

A lush garden scene with a wooden bench and a willow tree. The background is filled with dense green foliage, including a large willow tree with long, drooping branches. In the foreground, there are various green plants, some with small white flowers. A wooden bench is partially visible in the middle ground, surrounded by the dense vegetation.

Living Landscapes for Southern California

By Diane and Miranda Kennedy
Finch Frolic Garden Permaculture

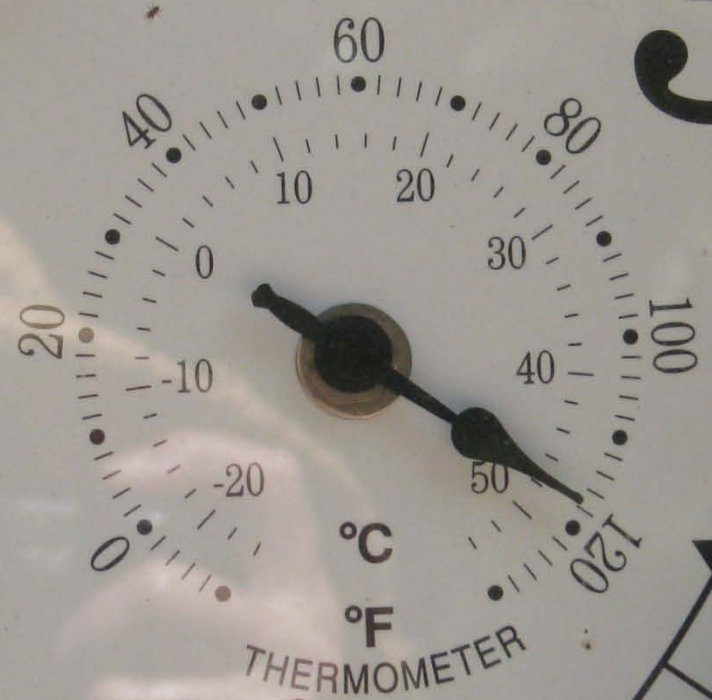
www.vegetariat.com

Finch Frolic Garden Facebook

Today:

- ✓ Problems we're up against
- ✓ Water
- ✓ Soil
- ✓ Plant Selection
- ✓ How to Plant
- ✓ What NOT to do
- ✓ Resources

