

# Regenerative Property Design Report

*Long Beach, CA*





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## Guiding Design Ethics and Priorities

This design report is based on a Permaculture Design framework. Permaculture is an ethical design science that harmonizes with nature's processes to provide sustainable abundance for people and the planet.

This framework is summed up in the **3 ethics of permaculture**:

- **Care of the Earth**
  - We consider the effects of our design on the living and non-living elements of the environment on your site. The aim is to enhance, preserve, reinforce, and regenerate the natural elements on your site.
- **Care of the People**
  - Our design reflects a care of the people interacting and participating on your site. The aim is to foster self-sufficiency, reduce dependence on non-sustainable practices, improve nutrition, lower waste, enhance health, increase education, and empower all to do more.
- **Return of Surplus**
  - The following design is based on the natural growth and abundance of nature. Thus, as time passes and more elements of the design are implemented, the site becomes more abundant and successful. These results are recycled back into the site to create a property that is increasingly generative and decreasingly extractive.

The **priorities** that you shared for your site included:

- Mostly to all native plants
- Plants for pollinators
- Fence with either fencing or plants around border to prevent trash blowing in, can be low
- Likes compact planting, on-purpose forest-like look
- Rainwater capture system
- Maintenance level of once a week or less
- Gophers are a problem
- Drought-tolerant plants

The guidance of the permaculture ethics and your specific priorities were the lens that this site consultation was developed under. The result is the following design process shared in this report.

Please take time to read and reflect on the assessments and recommendations for each section. Some of the recommendations may be new ideas or seem to run counter to common approaches. This is due to the unique perspective in permaculture that also considered the Care of Earth and Return of Surplus.

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have more questions or seek to understand the meaning.

## Property and Climate Data

Here we include preliminary data we use to get a better understanding of your specific property and the climatic conditions that have an effect on all aspects of the design.

