1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for the design and installation of landscaping and irrigation systems within specified development projects. The primary intent is to enhance the visual quality of the environment through suitable landscape design, planting, maintenance, and therefore to recognize and encourage water conservation principles and techniques in landscaping.

Moreover, this document has been drafted to fulfill the mandate of the State's Water Conservation in Landscaping Act in 2009 and amended pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order (B-29-15) approved as stated in April 2015 . In accordance with these mandates, each California city and county is to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance, or alternatively implement the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Additionally, local agencies shall to the extent feasible, consider the provisions of the State Model Ordinance.

That the City of Baldwin Park may best respond to unique circumstances within the community, as well as consider the totality of factors influencing successful landscape design, Section 153.160 of the Zoning Code (Landscaping Regulations) provides as follows:

"A Landscape Design Manual and a Design Guidelines Manual, adopted by resolution of the City Council, shall together establish criteria for the design and review of landscape and irrigation plans, and such criteria shall be adhered to in the design of landscape and irrigation plans (Section 153.160.030)."

1.2 Background for Planning

A number of local conditions and characteristics impact landscape design possibilities and potential within the community, and therefore the structure of this document. First and foremost, the community is located within the San Gabriel Valley, an arid, yet urbanized Southern California region. This fact dictates that the encouragement of water efficient landscape design is a prudent act, but moreover, that landscaping has the potential to provide visual and environmental relief within an urban setting.·

Second, the community lacks an abundance of natural landscape resources, also related to the City's high level of urbanization. The community is essentially flat, lacking distinctive topographic form, and natural areas are virtually nonexistent. Consequently, development patterns are such that construction and rehabilitation proceed in the midst of a preexisting and consistent urban fabric. This necessitates that landscape design respond to the built environment; landscapes must at once enhance function, build order, generate and strengthen identity, and appeal to the community's sense to taste.

Finally, it is recognized that the City of Baldwin Park is a community which is essentially built out, with over half of the City's land area devoted to single family residential use. Therefore, development results from infill construction and rehabilitation, with some potential for redevelopment activity. Because

such projects are often limited in scale, it is imperative that a landscape design manual and review procedures consider resource expenditure and ease of use in achieving goals and objectives.

1.3 Goals

1.3.1 Support environmental conservation and enhancement within the community; recognize that a beautiful and efficient urban landscape design is integral to the community's and region's quality of life.

1.3.2 Demonstrate and build community supports for a conservation ethic through attractive, low maintenance and water efficient landscape design in the public realm.

1.3.3 Encourage and require as necessary, aesthetically pleasing and functionally appropriate landscaping for private sector development projects; water efficient landscape design shall be addressed.

1.3.4 Incorporate the main principles of water conservation in landscape design: 1) water conserving plants; 2) reduction of turf area; 3) grouping of plants according to watering needs; and 4) irrigation to meet plant needs.

1.3.5 Promote understanding of plant materials; many water conserving species are quite attractive and most conventional landscapes can prosper with much less water.

1.3.6 Provide standards and guidelines for suitable landscape design, to be used as criteria in the evaluation of design proposals. As far as feasible, criteria and review procedures shall consider ease of implementation.

1.4 Applicability

The design manual shall apply to all new and rehabilitated landscaping undertaken in conjunction with any public agency or private development project, which project otherwise requires a grading, building, or use permit, provided that homeowner provided landscaping within single-family and multiple-family residential projects shall be exempt.

It is recommended that the guidelines be followed for all public agency projects, however, review of plans by the City's Design Review Committee shall not be mandatory.

1.5 Procedure

Most landscape design proposals will require a two-step review process as described below:

1) Design Review approval of Preliminary Landscape Design Plan.

In conjunction with any submittal for approval of a project through the City's Design Review process, a Preliminary Landscape Design Plan shall be provided. The Preliminary Plan shall contain the information as described in Chapter 2.0 of this document, to be reviewed by the City's Design Review Committee (DRC) for compliance with the landscape design criteria contained in this document, in addition to the design standards and guidelines as set forth in any other applicable document.

The City's Design Review process represents the basis for approval or denial of a design proposal, and no grading, building or use permit can be issued until a project has received approval from the DRC. Decisions .of the DRC are appealable to the City's Planning Commission, whose decisions may in turn be appealed to the City Council.

2) Plan Check approval of Landscape Design Plan and Irrigation Design Plan.

