

REPORT TO CITY COUNCIL

DATE: MARCH 13, 2024

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: NATHAN HAMBURGER, CITY MANAGER

BY: DENICE THOMAS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR
VALERIE DARBOUZE, ASSOCIATE PLANNER

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO ADOPT THE LANDSCAPE GUIDANCE PROGRAM AND TO MAKE A DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Staff is seeking to apprise the City Council of a new staff-initiated Landscape Guidance Program (Program). The primary objective of this optional Program is to educate residents and support them in transforming their water-dependent front yards into environmentally friendly, drought-tolerant, native, and wildlife-attracting landscapes without additional burden or permitting requirements. The Program will offer various resources including sample landscape plans, plant procurement options, informative materials, and guidance from the City landscape consultant at a reduced cost. Residents who choose to utilize this program can expect a total cost of \$350, which will cover the cost of the City's landscape consultant reviewing conceptual plans and providing general guidance to applicants. Ultimately, this could result in significant cost savings for residents by eliminating the need for them to hire a landscape architect. The Program will be made available online, with on-going social media marketing. The City will coordinate its efforts with external public agencies, such as the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

During the 2021-22 drought, outdoor watering was limited to once a week, and the landscapes for many residential properties deteriorated. In certain circumstances, these conditions severely impacted neighborhood aesthetics. In response, many property owners replaced their landscapes with drought-tolerant landscaping and others have chosen to install artificial turf. While their intentions were good, the use of artificial products as replacement for live landscaping is restricted in the City.

The City reviews landscape plans for new construction as part of the development process, however, for minor renovations of existing residential landscapes there typically isn't a permit requirement. This means that most residents are not receiving input from City staff prior to renovating their landscaping and might not be aware of certain City or Fire Department requirements. This provided the initial impetus for the Program, which will hopefully result in more sustainable landscapes across the City.

The City's landscape consultant has provided support materials that will assist in document preparation including providing three sample plan layouts, an illustrated plant

list, “how to” guides, a list of nurseries, a directory of permitted practices for landscape professionals, links to educational resources, and a guide to creating a defensible space from the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

The Program will be available for any resident of Agoura Hills looking to replace their water-dependent front lawn, so long as the renovated landscape area is under 2,500 square feet. Renovation projects exceeding 2,500 square feet will remain subject to mandatory State and City water-wise restrictions necessitating upgrade of the irrigation equipment per the current review process and fees.

The Program is proposed to remain in effect for a minimum of one year. At the end of the one-year period, it will be evaluated for areas of improvement and/or possible cost adjustments.

The Program was presented to the Environmental Responsibility Subcommittee on March 29, 2023, and staff received favorable feedback from the members. Since the meeting, staff reached out to the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (District) to discuss the content of the Program documents to be disseminated to the public. The District provided positive feedback and information about the District’s programs that were incorporated in the handouts. More importantly, the District has offered to promote the Program through its billing system to reach all eligible residential properties in the City.

The Program has been determined to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines as the Program is covered under the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, as the Program seeks to advise residents in implementing water efficient landscape on their property.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

As part of the Program, applicants would be required to submit a \$350.00 deposit for each application to cover the cost of review by the City Landscape Consultant. Because the consultant costs will be covered by the applicant, the Program will not have a substantial fiscal impact other than the staff time spent administering the Program. The Planning Division already contracts with the City landscape consultant for non-City initiated projects up to \$20,000 per year to manage projects as needed. Staff will continue to monitor the time the City landscape consultant spends managing projects to reduce impacts on the already approved contract amount. If demand for the Program is high, it will warrant an increase to the City Landscape Consultant contract for non-City initiated projects, which would be paid for entirely by project applicants.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff respectfully requests the City Council adopt Resolution No. 24-2058; adopting a Landscape Guidance Program for residential properties and making a finding of exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act, and direct staff to implement the Program. Staff will update the City Council on the progress of the Program at the end of the first-year period.

Attachments: Resolution No. 24-2058 and Exhibit A (Landscape Guidance Program Handouts)

RESOLUTION NO. 24-2058

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AGOURA HILLS ADOPTING A LANDSCAPE GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND MAKING A FINDING OF EXEMPTION UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

WHEREAS, during the 2021-2022 drought, many residential landscapes deteriorated due to watering restrictions.

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles County Fire Department has implemented fuel modification restrictions with respect to landscaping in proximity to structures.

WHEREAS, staff has developed a Landscape Guidance Program to assist residents in remodeling their front yard, and to promote more drought-tolerant and native landscapes throughout the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Agoura Hills, as follows:

Section 1. The City Council hereby finds that the Landscape Guidance Program is consistent with the City's General Plan, because the guidelines meet General Plan Goal LU-5 – *City Sustained and Renewed*, in that the Landscape Guidance Program will help to sustain environmental resources by reducing water use and promoting native landscapes.

Section 2. The City Council hereby finds that the adoption of the proposed Program is exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines because it can be seen with certainty that the provisions contained herein could not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. The Program merely provides recommendations and educational resources on how to re-landscape a front yard in keeping with State and Local laws.

Section 3. The City Council hereby adopts the Landscape Guidance Program attached as Exhibit "A", attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 13th day of March 2024, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: ()

NOES: ()

ABSTAIN: ()

ABSENT: ()

Illece Buckley Weber, Mayor

ATTEST

Kimberly M. Rodrigues, City Clerk

Exhibit A

Landscape Guidance Program Guide for Residential Landscape Water Use Reduction

- Attachment A: Landscape Guidance Plan Review Application
- Attachment B: Landscape Plan – Typical Front Yard
- Attachment C: California Native Plant Society
- Attachment D: University of California – Environmental Horticulture Notes (Sheet Mulching)
- Attachment E: City Contact Information (Landscape and Oak Tree Consultants)
- Attachment F: Native and Drought Tolerant Plant Resources
- Attachment G: Permitted Practices in California (Landscape Professionals)
- Attachment H: Los Angeles County Fire Department Handouts
 - 1) Defensible Space – Creating and Maintaining Your Defensible Space
 - 2) Fire Smart Landscaping
 - 3) A Guide to Defensible Space – Ornamental Vegetation Maintenance



LANDSCAPE GUIDANCE PROGRAM GUIDE FOR RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE WATER USE REDUCTION

The purpose of this program is to educate residents and support them in transforming water-dependent front yards into environmentally friendly, drought-tolerant, native, and wildlife-attracting landscapes.

Applicability

Any resident of Agoura Hills looking to replace their water-dependent front lawn is able to take advantage of this program, so long as the renovated landscape area is under 2,500 square feet.

Cost

Applicants who utilize the City's landscape consultant will be required to pay a \$350 fee to pay for the consultant's time reviewing materials and providing general guidance.

Review Process

Residents wishing to take advantage of the program must submit a completed "Landscape Guidance Program Application" with the applicable fee (see Attachment A), and are required to send a digital copy of proposed/conceptual landscape plans.

The City Landscape Consultant will review plans and provide comments. An on-site visit is required to verify installation. Limited on-site guidance pertaining to the implementation of the plan will be available upon request.

Typical Front Yard Landscape Plan & Plant List

Applicants are encouraged to use the plant list provided in order to comply with fire safety requirements and to help promote a sustainable landscape.

To assist the City landscape consultant in their review, a basic site plan be included which shows the following:

- Property address
- Total landscape area square feet
- North arrow and plan scale
- Existing building location
- Existing oak trees, if applicable
- Property lines
- Primary street names
- Paved areas – location and materials

* For landscape renovation projects over 2,500 square feet, refer to the "City of Agoura Hills Guide to the Landscape Approval Process".