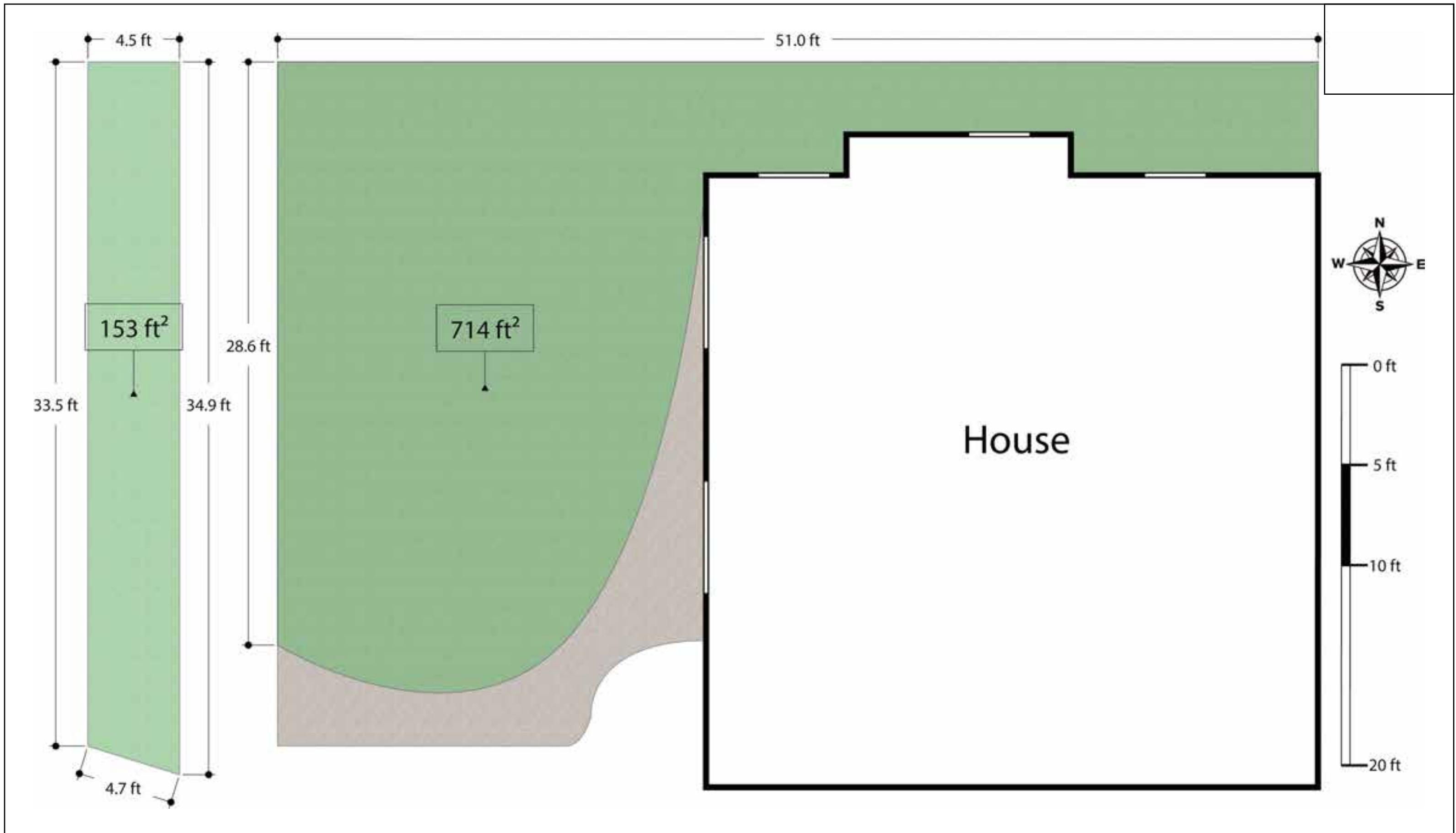
### Property Data

<b>Address - Street, City, State, Zip Code</b>	XXXX Ave, Long Beach, CA
<b>Country</b>	United States of America
<b>Latitude</b>	XX.XXXXXX°
<b>Longitude</b>	XX.XXXXXX°
<b>What is the size of the property?</b>	900 ft <sup>2</sup> L2G area (~5600 ft <sup>2</sup> lot)
<b>Where is the nearest mountain or range?</b>	~20 mi., Santa Ana Mountains
<b>What is the distance from the ocean?</b>	~7 mi., Pacific Ocean
<b>What is the distance to the nearest population center?</b>	0 mi., in the city

## Climate Data

<b>Koppen climate classification for region?</b>	Csb - Warm-Summer Mediterranean Climate
<b>Plant hardiness zone?</b>	10b (35 to 40 °F/1.7 to 4.4 °C)
<b>Average annual rainfall</b>	10.31 inches (2000 - 2023)
<b>Highest recorded annual rainfall</b>	27.67 inches (1978)
<b>Lowest recorded annual rainfall</b>	2.63 inches (2002)
<b>Highest recorded 24-hour rainfall occurrence</b>	5.02 inches (1956)
<b>Highest recorded temperature</b>	111° F (Sept. 2010)
<b>Lowest recorded temperature</b>	25° F (Jan. 1963)
<b>Avg. summer temp, low</b>	65.0° F
<b>Avg. summer temp, high</b>	82.8° F
<b>Avg. winter temp, low</b>	48.7° F
<b>Avg. winter temp, high</b>	68.2° F
<b>Likely extreme weather</b>	Drought, Flood, Hurricane, Wild Fire
<b>Minimum solar angle, mid-winter</b>	117.9°
<b>Maximum solar angle, mid-winter</b>	242.0°
<b>Highest solar elevation midday, midwinter</b>	32.7°
<b>Minimum solar angle, mid-summer</b>	60.6°
<b>Maximum solar angle, mid-summer</b>	299.3°
<b>Highest solar elevation midday, summer</b>	79.5°
<b>Direction of strongest / consistent winds in summer?</b>	Northeast
<b>Direction of strongest / consistent winds in winter?</b>	Southwest