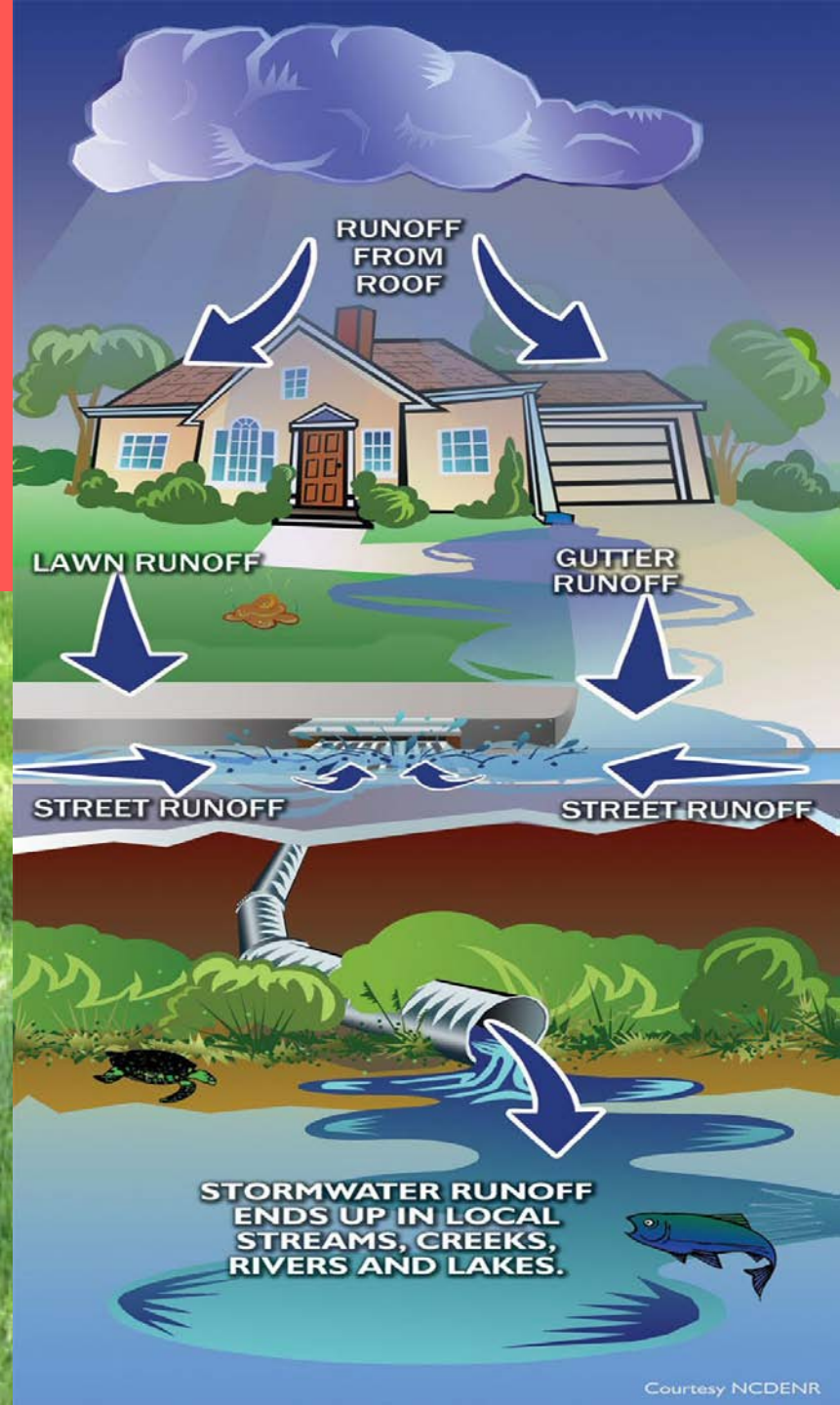
RADIO CONTROLLED



6

5

3




Marine Life Dead Zones

Dead zones where marine life cannot survive, cover more than **245,000 km²** globally.

= 94,595 sq mi



A photograph showing a large tree with dense, brown, dead-looking foliage, likely a cypress, in the background. In the foreground, there is a smaller, healthy green tree. The image illustrates the impact of environmental stressors on different tree species.

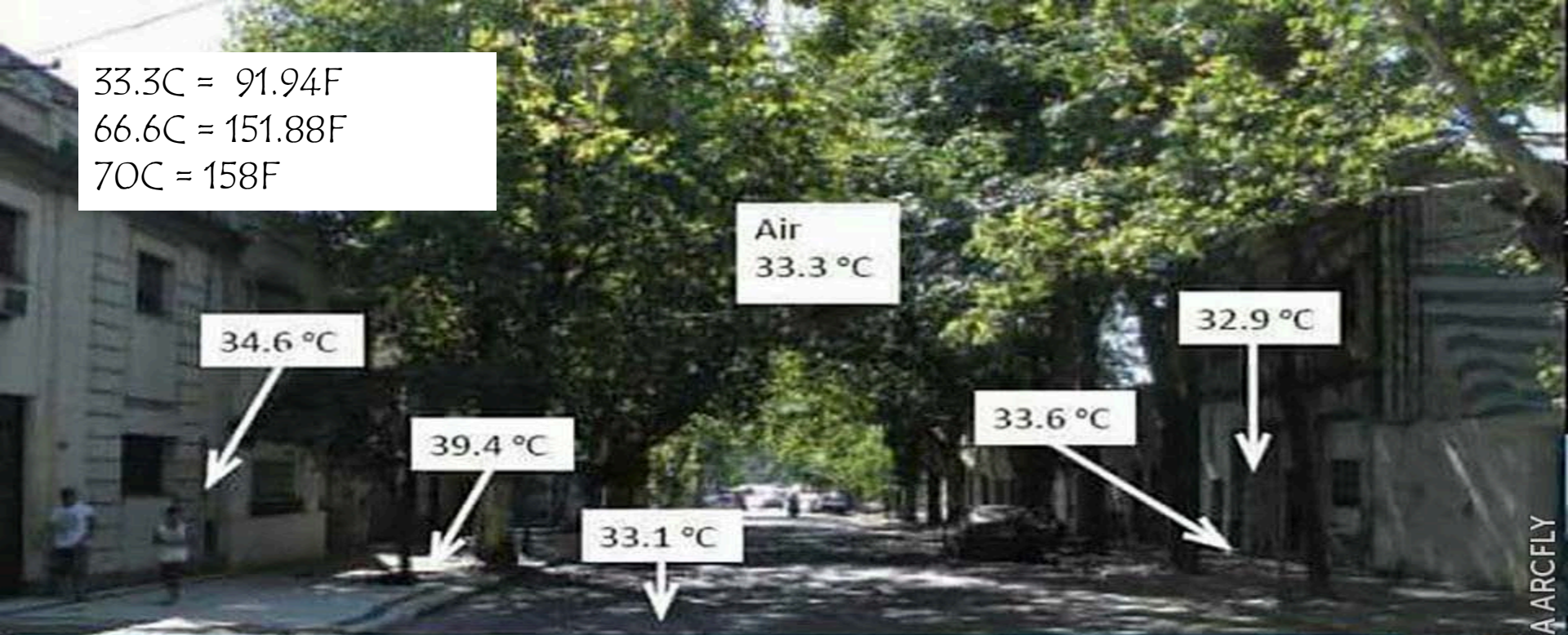
Death of Treescape:
Diminishing water table
Lack of humidity
Dry Winds
Longer and hotter summers
Low viable pollen