- Proposed landscape improvements – location and materials
- Driveway
- Utilities
- Planting Plan – identify size, botanical name, and location for each plant
- Mulch material

Landscape Plan Guidelines

- Native Plants – climate appropriate plants should be used, with > 50% native plants to reduce the use of fertilizer, pesticide, and water, and provide food and habitat for beneficial insects and wildlife.
- At least 5 different species of shrubs and ground covers should be used.
- Other Plants – other adapted plant species may be used, only low and moderate water use plants.
- Hardscape – paved and inorganic mulch areas shall be limited to < 40% of the total area. Pervious paving is encouraged. >60% of front yard area (excluding driveway) to be planting and organic mulch to limit heat gain.
- Turf – is discouraged and limited to active use areas. Alternative drought-tolerant turf substitutes are encouraged, including native grasses and other adapted, low growing plants. For this program, no more than 20% of the landscape area may include plants that are not low water use.
- Artificial Turf is not permitted.
- Shade Trees – drought tolerant shade trees encouraged to provide 50% shade coverage on hardscape areas, reducing the heat island effect.
- Fire Safety – fire-wise plantings are required and must meet the requirements set forth by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department “Fuel Modification Guidelines”.

Turf Removal

Turf may be removed by physical removal or by sheet mulching. Sheet mulching creates healthy soils by composting weeds in place and encouraging favorable soil microbial activity and worms. (See Attachment C, “Sheet Mulching” EHN 94 by the University of California)

Fall Planting

Fall planting is encouraged which will provide the most amenable conditions (ideal temperatures and potential for rain) for plant establishment. A recommended method is to choose a water-wise irrigation schedule and then select adapted plantings, replacing thirstier plants with low-water use substitutes. The goal is to transition to a primarily low-water use landscape.

Irrigation

Residents are encouraged to update irrigation systems to include the latest water saving devices, including smart controllers, flow sensors, master valves, etc. General guidance

will be provided. Front yard renovation plans under 2,500 square feet in area will not require a formal irrigation plan submission.

Mulch

- Quality mulch (compost or fir bark), 3” depth recommended.
- Free compost is available from Rancho Las Virgenes Community Compost, (818) 251-2312, <https://www.lvmwd.com/our-services/wastewater-services/rancho-las-virgenes-community-compost>
- Note that inorganic mulch, such as decorative gravels, shall be considered part of the hardscape, which is limited to < 40% of the total landscape area.

Landscape Maintenance during the Drought

- Fertilization is not recommended, except for turf and some non-native plants. Fertilize when soil moisture is present. Native plants do not require inputs such as fertilizer.
- Allow turf to go dormant. Water sparingly. Raise mow height.
- Deep water trees once per month if needed. Oaks are adapted to dry summers and require water only during establishment and under extreme stress conditions. Parkway trees are likely to be more stressed due to pavement and limited rooting area.

Attachments

Attachment A: Landscape Guidance Program Application

Attachment B: Typical Front Yard Landscape Plan

- Site Improvement Plan
- Planting Plan – Configuration A, B, or C
- Plant Legend
- Plant Images

Attachment C: California Native Plant Society

- Native Landscape Planting Guide – North and East Los Angeles County
- Native Landscape Planting Guide – South Los Angeles County
- 7 Steps to A Drought-Tolerant Garden

Attachment D: University of California – Environmental Horticulture

- Sheet Mulching

Attachment E: Contact Information

- Agoura Hills City Landscape and Oak Tree Consultant

Attachment F: Plant Sources

Attachment G: Landscape Professionals in California

Attachment H with Links: Fire Safety – Los Angeles County Fire Department

- H1. Defensible Space – Creating and Maintaining Your Defensible Space (<https://www.fire.ca.gov/dspace>)
- H2. Fire Smart Landscaping: <https://www.readyforwildfire.org/prepare-for-wildfire/get-ready/fire-smart-landscaping/>
- H3. A Guide to Defensible Space, Ornamental Vegetation Maintenance

References

Metropolitan Water District Programs

- SoCal Water Smart – for residential rebate program, includes turf removal (\$2/sq.ft.) and other water wise irrigation materials. <https://www.bewaterwise.com/>

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Programs

- Discounted controllers with free professional installation for the district's customers.
<https://www.lvmwd.com/community-resources/water-use-efficiency/rebates/lvmwd-rachio-program>
- Resource for list of professional services, appropriate plants for this area, and tips on how to remove your lawn.
<https://www.lvmwd.com/community-resources/efficient-outdoor-water-use/landscape-transformation-resources>

Planting for Fire Safety

- Home Hardening Program assists residents in protecting their home from fire. One-time grants are available that include landscape improvements.
<https://www.agourahillscity.org/department/city-manager/emergency-services/home-hardening-page>

Books

- Fross, D.; O'Brien, B., John Evarts, Marjorie Popper. *Reimagining the California Lawn*. 1st ed. Cachuma Press, 2011.
- Rubin, G., Warren, L. *The California Native Landscape: The Homeowner's Design Guide to Restoring Its Beauty and Balance*. Illustrated edition, Timber Press, 2013.

Other Important Information

- What NOT to plant: California Invasive Plant Council - <https://www.cal-ipc.org/>


END

Attachment A
Landscape Guidance Plan Review Application



PLANNING DIVISION | COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

30001 Ladyface Court, Agoura Hills, CA 91301

 (818) 597-7328

 www.agourahillscity.org

APP-07
Rev. June 2023

LANDSCAPE GUIDANCE PLAN REVIEW APPLICATION

Residential Landscape Water Use Reduction

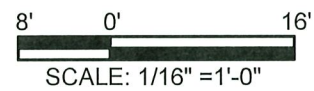
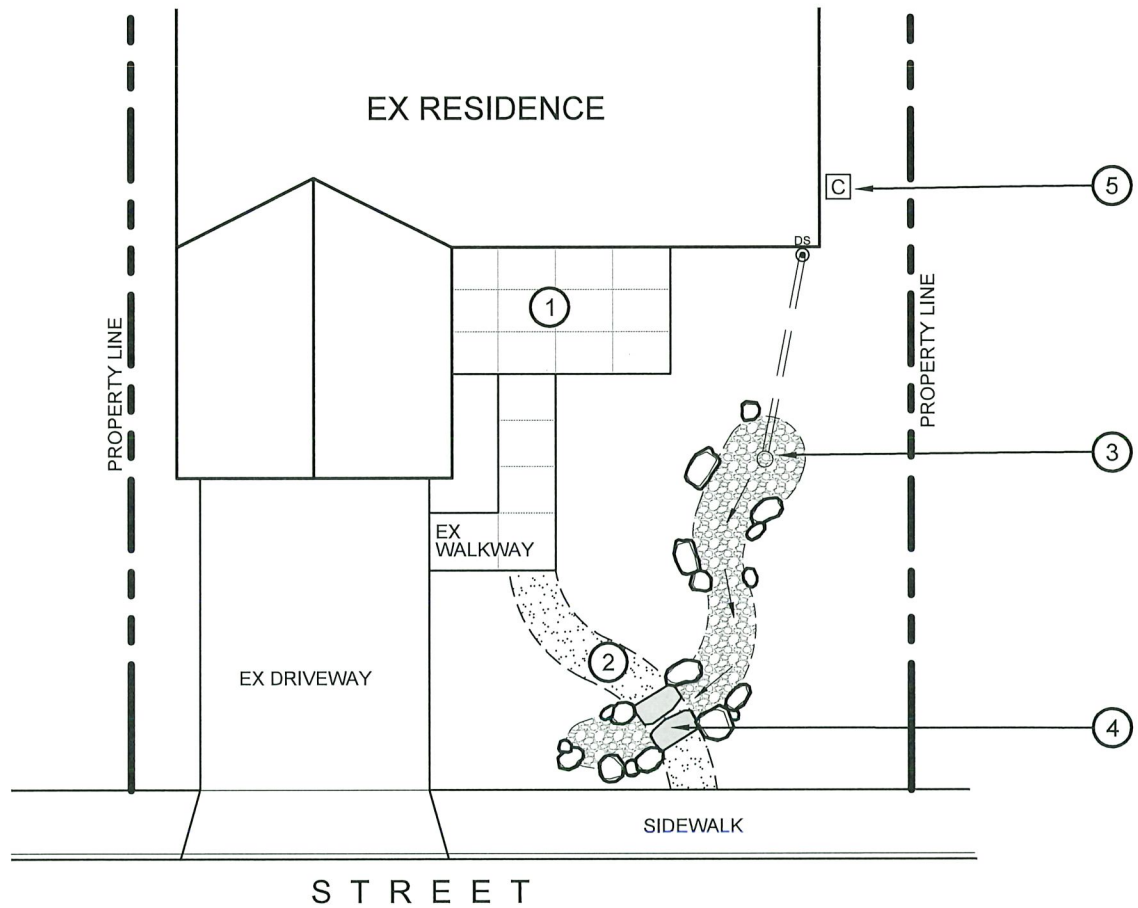
SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS	Applicant's Name
Expedited process for less than 2,500 square feet of planting area, please refer to the <i>Landscape Planting Guide</i>	Site Address
Single - Family Front Yard	Phone No.
<input type="checkbox"/> Application	Email Address
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.5x11 planting plan with:	Applicant's Signature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Address • North Arrow and Plan Scale • Existing Building Location • Property Lines • Primary Street Names • Paved Areas • Existing and Proposed Hardscape • Driveway • Utilities • Planting Plan • Mulched Areas 	OFFICE USE ONLY
<input type="checkbox"/> Review Deposit: \$350. Includes plan review by the Landscape Architect and site inspection, if applicable.	AIN
Note: If the proposal is over 2,500 square feet of planting area, applicants must submit through the regular process—see staff for details.	Date Submitted
	Date Reviewed
	Comments