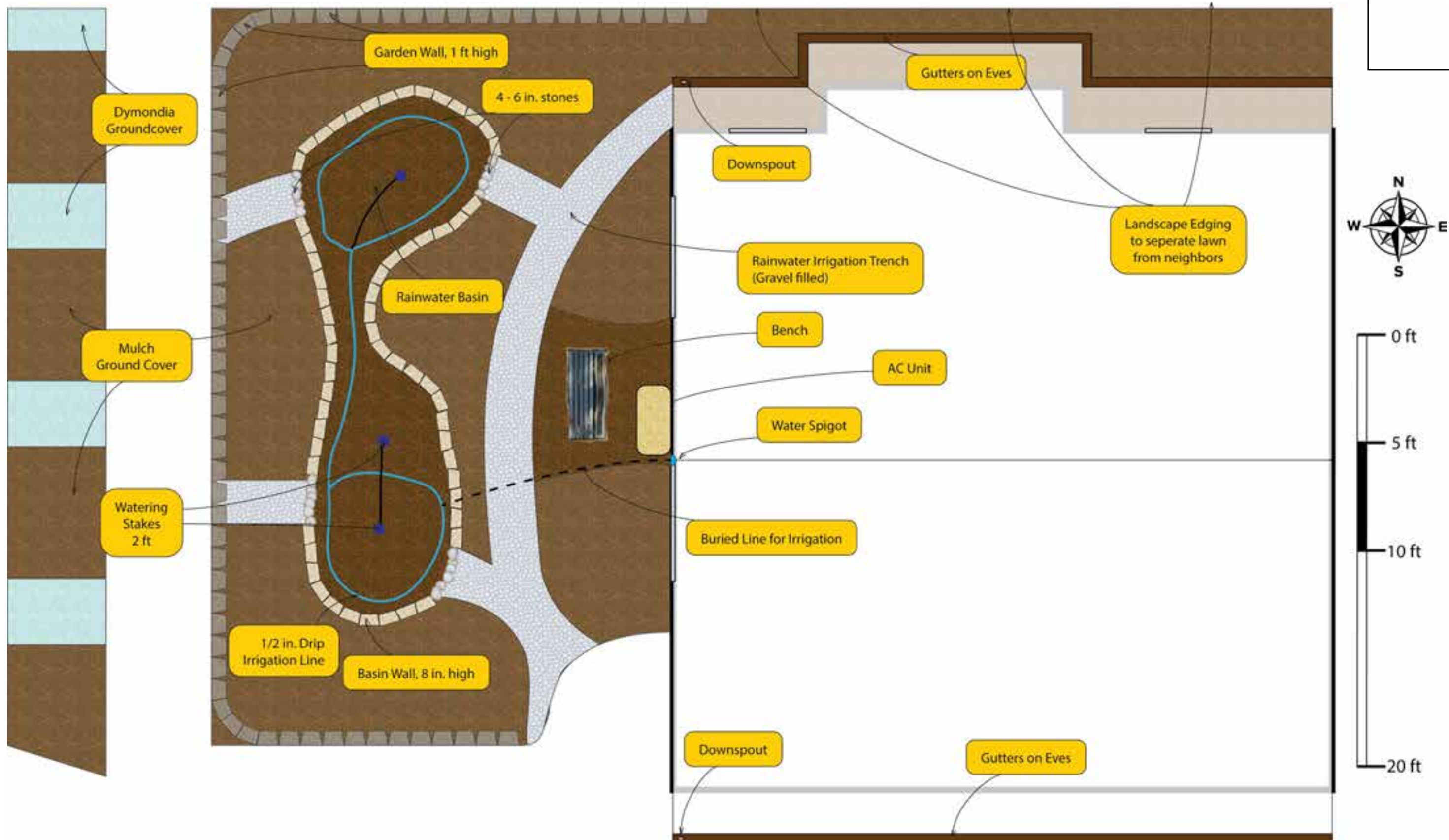




## Boundary Map Overview

This map illustrates the boundaries of the current lawn area in relation to the house, driveway, and sidewalk. It shares the dimensions of the lawn in addition to the total square footage of the lawn to be transformed. These are requirements of the Lawn to Garden program that are needed for the approval of the design.





## Mainframe Map Overview

This map illustrates the recommendations and adjustments to your property to harmonize its natural energies and resources to increase regenerative capacity. It's looked at through 3 main lenses: water, access, and structures. Each perspective highlights an important need on the property:

- **Water** – Water is **the** key natural element that we design around. Water has both the potential to cause serious damage and the potential to generate lush life. Our design recommendations minimize the destructive potential of water and maximize its life-giving properties by slowing, spreading, and sinking it on the property.
- **Access** – After looking at water, we design for access. Access is an important consideration to move and access various parts of your property. Our designs reflect a need to maintain accessibility to the property while maximizing regenerative cycles, such as mulch adding organic matter.
- **Structures** – Finally we look at the lens of structures. We do these last to harmonize with the water cycles and access needs. These structural recommendations add boundaries to the site such as walls to keep trash out and gutters to direct the flow of rainwater.

Below we review the aspects included on this map and give more context and background for the design recommendations that we listed. Additionally we share points of harmony between the various aspects that create opportunities for regenerative cycles on your property.

## Map Aspects

### AC Unit

- Nothing is changed with this unit in the design, but wanted to include it to work around it in the design.

### Basin Wall

- This is a small wall made of [stone blocks](#) that outline the basin. We recommend it to be at least 8 inches high (2 layers high if using [these 4 inch high stones](#)). Due to the deep mulch that will be added and the growth of plants, the wall will be a visual placeholder for the basin and also a barrier to build up the mulch and organic material against. It will also provide a visual contrast of the area.

### Bench

- This is the bench currently located in your front yard. This is placed in an area central to the garden to allow the enjoyment of the plants and wildlife that they will attract.

### Down Spouts

- The placement of the [downspouts](#) are to direct water towards the front yard. The downspout on the northside would empty into the irrigation trench/path to direct water across the yard and into the basin. The downspout on the southside would flow over the walkway into the house. Note that the concrete walkway into the house is slumped and thus water currently pools there. You can address this by adding a concrete overlay to it or pouring a new concrete slab with a slope towards the garden.

### Dymondia Groundcover

- This area is covered with dymondia as a low growing, traffic accessible, drought tolerant ground cover. This allows for access for people parking to leave their cars while also maintaining the soil health.