Native landscapes were cleared for orchards then heavily watered and fertilized, which compacted the soil. Dead orchards are cleared and invasive weeds take over. The soil has turned to dirt. Dirt repels water.





33.3C = 91.94F
66.6C = 151.88F
70C = 158F



What you do on your property does
make a difference:
to the planet,
to you and your family's health,
to your wallet.

Here are easy, inexpensive
permaculture solutions:



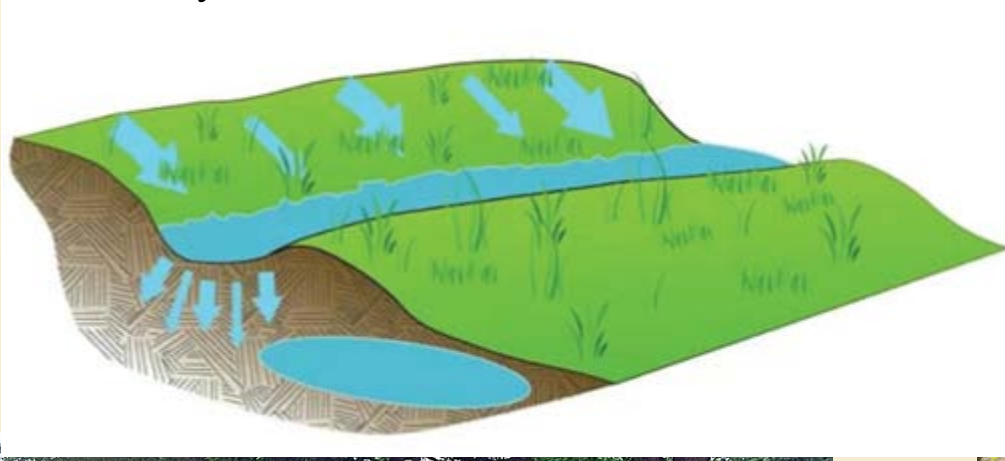
1. Capture Rainwater

1" of rainwater in 1 hour on 1 acre
= 27,154 gallons of neutral pH,
free water

The best place to catch and hold
rainwater is in the ground.



Swales are level-bottomed ditches on contour. They capture, pacify, spread and soak rainwater that would otherwise run off.



Steep slopes need terracing.



Rain catchment basins go where you can't swale.

Fishscale swales: ABOVE every plant.
'Smiles' go uphill.



Plant in sunken beds



Harvest Water from your Roof:

Measure the square footage covered by the roof. The formula is $1 \text{ Sq. Ft.} = .623 \text{ gallons}$ for each inch of rain. In other words a 1000 square foot coverage would provide 623 gallons for one inch of rain.