Following all necessary planning and subdivision approvals, full construction drawings may be submitted to the Building Division for approval through the City's "Plan Check" process. Drawings submitted for Plan Check are to include the entire Landscape Documentation Package as described in Chapter 2.09 of this document, including the Preliminary Landscape Design Plan.

The Landscape Design Plan and Irrigation Design Plan are to be thoroughly checked by City Staff for substantial compliance with the criteria contained in this document; the Landscape Design Plan shall be in substantial conformity with the Preliminary Landscape Design Plan. "

Certificate of Completion. Prior to the final of the last applicable project permit, a Certificate of Completion shall be submitted in accordance with Section 153.160.140 of the Zoning Code.

1.6 Introduction Guidelines

1.6.1 It is encouraged that licensed design professionals be hired for the preparation of all plans submitted in fulfillment of this document's requirements. Such individuals should be consulted at the earliest stages for a coordinated project proposal.

1.6.2 A California licensed landscape architect or architect shall certify to the preparation of all plans for a project greater than one (1) acre in land area, except that irrigation plans may be prepared by a professional irrigation consultant.

1.6.3 It is not the intent of this Manual to stifle creativity or the creative process. Deviations from specific guidelines will be considered by the DRC, and must exhibit a superior approach to fulfilling the goals and objectives of the Landscape Design Manual.

2.1 LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTAION PACAKGE

Each Landscape Documentation Package shall include the following:

A. Preliminary Landscape Design Plan.
B. Landscape Design Plan.
C. Irrigation Design Plan.
D. Certificate of Substantial Compliance.
E. Such other information as deemed necessary by the Director of Community Development.

All submitted plans shall be drawn neatly on a scale base map which shall include the following information:

a. Provide a north arrow and scale (Preferably an Engineer's scale of 1" = 10' or 1"= 20')
b. Delineate property lines and easements, including utility easements.
c. Identify all adjacent streets, including the location, dimension, and center line dimension.
d. Indicate all existing and proposed public improvements, including, streets, drive approaches, and sidewalks; identify street dedications.
e. Locate all building structures to be maintained on-site.

2.2 Preliminary Landscape Design Plan

The Preliminary Landscape Design Plan shall specify the following:

a. Locate and identify all landscape planting material, including trees, shrubs, groundcover, and turf. Planting symbols shall be clearly drawn.
b. Reference planting symbols, specifying botanical name, common name, container size, spacing, and quantities. A legend is recommended.
c. Locate all existing mature trees, noting botanical name, common name, and approximate trunk size (measured at 2 feet above existing grade). Note trees as to be removed, relocated on-site, or maintained in place.
d. Express variation in water need; designate hydrozones as low, moderate or high water usage.
e. Locate and identify all paving and hardscape material. Special design attributes may require detail drawings and/or the submittal or manufacturer's literature.
f. Locate and identify the height of all walls, fences, and gates. Special design attributes may require detail drawings and for the submittal of manufacturer's literature.
g. Locate and identify all outdoor amenity features, including but not limited to pools, spas, various water features, trellises, gazebos, play equipment, picnic tables, benches, etc. Special design attributes may require detail drawings and/or manufacturer's literature.

2.2. Landscape Design Plan

The Landscape Design Plan shall specify all items as required of a Preliminary Landscape Design Plan, and shall be drawn in substantial compliance with any such Preliminary Plan. In addition, the following information shall be included:

a. Clearly note any changes or deviations from an approved Preliminary Landscape Design Plan.
b. Provide tree staking, plant installation, soil preparation details, and any other applicable planting and installation details.

2.3 Irrigation Design Plan

The Irrigation Design Plan shall specify the following:

a. Note the point of connection to the public water supply, available water pressure, and water meter size and location. A backflow prevention unit of appropriate type and size must be identified and located.
b. Locate and identify all components of the irrigation system. Include an irrigation legend which indicates size and manufacturer of all controllers, sprinkler heads, emitters, valves, meter, backflow prevention device, piping and related components.
c. Note the flow rate (gallons per minute), application rate (inches per hour) and design operating pressure (psi) for each station.
d. As appropriate, provide a series of irrigation details showing diagrams of valves, heads, backflow prevention unit, and piping.

2.4 Certificate of Substantial Compliance

A certificate shall be submitted, stating that the Landscape Design Plan and Irrigation Design Plan have been completed in substantial compliance with the Landscape Design Manual. The Certificate of Substantial Compliance shall be on a standard form approved by the Director of Community Development, and signed by the individual(s) preparing such plans.

