

JUNIPER WELLS RANCH

Permaculture Design 2016

FRAMEWORK

We are designing this land using the principles of permaculture so that the land can take care of us, and we can take care of the land. By taking into account the social, ecological, and economic areas of our lives we can accomplish these goals.

Positive World Impact

Food & Herb Production

- Herbal Medicines
- CSA & Farmer's Market
- Guests, Workers and Animals

Capital

Events

- Retreats
- Educational Seminars
- Equine Assisted Therapy

Cabin Rentals

Workers

A Model of Sustainability

Renewable Energy

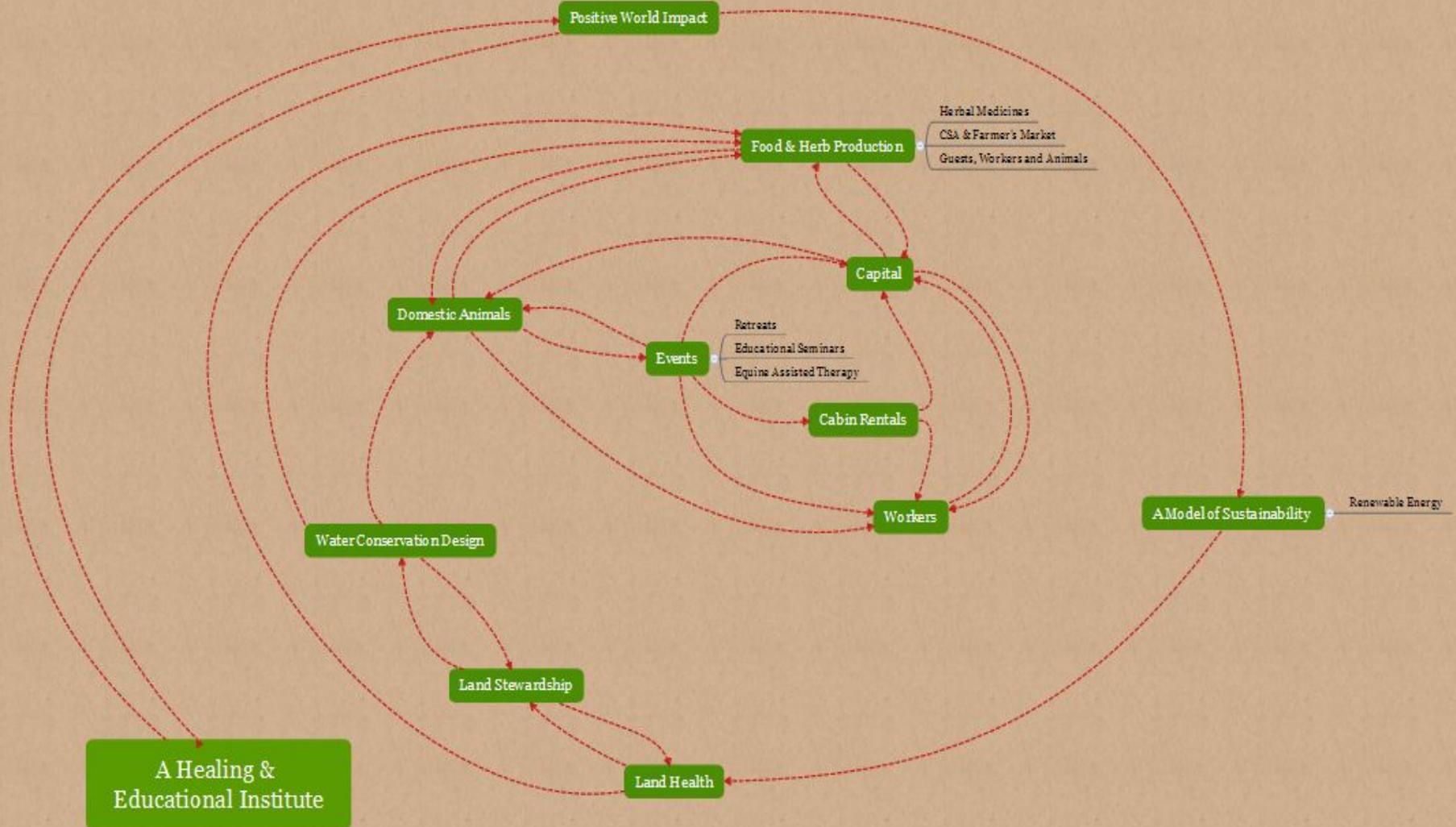
Domestic Animals

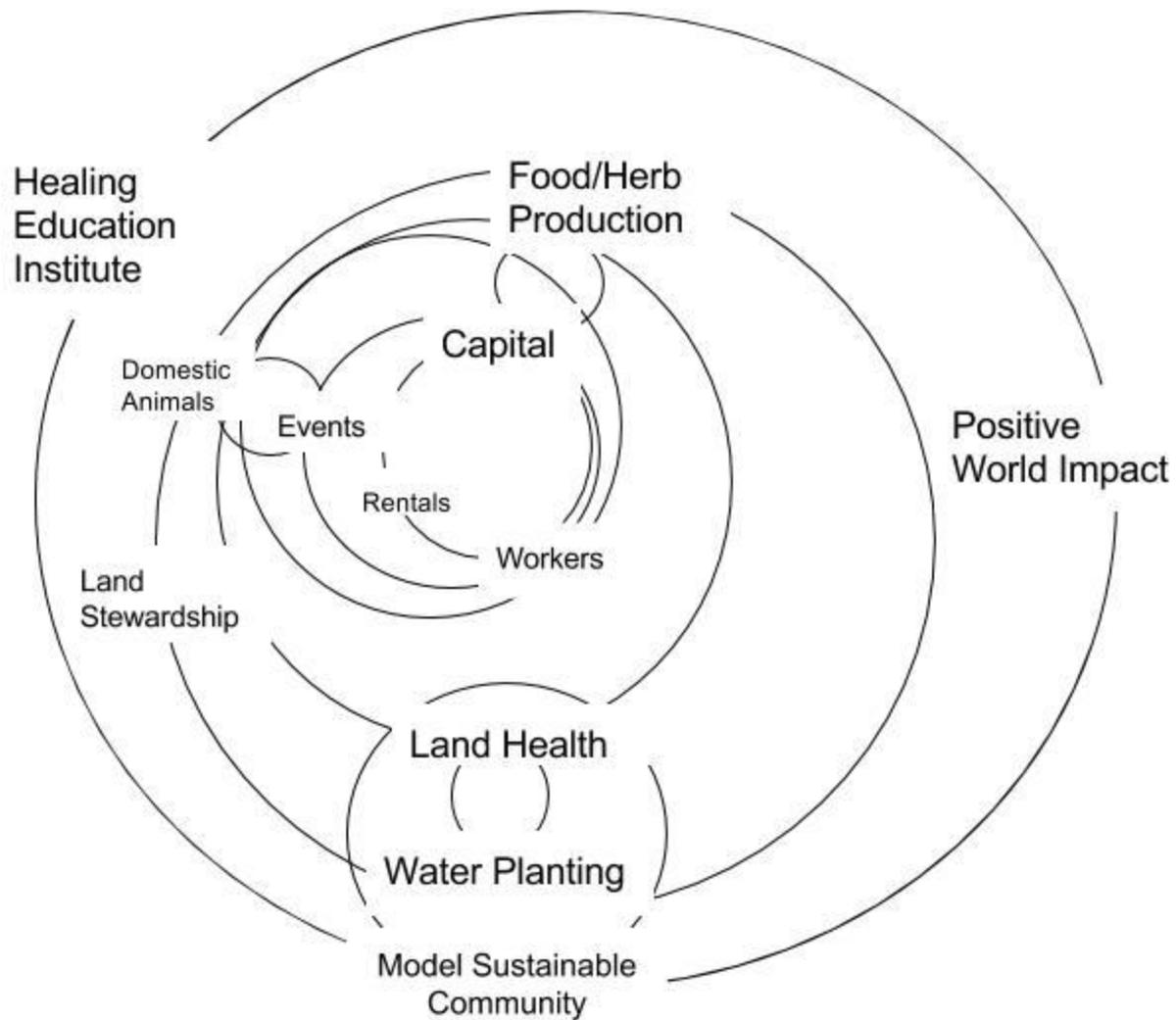
Water Conservation Design

Land Stewardship

Land Health

A Healing & Educational Institute





HEALING.

