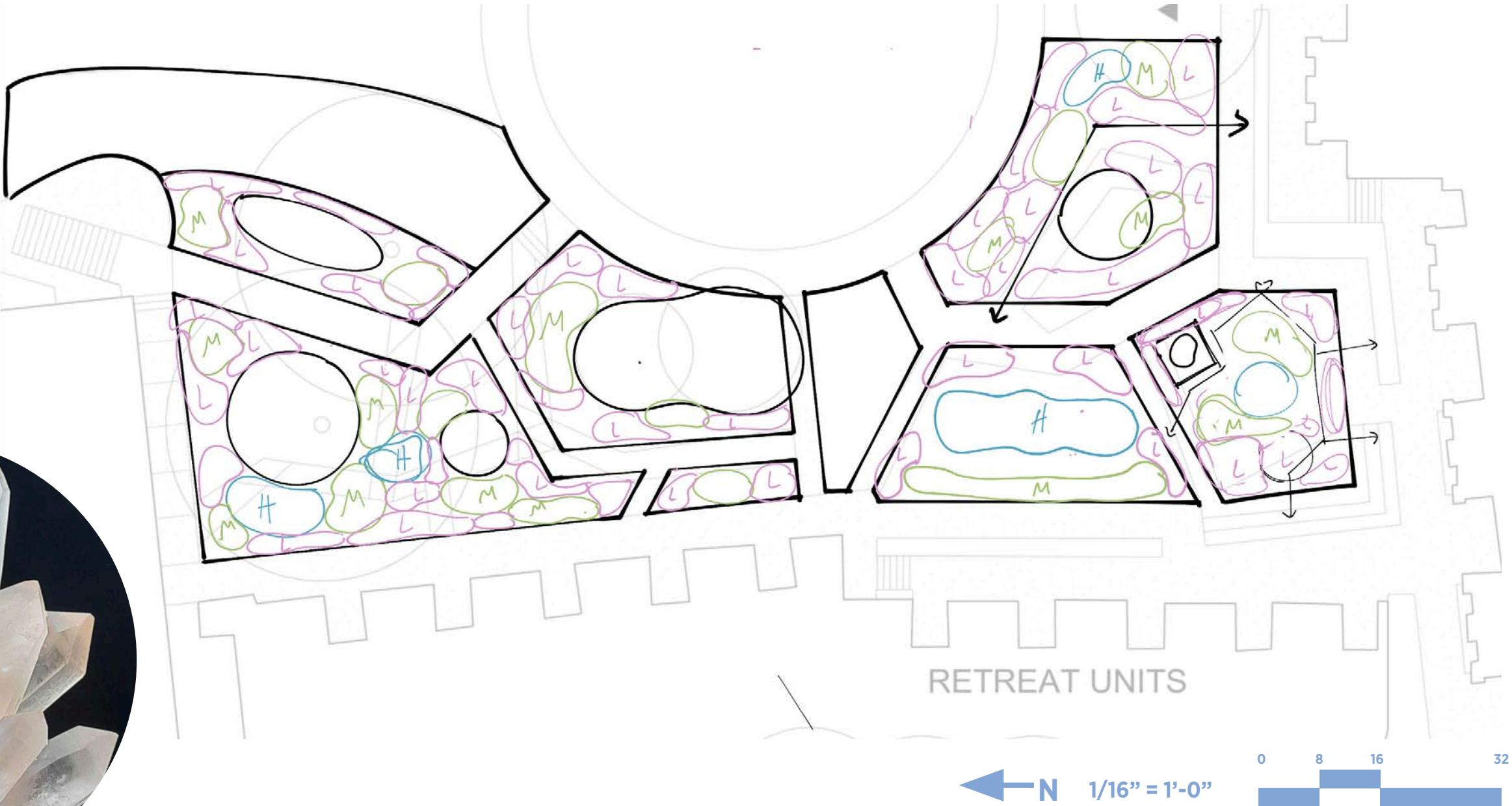
← N NTS

CONCEPT AND DESIGN INSPIRATION

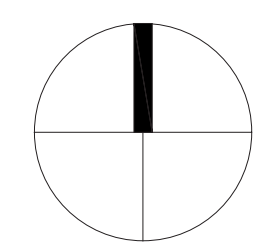
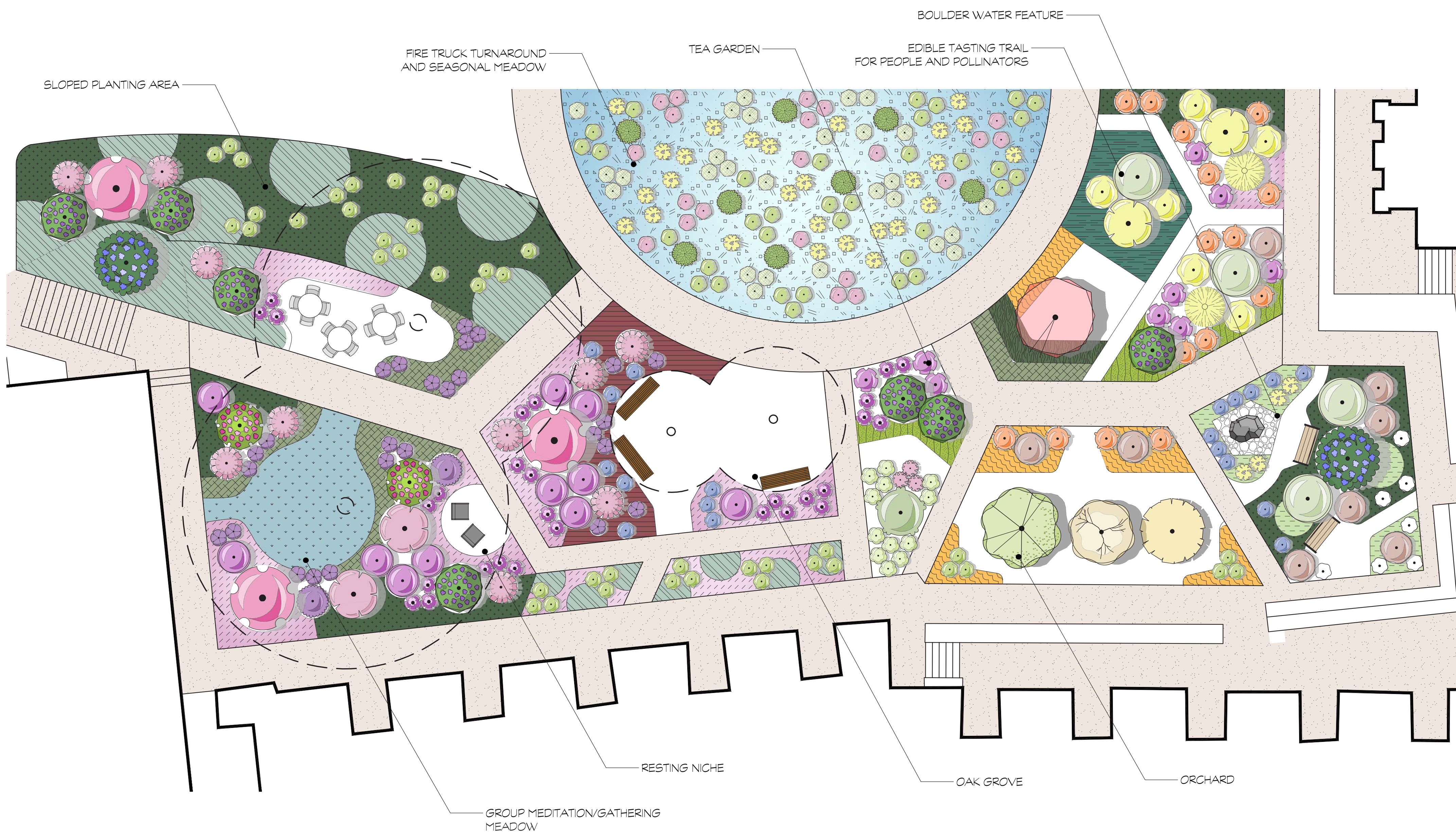
PLANT HEIGHT & ARRANGEMENT

Plants are arranged in a clustered fashion, like naturally-formed clusters of crystals.