3.1 DEFINITIONS

3.2 Automatic controller. Automatic controller means a device capable of operating irrigation valve stations to set days and length of time of water application.

3.3 Hydrozone. Hydrozone means a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs and rooting depth. A hydrozone may be irrigated or non-irrigated.

3.4 Landscaped area. Landscaped area means all planting areas, turf areas, and water features in a landscape design plan subject to the Maximum Applied Water Allowance calculation. The landscape area does not include footprints of buildings or structures, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, decks, patios, gravel or stone walks, other pervious or non-pervious hardscapes and other non-irrigated areas designed for non-development.

3.5 Low volume irrigation. Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip, drip lines, and bubblers. Low volume irrigation systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

3.6 Mature tree. Any tree located in the front yard, front yard setback area, rear yard, rear yard setback area, side yard or side yard setback area and (1) is greater than 18 inches in diameter when measured 54 inches from the ground or is greater than 40 feet in height, or (2) is a tree of historic value due to the tree's (or stand of trees') age or prominence as a local identifying feature.

3.7 Mulch. Mulch means organic material such as leaves, bark, straw, compost, or inorganic material such as rocks, gravel or decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface for beneficial purposes of reducing evaporation, suppressing weeds, moderating soil temperature and preventing soil erosion.

3.8 Overspray. Overspray means the irrigation water which is delivered beyond the target area.

3.9 Rain sensing device. Rain sensing device means a component which automatically suspends an irrigation event when it rains.

3.10 Rehabilitated landscape. Rehabilitated landscape means any relandscaping project that requires a permit plan check, or design review, meets the requirements of Section 153.160.020 of the City's Municipal Code and the modified landscape area is equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet.

3.11 Runoff. Runoff means water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied, and flows from the area.

3.12 Soil moisture sensing device. Soil moisture sensing device means a device that measures the

amount of water in the soil. The device may also suspend or initiate an irrigation event.

3.13 Static water pressure test. Static water pressure test means a test which shall measure the water pressure at the point of connection to the public water supply, and verify the adequacy of the system to deliver water in accordance with intended standards of performance. The test shall be conducted following installation of all landscaping and irrigation for a given project.

3.14 Turf. Turf means a ground cover surface of mowed grass or sod.

3.15 Valve. Valve means a device used to control the flow of water in the irrigation system.

3.16 Water conserving plant. A water conserving plant means a plant which can survive with minimal water in excess of available rainfall, provided that many such plants need water initially to become established, while other may need infrequent, deep watering.

3.17 Water coverage test. Water coverage test means a test which shall measure the ability of the irrigation to adequately deliver water to all landscape materials requiring irrigation. The test shall be conducted following installation of all landscaping and irrigation for a given project.

3.18 Water efficient irrigation. Water efficient irrigation means the scheduling and management of an irrigation system to supply moisture to the landscape without excess or waste.

3.19 Wind sensing device. Wind sensing device means a device that automatically shuts off the irrigation system during times of heavy wind.

3.20 Xeriscape. Xeriscape means a combination of landscape features and techniques that reduce the demand for and consumption of water, including the use of efficient irrigation methods and plants with low water needs.

4.1 LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

4.2 Overall Concept

Objectives: Landscape design shall be an integral part of any project proposal, and consider community character, site architecture, as well as functional and aesthetic concerns of the project.

Considered as a whole, the landscape and irrigation plans shall provide for a water efficient (xeriscape) scheme.

4.1.1 A required yard area adjacent to the street shall be landscaped in its entirety, except for points of vehicular and pedestrian access.

4.2.2 All unpaved areas shall be landscaped with a combination of trees, shrubbery, groundcover, and dry-landscape material, with due consideration given to the conservation of water in landscape design.

4.2.3 Underplant non-turf planting areas with groundcover; limited use of mulching or materials such as crushed rock, pebbles, redwood chips, etc. may prove to be an adequate substitute.

4.2.4 New plantings and other landscape features should be of a type, quantity and character which complement and improve site architecture and surrounding area. Create recognizable landscape patterns and themes.

4.2.5 Protection and preservation of native and mature species is encouraged.

a. Where feasible, maintain well established trees and shrubs.

b. Mature trees in healthy condition should be retained or relocated on-site, and incorporated into the overall site design and landscape theme.

c. Use mature trees to shade and protect new planting, and thereby reduce water evaporation.