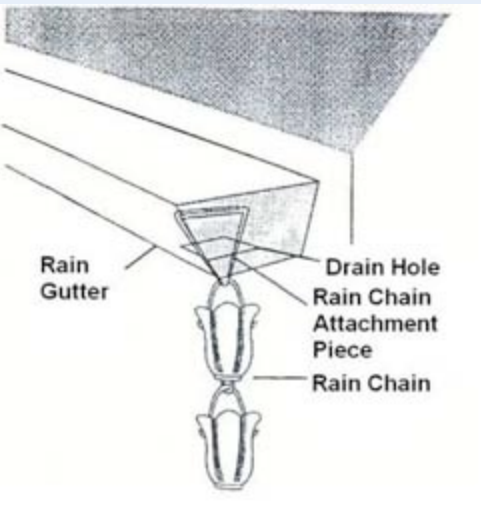




Rainchains:

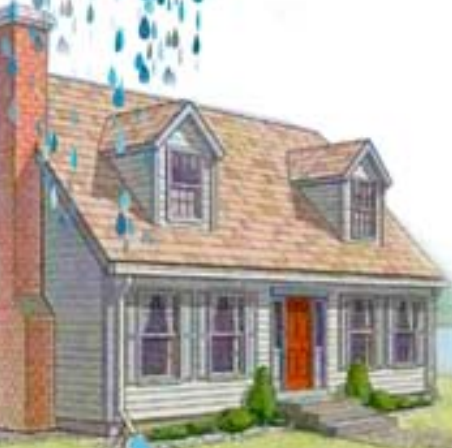


They work!