OFFICE USE ONLY	
Site Inspected By:	Approval:
	Date:
	Case No.:

Attachment B
Landscape Plan – Typical Front Yard

LANDSCAPE PLAN - TYPICAL FRONT YARD

Site and Irrigation Improvements



IMPROVEMENT LEGEND

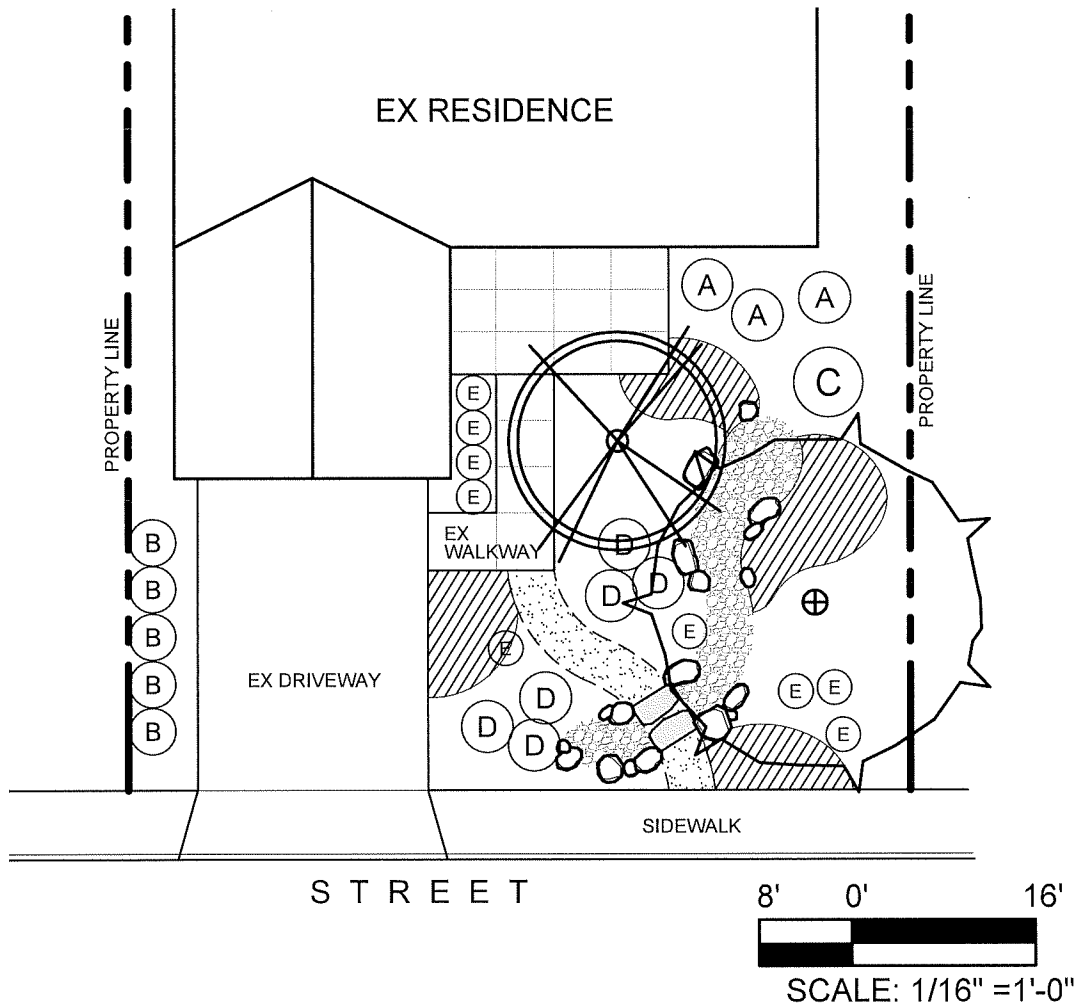
- ① Patio / Outdoor gathering space - Pervious paving
- ② Sidewalk access pathway - Pervious paving / Decomposed granite
- ③ Stormwater infiltration - Dry stream with gravel + boulders (connect to downspout)
- ④ Stepping stones
- ⑤ Irrigation - Smart Controller, Flow Sensor, Master Valve



Typical front yard image

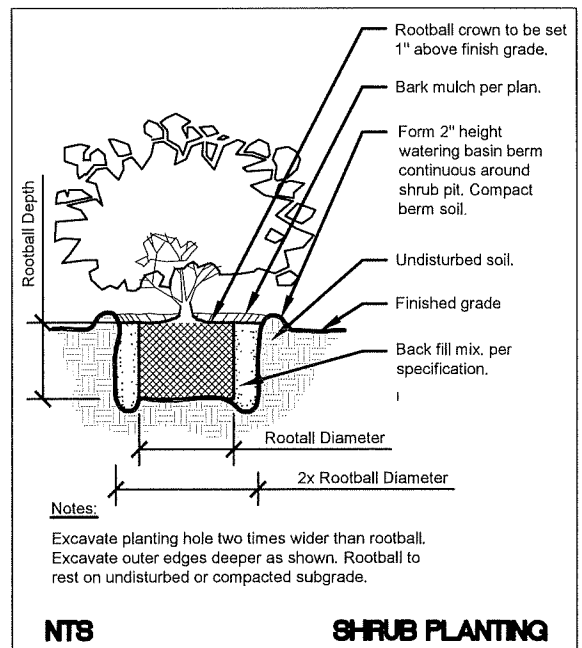
LANDSCAPE PLAN - TYPICAL FRONT YARD - 'A'

Planting Plan



NOTES

1. Soil Preparation - Remove weeds. Many native plants thrive in poor soil conditions. Amend lightly with compost, humate and worm castings. Note that most native plants require only minimal organic matter and fertilizer should be avoided.
2. Mulch - Apply two to three inch depth of organic, well-composted mulch after planting to retain moisture and suppress weeds. Avoid synthetic materials such as weed cloth. Note that nitrogen fertilizer may be required if using mulch containing hardwood that is not fully composted.
3. Planting - Install shrubs per detail this sheet (plant crown to be 2" above adjacent grade for 15 gallon and larger plants; 1" above adjacent grade or plants smaller than 15 gallon).
4. No mulch and minimal planting allowed within 5' of structures.