4.3 Aesthetic and Functional Considerations

Objective: Improve the appearance and function of the site through appropriate landscape design.

4.2.1 Locate and choose planting types on their ability to create desired effects as follows:

a. Provide a backdrop and visual setting for the site's architecture.

b. Create focal points; highlight important architectural elements.

c. Direct vehicular traffic; beautify and shade driveways and parking areas.

d. Separate and direct pedestrian traffic; identify and shelter pedestrian walkways.

e. Protect sensitive uses from excessive solar exposure, glare, wind, noise, dust, odors, and undesirable views.

Landscape Buffers and Screens.

4.2.2 Plantings shall buffer adjacent sensitive land uses from impacts due to undesirable views, noise, dust, odors, and glare.

4.2.3 Use landscape treatment to screen outdoor storage and service areas from direct public view.

4.2.4 Use landscape treatment to screen unsightly architectural and site elements; for example, screen wall and ground mounted mechanical equipment, including public utility service equipment. (Verify access requirements with the appropriate public utility.)

4.2.5 Use landscape treatment to buffer building wall mass and ameliorate ar3ea3s with extensive pavement.

4.2.6 Use planting to visually soften site and perimeter walls, and trash enclosures. The use of vines, as well as a variety of trees and shrubs, is encouraged in this regard.

4.2.7 Plantings used for screening should typically be of an evergreen variety.

Driveway and Parking Areas.

4.2.8 All landscaping shall be separated from areas devoted to parking and vehicular circulation by means of a raised six (6) inch PCC curb. The DRC will consider other materials and design solutions which accomplish the same purpose, and evidence similar durability.

4.2.9 Where parking fronts on a public street, screen the parking with an approximately three (3) foot high landscaped berm, or a combination of low decorative wall and gently mounding.

4.2.10 Landscaped planter areas within or adjacent to parking facilities shall be planted with trees to beautify and shade such parking areas.

4.2.11 Landscape materials shall not be located such that at maturity they interfere with safe and convenient pedestrian and vehicular access and sight distances.

4.3 Plant Selection and Layout

Objective: Select plants appropriate to the conditions of the site. Consider such factors as regional climate, microclimate, and aesthetic opportunities and constraints.

4.3.1 Landscape plant materials shall primarily be long-lived perennial varieties; short-lived annual varieties are best restricted to supplementary plantings.

4.3.2 Give preference to native and water conserving plants in the choice of landscape materials, especially in those instances where desired ornamental qualities will not be compromised.

a. Native and water conserving plants should be utilized in at least fifty (50) percent of the total plant area of the landscape. Any reduction in this figure must be counterbalanced by a reduction in turf area.

b. Narrow planting areas in particular are to be planted with water conserving groundcovers, shrubs, and trees.

c. A list of recommended water conserving plant materials is included; nonetheless, alternative plant materials shall be permitted, provided such material conforms to the intent and standards of this Manual.

4.3.3 Plants with similar water use should be grouped together in distinct hydrozones, so as to maximize irrigation efficiency; do not intersperse plants with greatly differing water requirements.

a. Consider separating plants by low, medium, and high water use zones; for instance, if for ornamental purposes it is advantageous to incorporated non-native and water intensive species, group such plants into a high water use zone.

b. Water intensive species (for instance, ferns and tropicals) are best grouped together in and around smaller, pedestrian intensive areas and high impact focal points such as entries and courts.

Turf and groundcover. While a traditional and valued landscape feature, turf lawns consume the greatest percentage of water used for outdoor landscape irrigation. Attention to careful placement and choice of lawn and groundcover type will significantly reduce watering requirements.

4.3.4 Turf shall not exceed thirty (30) percent of the total landscape area, unless it can be shown that turf provided in excess of this figure is devoted to active recreational uses.

4.3.5 Limit the use of turf as an ornamental feature.

a. Typically, turf should be restricted in its ornamental function to required yard areas adjacent to the street, or other highly visible locations.

b. Turf should not be planted in areas narrower than five (5) feet.

c. Substitute drought tolerant ground covers of shrub planting for ornamental turf, thereby minimizing water usage and maintenance needs

4.3.6 In areas which will benefit (aesthetically and/or functionally) from the use of turf, a proven water conserving turf is recommended; plant one of the warm season grasses or hybrid fescues.

4.3.7 Groundcover, shrub, and tree planting areas should be located between turf areas and building. Turf areas and other planting areas should be separated by a header.