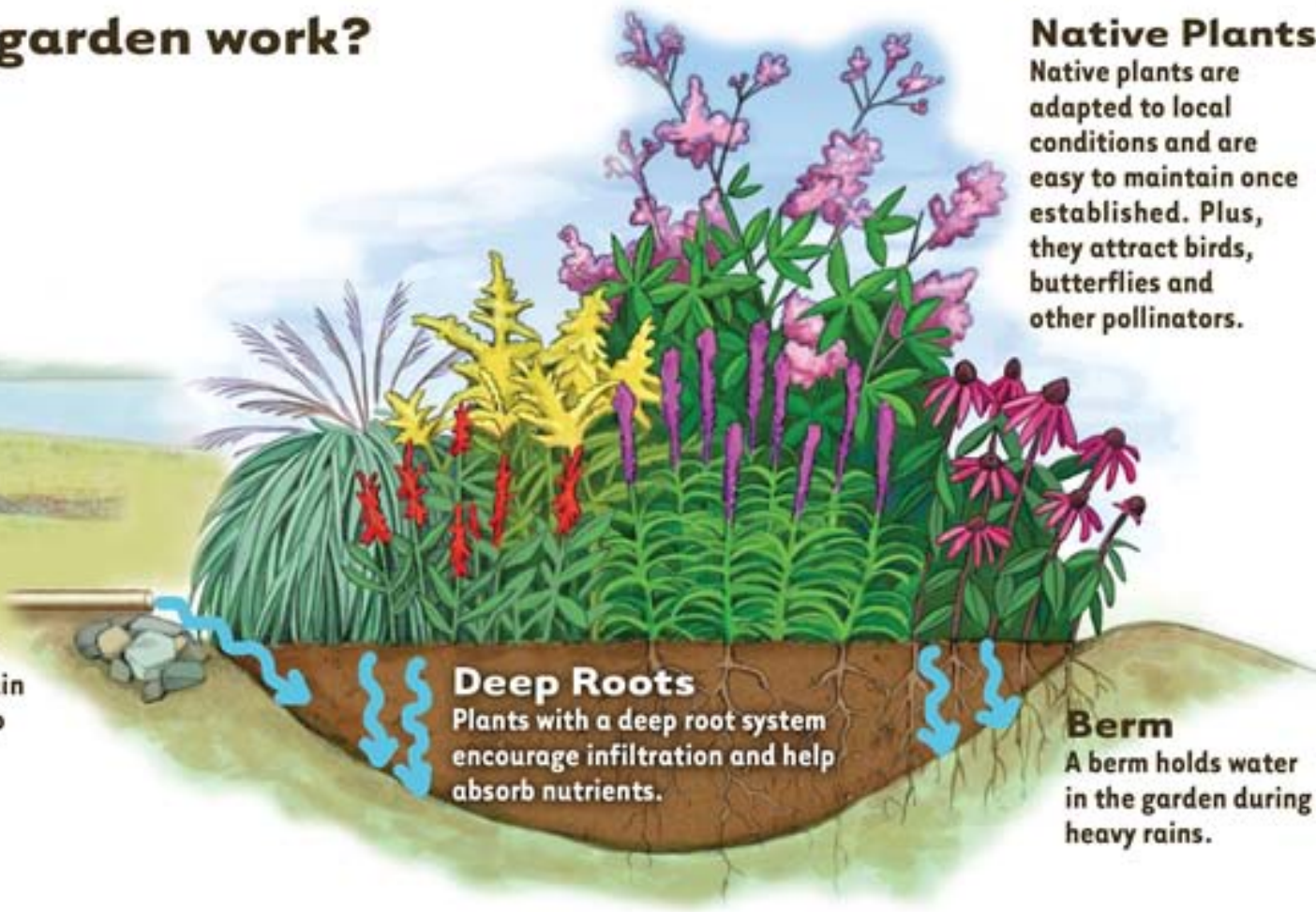
www.RainChains.com

How does a rain garden work?



Gutters & Down Spouts

Assist with directing rain water from your roof to your rain garden.



Deep Roots

Plants with a deep root system encourage infiltration and help absorb nutrients.

Native Plants

Native plants are adapted to local conditions and are easy to maintain once established. Plus, they attract birds, butterflies and other pollinators.

Berm

A berm holds water in the garden during heavy rains.

Permaculture at the Fallbrook Land Conservancy's Los Jilgueros Preserve

Permaculture

Sustainable Agriculture & Conscious Design

What is permaculture?

Permaculture is the development of ecosystems that are sustainable and self-sufficient by incorporating ancient methods of agriculture and water usage as well as earthworks like swales and basins.



Why is permaculture important?

In order to combat over consumption of the Earth's natural resources, permaculture techniques ensure the conservation of healthy, clean, and safe food and water by mimicking naturally occurring patterns.

The Three Main Ethics of Permaculture:

#1

Care for the Earth

#2

Care for People

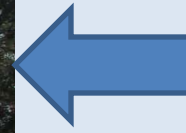
#3

Return of Surplus

How are Permaculture Techniques used on the Los Jilgueros Preserve?

Methods such as swales and rain catchment basins have been used to harvest rainwater. Directing water off of trails and into planting beds prevents flooding and erosion and gives soil and plants the water they need. This added moisture keeps plants alive without supplemental irrigation throughout the year.





Before adding
swales.

After digging swales
and planting
natives. Dove weed
came up on its own
and helps cool the
soil.




Swales
above
trees to
sink
rainwater.



A background image of numerous small, pink, spherical flower heads on green stems, likely from a plant like Acaena. The image is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be clearly visible.

2. Cover the soil.

An aerial photograph of a desert landscape showing deep, parallel tracks from a tractor or heavy machinery. The tracks are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with a prominent set of tracks running vertically on the right side and several sets of tracks running horizontally across the middle. The ground is dark and appears to be composed of loose soil or sand. The text is overlaid on the image, centered in the upper half.

Water hitting bare ground is as compacting as running a tractor over it.

Dirt is compacted and lacking in organic material, and therefore deficient in oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, all of which are vital to most living plants, especially food crops.



Roots and water can't penetrate compacted dirt.

Humus-filled soil rich in microbes allows deep root growth and deep watering.



8 in. straw
compost
weed barrier
manure
grass



Sheet mulch!! 1 inch of mulch reduces water use by 10%



Sheet mulch

For pathways:

½ - 1 inch of cardboard or newspapers

Mulch to cover



For under trees and plants:

From the dripline to 2 inches from the trunk:

A sprinkle of composted manure, watered in

½ - 1 inch of cardboard or newspapers

4-6 inches of mulch



Sheet
mulching
around
citrus and
avocados
is especially
important.



DON'T
REMOVE
YOUR
GRASS!



Sheet mulch
instead!
You can plant
right through
it!







3. Plant with Care.

Don't plant these thirsty trees:

Eucalyptus

Brazilian Pepper

Ficus

California Pepper

Non native pines



Wild radish, wild mustard and alyssum secrete an acid through their roots that feeds on and destroys native mycorrhizal fungi networks.