### **Garden Wall**

- This is a wall made of [stone blocks](#) that you can purchase from a home improvement store. We recommend making the wall at least 1 foot high (3 layers high with [these blocks](#)) to block the trash that blows across the street from CVS. If the trash is still a problem, you can optionally add [T-posts](#) to the garden and add a [wire mesh fencing](#) a little above the wall to catch additional trash items.
- If you go with 4 inch high blocks and stack them to a level of 3 or more, make sure to leave a hole in the bottom row for the water outlets from the basin. This is designed so water that overflows has an exit. You can additionally back the wall with earth from the basin or [garden edging](#) to ensure the water flows out from the directed points.

### **Gutters**

- [Gutters](#) are recommended to add to your current house. This will allow you to direct rainwater towards the lawn and reduce the need to water it to maintain its beauty and health. Gutters can be installed DIY and [materials](#) can be purchased from stores like Home Depot or Lowes. They would attach directly to the fascia board on the eaves.

### **Irrigation Lines**

- The irrigation lines are only for inclusion in the basin as this area has plants that will require water in the summer or dry conditions. We recommend using [½ inch irrigation line](#) with 1 gallon per hour drippers embedded every 12 inches. This is a durable line that can be buried under mulch and purchased in long lines. For areas where the loop closes or branches you can use [T-fittings](#).
- We recommend using DIG brand irrigation supplies that you can purchase from Home Depot. You can DIY, just make sure to have a [pressure regulator](#) and [filter](#) on the line.
- For the buried line that will feed into the basin, you can use a [½ inch line](#) that has no emitters.
- For the 2ft watering stakes, we recommend using these [deep drip stakes](#) with a 1 gal/hr emitter.

### **Landscape Edging**

- There are a variety of [landscape edging materials](#). This allows for boundaries to be made between differing areas of the garden, materials to be filled up to them, and to separate plants from other areas.
- The edging that is used on the north side of the property should interrupt (buried at least 6 inches) the lawn line shared by the neighbor's property. This will ensure that plants on your garden don't cross into the neighbor's lawn.

### **Mulch Ground Cover**

- All garden areas that are not gravel path or Dymondia ground cover will be filled with mulch. We recommend a deep mulch layer of 3 to 6 inches. This provides organic matter for the garden which increases its water storage capacity, protects from water loss due to evaporation, and is nutrition for the soil fungi.
- We recommend using the [free mulch pile](#) that the City of Long Beach provides at Willow Park. We also recommend using a strong landscape edging to separate the mulched areas from other areas / paths in the garden.

### **Rainwater Irrigation Trench**

- This is a 2 ft wide, 6 inch deep trench / walking path that is filled with gravel. Its purpose is to direct rainwater from the downspouts through the garden and into the large basin, then out of the basin again. This allows you to capture and utilize for your plants a large amount of water that would

otherwise be lost. We recommend using a [strong landscape](#) edging to delineate the path from the mulch areas of the garden. It will also be the structure that you'll fill with a gravel of your choice. We recommend a larger gravel that won't blow away if you use a leaf blower to clear off the leaves that will fall on it.

### Rainwater Basin

- This is an at least 1 foot deep basin that will collect water when rain from the building is directed into it. It will allow the ground to capture a large amount of rain and soak it into the ground for the benefit of the plants and soil life. The west end of the basin has two stone gravel paths that will allow water in excess to overflow under the garden wall, across the sidewalk and into the parkway strip.
- We recommend [calling 811](#) before digging to identify utility lines that are buried underneath the lawn to prevent from hitting or damaging any when digging.

### Stones, 4 – 6 inches

- These [stones](#) serve as a transition from the gravel filled paths to the basin. The larger stones provide more stability and prevent the soil at the transition to be eroded. They should be half buried into the ground and allow for the water from the rainwater irrigation trench to pour over them into the basin. Thus they should be set lower than the surrounding ground and lead down into the basin.

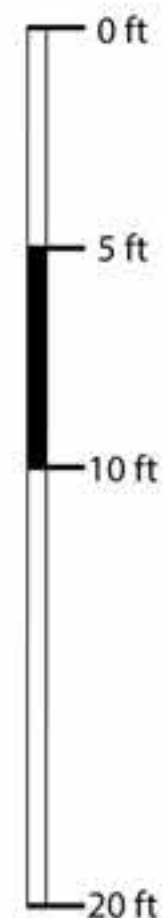
### Water Spigot

- This water spigot will be the primary method for irrigating the new landscape. A [y-splitter](#) should be added to separate a watering hose from a drip irrigation line. The hose will be used for watering outside of the basin to establish the new plants. The drip irrigation will be used for watering the plants in the basin which require water in the summer time. We recommend adding an [inline water filter](#) to remove the chlorine & chloramine added in city water.