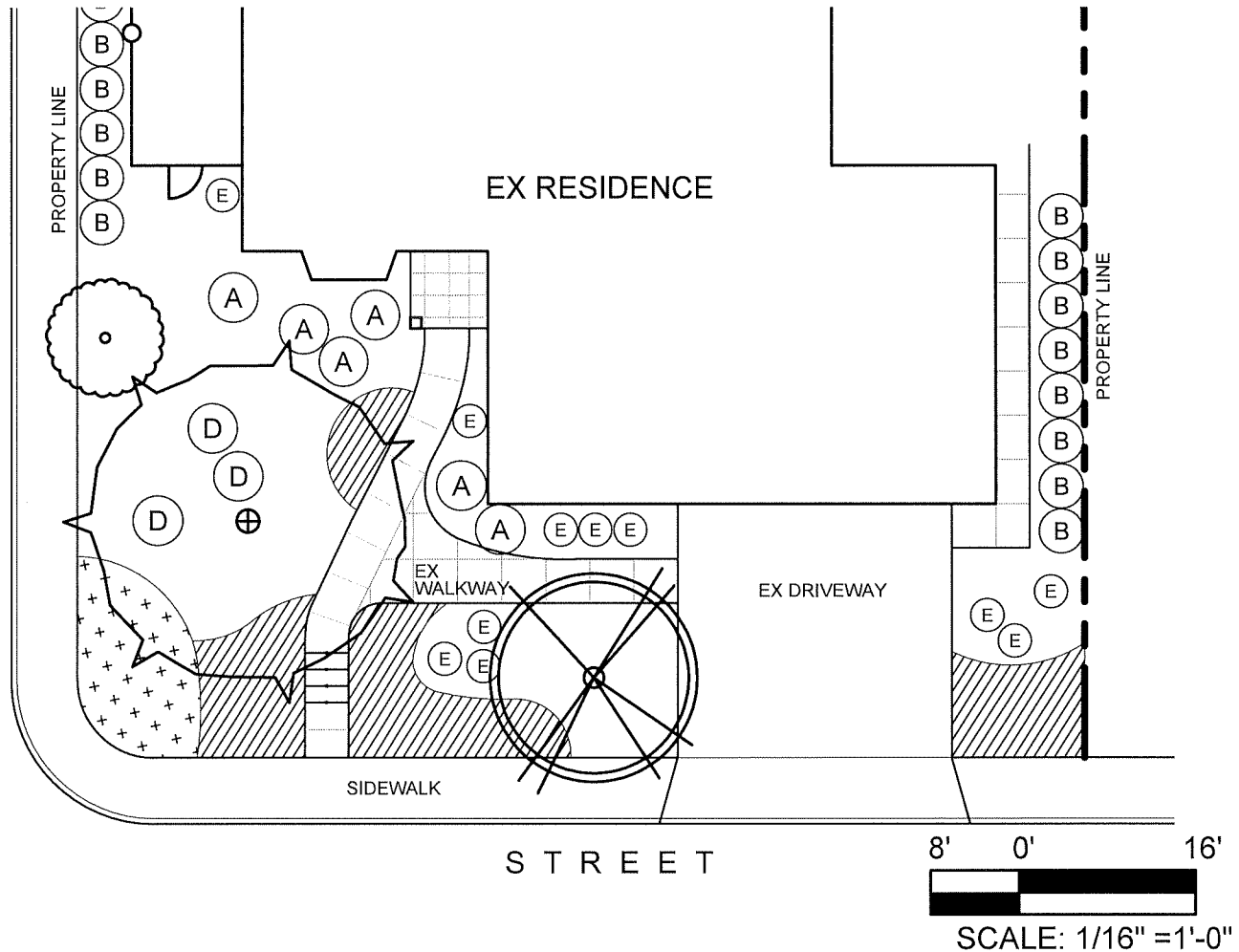


NTS

SHRUB PLANTING

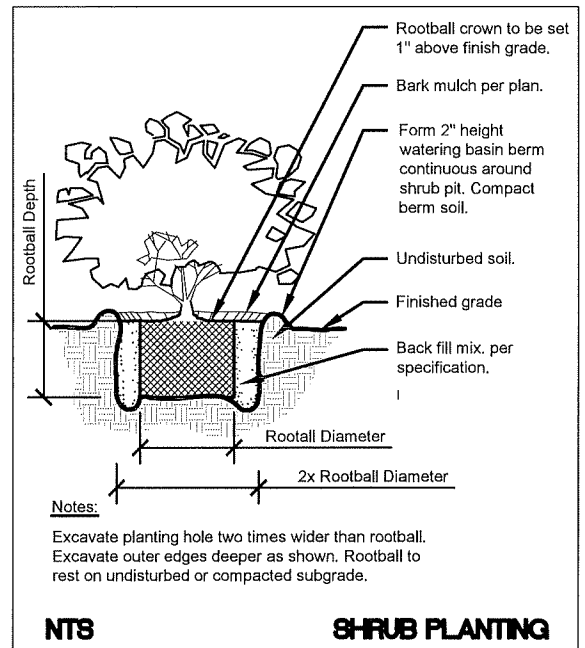
LANDSCAPE PLAN - TYPICAL FRONT YARD - 'B'

Planting Plan



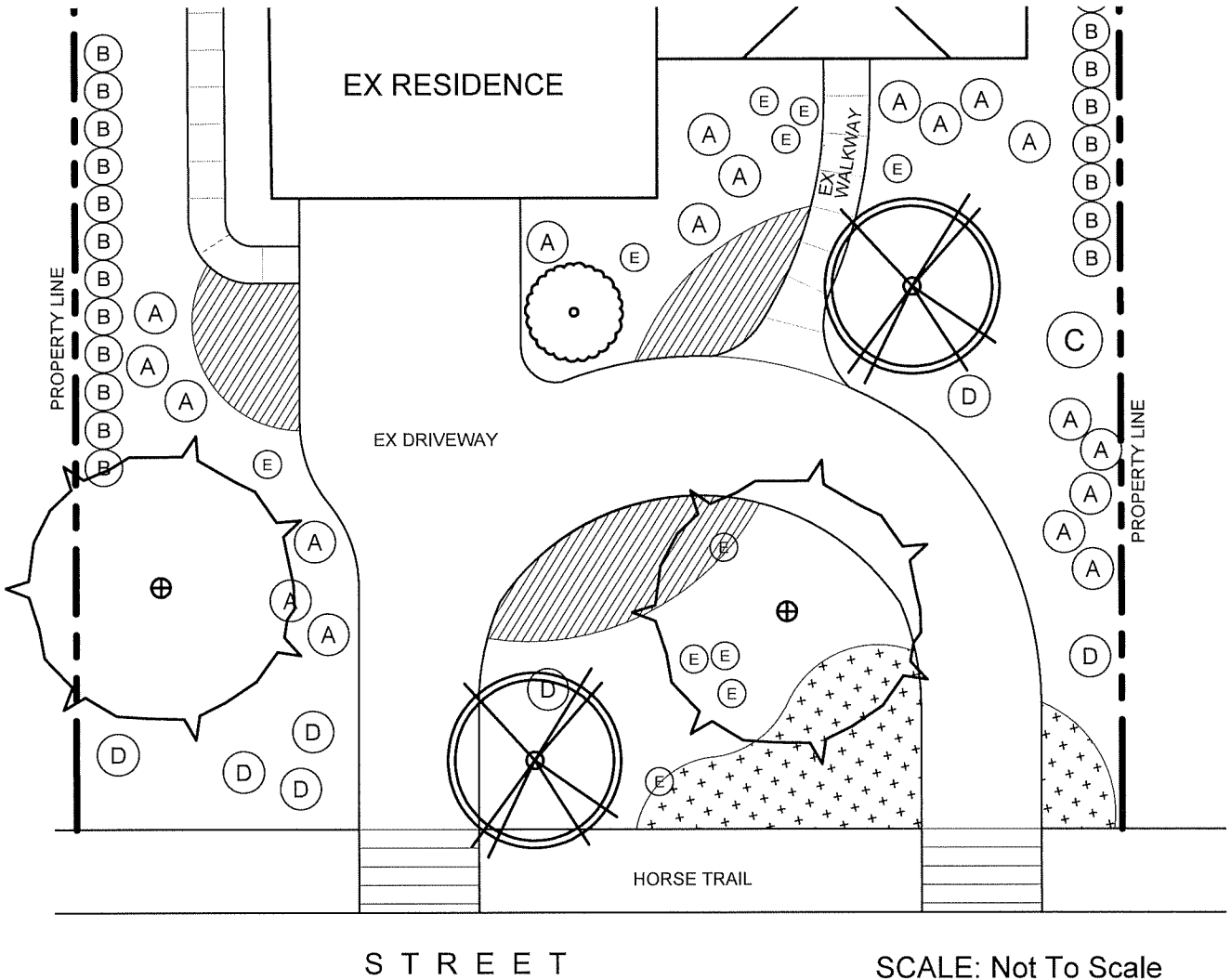
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LANDSCAPE PLAN - TYPICAL FRONT YARD - 'C'