Shrubs. Make use of a variety of shrub types for their diverse use and benefits such as in screening, background and accent planting, color, etc.

4.3.8 Make use of a variety of shrub types, including water conserving species.

4.3.9 Employ less water demanding shrub types when choosing materials for such purpose as backgrounds, screening, and hedges.

4.3.10 Water intensive species such as ferns, azaleas, and tropicals should be concentrated in and around smaller spaces such as entries, courts, shaded areas, or other focal points.

4.3.11 Consider planting shrubs as a screening for south and west facing wall in order to reduce solar incidence during summer months.

Trees. Emphasize the value of trees in developing the scale, character and comfort of the landscape.

4.3.12 Located trees according to water needs; for instance, it is typically inappropriate to locate a highly drought tolerant tree within a lawn area.

4.3.13 Based on mature size and growth requirements, provide trees with ample space to grow and flourish.

4.4 Irrigation System Design

Objective: The irrigation system shall support the landscape planting and provide for water efficiency and conservation. Water plants according to specific watering needs.

4.4.1 An irrigation system shall consist of piped water lines and other irrigation hardware necessary for adequate water delivery to all on-site landscape planting material.

4.4.2 Design the irrigation system to minimize runoff and overspray; i.e. sprinkler heads should not water walks, buildings, or other structures.

4.4.3 Automatic controller systems shall be required for all irrigation systems and must be able to accommodate all aspects of the design. The controller must be capable of providing sufficient programming to accommodate the various planting zones and irrigation needs.

4.4.4 Design the irrigation system for consistency with the established hydrozones.

a. Plants which require different amounts of water should be irrigated by separate valves; in particular, provide separate valves for turf and non-turf areas.

b. Each valve shall have irrigation hardware with approximately the same precipitation rate.

4.4.5 As appropriate, design a low volume irrigation system for efficiency of water use.

a. Spray systems with high flow rates are best reserved for large turf and groundcover areas, designed for uniform (head-to-head) coverage.

b. Bubbler and drip emitters, and low volume micro-spray systems should be used in non-turf areas.

c. In particular, use low volume emitter systems for irrigating narrow planting areas of less than five (5) feet in width.

d. Bubbler and drip emitter systems are encouraged for irrigating trees and shrubs.

e. Micro-spray systems are encouraged for irrigating groundcovers and annual color plants.

4.4.6 Provide soil moisture sensing devices for all turf areas, controlling irrigation cycles according to specific irrigation requirements.

4.4.7 The use of rain and wind sensors, and soil moisture sensing devices is also encouraged for all landscaped areas, but shall not be required.

4.4.8 Locate and/or screen above ground irrigation devices so as to be substantially out of the public view.

4.5 Hardscape and Water Features

Objectives: Use hardscape as appropriate to reduce maintenance requirements, define vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation routes, and contribute to enhanced site appearance.

4.5.1 Incorporated hardscape design into the overall landscape theme. The use of hardscape may include, but not limited to, decorative stone, rocks, paving and walls.

4.5.2 Areas subject to heavy pedestrian traffic shall be paved, preferably with decorative material or accents consistent with site architecture.

4.5.3 Less traveled pedestrian paths, or those with a less functional concern, might consider utilizing pavers, brick or stone set in sand, decomposed granite, or other porous material.

4.6 Maintenance Considerations

Objective: It is crucial that landscaping and irrigation properly maintained to ensure the continual application of water to landscaped areas in an adequate and efficient manner.

4.6.1 As soil conditions merit, consider soil amendments to improve water holding capacity.

4.6.2 Where no other groundcover is provided, add two (2) to three (3) inches of mulch to the solid surface. Wood and bark chips, or other organic material make acceptable mulches.

4.6.3 Promote less frequent, deep-watering with established trees and shrubs. Therefore, watering basins are encouraged around large shrub and tree plantings.

4.6.4 Water scheduling is advised, based on seasonal and normal maintenance needs. For example:

a. Water at night and early morning when evaporation is lowest.

b. Adjust watering schedules according to temperature variation throughout the year.

c. Interrupt watering cycles when saturation is achieved to allow percolation and minimize runoff. (A moisture sensing device will permit shut-off should the desired water application to be obtained prior to the completion of a timed irrigation cycle.)

d. Tum off irrigation during rain. (A rain sensing device will permit shut-off in the event of precipitation.

e. Water when the weather is calm. (A wind sensing device will permit shut-off during times of heave wind.)