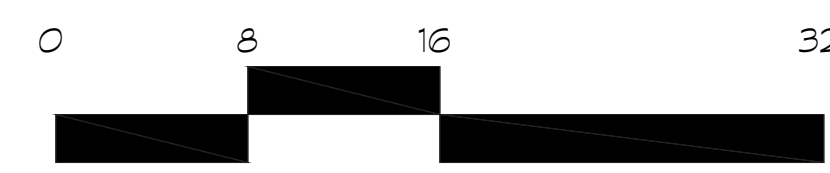
The tallest plants are situated at the center of the clustered, with medium and lower plantings radiating out from the center.



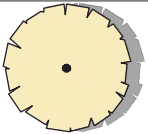
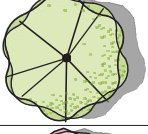
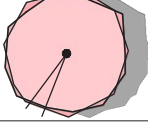
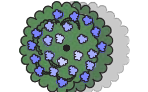
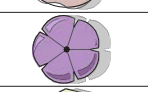
SITE PLAN



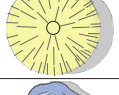
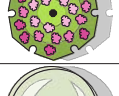
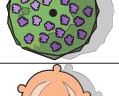
1/8" = 1'-0"



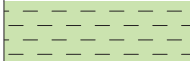
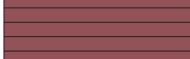
FULL PLANT SCHEDULE

PLANT SCHEDULE									
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	FAMILY	MATURE H` X W`	WUCOLS	BLOOM COLOR	SEASON		QTY
TREES									
	Citrus x meyeri Dwarf Dwarf Meyer Lemon	15 gal.	Rutaceae	8' x 8'	Moderate	White	Year round		1
	Diospyros kaki 'Fuyu' Fuyu Persimmon	15 gal.	Ebenaceae	8' x 8'	Moderate	White	Summer		1
	Ficus carica 'Panache' Panache Variegated Fig	5 gal.	Moraceae	10' x 10'	Moderate	None	N/A		1
	Punica granatum 'Pink Satin' Pink Satin Pomegranate	5 gal.	Lythraceae	10' x 10'	Low	Orange	Summer		1
SHRUBS									
	Achillea millefolium Common Yarrow	1 gal.	Asteraceae	1' x 3'	Low	White	Spring, Summer		34
	Aloysia citrodora Lemon Verbena	5 gal.	Verbenaceae	8' x 8'	Low	Purple	Summer		1
	Bouteloua gracilis Blue Grama Grass	1 gal.	Poaceae	1'x 2'	Low	None	Spring, Summer		31
	Ceanothus x 'Concha' Concha Wild Lilac	15 gal.	Rhamnaceae	8' x 10'	Low	Blue	Winter, Spring		2
	Cleomella arborea Bladderpod	15 gal.	Cleomaceae	4' x 4'	Very Low	Yellow	Year round		6
	Epilobium canum 'Marin Pink' Marin Pink California Fuchsia	1 gal.	Onagraceae	2' x 4'	Very Low	Pink	Summer, Fall		10
	Eriogonum fasciculatum California Buckwheat	5 gal.	Polygonaceae	4' x 4'	Very Low	White	Summer, Fall		8
	Iris douglasiana Douglas Iris	5 gal.	Iridaceae	2' x 2'	Low	Purple	Spring, Summer		26
	Koeleria macrantha Prairie Junegrass	1 gal.	Poaceae	2' x 2'	Low	None	Spring, Summer		27