Planting Plan

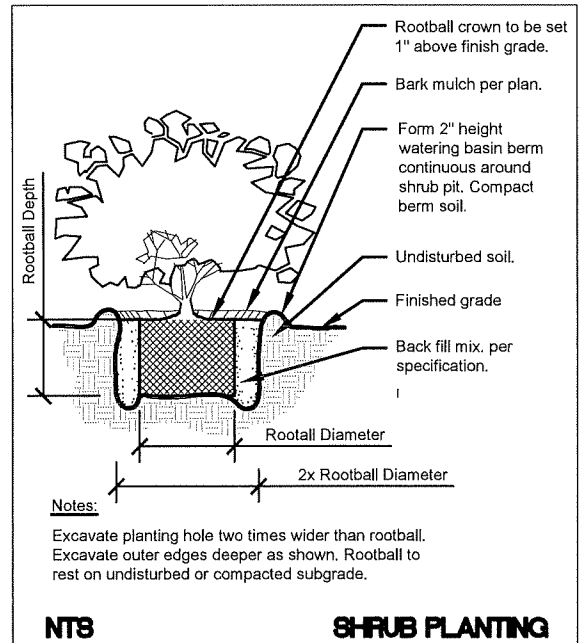


S T R E E T

SCALE: Not To Scale

NOTES


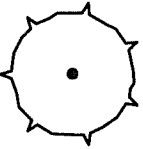
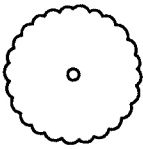


1. Soil Preparation - Remove weeds. Many native plants thrive in poor soil conditions. Amend lightly with compost, humate and worm castings. Note that most native plants require only minimal organic matter and fertilizer should be avoided.
2. Mulch - Apply two to three inch depth of organic, well-composted mulch after planting to retain moisture and suppress weeds. Avoid synthetic materials such as weed cloth. Note that nitrogen fertilizer may be required if using mulch containing hardwood that is not fully composted.
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NTS

SHRUB PLANTING

TYPICAL FRONT YARD PLANT LEGEND **

SYMBOLS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE *** (Mature Ht x W)	NOTES	WATER USE *
TREES - Accent					
	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> ****	Western Redbud	15' x 10'	Native, part shade	L
	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> ****	Desert Willow	20' x 20'	Native, sun	L
	Citrus sp.	Citrus Tree	varies	Food plant	M
	<i>x Chitalpa t. 'Pink Dawn'</i>	Pink Dawn Chitalpa	25' x 25'	Sun	L
	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	25'x 25'	Sun	M
	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear	25' x 25'	Sun	M
	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow	35' x 20'	Sun, weeping form	L
TREES - Canopy					
	<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i>	Marina Strawberry Tree	25' x 35'	Sun	L
	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	60' x 25'	Sun	M
	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Thornless Honeylocust	60' x 40'	Sun, part shade	M
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark	40' x 20'	Sun	L
	<i>Olea europaea 'Swan Hill'</i>	Fruitless Olive Tree	30' x 30'	Sun	L
	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ****	Coast Live Oak	50' x 45'	Native, sun	L
TREES - Small tree or Large shrub					
	<i>Arbutus unedo 'Compacta'</i>	Dwarf Strawberry Tree	8' x 6'	Sun	L
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> ****	Toyon	10' x 8'	Native, sun	L
SHRUBS - Foundation (Evergreen)					
	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	5 gal	Sun, light shade	M
	<i>Carissa species</i>	Natal Plum	varies	Sun or Shade	L
	<i>Carpenteria californica</i> ****	Bush Anemone	8' x 5'	Native, sun	L
	<i>Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'</i> ****	Compact Oregon Grape	3' x 4'	Native, sun, part shade	L
	<i>Myrsine africana</i>	African Boxwood	6' x 5'	Sun	L
	<i>Myrtus communis 'Compacta'</i>	Dwarf Myrtle	3' x 3'	Sun	L
	<i>Raphiolepis u. 'Minor'</i>	Dwarf Yeddo Hawthorn	5' x 3'	Sun, part shade	L
	<i>Westringia f. 'Blue Gem'</i>	Blue Gem Coast Rosemary	5' x 4'	Sun	L
SHRUBS - Perimeter / Privacy					
	<i>Ligustrum japonicum 'Texanum'</i>	Waxleaf Privet	8' x 6'	Sun	M
	<i>Myrsine africana</i>	African Boxwood	6' x 5'	Sun	L
	<i>Myrtus communis 'Compacta'</i>	Dwarf Myrtle	3' x 3'	Sun	L
	<i>Raphiolepis u. 'Minor'</i>	Dwarf Yeddo Hawthorn	5' x 3'	Sun, part shade	L

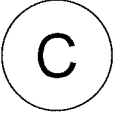



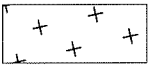
* L = Low water use at establishment, M = Medium water usage at establishment.

** See Los Angeles County Fuel Modification plant list to confirm distance from structure requirements.

*** Size listed is maximum mature size. Typical size is 75% of mature size.

**** California native plant

TYPICAL FRONT YARD PLANT LEGEND ** (continued)

SYMBOLS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE *** (Mature Ht x W)	NOTES	WATER USE *
SHRUBS - Large Flowering					
	<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i>	Blue Hibiscus	8' x 6'	Sun, adapted	L
	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Compacta'	Dwarf Strawberry Tree	8' x 6'	Sun, adapted	L
	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>	Yellow Bird of Paradise	6' x 6'	Sun, fast growing	L
SHRUBS - Medium Flowering Accent					
	<i>Encelia californica</i> ****	Bush Sunflower	4' x 6'	Native, sun	L
	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Poker Plant	3' x 4'	Sun	M
	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Red Yucca	3' x 5'	Sun	L
	<i>Lantana species</i>	Lantana	varies	Sun	L
	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> ****	Sticky Monkey Flower	3' x 3'	Native, light shade	L
	<i>Verbena lilacina</i> 'De La Mina' ****	De La Mina Verbena	2' x 3'	Native, sun	L
SHRUBS - Entryway / Accent					
	<i>Agapanthus species</i>	Lily of the Nile	varies	Sun, part shade	M
	<i>Carissa species</i>	Natal Plum	varies	Sun, part shade	L
	<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>	Fortnight Lily	4' x 3'	Sun, part shade	L
	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	1' x 2'	Sun	L
	<i>Iris douglasiana</i> ****	Douglas Iris	2' x 3'	Native, part shade	L
	<i>Hemerocallis species</i>	Day Lily	varies	Sun	M
	<i>Nandina species</i>	Heavenly Bamboo	varies	Sun	L
	<i>Penstemon species</i> ****	Beard Tongue	varies	Native, sun	L
	<i>Pittosporum t.</i> 'Wheeler's Dwarf'	Dwarf Mock Orange	4' x 5'	Sun or shade	M
GROUNDCOVER					
 	<i>Achillea species</i>	Yarrow	1 gal or Flats	Sun	L
	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> 'Cassa Blue'	Blue Flax Lily	2' x spreading	Part Shade	M
	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	1' x 2'	Sun	L
	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> ****	Beach Strawberry	6" x spreading	Native, Sun or shade	M
	<i>Gazania species</i>	Gazania	varies	Sun	L
	<i>Heuchera species</i> ****	Coral Bells	varies	Native, Shade/Part Shade	L/M
	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>	Kurapia	3" x spreading	Sun	L
	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Myoporum	6" x spreading	Sun	L
	<i>Senecio mandraliscae</i> or <i>serpens</i>	Blue Chalksticks	6+" x spreading	Sun	L
	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	3' x spreading	Sun, part shade	M

* L = Low water use at establishment, M = Medium water usage at establishment.