4.6.5 All water features shall have impermeable linings, and make use of recirculating water.

PLANT LIST-RECOMMENDED WATER EFFICIENT PLANT MATERIAL

This list contains the names of various plant materials that are typically attractive and water conserving. Some are native to Southern California, others from areas with similar climate. Plants adapted to Southern California's dry climate are naturally suited to less water, and once established, many species perform best with infrequent, deep watering. For further information, the Sunset, New Western Garden Book is an effective reference.

Those plant types marked with and asterisk (*) are especially water efficient and adapted to the Eastern San Gabriel Valley climate.

TREES

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia spp.	Wattle
A.baileyana*	
Femleaf Wattle	
A.cultriformis*	Knife Acacia
A.longifolia*	Sydney Golden Wattle
A.melanoxylon*	Blackwood Acacia
Aesculus californica*	California Buckeye
Argonis flexuosa	Australian Willow Myrtle
Ailanthus altisima*	Tree of Heaven
Albizia julibrissin	Silt tree
Arbutes unedo*	Strawberry Tee
Brachychiton spp.	Brachychiton
B.acerfolious*	Flame Tree
B.discolor*	Queensland Lace Bark
B.populneus*	Bottle Tree
Brahea armata*	Mexican Blue Palm
Brahea edulis	Guadalupe Palm
Butia capitata*	Pindo Palm
Callistemon citrinus*	Bottle Brush
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar
Cassia xcelsa	Crown of God Tree
Cassia leptophylla	God Medallion Tree
Casuarina spp.	Beefwood
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
Cedrus deodora	Deodar Cedar
Celtis spp.	Hacaberry
Ceratonia siliqua*	Carob
Cercidium spp.*	Palo Verde
Cercis occidentalis*	Western Redbud
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm
Chilopsis linearis*	Desert Willow

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Chorisia Insignis*	White Floss Silk Tree
Chorisia speciosa*	Floss Silk tree
Cupaniopsis anacardiodes	Carrotwood
Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian Cypress
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat
Eucalyptus spp.	Gum
E. cladocalyx*	Sugar Gum

E. polyanthemos*	Silver Dollar Gum
E. Sideroxylon*	Red Iron Bark
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona Ash
Geijera parviflora	Australian Willow
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
Juglans californica*	Southern California Walnut
Juniperus spp.	Juniper
J. californica*	California Juniper
Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree
Koelreuteria paniculada	Golden rain Tree
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet
Liquidamber styraciflua	Sweet Gum
Lyonothamus floribunda*	Catalina Ironwood
Madura pomifera	Osage Orange
Melia azadarach*	China Berry
Melaleuca linariifolia*	Flax Leaf Paperbark
Maleuca quinquinnervia	Cajeput Tree
Melaleuca stypheloides	Prickly Paperback
Morns alba ‘Stribing’	Fruitless White Mulberry
Nerium oleander*	Oleander
Olea europaea*	Olive
Parkinsonia aculeate*	Jerusalem Thron
Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island Date Palm
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine
Pinus pinea*	Italian Stone Pine
Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine
Pistacia chinesi	Chinese Pistache
Pittosporum phillyraeoides*	Willow Pittosporum
Pittosporum undulatum	Victoria Box
Platanus racemose	California Sycamore
Platanus acerfolia	London Plane Tree
Prosopis spp.*	Mesquite
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry
Pronus lyonii*	Catalina Cherry

BOTANIC NAME	**COMMON NAME**
Quercus spp.	Oak
Q. agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak
Q. chrysolepis*	Canyon Live Oak
Q. engelmannii*	Mesa Oak
Q. suber*	Cork Oak

Rhus lancea*	African sumac
Robinia spp.	Locust
Robinia pseufoacacia*	Black Locust
Schinus molle*	California Pepper Tree
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
Tamarix spp.*	Tamarisk
Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden
Tristania conferta	Brisbane Box
Umbellularia California	California Bay
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree
Washingtonia filifera*	California Fan Palm
Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican Fan Palm
Ziziphus jujuba	Chinese jujube