DREAMING.

SUSTAINING.

WATER PLANTING

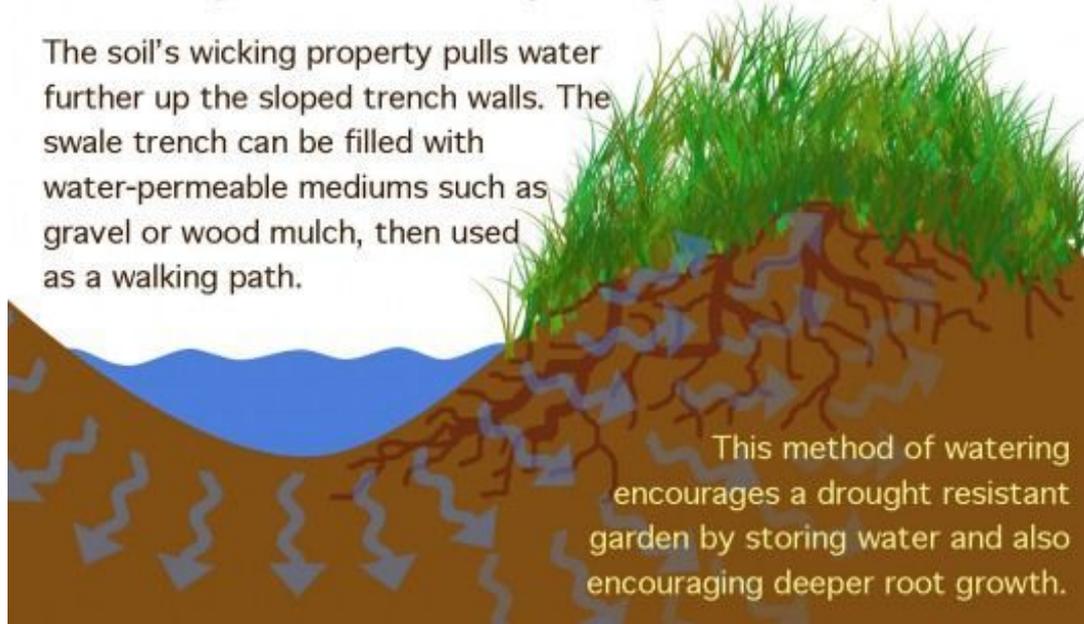
Water planting is about setting up systems one time that sink and spread water on your property. This can look like water harvesting through catchment systems and water tanks or like building swales throughout the watershed that allow water to collect and nourish the ground, creating lush landscapes naturally and effortlessly.