A PLANT GUILD

DIANE KENNEDY
FINCH FROLIC
GARDEN 8/15

CANOPY
←

SUB CANOPY
←

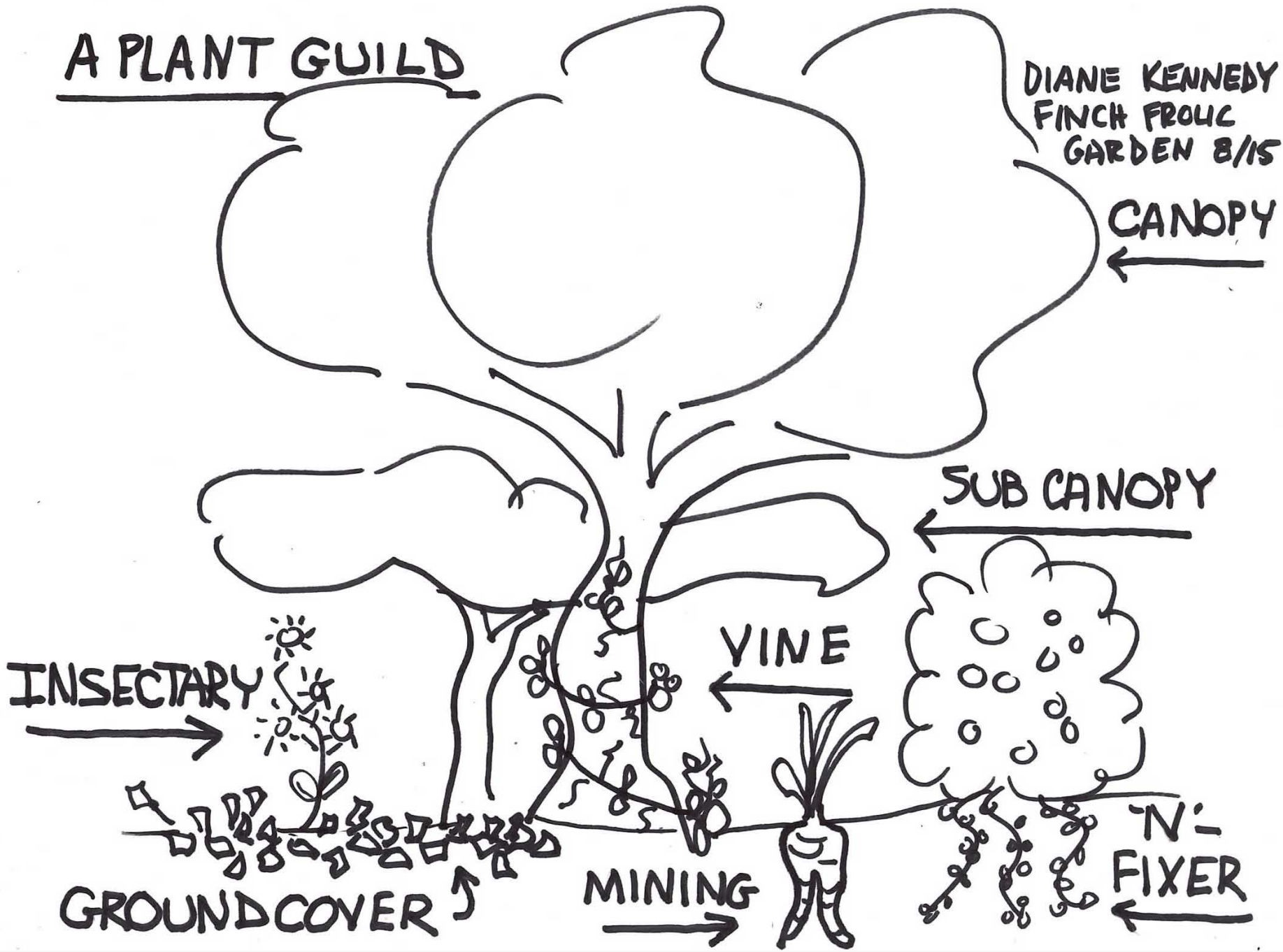
VINE
←

INSECTARY
→

MINING
→

'N'-
FIXER
←

GROUND COVER
↗



Use plant guilds around stonefruit and many other trees. Citrus and avocados don't like growth around their roots.