** See Los Angeles County Fuel Modification plant list to confirm distance from structure requirements.

*** Size listed is maximum mature size. Typical size is 75% of mature size.

**** California native plant

PLANT IMAGES

TREES (Botanical/Common Name, Mature HxW, Sun Exposure)



Arbutus 'Marina' / Strawberry Tree
25' x 35', Sun



Arbutus unedo 'Compacta' / Dwarf Strawberry Tree
8' x 6', Sun



Cercis occidentalis / Western Redbud *
15' x 10', Partial Sun/Shade tolerant



Chilopsis linearis / Desert Willow *
25' x 25', Sun



x *Chitalpa tashkentensis* 'Pink Dawn' / Pink Dawn Chitalpa
25' x 25', Sun



Geijera parviflora / Australian Willow
35' x 20', Sun



Heteromeles arbutifolia / Toyon *
10' x 8', Sun



Melaleuca quinquenervia / Paperbark Tree
40' x 20', Sun

* California native plant

PLANT IMAGES (continued)

SHRUBS / PERENNIALS (Botanical/Common Name, Mature HxW, Sun Exposure)



Alyogyne huegelii / Blue Hibiscus
8' x 6', Sun



Caesalpinia gilliesii / Yellow Bird of Paradise
6' x 6', Sun



Carpenteria californica / Bush Anemone *
8' x 5', Partial Sun



Iris douglasiana / Douglas Iris *
2' x 3', Partial Sun/Shade tolerant



Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta' / Compact Oregon Grape *
3' x 4', Sun/Part Shade



Mimulus aurantiacus / Sticky Monkey Flower *
3' x 3', Light Shade



Myrsine africana / African Boxwood
6' x 5', Sun



Myrtus communis 'Compacta' / Dwarf Myrtle
3' x 3', Sun

* California native plant

PLANT IMAGES (continued)

SHRUBS / PERENNIALS (Botanical/Common Name, Mature HxW, Sun Exposure)



Penstemon species / Beard Tongue *
Size varies, Sun



Rhapsiolepis u. 'Minor' / Dwarf Yeddo Hawthorn
5' x 3', Sun/Partial shade



Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina' / De La Mina Verbena *
2' x 3', Sun



Westringia fruticosa 'Blue Gem' / Blue Gem Coast Rosemary
5' x 4', Sun

* California native plant

PLANT IMAGES (continued)

GROUNDCOVERS (Botanical/Common Name, Mature HxW, Sun Exposure)



Achillea species / Yarrow
Size Varies, Sun



Festuca glauca / Blue Fescue
1' x 2', Sun



Heuchera species / Coral Bells *
Size Varies, Partial Sun/Part Shade



Lippia nodiflora / Kurapia
3" x Spreading, Sun



Myoporum parvifolium / Myoporum
6" x spreading, Sun



Senecio mandraliscae or *serpens* / Blue Chalksticks
6"-12" x spreading, Sun

* California native plant

Attachment C
California Native Plant Society

Visit CNPS.org/gardening to learn more!

Give your new CA native landscape a healthy start by following our online planting and watering guides.

Planting and Watering

Hardscap – Use permeable surfaces wherever possible to allow water to soak in to the soil below.

- Stepping stones
- Permeable paving
- Decomposed granite (DG) (at least 1/4" between pavers)

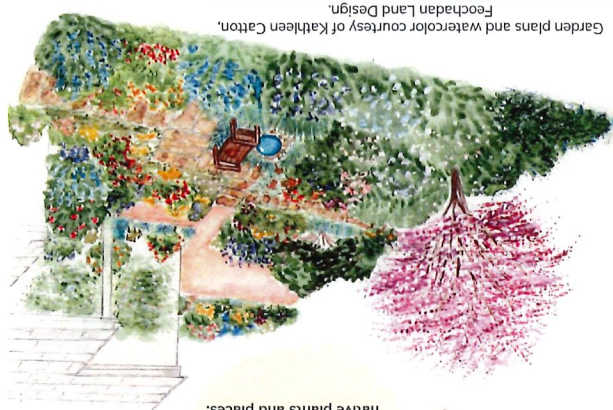
Mulch – Retain moisture, feed your soils, and insulate your plants from heat and cold.

- Use organic, weed free mulch. We recommend wood chips, and gorilla hair for steep slopes.
- Apply after planting, and in late spring and early fall.
- AVOID synthetic materials. They deprive your soil and plants of nutrients.
- AVOID weed cloths, plastic, and other weed barriers. They prevent the natural cycle of nutrients through the soils, can kill the living biology in your soil, and are often ineffective at preventing weeds.

Soil Amendment – Many native plants thrive in what we consider poor soil conditions!

- Layers of cardboard and mulch deprive grass of light.
- Layers decompose into nutrients for your new plants.
- Visit CNPS.org/gardening for more information!

Grass Removal – Still need to get rid of your lawn? Try sheet mulching!



The California Native Plant Society is a statewide non-profit organization with 35 local chapters dedicated to the conservation and enjoyment of California's native plants and places.



Garden Décor – Most importantly, have fun with your garden! Add a personal touch with your favorite décor.

- Bird Feeders
- Benches
- Rain Chain
- Decorative Pots
- Patio Table



Bare Soil for Bees – Our ground dwelling, native bees need habitat! These bees are not aggressive, and will help keep your landscape flourishing! Leave a few sunny areas of your landscape mulch free.

Water Feature – Pollinators, birds, and wildlife need water too!

- Add a bird bath, fountain or other water feature.



Create a Habitat

BRING YOUR DESIGN TO LIFE



CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Gabriel Mountains Chapter
North and East
Los Angeles County

Native Landscape Planting Guide

Starting a native plant garden doesn't have to be complicated. This easy guide takes the guesswork out of which plants to use where. Simply choose one of the garden vignettes below and select from recommended native plants listed on the inside of your guide.

- ✓ Low Water Use
- ✓ Pollinator Friendly
- ✓ Locally Native

CHOOSE YOUR DESIGN

Five Easy Project Ideas for your Garden



Homey Habitat

Featuring a bench and bird bath, you can take a seat in this habitat and enjoy all of the bustling activity in your yard!
Features: bench, bird bath, boulders.



Colorful Entry

Make a statement in your entryway! Be sure to choose plants with a variety of colors.
Features: large pot, decorative round stones.



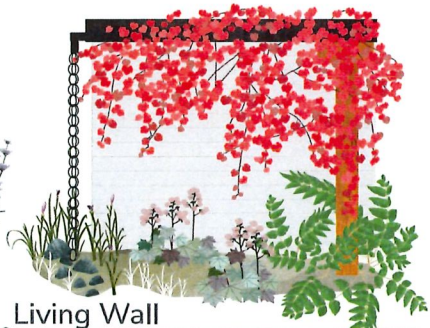
Wildlife Walkway

Take a stroll through your landscape. Use permeable materials for your pathway, such as stepping stones or decomposed granite.
Features: permeable walkway, large boulders.



Pollinator Park

Add excitement to the parkway strip along your driveway by adding plants that butterflies and other pollinators love.
Features: stepping stones and contrasting colors.



Living Wall

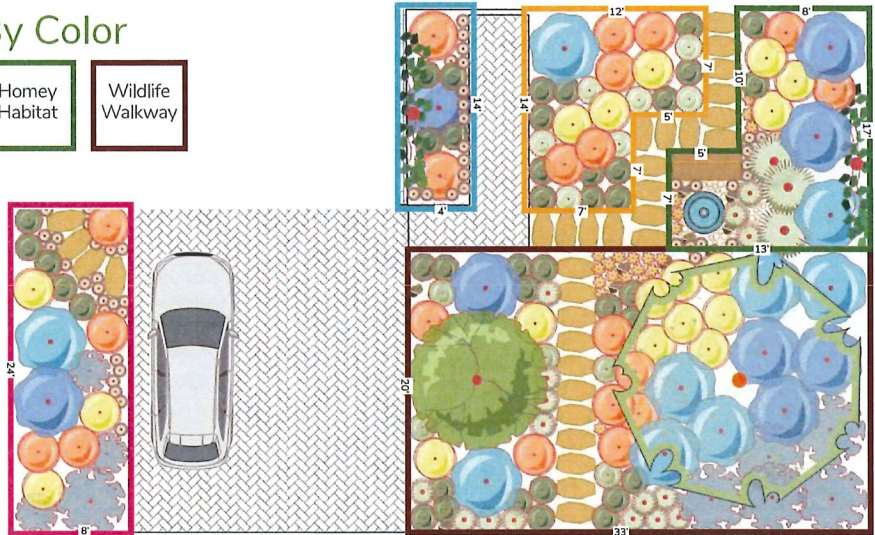
Designing your space vertically can add life to your yard. Use bold colors, and interesting shapes to make a flat area stand out.
Features: rain chain, swale, trellis.