## Points of Harmony in Design

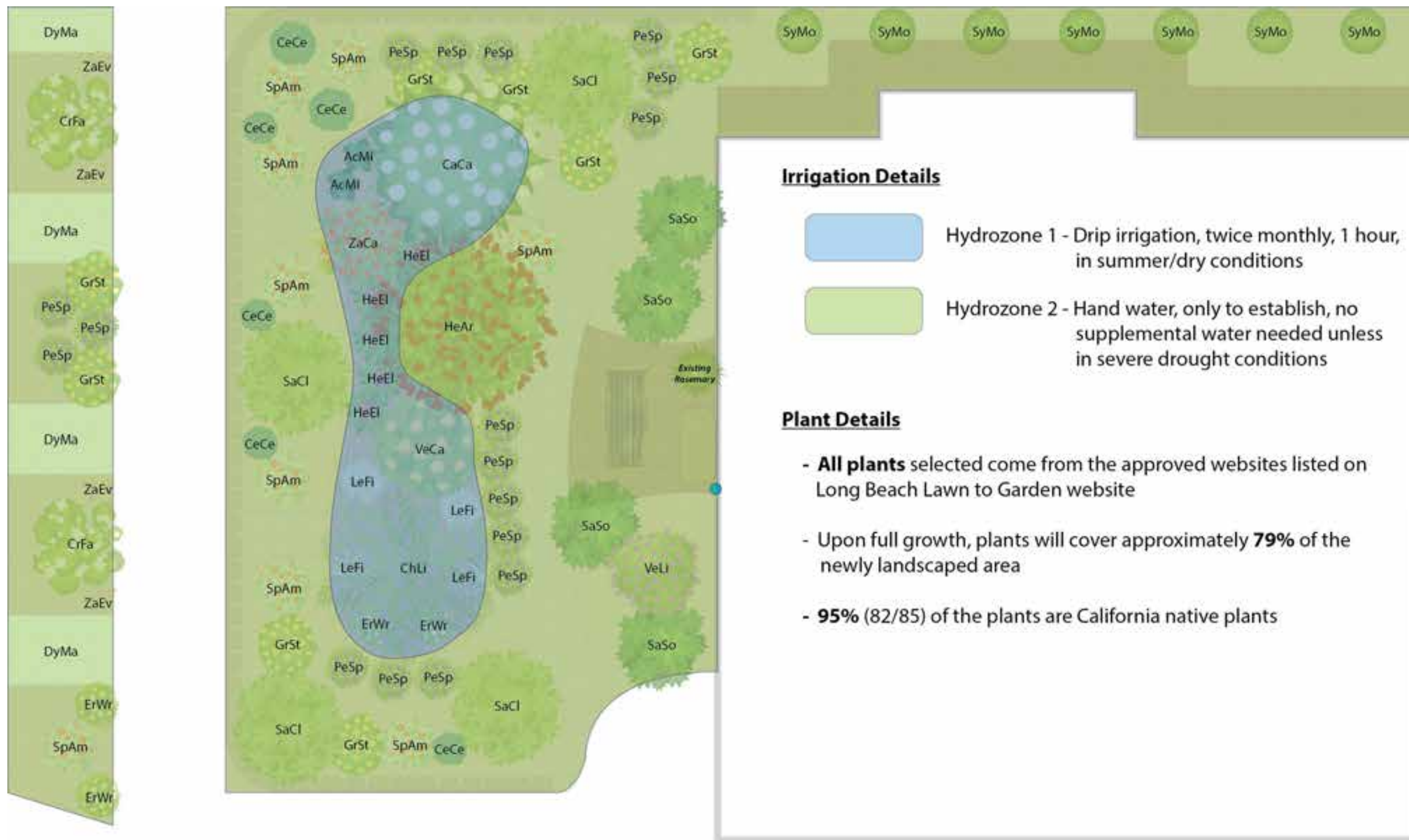
- Deep mulch layers across the majority of the garden serve multiple functions: reducing water loss from evaporation, increasing organic matter in the soil resulting in holding more moisture, feeding the plants with nutrients, providing the conditions for beneficial fungi and organisms leading to a healthy ecosystem.
- Rainwater harvested from the roof and directed into the ground allows for a wider variety of plants that will gain the benefits of rainwater while also minimizing the flooding storm water to the street.
- The rainwater irrigation trench doubles as an access path to allow you to move through your garden.
- The rainwater basin serves as a main rainwater catchment source to allow the water to soak into the soil for the benefits of the plants. This results in less watering needed on your end and a variety of plants that need additional water that the rain can provide.
- The garden wall creates an organized appearance to the garden, serves as a boundary to build up a deep mulch layer, and a barrier to trash moving in from across the street.
- The basin wall allows for a visual delineation of the basin which is harder to see when filled with mulch and makes it possible to build up mulch layers outside of the basin without spilling into basin. Serves to also separate the hydrozones of plants in the basin from outside of it.
- Landscape edging provides both an organized appearance while also keeping plants from emerging in the neighbor's yard and access paths.
- Placement of the bench and seating area utilize the existing bench, create an area to observe/enjoy the garden, and also visually screen most of the A/C unit from the street view for a more cohesive look.