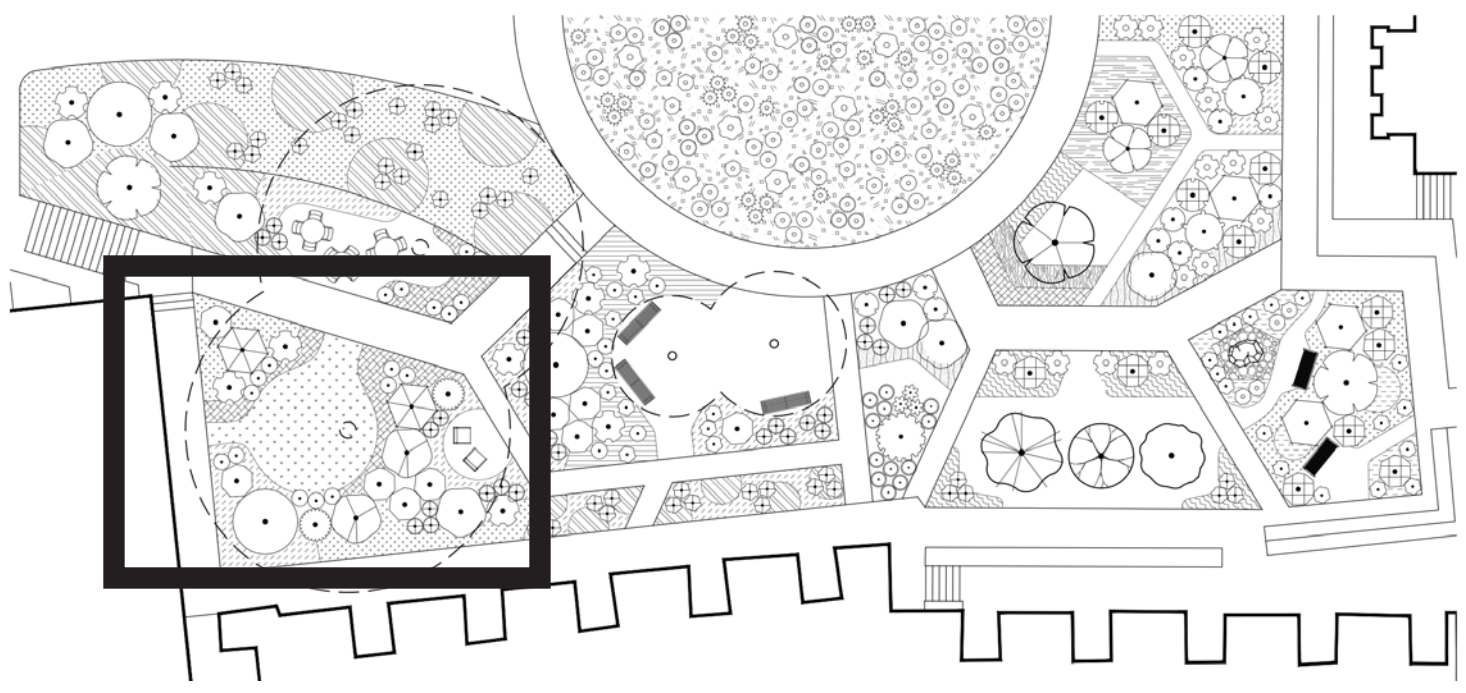
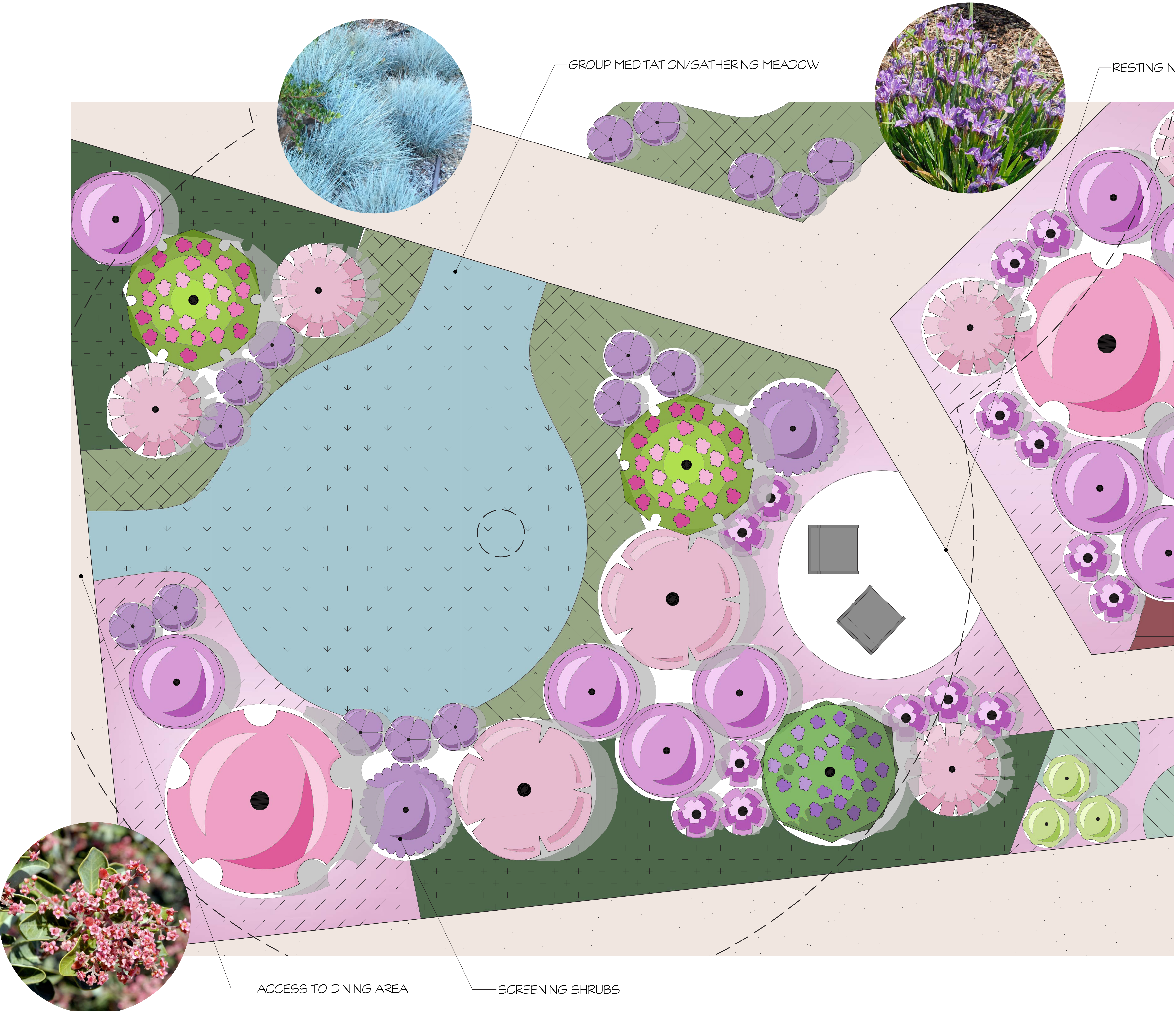
FULL PLANT SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	FAMILY	MATURE H` X W`	WUCOLS	BLOOM COLOR	SEASON		QTY
	Lavandula x intermedia 'Provence' Provence Lavendin	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	3' x 3'	Low	Purple	Spring		9
	Lepechinia fragrans Island Pitchersage	5 gal.	Lamiaceae	5' x 4'	Low	Purple	Spring, Summer, Fall		11
	Lupinus latifolius Broadleaf Lupine	1 gal.	Fabaceae	4' x 4'	Low	Purple	Spring, Summer		2
	Melissa officinalis Lemon Balm	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	2' x 2'	Moderate	White	Summer, Fall		12
	Monardella villosa Coyote Mint	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	2' x 2'	Very Low	Purple	Spring, Summer		28
	Ocimum tenuiflorum Holy Basil	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	2' x 2'	Moderate	Purple	Summer		3
	Opuntia engelmannii Engelmann's Prickly Pear	2 gal.	Cactaceae	5' x 5'	Very Low	Yellow	Spring		2
	Penstemon heterophyllus 'Blue Springs' Blue Springs Penstemon	1 gal.	Plantaginaceae	2' x 2'	Low	Blue	Spring, Summer		19
	Penstemon heterophyllus 'GMR White' GMR White Foothill Penstemon	1 gal.	Plantaginaceae	2' x 2'	Low	White	Spring, Summer		44
	Rhus lentii Pink Flowering Sumac	15 gal.	Anacardiaceae	8' x 8'	Very Low	Pink	Spring		3
	Ribes aureum Golden Currant	5 gal.	Grossulariaceae	6' x 3'	Very Low	Yellow	Spring		2
	Ribes malvaceum Chaparral Currant	5 gal.	Grossulariaceae	8' x 6'	Very Low	Pink	Fall, Winter, Spring		2
	Rosa californica California Wild Rose	5 gal.	Rosaceae	6' x 6'	Low	Pink	Spring, Summer, Fall		2
	Salvia apiana White Sage	5 gal.	Lamiaceae	5' x 6'	Very Low	White	Spring, Summer		4
	Salvia clevelandii Cleveland Sage	5 gal.	Lamiaceae	6' x 6'	Very Low	Purple	Spring, Summer		7
	Sphaeralcea ambigua Desert Globemallow	5 gal.	Malvaceae	3' x 3'	Very Low	Orange	Spring, Summer		15
	Sporobolus airoides Alkali Sacaton	1 gal.	Poaceae	3' x 3'	Low	None	Spring, Summer, Fall		8
	Stipa pulchra Purple Needle Grass	1 gal.	Poaceae	2' x 2'	Very Low	None	Spring, Summer		21

FULL PLANT SCHEDULE

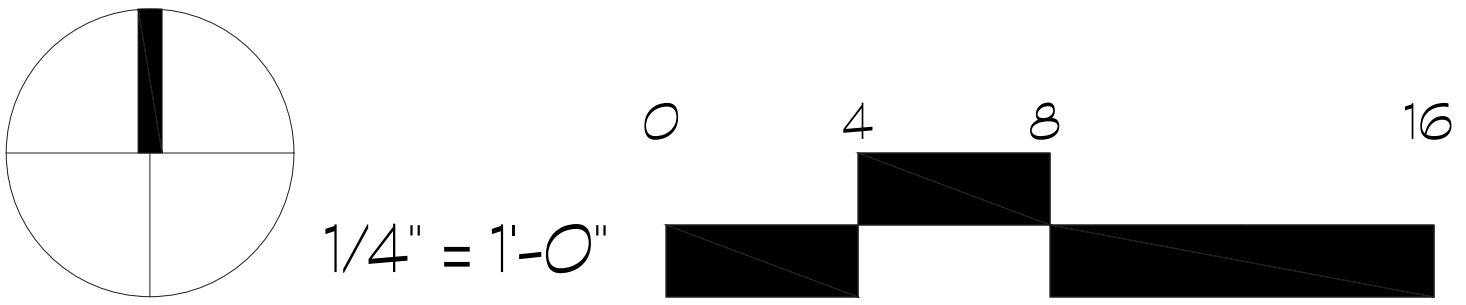
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	FAMILY	MATURE H` X W`	WUCOLS	BLOOM COLOR	FIELDG	SPACING	QTY
GROUND COVERS									
	Achillea millefolium Common Yarrow	1 gal.	Asteraceae	1' x 3'	Low	White	Spring, Summer, Fall	10" o.c.	106
	Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink' Island Pink Common Yarrow	1 gal.	Asteraceae	1' x 3'	Low	Pink	Spring, Summer, Fall	12" o.c.	390
	Achillea millefolium 'Terra Cotta' Terra Cotta Common Yarrow	1 gal.	Asteraceae	1' x 3'	Low	Orange	Spring, Summer, Fall	12" o.c.	127
	Arctostaphylos x 'Emerald Carpet' Emerald Carpet Manzanita	5 gal.	Ericaceae	1' x 5'	Low	White	Winter, Spring	36" o.c.	76
	Artemisia californica 'Canyon Gray' Canyon Gray California Sagebrush	5 gal.	Asteraceae	2' x 6'	Very Low	Green	Summer, Fall	36" o.c.	60
	Clinopodium chandleri San Miguel Savory	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	2' x 3'	Low	White	Spring, Summer	24" o.c.	51
	Festuca rubra 'Patrick's Point' Patrick's Point Red Fescue	1 gal.	Poaceae	2' x 3'	Moderate	None	N/A	8" o.c.	558
	Fragaria vesca Woodland Strawberry	1 gal.	Rosaceae	0.5' x 8'	Low	White	Winter, Spring, Summer	10" o.c.	71
	Salvia rosmarinus Rosemary	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	2' x 6'	Very Low	Blue	Year round	36" o.c.	13
	Salvia spathacea Hummingbird Sage	3 gal.	Lamiaceae	2' x 6'	Low	Pink	Spring	24" o.c.	26
	Thymus x citriodorus Lemon Thyme	1 gal.	Lamiaceae	1' x 2'	Low	White	Summer	12" o.c.	72
	CUSTOM SEED MIX								940 sf
	Eschscholzia californica California Poppy	seed	Papaveraceae	1' x 1'	N/A	Orange	Spring, Summer	40%	376 sf
	Lupinus succulentus Arroyo Lupine	seed	Fabaceae	2' x 1'	N/A	Purple	Spring	30%	282 sf
	Phacelia campanularia Desert Bluebells	seed	Boraginaceae	2' x 2'	N/A	Blue	Spring	30%	282 sf