▶ CHOOSE YOUR PLANTS

Vignettes Outlined By Color



1. Choose the design vignette that best fits the shape and size of your site.
2. Match the symbols with those in the plant list.
3. Select plants based on your site's sun exposure.
4. Bonus points for choosing locally native plants!



California Native Plant List

San Gabriel Mountains Chapter
North and East Los Angeles County

SYMBOL	PLANT SPECIES	LOCAL	SUN	WATER	H/W	COLOR	WILDLIFE
TREES							
	Desert Willow / <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Y	☀️	💧	20'	10 - 20'	
	Toyon / <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	6 - 30'	10 - 15'	
	Holly-leaved Cherry / <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Y	☀️☀️☀️	💧	20'	20'	
	Blue Elderberry / <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	Y	☀️	💧	20'	12 - 20'	
LARGE SHRUBS							
	Howard McMinn Manzanita / <i>Arctostaphylos</i> 'Howard McMinn'	N	☀️☀️	💧	6 - 8'	8 - 10'	
	Ray Hartman California Lilac / <i>Ceanothus</i> 'Ray Hartman'	N	☀️☀️☀️	💧	8 - 16'	8 - 16'	
	Eve Case Coffeeberry / <i>Frangula californica</i> 'Eve Case'	Y	☀️☀️	💧	8 - 10'	8 - 10'	
	Lemonadeberry / <i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	8 - 15'	10 - 15'	
MEDIUM SHRUBS							
	Palmer's Mallow / <i>Abutilon palmeri</i>	Y	☀️	💧	5'	5'	
	Oregon Grape / <i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Y	☀️☀️☀️	💧	4 - 6'	4 - 6'	
	White Sage / <i>Salvia apiana</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	3 - 5'	3 - 5'	
	St. Catherine's Lace / <i>Eriogonum giganteum</i>	N	☀️☀️	💧	2 - 6'	4 - 10'	
	Bladderpod / <i>Peritoma arborea</i>	Y	☀️	💧	2 - 6'	2 - 6'	
SMALL SHRUBS							
	Pigeon Point Coyote Brush / <i>Baccharis</i> var. 'Pigeon Point'	N	☀️	💧	2 - 3'	to 6'	
	Yankee Point California Lilac / <i>Ceanothus</i> 'Yankee Point'	N	☀️☀️☀️	💧	2 - 3'	to 6'	
	California Buckwheat / <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	2 - 3'	2 - 5'	
	Apricot Mallow / <i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	2 - 3'	2 - 3'	
	Catalina Currant / <i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	N	☀️☀️	💧	2 - 3'	8'	
	Purple Nightshade / <i>Solanum xanti</i>	Y	☀️☀️☀️	💧	2 - 4'	2 - 3'	
	Cleveland Sage / <i>Salvia clevelandii</i>	N	☀️☀️	💧	3 - 4'	4'	
LOW SHRUBS							
	Island Alum Root / <i>Heuchera maxima</i>	N	☀️☀️	💧	1 - 2'	1 - 2'	
	Douglas Iris / <i>Iris douglasiana</i>	N	☀️☀️☀️	💧	1 - 2'	2 - 3'	
	Margarita BOP Penstemon / <i>Penstemon</i> 'Margarita BOP'	N	☀️☀️	💧	1 - 3'	2 - 3'	
	Showy Penstemon / <i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	2 - 4'	3 - 4'	
	De La Mina Lilac Verbena / <i>Verbena lilacina</i> 'De La Mina'	N	☀️☀️	💧	2 - 3'	3 - 4'	
	California Fuchsia / <i>Epilobium canum</i>	Y	☀️☀️☀️	💧	.5 - 1.5'	2 - 3'	
	Blue-Eyed Grass / <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	1 - 2'	.5'	
SPREADING GROUNDCOVER							
	Common Yarrow / <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Y	☀️☀️☀️	💧	1 - 3'	.5 - 1.5'	
	Island Pink yarrow / <i>Achillea millefolium</i> 'Island Pink'	N	☀️☀️☀️	💧	1 - 1.5'	spreading	
	Creeping Barberry / <i>Berberis repens</i>	Y	☀️☀️☀️	💧	1.5 - 3'	spreading	
	Bee's Bliss Sage / <i>Salvia</i> 'Bee's Bliss'	N	☀️☀️	💧	1 - 2'	2 - 5'	
GRASSES							
	Blue Grama / <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	N	☀️	💧	to 1'	to 1'	
	Clustered Field Sedge / <i>Carex praegracilis</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	1 - 3'	2 - 3'	
	Deergrass / <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	3 - 4'	3 - 4'	
SUCCULENTS							
	Bright Green Dudleya / <i>Dudleya virens</i> ssp. <i>hassei</i>	N	☀️☀️	💧	.5 - 1'	.5 - 1'	
	Lance Leaf Live-For-Ever / <i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	.5 - 1'	to .5'	
VINES							
	Anacapa Pink Calif. Morning Glory / <i>Calystegia</i> 'Anacapa Pink'	N	☀️☀️	💧	15 - 20'	spreading	
	Desert Wild Grape / <i>Vitis girdiana</i>	Y	☀️☀️	💧	10 - 20'	spreading	

SUN	
☀️	Full Sun
☀️	Part Sun
☀️	Shade
WATER	
💧	Very Low
💧	Low
💧	Medium

Plants on this list have been carefully selected by your local San Gabriel Mountains Chapter.

cnps-sgm.org





CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
South Coast Chapter
South Los Angeles County
and South Channel Islands

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Features: rain chain, swale, trellis.

▶ BRING YOUR DESIGN TO LIFE



Living Soil

Grass Removal – Still need to get rid of your lawn? Try sheet mulching!

- Layers of cardboard and mulch deprive grass of light.
- Layers decompose into nutrients for your new plants.
- Visit CNPS.org/gardening for more information!

Soil Amendment – Many native plants thrive in what we consider poor soil conditions!

- Add organic compost or worm castings to promote healthy soil.
- AVOID chemical fertilizers and other amendments.

Mulch – Retain moisture, feed your soils, and insulate your plants from heat and cold.

- Use organic, weed free, well-composted mulch with a fine to medium texture.
- Apply after planting, and in late spring and early fall.
- AVOID wood chips, large pieces of bark mulch, and synthetic materials. They deprive your soil and plants of nutrients.
- AVOID weed cloths, plastic, and other weed barriers. They prevent the natural cycle of nutrients through the soils, can kill the living biology in your soil, and are often ineffective at preventing weeds.

Hardscape – Use permeable surfaces wherever possible to allow water to soak in to the soil below.

- Stepping stones
- Gravel
- Permeable paving
- Decomposed granite (DG)
(at least 1/4" between pavers)



Planting and Watering

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Create a Habitat

Water Feature – Pollinators, birds, and wildlife need water too!

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- Leave a few sunny areas of your landscape mulch free.



Garden Décor – Most importantly, have fun with your garden! Add a personal touch with your favorite décor.