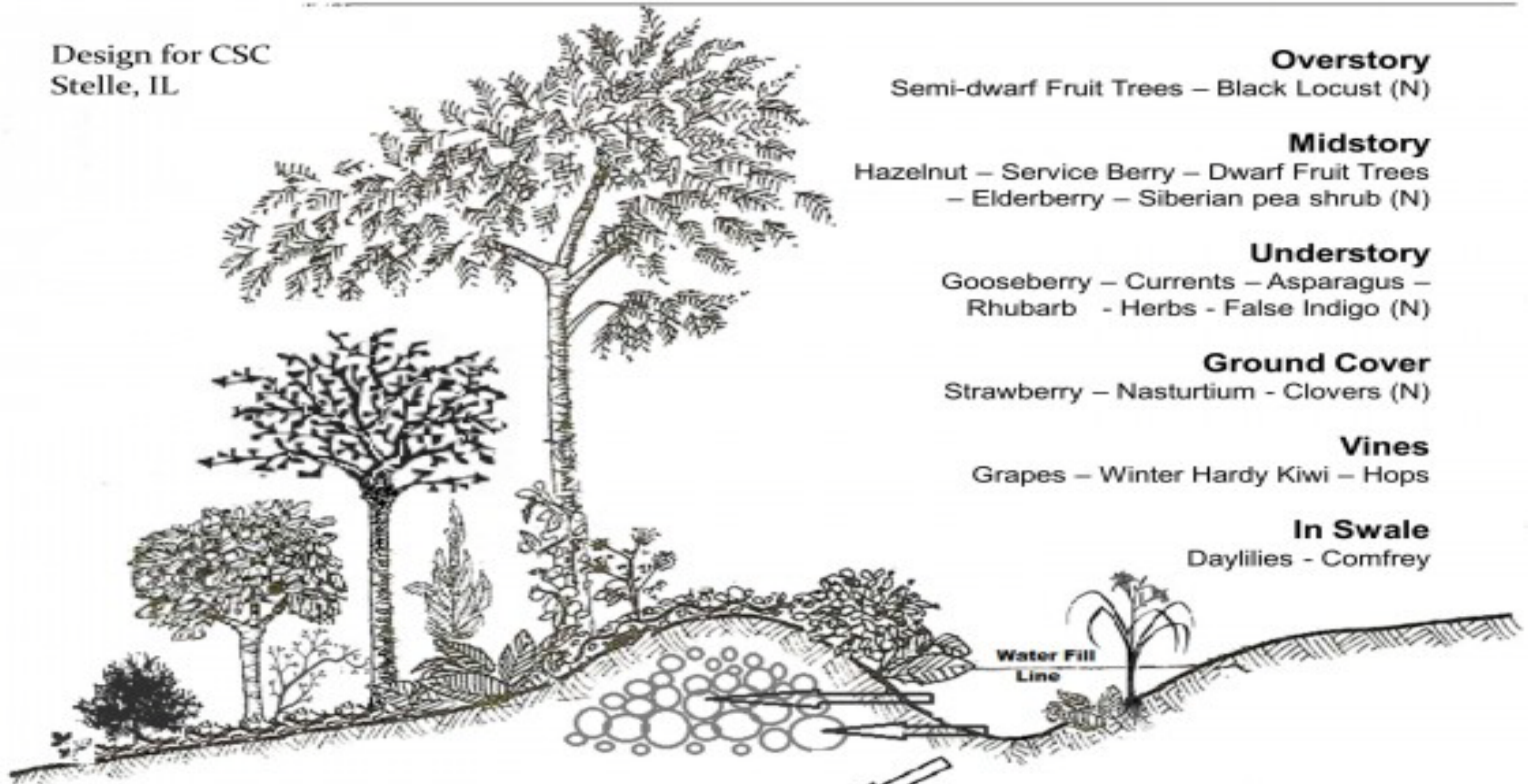
Companion planting is placing plants together that help each other grow, above and beyond their guild status



Hugelkultur: dirt on wood

One of the very best ways to save water,
fertilize plants and clean the air.

Design for CSC
Stelle, IL



Overstory
Semi-dwarf Fruit Trees – Black Locust (N)

Midstory
Hazelnut – Service Berry – Dwarf Fruit Trees
– Elderberry – Siberian pea shrub (N)

Understory
Gooseberry – Currents – Asparagus –
Rhubarb – Herbs – False Indigo (N)

Ground Cover
Strawberry – Nasturtium – Clovers (N)

Vines
Grapes – Winter Hardy Kiwi – Hops

In Swale
Daylilies – Comfrey

Hugelkultured Swale & Linear Food Forest

Perennial trees and plants located along the entire downhill side of the hugelkultured swales

Based on an Illustration from *Introduction to Permaculture* by Bill Mollison

Modified by Bill Wilson of Midwest Permaculture



Place dry wood in planting holes, and also in rays out from planting hole.