MEDITATION GARDEN

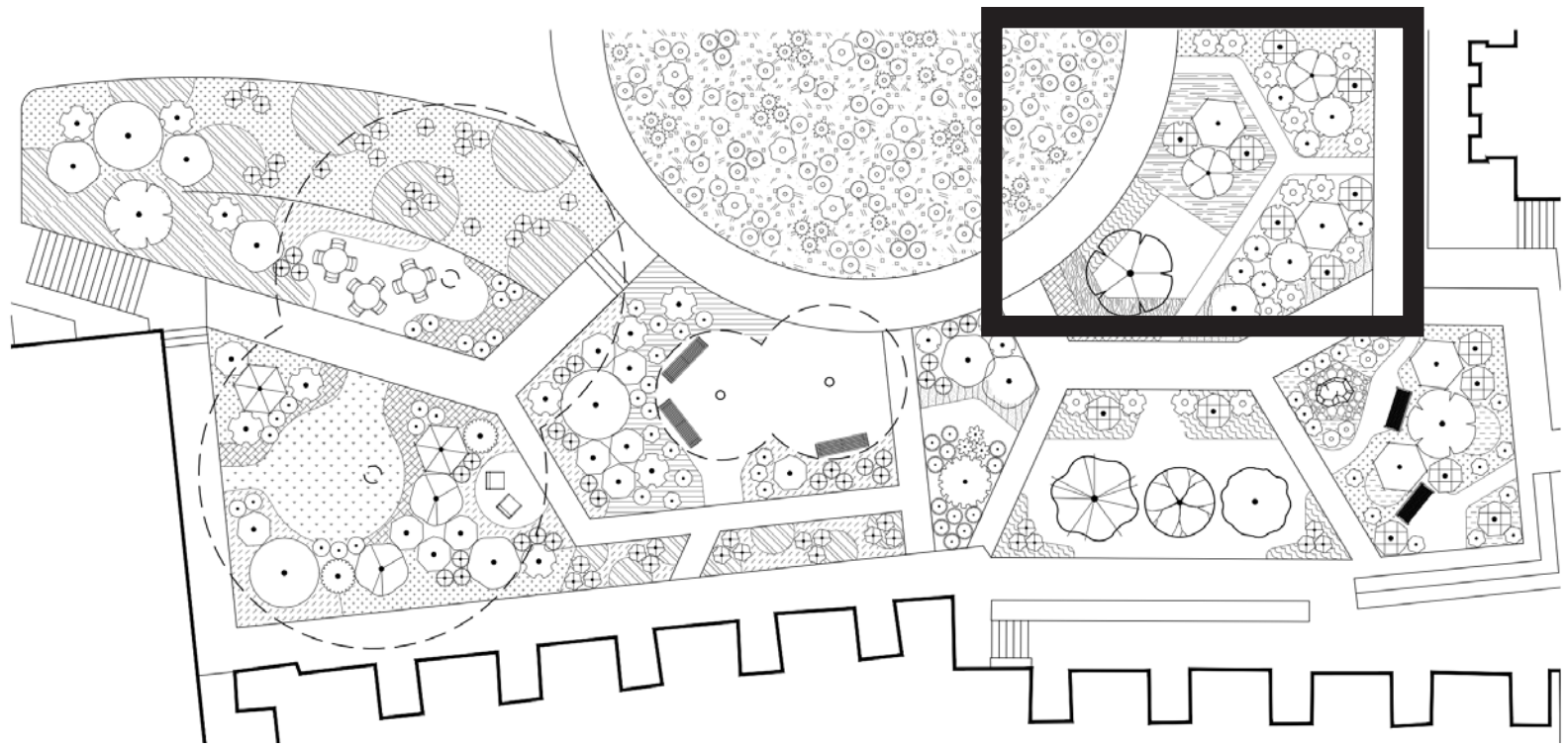
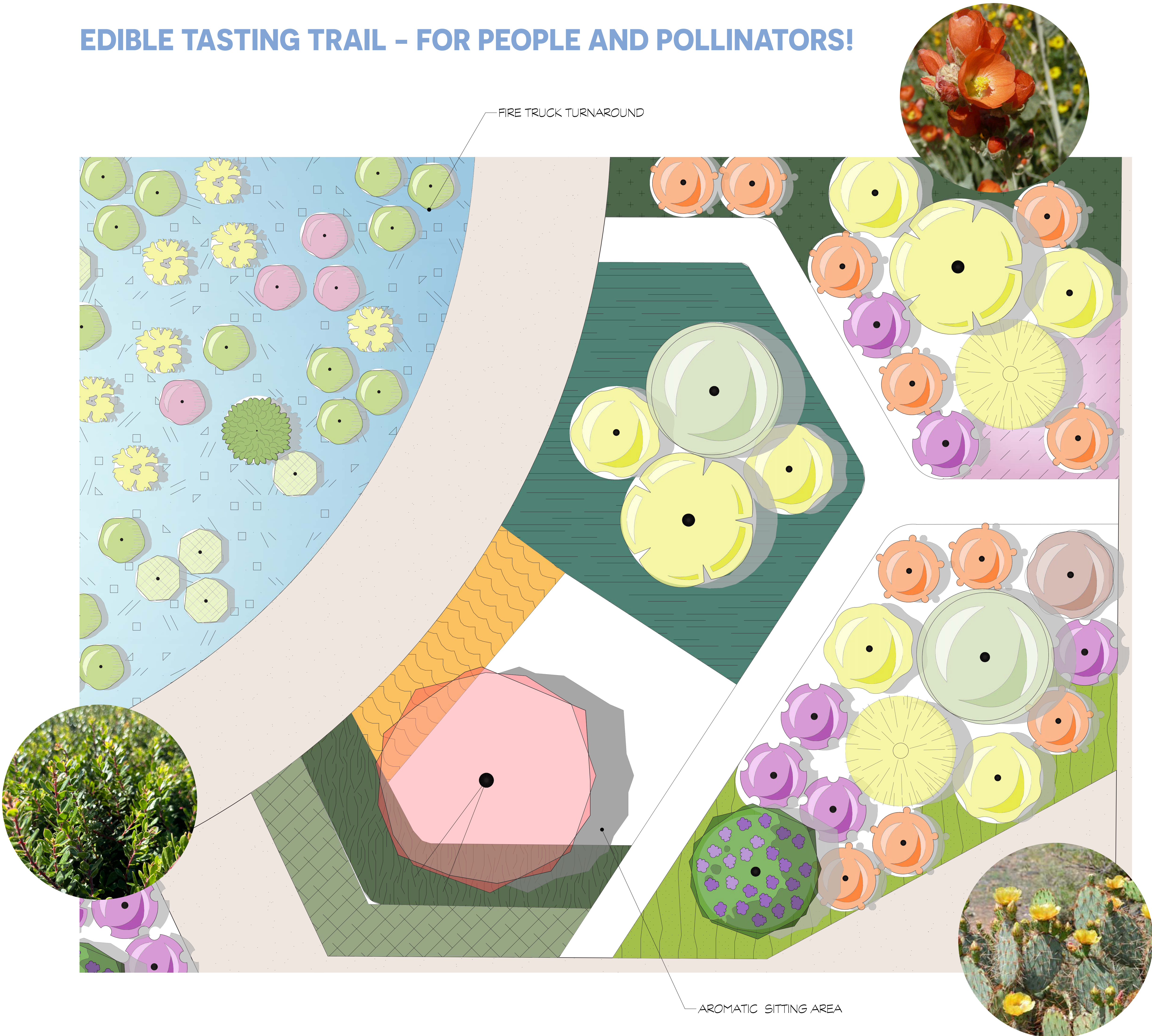