THE SWALE

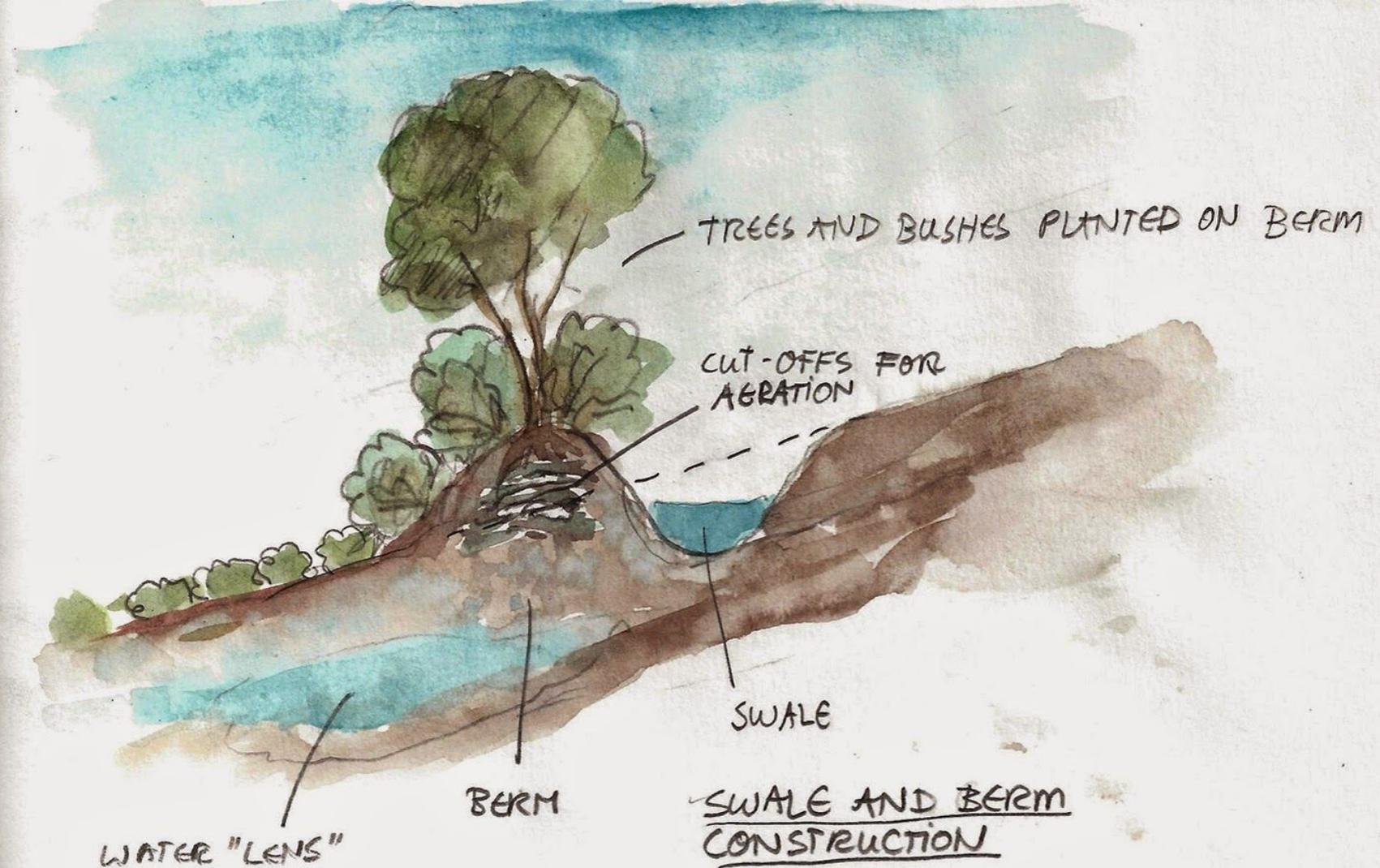


The swale is a water harvesting ditch dug on even contour / elevation. Water does not flow in a swale because the trench basin is the exact same elevation, thus creating no erosion and encouraging the water to move passively, soaking directly into the soil to feed gardens, forests, or regenerate entire acreages and groundwater aquifers.

The soil's wicking property pulls water further up the sloped trench walls. The swale trench can be filled with water-permeable mediums such as gravel or wood mulch, then used as a walking path.