# Plant Design - Layout





### Irrigation Details



Hydrozone 1 - Drip irrigation, twice monthly, 1 hour, in summer/dry conditions



Hydrozone 2 - Hand water, only to establish, no supplemental water needed unless in severe drought conditions

### Plant Details

- **All plants** selected come from the approved websites listed on Long Beach Lawn to Garden website
- Upon full growth, plants will cover approximately **79%** of the newly landscaped area
- **95%** (82/85) of the plants are California native plants

## Plant Maps Overview

The Plant Design maps includes all new plants that have been placed on your property as well as existing plants that have been incorporated into the design. This map builds on the adjustments that are listed in the previous Mainframe Map. The detailed map also lays out the hydrozones, percentage of plant cover, and percentage of native plants.

Use the layout map to get a feel for the look for the garden and use the detailed map to see the placement of your plants on top of the newly designed areas of your property. The remaining sections in this section cover the details of the plants placed and instructions on soil care and plant care.

## Map Aspects

### Plant Identification Key (New Plants & Existing Plants)

- Listed on this map are both existing plants left on the property and new plants to be added. The following key provides insight on identifying them on the map:
  - The letters in the center of each plant correspond to the scientific name of the plant located on the list in this report.
  - The first two letters are the start of the first name and the second two letters start the second name, i.e., AcMi refers to achillea millefolium otherwise known as yarrow

## Plant Choices and Placement

Each plant chosen and placed on this map was done with detailed intentionality in regards to many factors:

- **Bloom & growing season** – To create a year round succession of growth and beauty
- **Color** – Both foliage and flowers to create an engaging and complimentary presentation
- **Size** – Height and width of plants for the location and spacing in relation to area and other plants
- **Type** – Tree, shrub, groundcover, etc. for variety of ecological niches
- **Niche** – Where the plant fits in the seven layers of a forest garden:
  - Canopy
  - Small trees
  - Perennials & shrubs
  - Herbaceous plants
  - Vines
  - Ground covers
  - Root crops
- **Water, sun, & soil needs** – Each area varies in each of these aspects
- **Function** – Each plant has a variety of ecological functions and is chosen for those functions
  - Nutrient accumulators
  - Beneficial insect attractor
  - Ecosystem habitats
  - Pest management
  - Erosion control
  - Mulch accumulators
- **Climate & natural habitat** – Choosing plants that are native, naturalized, or adapted to a similar climate



## Plant List

<u>Plant Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Deciduous (D) or Evergreen (E)?</u>	<u>Water Needs?*</u>	<u>Max. width x height? (ft)</u>	<u>Plant type?</u>	<u>CA Native?</u>
<b><u>Hydrozone 1</u></b>						
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	E	DT to occasional	3x2	groundcover	Yes
Carpenteria californica	Bush Anemone	E	Infrequent to occasional	8x12	shrub	Yes
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	D	Infrequent to occasional	20x20	tree	Yes
Heuchera elegans	Elegant Coral Bells	E	Infrequent to occasional	2x2	herbacious perennial	Yes
Erigeron 'Wayne Roderick'	W R Seaside Daisy	E	DT to moderate	3x.5	groundcover	Yes
Lessingia filaginifolia 'Silver Carpet'	Silver Carpet CA Aster	E	Infrequent to occasional	8x1	groundcover	Yes
Venegasia carpesioides	Canyon Sunflower	E	DT to moderate	6x6	shrub	Yes
Zauschneria 'Catalina'	Catalina CA Fuchsia	E	DT to occasional	4x4	shrub	Yes
<b><u>Hydrozone 2</u></b>						
Ceanothus 'Centenial'	Centenial Ceanothus	E	DT to occasional	5x1	groundcover	Yes
Dymondia margaretae	Dymondia	E	DT to infrequent	3x.3	groundcover	No
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat	E	DT to occasional	4x4	shrub	Yes
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	E	DT to occasional	15x15	shrub	Yes
Grindelia stricta var. platyphylla	Spreading Gum Plant	E	DT to occasional	7x1.5	groundcover	Yes
Penstemon spectabilis	Royal Penstemon	E	DT to occasional	2x2	herbacious perennial	Yes
Salvia Clevelandii	Cleveland Sage	E	DT to occasional	5x5	shrub	Yes
Salvia sonomensis	Sonoma Sage	E	DT to occasional	15x1.3	groundcover	Yes
Sphaeralcea ambigua	Apricot Mallow	E	DT to occasional	2.5x2.5	herbacious perennial	Yes
Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping Snowberry	D	DT to occasional	4x2	groundcover	Yes
Verbena lilacina	Lilac Verbena	E	DT to occasional	4x3	shrub	Yes
Zauschneria 'Everett's choice'	Everett's Choice CA Fuchsia	E	DT to occasional	5x.4	groundcover	Yes
<b>*Water Needs (California Native Plants for the Garden)</b>						
• Regular water – Every 3 – 7 days						
• Moderate water – Every 10 – 14 days						
• Occasional water – Every 3 – 4 weeks						
• Infrequent water – Every 4 – 6 weeks						
• Drought tolerant (DT) – Plants survive on rainfall once established except during periods of prolonged winter drought.						