PLANT SCHEDULE			
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	QTY
SHRUBS			
	Epilobium canum 'Marin Pink' Marin Pink California Fuchsia	1 gal.	10
	Iris douglasiana Douglas Iris	5 gal.	26
	Lepechinia fragrans Island Pitchersage	5 gal.	11
	Lupinus latifolius Broadleaf Lupine	1 gal.	2
	Monardella villosa Coyote Mint	1 gal.	28
	Rhus lentii Pink Flowering Sumac	15 gal.	3
	Ribes malvaecum Chaparral Currant	5 gal.	2
	Rosa californica California Wild Rose	5 gal.	2
	Salvia clevelandii Cleveland Sage	5 gal.	7

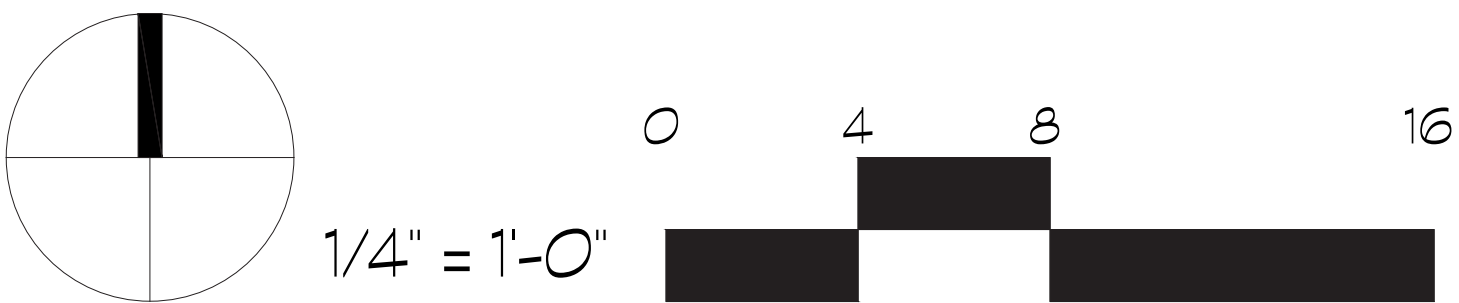
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SIZE	SPACING	QTY
GROUND COVERS				
	Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink' Island Pink Common Yarrow	1 gal.	12" o.c.	390
	Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet' Emerald Carpet Manzanita	5 gal.	36" o.c.	76
	Clinopodium chandleri San Miguel Savory	1 gal.	24" o.c.	51
	Festuca rubra 'Patrick's Point' Patrick's Point Red Fescue	1 gal.	8" o.c.	558



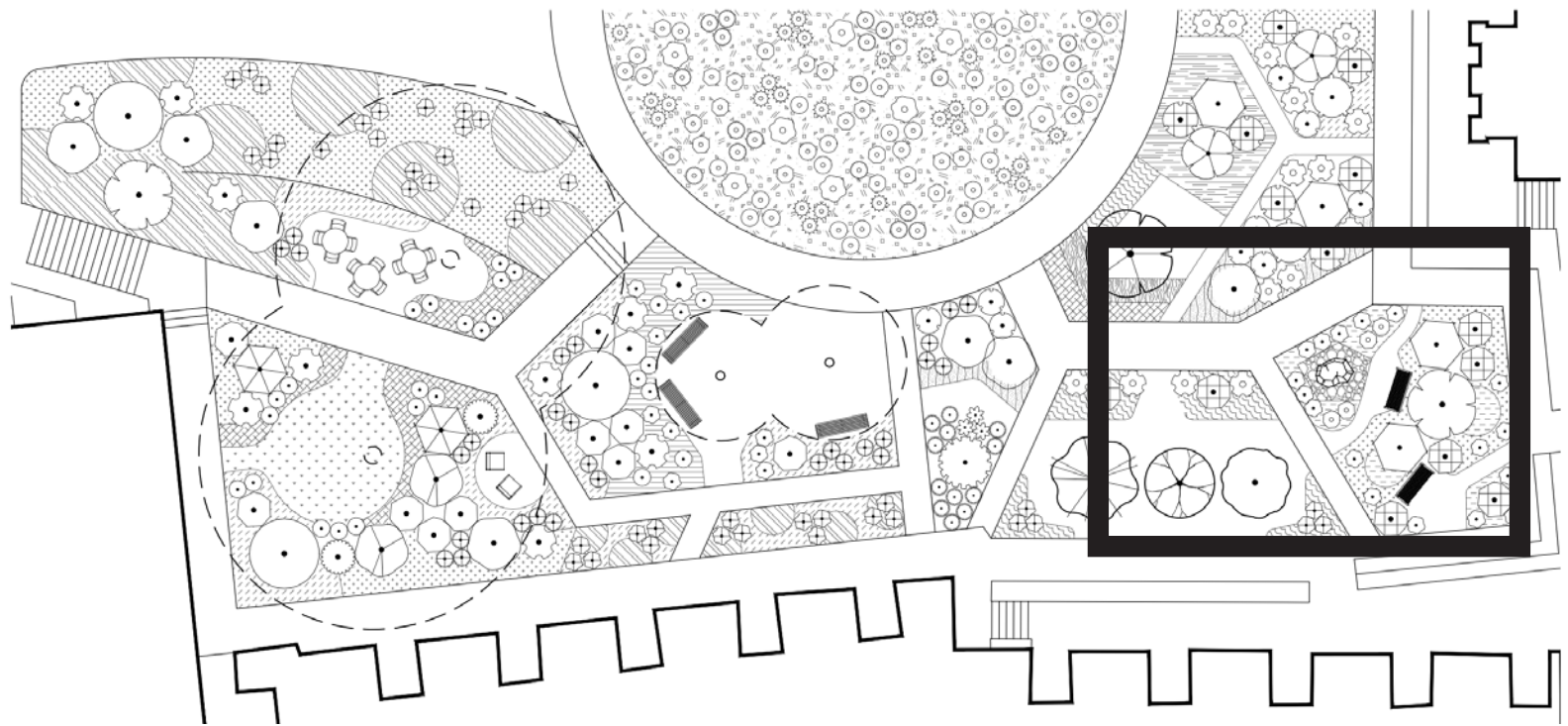
EDIBLE TASTING TRAIL – FOR PEOPLE AND POLLINATORS!



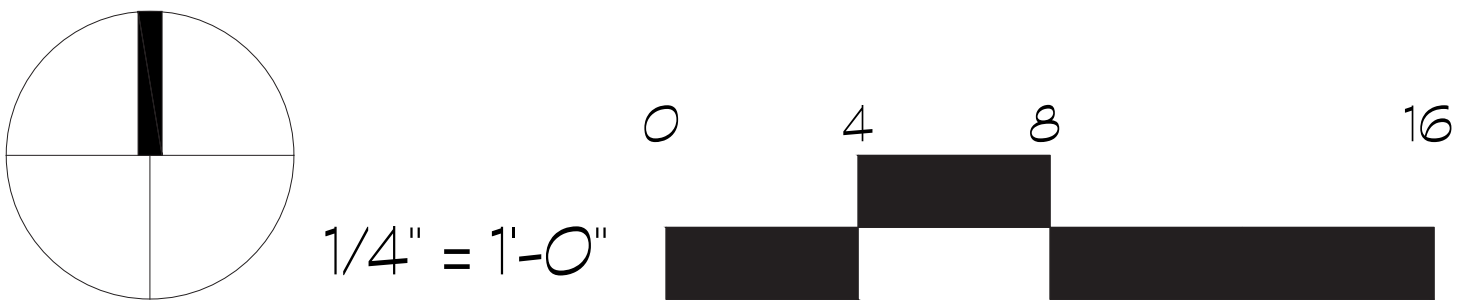
PLANT SCHEDULE			
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME		QTY
TREES			
	Punica granatum 'Pink Satin' Pink Satin Pomegranate		1
SHRUBS			
	Achillea millefolium Common Yarrow		34
	Bouteloua gracilis Blue Grama Grass		31
	Cleome arborea Bladderpod		6
	Eriogonum fasciculatum California Buckwheat		8
	Koeleria macrantha Prairie Junegrass		27
	Lavandula x intermedia 'Provence' Provence Lavender		9
	Opuntia engelmannii Engelmann's Prickly Pear		2
	Ribes aureum Golden Currant		2
	Salvia spiana White Sage		4
	Salvia clevelandii Cleveland Sage		7
	Sphaeralcea ambigua Desert Globemallow		15
	Sporobolus airoides Alkali Sacaton		8
	Stipa pulchra Purple Needle Grass		21
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SPACING	QTY
GROUND COVERS			
	Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink' Island Pink Common Yarrow	12' o.c.	390
	Achillea millefolium 'Terra Cotta' Terra Cotta Common Yarrow	12' o.c.	127
	Arctostaphylos x Emerald Carpet Emerald Carpet Manzanita	36' o.c.	76
	Cinopodium chandleri San Miguel Savory	24' o.c.	51
	Fragaria vesca Woodland Strawberry	10' o.c.	71
	Salvia rosmarinus Rosemary	36' o.c.	13
	Thymus x citriodorus Lemon Thyme	12' o.c.	72
	CUSTOM SEED MIX	940 sf	4 oz
	Eschscholzia californica California Poppy	376 sf	15 oz
	Lupinus succulentus Arroyo Lupine	282 sf	1 oz
	Placella campanularia Desert Bluebells	282 sf	1 oz