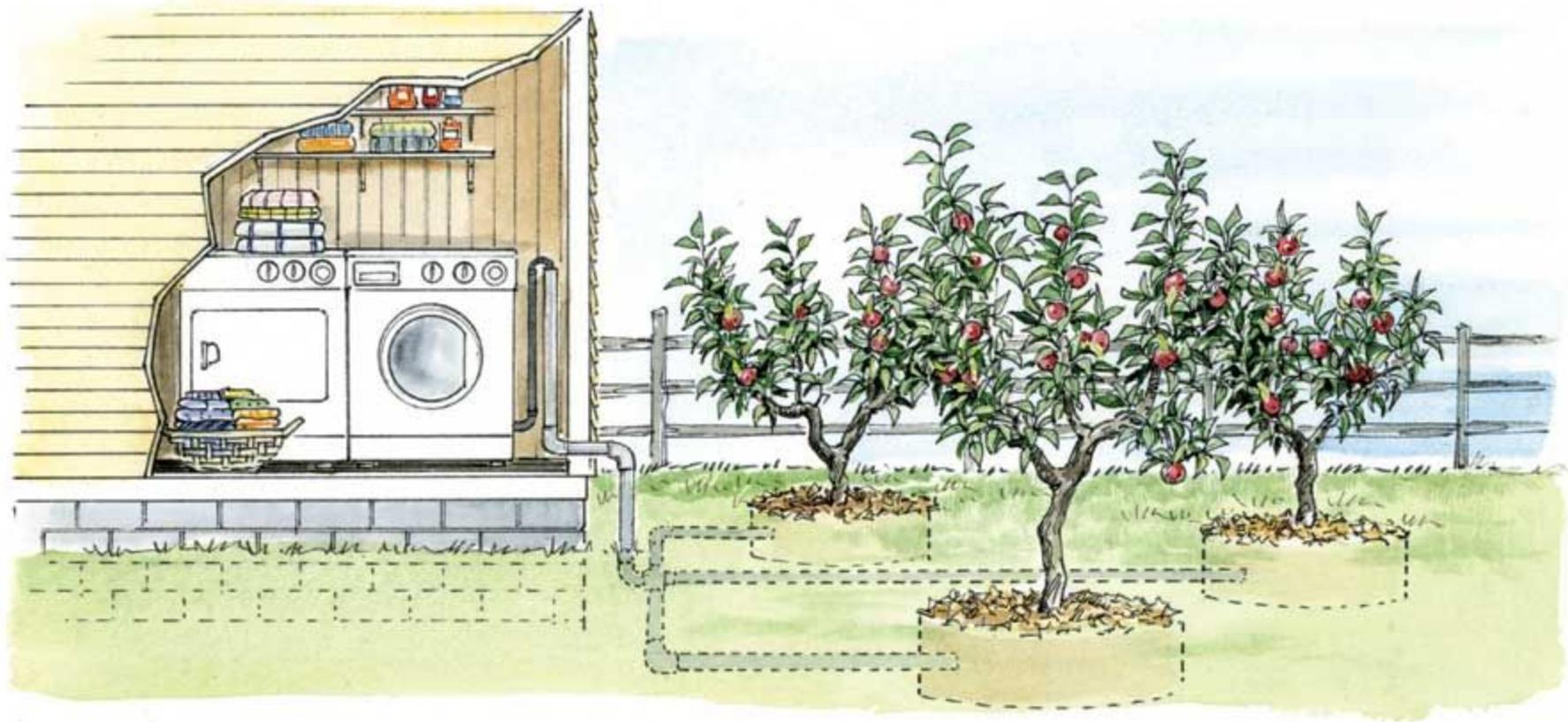


This method of watering encourages a drought resistant garden by storing water and also encouraging deeper root growth.



GREY WATER SYSTEM

Using greywater (water from showers and sinks) to water plants around living quarters. Guests will be asked to use biodegradable soaps to keep chemicals out of the ground water and environment. This has the added benefit of pulling guests in who are aligned with your vision.



ROTATIONAL GRAZING

Positive grazing practices can revitalize land and fix nutrients in the soil for future soil health and growing capacity.

“Is a process whereby livestock are strategically moved to fresh paddocks, or partitioned pasture areas, to allow vegetation in previously grazed pastures to regenerate.”



Managed Grazing

Unmanaged Grazing

HORSE PASTURE

- Cut back on feed
- Green and revitalize/enrich land
- Increase horse welfare
- Utilize their presence, passively