**Hydrozone 1**



Yarrow (*achillea millefolium*)



Bush Anemone (*Carpenteria californica*)



Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*)



Elegant Coral Bells (*Heuchera elegans*)



Seaside Daisy (*Erigeron* 'Wayne Roderick')



Silver Carpet CA Aster (*Lessingia filaginifolia* 'Silver Carpet')



Canyon Sunflower (*Venegasia carpesioides*)



Catalina California Fuchsia (*Zauschneria* 'Catalina')



## Hydrozone 2



Centennial Ceanothus (*Ceanothus* 'Cetennial')



Dymondia (*Dymondia margaretae*)



California Buckwheat  
(*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)



Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)



Spreading Gum Plant  
(*Grindelia stricta* var. *platyphylla*)



Royal Penstemon (*Penstemon spectabilis*)





Cleveland Sage (*Salvia Clevelandii*)



Sonoma Sage (*Salvia sonomensis*)



Apricot Mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*)



Creeping Snowberry  
(*Symphoricarpos mollis*)



Lilac Verbena (*Verbena lilacina*)

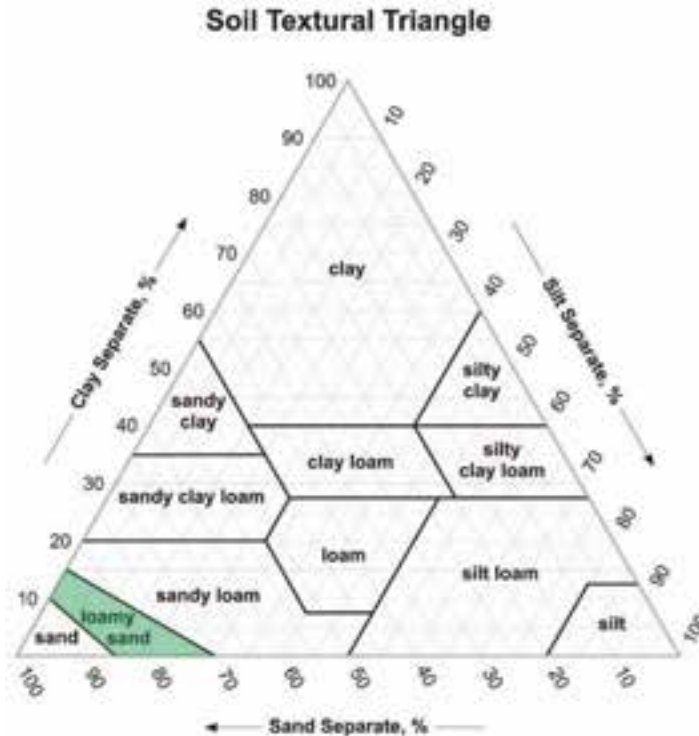


Everett's Choice California Fuchsia  
(*Zauschneria* 'Everett's choice')

## Soil Analysis and Care

### Soil type

- Loamy sand



### Soil Care

- Generally, California native plants do well in the existing soil. However, most soils are deficient in some nutrients that, if added at first planting, will help the plants thrive. Here are some recommended organic soil amendments to be added to existing soil areas.
- **Azomite (optional) – 10 pounds**
  - Adds trace minerals to the soil including iron and boron.
  - Application amount given is **per 100 square feet of area (or 50 cubic feet of volume)**, so adjust the amount to the size of the area you're applying it to.
- **Mulch (necessary) – 3 – 6 inches**
  - Adds organic matter to soil, retains more moisture resulting in less watering needed, increases soil life resulting in healthier plants.
  - Reapply every 6 months-1 year in unplanted areas.
  - You can use mulched areas as informal walking paths through the garden.
- **Compost Tea (optional) – apply monthly**
  - Adds biological life to the soil that will form partnerships with your plants and help them be healthier and more resilient.
  - We recommend [Boogie Brew](#) – A really cost effective, simple, and extremely effective compost tea making kit. We use it ourselves to excellent results! They have a variety of kits, choose one with the water filter included as it removes the chlorine & chloramine that kill off the good fungi and bacteria. Also the kits include aerators and instructions on brewing.