WILDLIFE FRIENDLY WATER FEATURE



PLANT SCHEDULE			
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME		QTY
TREES			
	Citrus x meyeri Dwarf Meyer Lemon		1
	Diospyros kaki Fuyu Persimmon		1
SHRUBS			
	Cleonanthus x Concha Concha Wild Lilac		2
	Cleomella arborea Bladderpod		6
	Eriogonum fasciculatum California Buckwheat		8
	Lavandula x intermedia 'Provence' Provence Lavender		9
	Penstemon heterophyllus 'Blue Springs' Blue Springs Penstemon		19
	Penstemon heterophyllus 'GMR White' GMR White Foothill Penstemon		44
	Salvia apiana White Sage		4
	Salvia clevelandii Cleveland Sage		7
	Sphaeralcea ambigua Desert Globemallow		15
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	SPACING	QTY
GROUND COVERS			
	Achillea millefolium Common Yarrow	10' o.c.	106
	Achillea millefolium Terra Cotta	12' o.c.	127
	Arctostaphylos x 'Emerald Carpet' Emerald Carpet Manzanita	36' o.c.	76
	Clinopodium chandleri San Miguel Savory	24' o.c.	51
	Thymus x citriodorus Lemon Thyme	12' o.c.	72



PLANT PALETTE

NORTH ENTRANCE AND SLOPE



Ceanothus 'Concha'
Concha Ceanothus



Artemisia californica 'Canyon Gray'
Canyon Gray sagebrush



Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'
Emerald Carpet manzanita



Rhus lentii
Pink flowering sumac



Salvia clevelandii
Cleveland sage



Epilobium 'Marin Pink'
Marin Pink California fuchsia



Penstemon heterophyllus 'GMR White'
GMR White Foothill penstemon

PLANT PALETTE

OUTDOOR EATING AREA



Monardella villosa
Coyote mint



Artemisia californica 'Canyon Gray'
Canyon Gray sagebrush



Iris douglasiana
Douglas iris



Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink'
Island Pink Yarrow



Salvia clevelandii
Cleveland sage



Epilobium 'Marin Pink'
Marin Pink California fuchsia



Clinopodium chandleri
San Miguel savory

PLANT PALETTE

MEDITATION GARDEN



Monardella villosa
Coyote mint



Rosa californica
California wild rose



Lepechinia fragrans
Fragrant pitcher sage



Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'
Emerald Carpet manzanita



Rhus lentii
Pink flowering sumac



Epilobium 'Marin Pink'
Marin Pink California fuchsia



Clinopodium chandleri
San Miguel savory



Iris douglasiana
Douglas iris



Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink'
Island Pink Yarrow



Salvia clevelandii
Cleveland sage

PLANT PALETTE

MEDITATION GARDEN (CONT'D)



Lupinus latifolius
Broadleaf lupine



Ribes malvaceum
Chaparral currant



Festuca rubra 'Patrick's Point'
Patrick's Point red fescue

FULL SUN WALKWAY



Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink'
Island Pink Yarrow



Artemisia californica 'Canyon Gray'
Canyon Gray sagebrush



Penstemon heterophyllus 'GMR White'
GMR White Foothill penstemon

PLANT PALETTE

OAK GROVE



Monardella villosa
Coyote mint



Rosa californica
California wild rose



Lepechinia fragrans
Fragrant pitcher sage



Penstemon heterophyllus 'Blue Springs'
Blue Springs penstemon



Rhus lentii
Pink flowering sumac



Epilobium 'Marin Pink'
Marin Pink California fuchsia



Salvia spathacea
Hummingbird sage



Iris douglasiana
Douglas iris

PLANT PALETTE

TEA GARDEN



Monardella villosa
Coyote mint



Aloysia triphylla
Lemon verbena



Lavandula x intermedia
Provence lavender



Thymus citriodorus
Lemon thyme



Salvia clevelandii
Cleveland sage



Melissa officinalis
Lemon balm



Ocimum tenuiflorum
Holy basil

PLANT PALETTE

ORCHARD

FRUIT TREES:



Citrus × meyeri
Meyer lemon



Ficus carica ‘Panache’
Panache tiger fig



Diospyros kaki ‘Fuyu’
Fuyu persimmon

POLLINATOR MAGNETS:



Eriogonum fasciculatum
California buckwheat



Achillea millefolium ‘Terra Cotta’
Terra Cotta Yarrow



Sphaeralcea ambigua
Desert globemallow



Penstemon heterophyllus ‘GMR White’
GMR White Foothill penstemon

PLANT PALETTE

TASTING TRAIL (FOR PEOPLE AND POLLINATORS)

FOR PEOPLE:



Punica granatum ‘Pink Satin’
Pink Satin Pomegranate



Fragaria vesca
Woodland strawberry



Lavandula x intermedia
Provence lavender



Thymus citriodorus
Lemon thyme



Ribes aureum
Golden currant



Salvia rosmarinus
Rosemary



Opuntia engelmannii
Cactus apple



Clinopodium chandleri
San Miguel savory

PLANT PALETTE

TASTING TRAIL (FOR PEOPLE AND POLLINATORS)

FOR POLLINATORS:



Achillea millefolium 'Terra Cotta'
Terra Cotta Yarrow



Salvia apiana
White sage



Cleomella arborea
Bladderpod



Eriogonum fasciculatum
California buckwheat



Sphaeralcea ambigua
Desert globemallow



Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink'
Island Pink Yarrow



Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'
Emerald Carpet manzanita

PLANT PALETTE

WATER AND WILDLIFE

WATER FEATURE BORDERS:



Achillea millefolium
Yarrow



Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition'
Blonde Ambition blue grama



Penstemon heterophyllus 'Blue Springs'
Blue Springs penstemon

FRAMING/PERCHING SHRUBS:



Eriogonum fasciculatum
California buckwheat



Ceanothus 'Concha'
Concha Ceanothus



Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'
Emerald Carpet manzanita



Salvia apiana
White sage

PLANT PALETTE

SEASONAL MEADOW

COOL SEASON GRASSES:



Stipa pulchra
Purple needlegrass



Koeleria macrantha
Prairie june grass

WARM SEASON GRASSES:



Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition'
Blonde Ambition blue grama



Sporobolus airoides
Alkali sacaton

EVERGREEN ANCHOR:



Achillea millefolium
Yarrow

ANNUAL WILDFLOWERS:



Eschscholzia californica
California poppy



Lupinus succulentus
Arroyo lupine



Phacelia campanularia
Desert bluebells

MAINTENANCE NOTES

NORTH SECTION MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (North Entrance and Slope, Outdoor Eating Area, Meditation Garden, Full Sun Walkway, Oak Grove Area)

WINTER MAINTENANCE (January-February)

Achillea millefolium ‘Island Pink’

- Cut back old flower stalks and tired foliage to encourage fresh spring growth. Divide overcrowded clumps as needed to maintain vigor and flowering performance.