AGRIVOLTAIC

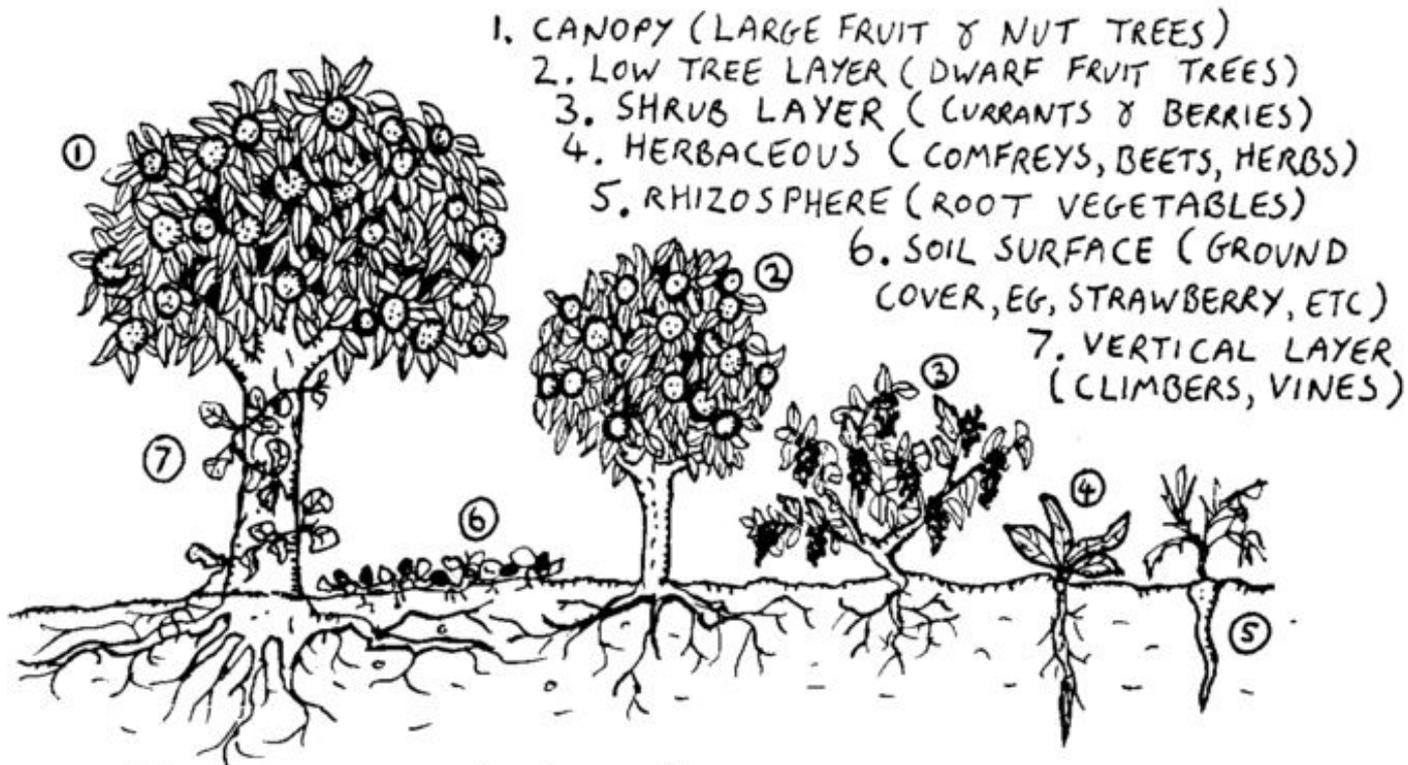
This system of partial shading over an annual plot not only gathers electrical energy in a sustainable way but also provides a surface for water catchment that can directly water the plot underneath.



FOOD FOREST

A food forest is built on creating an edible forest garden. This garden is primarily perennial plants that produce year after year with minimal maintenance. Like a thriving forest, a food forest is built on layers of mutually beneficial plants. This thriving diverse ecosystem then supports the habitats of numerous creatures.