SHRUBS

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia spp.	Wattle
Agapanthus africanus	Lily-of-the-Nile
Agave spp.*	Agave
Aloe spp.*	Aloe
Aloe arborescens*	Tree Aloe
Arbutes unedo*	Strawberry Tree
Arctostaphylos spp.*	Manzanita
Artemesia spp.*	Sage/Wormwood
Atriplex spp.*	Salt bush
Baccharis pilularis*	Coyote Bush
Beaucamea recuvata*	Bottle Palm
Berberis spp.	Barberry
Caesalpinia gilliesii*	Bird of Paradise Bush
Calliandra eriophylla*	Fairy Duster
Cassia spp.*	Senna
Cassia artemisioides*	Feathery Cassia
Catha edulis	Khat
Ceanothus spp.*	Wild Lilac
Cercis occidentalis*	Western Redbud
Cercocarpus spp.*	Mountain Mahogany
Chamaerops humilis	Mediteranean Fan Palm
Chamelaucium uncinatum	Wax:flower

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cistus spp.*	Rock Rose
Concolvulus cneorum*	Morning Glory
Coprosma Kirkii	Coprosma

Correa spp.*	Australian Fuchsia
Continus coggygria*	Smoke Tree
Cotoneaster spp.*	Cotoneaster
Crassula spp.*	Crassula
Supressus glabra*	Arizona Cypress
Cytisus spp.	Broom
Dalea spinosa	Smoke Tree
Dendromecon spp.*	Bush Poppy
Dadonaea viscosa	Hopseed Bush
Echium spp.	Echium
Echium fastuosum*	Pride of Madeira
Elaegnus spp.*	Russian Olive
Eriogonum spp.	Buckwheat
Escallonia spp.	Escallonia
Fallugia paradoxa*	Apache Plume
Fremontodendron spp.*	Flannel Bush
Garrya spp.	Silk Tassel
Genista spp.	Broom (Genista)
Grevillea spp.*	Grevillea
Hakea spp.*	Hakea
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Hypericum calycinum	Aaron's Beard
Juniperus spp.	Juniper
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle
Lantana camera*	Lantana
Lavandula spp.*	Lavender
LAvatera assurgentiflora*	Tree Mallow
Leptospermum laevigatum*	Autralian Tea Tree
Leptospermum scoparium*	New Zealand Tea Tree
Leoucophyllum frutescens*	Texas Ranger
Ligustrum spp.	Privet
Lysiloma thomberi	feather Bush
Mahonia spp.	Mahonia
Melaleuca spp.	Melaleuca
Myoporum debile	Myoporum
Myrtus communis	Heavenly Bamboo
Nerim oleander*	Oleander
Photinia serrulata	Chinese Photinia
Pinus edulis*	Pinon
Pinus monophylla*	Singleleaf Pinon Pine
Pittosporum spp.	Pittosporum

BOTANIC NAME	**COMMON NAME**
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Plumbago
Portulacaria afra*	Elephant's Food

Prosopis glandulosis torreyana*	Mesquit
Pronus caroliniana	Carolina Cherry
Prunus ilicofolia	Hollyleaf Cherry
Prunus Iyonii*	Catalina Cherry
Punica granatum	Pomegranate
Pyracantha spp.	Firethom
Raphiolepis spp.	Indian Hawthorne
Rhamnus alatemus	Italian Buckthom
Thamnus califomica*	Coffee Berry
Rhamnus crocea ilicifolia	Holly-Leaf Redberry
Rhus laurina*	Laurel Sumac
Rhus ovata*	Sugar Bush
Rosa calofomica*	California Wild Rose
Rosa rugosa	Raman.as Rose
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary
Salvia chamaedroides*	Blue Sage
Salvia clevelandii*	Sage
Salvia leucantha*	Mexican Bush Sage
Simmondsia chinesis*	Jojoba
Sollya heterophylla*	Bluebell Creeper
Sophora arizonica	Sephora
Spartium Junceum*	Spanish Broom
Tamarix spp.*	Tamarisk
Teucrium spp.	Germander
Trichostema lanatum*	Wooley Blue Curls
Xylosma congestum*	Shiny Xylosma
Yucca spp.*	Yucca

PERENNIALS, BULBS AND ANUALS

BOTANIC NAME	**COMMON NAME**
Achillea spp*	Yarrow
Agapanthus spp.*	Lily of the Nile
Agave spp.*	Century Plant
Aloe spp.*	Aloe
Alyssum spp.	Alyssum
Amaryllis belladonna*	Belladonna Lily
Anacyclus depressus	Anacyclus
Aquilegia spp.	Columbrine
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed
Armeria spp.	Thrift
Artemisia spp.*	Tarragon
Baccharis pilularis*	Coyote Bush