Artemisia californica ‘Canyon Gray’

- Lightly trim to maintain a dense, compact form. Remove dead stems and accumulated debris from within the canopy. Do not cut into the woody base of the plant.

Clinopodium chandleri

- Lightly trim to maintain a tidy appearance and encourage fresh spring growth.

Epilobium ‘Marin Pink’

- Cut plants back to approximately 3–6 inches above grade before new spring growth begins.

Festuca rubra ‘Patrick’s Point’

- Comb or rake through foliage to remove accumulated dead blades. Cut back only if necessary to rejuvenate excessively thatchy clumps.

Iris douglasiana

- Trim spent flower stalks if still present. Remove accumulated debris from around rhizomes while keeping rhizomes partially exposed.

Lupinus latifolius

- Cut back spent flower stalks and remove dead foliage. Allow healthy basal foliage to remain intact where present.

Monardella villosa

- Remove spent flowering stems and any winter-damaged growth. Lightly thin dense growth if needed to improve air circulation.

Penstemon heterophyllus ‘GMR White’ & Penstemon heterophyllus ‘Blue Springs’

- Remove spent flower stalks and any winter-damaged growth. Lightly trim leggy stems to encourage a compact habit.

Salvia spathacea

- Remove old flower stalks and any damaged foliage. Thin accumulated leaf litter from around the crown as needed. Avoid heavy pruning.

General Site Tasks

- *Remove weeds and invasive vegetation.*
- *Inspect irrigation components and repair leaks as needed.*
- *Replenish mulch to maintain a 2–3 inch layer. Keep mulch several inches away from plant crowns and stems.*
- *Remove accumulated litter and debris from planting areas.*

MAINTENANCE NOTES

SUMMER MAINTENANCE (July-September)

Ceanothus ‘Concha’

- Lightly prune to maintain size and shape after flowering is complete. Limit pruning to small-diameter stems. Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches.

Arctostaphylos ‘Emerald Carpet’

- Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches as needed. Lightly shape only where necessary to maintain planting edges. Avoid cutting into leafless wood.

Clinopodium chandleri

- Lightly trim if growth extends into adjacent pathways or gathering spaces. Remove any dead or declining stems.

Lepechinia fragrans

- Remove spent flower stalks. Lightly shape to maintain a compact form. Avoid heavy pruning into older woody stems.

Monardella villosa

- Remove spent flower heads if desired for appearance. Lightly shape plants as needed to maintain circulation along pathways and seating areas.

Rhus lentii

- Selectively prune only as needed to maintain pathways, visibility, or desired plant form. Remove dead or damaged branches.

Ribes malvaceum

- Prune lightly after flowering to maintain size and shape. Remove older stems as needed to encourage healthy new growth. Remove dead or damaged branches.

Rosa californica

- Remove dead, damaged, or crossing canes. Thin lightly as needed to maintain circulation and prevent encroachment into pathways. Remove unwanted suckers where spread is not desired.

Salvia clevelandii

- Remove spent flower stalks after bloom. Lightly shape plants to maintain a dense, mounded form. Avoid cutting into mature woody stems.

GENERAL SITE TASKS

- *Remove weeds.*
- *Clear vegetation encroaching into pathways or adjacent plantings.*
- *Inspect irrigation coverage and adjust for seasonal conditions.*

SOUTH SECTION MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (Tea Garden, Orchard, People & Pollinators Tasting Trail, Water & Wildlife)

WINTER MAINTENANCE (January-February)

Achillea millefolium

Achillea millefolium ‘Terra Cotta’

Achillea millefolium ‘Island Pink’

- Cut back old flower stalks and faded foliage. Divide overcrowded clumps as needed to maintain vigor.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

Bouteloua gracilis (Blue Grama)

- Comb or rake through foliage to remove accumulated dead material. Cut back only if necessary to rejuvenate older clumps.

Citrus × meyeri (Meyer Lemon)

- Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches. Remove any suckers arising from below the graft union. Thin lightly as needed to maintain structure and airflow. Apply a citrus-specific fertilizer according to manufacturer recommendations.

Clinopodium chandleri

- Remove dead stems and accumulated leaf litter. Lightly trim to encourage fresh spring growth.

Diospyros kaki ‘Fuyu’ (Fuyu Persimmon)

- Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches. Lightly thin canopy to maintain structure and airflow. Avoid excessive pruning.

Ficus carica ‘Panache’ (Panache Fig)

- Prune to maintain desired size and open canopy structure. Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches. Thin dense interior growth to improve light penetration.

Fragaria vesca (Woodland Strawberry)

- Remove dead leaves and runners extending beyond intended planting areas. Thin overcrowded patches as needed.

Lavandula x intermedia ‘Provence’

- Lightly shape plants to maintain a compact, mounded form. Remove any dead or damaged stems. Avoid cutting into old woody growth.

Penstemon heterophyllus ‘GMR White’

Penstemon heterophyllus ‘Blue Springs’

- Remove spent flower stalks and winter-damaged growth. Lightly trim leggy stems to maintain a compact habit.

Punica granatum ‘Pink Satin’ (Pomegranate)

- Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches. Remove basal suckers if a tree form is desired. Thin interior growth as needed.

Thymus citriodorus (Lemon Thyme)

- Lightly trim to maintain a dense, tidy habit. Remove any dead or woody stems.

Aloysia triphylla (Lemon Verbena)

- Prune back by approximately one-third to maintain size and encourage vigorous spring growth. Remove dead wood.

Melissa officinalis (Lemon Balm)

- Cut back old stems and remove any winter-damaged growth. Thin crowded growth as needed to maintain vigor.

Ocimum tenuiflorum (Holy Basil / Tulsi)

- Remove dead plants or cut back frost-killed growth. Replace plants as needed if winter temperatures cause significant dieback.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

General Site Tasks • <i>Remove weeds and invasive vegetation.</i> • <i>Refresh mulch to maintain a 2–3 inch layer while keeping mulch away from plant crowns.</i> • <i>Inspect irrigation components and repair leaks as needed.</i> • <i>Remove accumulated litter and debris.</i>	
SUMMER MAINTENANCE (July-September)	
Arctostaphylos ‘Emerald Carpet’	• Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches as needed. Lightly shape only where necessary to maintain planting edges. Avoid cutting into leafless wood.
Ceanothus ‘Concha’	• Lightly prune to maintain size and shape after flowering is complete. Remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches. Avoid cutting into old woody stems. Limit pruning to small-diameter stems.
Cleomella arborea (Bladderpod)	• Lightly shape after flowering if needed. Remove dead or damaged branches. Avoid heavy pruning.
Clinopodium chandleri	• Lightly trim if growth extends into pathways or adjacent plantings. Remove any dead or declining stems.
Eriogonum fasciculatum (California Buckwheat)	• Remove spent flower stalks if a tidier appearance is desired. Lightly shape as needed. Avoid heavy pruning into older woody growth.
Lavandula x intermedia ‘Provence’	• Shear lightly after flowering to maintain a compact form and encourage longevity. Remove spent flower stalks. Avoid cutting into old woody stems.
Thymus citriodorus (Lemon Thyme)	• Lightly harvest or trim to prevent plants from becoming woody and open. Remove any dead growth.
Aloysia triphylla (Lemon Verbena)	• Lightly shape as needed to maintain desired size and improve airflow. Harvest foliage as desired.
Melissa officinalis (Lemon Balm)	• Cut back flowering stems if a tidier appearance is desired. Thin vigorous growth to prevent overcrowding.
Ocimum tenuiflorum (Holy Basil / Tulsi)	• Pinch or lightly prune growing tips to encourage branching and continual leaf production. Remove flower stalks if increased leaf production is desired for harvesting.
Ribes aureum (Golden Currant)	• Lightly prune to maintain size and remove older stems as needed. Remove dead or damaged branches.

MAINTENANCE NOTES

Rosmarinus officinalis (Rosemary)

- Lightly shape after flowering. Remove dead or woody stems as needed. Avoid cutting into old leafless wood.

Salvia apiana (White Sage)

- Remove spent flower stalks. Lightly shape if needed to maintain clearance and form. Avoid cutting into mature woody stems.