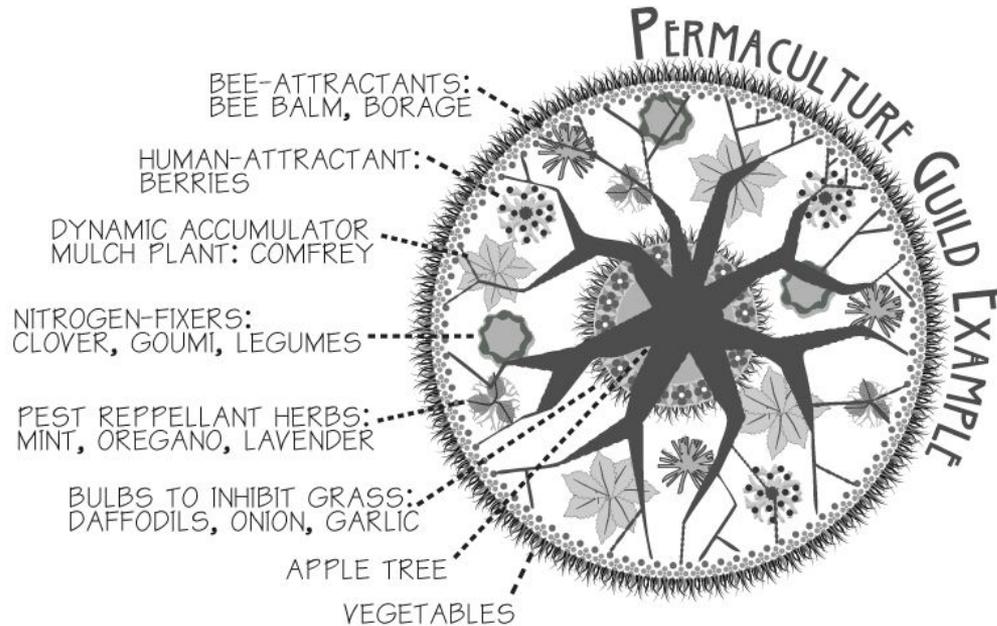
high reward > Little effort



THE FOREST GARDEN: A SEVEN LEVEL BENEFICIAL GUILD

ORCHARD/ FRUIT GUILDS

This is located on the west facing hill below manzanita manor. This essentially is a smaller scale food forest.



INTERPRETIVE CENTER

This would be a space for guests and the public to learn about the systems and ecosystem that is surrounding them; from the ancient junipers to the mojave rattlesnakes.



BATHHOUSE/SAUNA (WOOD FIRED)

There are many benefits to sauna. Not only will this increase the experience of your guests but it will provide a point of healing and self-reflection that honors the ancestors of this land.



ORGANIC.

NUTRITIOUS.

FARMING AT JUNIPER WELL.

ABOUT THE PLANT LIST

This list contains possible plants to grow at Juniper Wells. They have all been picked for their ability to thrive in the natural environment/landscape of J.W with little care. Many of these plants have special properties such as being medicinal, supporting native pollinators or having beneficial companion planting properties.

FICUS CARICA

“Common fig”

- Dry soils
- Blooms June-September
- Up to 19’
- Prefers west facing slopes
- Edible fruit



RIBES AUREUM

“Golden currant”

- Edible berries
- Understory up to 7’
- Flowers in April
- Native



CRATAEGUS AZAROLUS

“Common hawthorn”

- Dry hillsides and mountains in hedges and hedges.
- Deciduous tree up to 32' medium growing
- Zone 6, not frost tender
- Flowers in June
- Medicinal

<http://www.pfaf.org/user/plant.aspx?LatinName=Crataegus+azarolus>



GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS

“Honey Locust”

- Nitrogen fixing tree
- Growing up to 49’
- Nice hardwood
- Flowers July
- Medicinal properties;
indigestion, antispetic

[http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?
LatinName=Gleditsia+triacanthos](http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Gleditsia+triacanthos)



MORUS NIGRA

“Black Mulberry”

- Grows up to 32’ slow rate
- Light shade tolerant
- Edible sweet berry (like blackberry)
- Native
- Medicinal properties



LYCIUM BARBARUM

“Goji berry, wolfberry”

- Edible berry
- High market price
- Native species
- Drought tolerant
- Understory growing to 3-6’



ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS

- “Saltbush” or “Garden Orach”
- Perennial with edible spinach like leaves, high in vit. E
- Great plant for grazing animals as well such as Horse or sheep.
- Color; bright red, gold, green, pink and purple.



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TAGETES LEMMONII

“mexican marigold”

- Shrub
- bunches of golden yellow
- blooms fall
- 4-6’
- Full sun to partial shade
- Drought tolerant
- Deer tolerant
- Wards off unwanted garden pests and soil nematodes