Bury
anything
that rots.





4. Please don't....



...USE GRAVEL

Gravel radiates heat, dries and compacts the soil, allows weeds through and is almost impossible to remove. It reflects light to hurt your eyes.



ARTIFICIAL TURF: EXPENSIVE

earthworks to
smooth soil

leaf-
blowing

chemicals to
kill existing
plants

lasts about ten
years, warranted
for 8; looks bad
quickly

12' x 75' strip of low-
grade turf from a
chain hardware store
is currently over
\$1500

LOTS of
water to
clean off

weeds come
through it
anyway

Infill: made of plastic and rubber

leaches heavy metals into the ground, contaminating the dirt

when heated the plastic and rubber will release toxins into the air

For example,

at 6 pm, an hour before the Women's World Cup in Canada began at the end of a 75 degree day, the artificial turf on which they were to play measured 120F. Where daytime temperatures rise to 100F, the turf could measure up to 180F.

is a thermal mass: as it sits in the sun it absorbs and radiates heat



A close-up photograph of a hydrangea bush. The image is filled with large, rounded clusters of small, bright blue flowers. The leaves are large, green, and have serrated edges. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the petals and the veins on the leaves. The overall composition is dense and vibrant.

5. Please do...

- Plant lots of plants native to S. CA. along with your non-natives.
- Plant drought and heat tolerant Mediterranean plants.
- Cover the ground with plants and/or mulch.
- Grow trees.
- Group your plants by watering needs.
- Use laundry to landscape (The average American uses 80-100 gal/day, or 36,500 gal/year).

What About Fire?

SanDiegoCounty.gov Home



Planning & Development Services



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BUILDING

CODE COMPLIANCE

LAND

Fire, Defensible Space, and You...

Many portions of the unincorporated areas of the County of San Diego share expansive, rural settings with native plant life. Fire is an important factor in maintaining the healthy status of these native plant species. Some areas are also highly desirable places in which to live, maintaining a defensible fire space around structures is essential, and required, for protection against fire. This information will provide you with some helpful information to assist you in defending your property.

During the October 2003 Firestorms, it was painfully evident that there was insufficient "Defensible Space" around many properties which contributed to destroyed homes and other structures. As a result, the County of San Diego has amended an ordinance that requires residents to keep their property free of fire hazards: including certain vegetation types, green waste and rubbish. Residents can comply with this ordinance by creating a "Defensible Space" around their homes and by taking other preventative steps on their property.

WHAT IS DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

Defensible Space is the area around a structure where combustible vegetation that can spread fire has been cleared, reduced or replaced. This space acts as a barrier between a structure and an advancing fire.



Las Pilitas Nursery

California Native Plants are all we grow!

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Santa J

[Shop For P](#)

This website is dedicated to Bert Wilson. His genius continues to inspire us.

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- [Nature of California](#)
- [Native gardens](#)
- [Native Plant Pictures](#)
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- [Gar](#)

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Ten native plants for a California Garden.

Here are ten native plants that are easy to grow in most gardens.

They'll need to be treated like native plants, not Petunias, so read about each one before you plant. (Click on each im



Moosa Creek Native Plants

Waterwise Botanicals Nursery

Tree of Life

San Diego Botanic Garden

California Native Landscapes by Greg

Rubin and Lucy Warren

California Native Plants for the Garden

by Carol Bornstein

Search the Internet for ideas.

What about a lawn?

- ❖ Mow tall... 4"
- ❖ Water deeply and less often
- ❖ Mow more frequently
- ❖ Leave clippings
- ❖ Compost tea
- ❖ Mix of perennials (clover, yarrow, bulbs)
- ❖ <http://www.richsoil.com/lawn-care.jsp>

Organic Lawn Care for the Cheap and Lazy



2011



August 19, 2016

Vegetariat

Food, Permaculture and the Humor of Living
The Home of Finch Frolic Garden

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Inspiring Successful Earth-saving Projects

Published October 3, 2017 by Diane

We can help the planet re-vegetate and reverse climate change. Here are three large projects that have had success and one which is still in the making because it is so vast. Watch these and be inspired, be hopeful, and plant native trees where you live:

Africa's Great Green Wall:



China's Loess Plateau:



Jordan's Greening the Desert:



Check out Finch Frolic Garden on Facebook. Also on Twitter. Daily fun information on animals and plants.

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Thank you for coming!