Sphaeralcea ambigua (Apricot Mallow)

- Cut back by approximately one-third after flowering to maintain a dense form and encourage rebloom. Remove dead stems as needed.

General Site Tasks

- *Remove weeds.*
- *Inspect irrigation coverage and adjust for seasonal conditions.*
- *Harvest herbs regularly to encourage fresh growth and maintain plant form.*
- *Monitor plants for signs of heat stress during periods of extreme summer temperatures.*

EAST SECTION MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (Seasonal Meadow)

WINTER MAINTENANCE (January-February)

Bouteloua gracilis (Blue Grama)

- Comb or rake through foliage to remove accumulated dead material. Cut back only if necessary to rejuvenate older clumps.

Sporobolus airoides (Alkali Sacaton)

- Remove old flower stalks and accumulated dead foliage. Leave some standing stems where desired for wildlife habitat.

Stipa pulchra (Purple Needlegrass)

- Comb through foliage by hand or with a rake to remove thatch and dead leaves. Avoid cutting plants to the ground.

Koeleria macrantha (Junegrass)

- Remove accumulated dead foliage and flower stalks as needed. Lightly groom to maintain a tidy appearance.

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)

- Cut back old flower stalks and faded foliage. Divide overcrowded clumps as needed to maintain vigor.

General Site Tasks

- *Remove invasive weeds before seed set.*
- *Inspect irrigation system and repair leaks as needed.*
- *Remove excessive thatch buildup.*
- *Replenish mulch only where appropriate; avoid heavy mulch applications within meadow planting areas.*

SUMMER MAINTENANCE (July-September)

MAINTENANCE NOTES

Bouteloua gracilis (Blue Grama)

- Remove spent flower stalks only if a tidier appearance is desired.

Sporobolus airoides (Alkali Sacaton)

- Remove damaged or fallen stems if necessary. Otherwise allow seed heads to remain for visual interest and wildlife value.

Stipa pulchra (Purple Needlegrass)

- Minimal maintenance required. Remove weeds encroaching into grass clumps.

Koeleria macrantha (Junegrass)

- Remove weeds and monitor plant health.

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)

- Remove spent flower stalks if desired. Lightly trim plants if they become untidy.

General Site Tasks

- *Remove weeds.*
- *Monitor irrigation coverage and adjust seasonally.*
- *Remove any invasive annual grasses before seed set.*

ANNUAL WILDFLOWER SEED MIX: Eschscholzia californica, Lupinus succulentus, Phacelia campanularia

- Broadcast seed directly onto lightly loosened soil and gently press seed into the surface. Do not bury deeply.
- Conduct seeding annually, immediately before forecast winter rains whenever possible.
- Avoid applying mulch in areas designated for annual wildflower germination.
- Minimize soil disturbance after seed has been distributed.
- Delay major spring cleanup until annual wildflowers have fully matured and dropped seed.
- Expect annual wildflower displays to vary from year to year depending on rainfall, temperature, and competition from existing vegetation.
- For the most reliable seasonal display, plan for supplemental seeding of Lupinus succulentus and Phacelia campanularia every few years, while California poppy populations are often capable of sustaining themselves indefinitely.

SOIL AND IRRIGATION

NORTH SECTION: NORTH ENTRANCE AND SLOPE, OUTDOOR EATING AREA, MEDITATION GARDEN, FULL SUN WALKWAY, OAK GROVE

SOIL PREPARATION

The location for the healing garden adjacent to the retreat residents and dining hall has areas currently paved in concrete. Concrete will need to be removed and soil structure restored prior to any planting.

1. Demolition + Initial Site Remediation + Decompaction

- Remove concrete and sub-base material (often 4–8” of compacted gravel). This layer severely limits drainage and root penetration.
- Excavate an additional 12–18” below finish grade in planting areas to break up construction compaction.
- Roughen (scarify) subgrade rather than leaving a smooth interface—this prevents perched water tables.

2. Soil Structure Restoration

- Mechanically loosen soil to 18–24” depth using a ripper or auger in larger areas; hand-digging in tight zones.
- Incorporate coarse organic matter to rebuild soil structure, a 3–4” layer of compost worked into top 8–12” of soil, and shredded bark or leaf mold for fungal development.
- The target profile will be roughly 70% native mineral soil, 15% compost, and 15% coarse sand or decomposed granite (if drainage is poor). Be sparing with compost added as overly rich soils will shorten the lifespan of many natives.

3. Drainage Strategy

- The existing site was a finished grade, so some mounding will be necessary to encourage drainage away from water-sensitive species. Create mounding (6-12”) for species that require very fast drainage. Recessed areas will be ideal for water-tolerant species such as juncus and mugwort.

4. Mulching

- Apply 2–4” organic mulch after planting. Shredded bark preferred.
- Keep mulch 2–3” away from plant crowns

IRRIGATION RECOMMENDATION

There is currently no irrigation system in place that I observed in this area. New irrigation will need to be installed.

System Type: Low-Precipitation Rotator-Based Spray

- Use high-efficiency rotary nozzles instead of traditional spray heads (recommendation: MP Rotators by Hunter Industries MP800)
- Keep precipitation rate low. The target is ~0.4–0.6 inches/hour. Matched precipitation nozzles should be used across each zone, as well as pressure-regulated spray bodies.
- Lower water species should be positioned strategically so they can be set to their own irrigation schedule. The same goes for the more herbaceous/moderate-water species.
- Use cycle-and-soak method for deep infiltration

Establishment period watering schedule

- Months 1-3: 2-3x per week. 2-3 cycles per day of ~10-15 mins.
- Months 4-12: 1x per week. 2 cycles per day of ~15-20 minutes.
- Year 2: Once every 2-3 weeks for low water plants. Once every ~10 days for moderate water plants.

Post-Establishment watering schedule

- 1x per month (1-2 deep cycles) OR turned off. Some of these plants are sensitive to summer irrigation but most do well with a couple deep waterings during summer. System should be shut off in summer and manually run if plants show signs of drought stress.

SOIL AND IRRIGATION

SOUTH SECTION: TEA GARDEN, ORCHARD, PEOPLE & POLLINATORS TASTING TRAIL, WATER & WILDLIFE

SOIL PREPARATION

The location for these plants is currently planted with rose bushes, grasses, and birch trees. The existing plants should be thoroughly removed. If time allows, it’s recommended to sheet mulch the area for 4-6 weeks to reduce regrowth of the grass. Otherwise, remove weeds, debris, and construction-related compaction from all planting areas. Loosen soil to a depth of 8–12 inches where feasible without disturbing existing tree roots or site infrastructure.

Fruit Trees

- Mix 15-25% compost into native soil.
- Create slight mounds if drainage is poor, or mix in 10% sand or decomposed granite.
- Dig planting areas 2–3x root ball width. Depth should be no deeper than the root ball. After planting, top with 3-4” of wood mulch. Keep mulch 3-6” inches away from trunks.

Other Areas

- Prior to planting, incorporate 2–3 inches of high-quality compost into the upper 6–8 inches of soil throughout planting areas.
- Following planting, apply a 2–3 inch layer of organic mulch throughout planting areas. Keep mulch a minimum of 3–6 inches away from plant crowns and tree trunks.

IRRIGATION RECOMMENDATION

Fruit Trees:

- Drip irrigation system is recommended to allow for deep, efficient watering.
- Utilize point source emitters for (1-2 GPH). 2-4 emitters per tree.

Establishment period:

- Months 1-3: 2-3x per week, run-time of ~45-75 minutes.
- Months 4-12: 1x per week, run-time of ~75-120 minutes.

Long-term schedule: Once per week

Other Areas:

High-efficiency rotary nozzles (recommendation: MP Rotators by Hunter Industries MP800)

Establishment period watering schedule

Months 1-3: 2-3x per week. 2-3 cycles per day of ~10-15 mins.

Months 4-12: 1x per week. 2 cycles per day of ~15-20 minutes.

Year 2: Once every 2-3 weeks for low water plants. Once every ~10 days for moderate water plants.

Post-Establishment watering schedule

1x per month (1-2 deep cycles) OR turned off. Some of these plants are sensitive to summer irrigation but most do well with a couple deep waterings during summer. System should be shut off in summer and manually run if plants show signs of drought stress.