## Plant Care Instructions - General

The following instructions are general best practices for caring for and maintaining the plants on your property. These are based on a regenerative, holistic approach to plant care, so please reach out if you have questions or need more insight:

- Fall/Winter as the weather cools and just before the rainy season is the best time for new plantings, when temperatures are around 60-72 regularly. Avoid planting in the heat of the summer/early fall.
- For feeding plants, use organic fertilizers such as those suggested in the soil care section, mulch, or compost rather than synthetic fertilizers. Synthetic fertilizers can be unhealthy for soil life, and over time degrade plant & soil health.
- To get rid of weeds, pull them, cover the area with mulch, and overplant desired species. Do not use herbicides such as roundup or similar, these are toxic to soil and other life. Most weeds have a purpose and are telling you about an imbalance in your garden system.
- For insect/fungal/bacterial issues, use organic methods rather than synthetic insecticides and fungicides. These are toxic to soil and other life. Neem oil or mineral oil spray is a helpful organic tool for these issues. In our design, we have also included other methods, such as improving your soil health, which will help keep fungal and bacterial issues at bay, and using plants that attract beneficial insects, which will reduce your pest insects.
- When pruning, trimming, or pulling out plants, use the chop and drop method – chop whatever you have into 1-3 inch pieces, and place it on the ground around your plants. This returns nutrients to the soil.
- Keep a layer of mulch or living plants over as much of your soil as possible, even if the plants are weeds. This strengthens the plants by helping maintain healthy soil.
- When planting in the basin, plant the plants on raised mounds (about 6-10 inches high & 2-3 inches wider than the root ball of the plant).
- To prevent damage from gophers, put [gopher baskets](#) around the roots of your plants when you plant them.
- As plants get established, they will need extra water. Begin with once a week for 2-4 months. As new growth appears, move to watering every 2 weeks for another 2-4 months. If plants seem wilted/water stressed and soil is dry, add water.
- Plants will take about a year to establish, so you may need to give supplemental water for a whole year; after that hydrozone 2 will need no irrigation other than in times of extreme drought. Hydrozone 1 will require supplemental water 1-2 times per month throughout the dry season.
- The best time for hard pruning is generally late fall to early winter, or after plant goes to seed.



- See *California Native Plants for the Garden* by Carol Bornstein, David Fross, and Bart O'Brian for more detailed plant care instruction.

## Plant Instructions - Specific

### Trees and Large Shrubs

- Bush Anemone (*Carpenteria californica*): Little to no maintenance needed. Can cut back the top 1/3-1/2 after flowering for bushier appearance or coppice for fresh growth. Ok to prune throughout year as needed for desired shape/size.
- Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*): Little to no maintenance needed. Can prune during leafless stage to keep to desired size. Cut off any sprouts that emerge from ground near main trunk to keep tree structure.
- Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*): Keep pruned to around 8 feet wide; coppice or hard prune as needed to promote new growth.

### Medium to Small Shrubs

- California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*): Little to no maintenance needed. Can prune yearly for bushier growth. Prune branches that grow into parkway path space.
- Cleveland Sage (*Salvia Clevelandii*): Prune back 1/2-2/3 yearly to keep bushy shape. Avoid cutting into thick, woody branches.
- Canyon Sunflower (*Venegasia carpesioides*): Prune to 4-6 inches high after flowering for continued bushy appearance.
- Lilac Verbena (*Verbena lilacina*): Little to no maintenance required; can prune for size if desired.
- Catalina California Fuchsia (*Zauschneria 'Catalina'*): Do not prune in first year. Starting in second year, cut back hard (1-2 inches high) each year after flowering.

### Herbaceous Perennials

- Elegant Coral Bells (*Heuchera elegans*): Little to no maintenance required. Can cut back stems after flowering if desired.
- Royal Penstemon (*Penstemon spectabilis*): Cut back stems after seeds ripen, or just after flowering to encourage a second bloom (give a little extra water for second bloom).
- Apricot Mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*): Cut back to 3-6 inches once a year, best after flowering. Can provide supplemental water for longer blooming season.

## Groundcovers

- For all groundcovers, allow them to grow around the larger plants, cutting them back if they start to overwhelm larger plants. They should grow in to fill the empty spaces between plantings. Most groundcovers in your design cannot take foot traffic; if they can it will be noted in the plant description below.
- Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*): Cut back stems after flowering. Can take light to moderate foot traffic.
- Centennial Ceanothus (*Ceanothus 'Centennial'*): Remove flowers after flowering. Can lightly prune new growth after flowering for more compact look.
- Dymondia (*Dymondia margaretae*): No maintenance required. Buy 1-2 pallets of plants per section & plant them spaced evenly apart, cutting the plant into equal pieces. Can take moderate foot traffic.
- 'Wayne Roderick Seaside Daisy' (*Erigeron 'Wayne Roderick'*): No maintenance required. Can take light foot traffic.
- Spreading Gum Plant (*Grindelia stricta* var. *platyphylla*): Remove spent flowers. Cut back hard in fall if plant becomes leggy.
- Silver Carpet California Aster (*Lessingia filaginifolia 'Silver Carpet'*): Prune lightly seasonally for denser growth.
- Sonoma Sage (*Salvia sonomensis*): Prune flowering stalks after seeds drop. Does not tolerate heavy pruning- take no more than ¼-1/3 of plant at a time.
- Creeping Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*): Coppice occasionally to refresh growth.
- Everett's Choice Fuchsia (*Zauschneria 'Everett's choice'*): Do not prune in first year. Starting in second year, cut back hard (1-2 inches high) each year after flowering.