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Baptisa Autralis	Wild Indigo
Broadiaea spp.	Brodiaea
Carpobrutus spp.	Ice Plant
Catharanthus roseus	Madagascar Periwinkle
Centranthus rubber*	Jupiter's Beard
Cleome spinose	Spider Flower
Coreopsis spp.*	Coreopsis
Cortaderia selloana*	Pampas Grass
Dietes vegeta	African Iris
Dudleya spp.	Dudleya
Echeveria spp.*	Hens and Chicks
Echium Fastuosum*	Pride or Madeira
Erigeron karvinskianus*	Fleabane
Erigeron spp.	Wild Buckwheat
Euphorbia spp.	Spurge
Euryops spp.	Euryops
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower
Gazania spp.	Gazania
Hippocrepis comosa	Hippocrepis
Iris spp. (Pacific Coast Natives)	Iris
Kniphofia uvaria*	Poker Plant
Lantana montevidensis*	Lantana
Leonotis leonurus	Lionstail
Leucocoryne ixiodes	Glory of the sun
Liatris spp.	Gay Feather
Limonium perozii	Sea Lavender
Linaria purpurea*	Toadflax
Linum spp.	Flax
Mimulus spp.	Monkey Flower
Narcissus spp.*	Daffodil
Oenothera berlandierii*	Primrose
Pelargonium hortorum	Common Geranium
Pennisetum setaceum*	Fountain Orass
Phlomis fructicosa*	Jerusalem Sage
Phormium spp.	New Zealand Flax
Polyganum cuspidatum compactum	Japanese Knotweed
Protulaca grandiflora	Rose Moss
Puya berteroniana	Puya
Romney coulteri*	Matilija Poppy
Sedum spp.	Stonecrop
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue Eyed Grass
Thithonia rotundifolia	Mexican sunflower
Verbena spp.*	Verbena
Zauschneria spp.*	California Fuchsia

GROUNDCOVERS

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia redolens*	Prostate Acacia
Achillea spp.*	Yarrow
Aptenia cordifolia*	Ice Plant (Aptenia)
Arctostaphylos spp.	Manzanita
Arctostaphylos densiflora*	Vine Hill Manzanita
Arctostaphylos havens*	Mavens Neck Manzanita
Arctostaphylos hookeri*	Monterey Manzanita
Arctostaphylos uva-urisi*	Bearberry
Arctotheca calendula	Yellow Capeweed
Baccaharis pilularis*	Coyote Bush
Carpobrutus spp.	Iceplant (Carpobrutus)
Ceanothus spp.*	California Lilac
Cephalophyllum spp.	Red Spike Icepant
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-In-Summer
Cistus spp.*	Rockrose
Correapulchella	Autralian Fuschia
Cotoneaster spp.*	Cotoneaster
Delosperma spp.*	White Trailing Ice Plant
Drosanthemum spp.*	Ice Plant (Carpobrutus)
Erigonum spp.*	Buckwheat
Gazania spp.	Gazania
Helianthemum nummularium*	Sunrose
Hypercum calycinum	Aaron's Beard
Juniperus chinensis sargentii	Sargent Juniper
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa'	Japanese Garden Juniper
Juniperus sabina	Tamarix Juniper
Lampranthus spp.*	Ice Plant (Lampranthus)
Malephora spp.*	Ice Plant (Malephora)
Myoporum parvifolium*	Myoporum
Oscularia spp.	Ice Plant
Penstemon heterophyllus purdyi	Beard Tongue
Phlox subulata	Creeping Phlox, Moss Pink
Phylanodiflora*	Lippia
Polygonum capitatum*	knotweek
Polygonum cuspidatum compactum	Japanese Knotweed
Rosmarinus 'Prostratus'*	Trailing Rosemary
Santolina spp.*	Lavender Cotton
Teucrium chamaedrys*	Germander
Thymus spp.*	Thyme
Thymus serphyllum "Roseum"	Mother-of-Thyme
Verbena persiana*	Peruvian Verbena
Vinca minor*	Dwarf periwinkle
Zauchneria spp.*	California Fuchsia

VINES

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Bougainvillea spp.*	Bougainvillea
Cissus trifoliate	Cissus
Lantan spp.	Lantan
Solanum jasminoides*	Potato Vine
Tecomaria capensis	Cape Honeysuckle

GRASSES

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda Grass
Festuca californica	California Fescue
Fesatuca elatior	Tall Fescue
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue
Zoysia spp.	Zoysia