- Boulders
- Rain Chain
- Decorative Pots
- Bird Feeders
- Bench
- Patio Table

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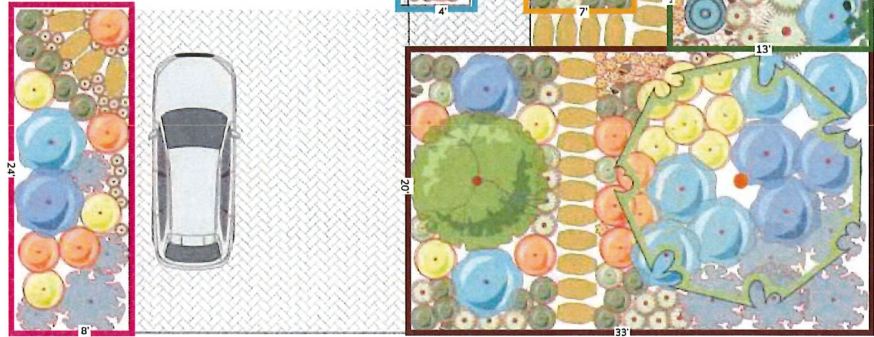
Garden plans and watercolor courtesy of Kathleen Catton, Feochadan Land Design.
Graphic illustrations by Randi Gunder, GoldenScope Designs

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Vignettes Outlined By Color



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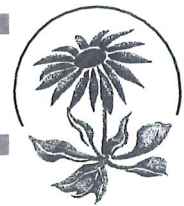
California Native Plant List

South Coast Chapter
South Los Angeles County and South Channel Islands

SYMBOL	PLANT SPECIES	LOCAL	SUN	WATER	H/W	COLOR	WILDLIFE
TREES							
	Blue Elderberry / <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Y	☀☀	💧💧	15'+ 15'+	●●	🐝🐝🐝
	Island Manzanita / <i>Arctostaphylos catalinae</i>	N	☀☀	💧	18' 12'+	●●	🐝🐝
	Laurel Sumac / <i>Malosma laurina</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	15' 15'	●●	🐝🐝
	Island Ironwood / <i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	20' 15'	●●	🐝🐝
LARGE SHRUBS							
	Lemonadeberry / <i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	12' 12'	●●	🐝🐝
	Toyon / <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	15' 15'	●●	🐝🐝
	Coyote Bush / <i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	6'-8' 6'	●●	🐝🐝
	Bladderpod / <i>Peritoma arborea</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	6' 6'	●●	🐝🐝
	Frosty Blue California Lilac / <i>Ceanothus 'Frosty Blue'</i>	N	☀☀	💧	6-10' 8'	●●	🐝🐝
MEDIUM SHRUBS							
Evergreen	Purple Sage / <i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	4' - 5' 5' - 6'	●●	🐝🐝
	Black Sage / <i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	4' - 5' 4' - 5'	●●	🐝🐝
	California Buckwheat / <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	3' 4' - 6'	●●	🐝🐝
	Ashleaf Buckwheat / <i>Eriogonum cinereum</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	3' 5' - 6'	●●	🐝🐝
	California Sagebrush / <i>Artemisia californica</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	4' 4' - 5'	—	🐝🐝
	Howard McMinn Manzanita / <i>Arctostaphylos 'Howard McMinn'</i>	N	☀☀	💧	6' 6'	●●	🐝🐝
Deciduous	Bush Sunflower / <i>Encelia californica</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	3' 6'	●●	🐝🐝
SMALL SHRUBS							
	Coastal Buckwheat / <i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 4'	●●	🐝🐝
	Deer Weed / <i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	3' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
	Sticky Monkeyflower / <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	2' 2'	●●	🐝🐝
	Silver Lace / <i>Constancea nevini</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	3' 4'	●●	🐝🐝
	Conejo Buckwheat / <i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	2' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
	Island Snapdragon / <i>Gambelia 'Firecracker'</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	3' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
	White Sage / <i>Salvia apiana</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	3' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
	Lilac Verbena / <i>Verbena lilacina</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	3' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
LOW SHRUBS							
Evergreen	Rattlepod / <i>Astragalus trichopodus</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	2' 2'	●●	🐝🐝
	Horkelia / <i>Horkelia cuneata</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' 2'	●●	🐝🐝
	Blue-Eyed Grass / <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 1'	●●	🐝🐝
	Island Coral Bells / <i>Heuchera maxima</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 2'	●●	🐝🐝
	Seaside Daisy / <i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
Deciduous	Four - O' - Clock / <i>Mirabilis californica</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' 10'	●●	🐝🐝
	Narrowleaf Milkweed / <i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' - 3' 1'	●●	🐝🐝
SPREADING GROUNDCOVER							
	California Fuchsia / <i>Epilobium canum</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' 4'	●●	🐝🐝
	Silver Carpet Aster / <i>Lessingia 'Silver Carpet'</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 4'+	●●	🐝🐝
	Yarrow / <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 2'+	●●	🐝🐝
	Anchor Bay Ceanothus / <i>Ceanothus 'Anchor Bay'</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 6'+	●●	🐝🐝
GRASSES							
	Deer Grass / <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	3' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
	Purple Needlegrass / <i>Stipa pulchra</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	1' 1'	●●	🐝🐝
	Melic Grass / <i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' 1'	●●	🐝🐝
	Canyon Prince Rye Grass / <i>Leymus 'Canyon Prince'</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	3' 4'+	—	🐝🐝
SUCCULENTS							
	Bright Green Dudleya / <i>Dudleya virens</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' 3'	●●	🐝🐝
	Prickly-Pear Cactus / <i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	3' 6'	●●	🐝🐝
	Lance Leaf Live-For-Ever / <i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	1' 1'	●●	🐝🐝
	Shaw's Agave / <i>Agave shawii</i>	N	☀☀☀	💧	3' 5'+	●●	🐝🐝
VINES							
	Morning Glory / <i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	10'+	●●	🐝🐝
	Virgin's Bower / <i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	15'+	●●	🐝🐝
	Climbing Penstemon / <i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	10'+	●●	🐝🐝

SUN	
☀☀☀	Full Sun
☀☀	Part Sun
☀	Shade
WATER	
💧	Very Low
💧💧	Low
💧💧💧	Medium

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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Visit Calscape.org to find more plants native to your area.

7 STEPS

to

A SUCCESSFUL DROUGHT-TOLERANT GARDEN



1 CONTACT YOUR LOCAL WATER AGENCY



Many [water agencies](#) offer generous rebates to help you replace turf with drought-friendly native plants.

2 REMOVE YOUR LAWN



Sheet mulching is easy and affordable. Start in early summer, so your yard will be ready for fall planting. Learn more about [ways to remove your lawn](#).

3 DREAM AND DESIGN



Get to know the *“three P’s”* of native plant landscaping. Find inspiration on garden tours and at [cnps.org](#).

4 MAKE A LIST, CHECK IT TWICE



Study your yard, noticing areas of shade, water retention, and sun exposure. Use [calscape.org](#) or [gardenplanner.calscape.org](#) to find the right plant for the right place.

5 PREP YOUR SITE



Install your irrigation and hardscaping ahead of planting day. Check out [tips for irrigation](#) and [the watershed approach](#) to gardening.

6 SHOP



Just before rainy season begins (usually in October), take your plant list to the nursery to shop for [native California plants](#).

7 PLANT!



Get those beautiful new plants in the ground by following [these planting tips](#) and [suggestions](#). California native plants require far less maintenance than traditional gardens, but the first year is [key to healthy growth](#). *Enjoy!*

Attachment D

University of California – Environmental Horticulture Notes (Sheet Mulching)

Environmental Horticulture Notes

EHN 94

SHEET MULCHING

Sheet Mulching is a layered mulch system. It is a simple and underutilized technique for optimizing the benefits of mulch. Sheet mulch can:

- Suppress weed growth
- Reduce labor and maintenance costs: weeds are composted in place
- Improve nutrient and water retention in the soil
- Encourage favorable soil microbial activity and worms
- Enhance soil structure
- Improve plant vigor and health, often leading to improved resistance to pests and diseases

Sheet mulching can be used either in establishing a landscape, or to enrich existing plantings. In both cases, mulch is applied to bare soil or on top of cut or flattened weeds. Trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials and annuals are planted through the mulch, or a small area is left open to accommodate established plants.

Step 1: Prepare the site. Knock down or mow existing vegetation so that it lies flat. Remove only woody or bulky plant material. The organic matter left will decay and add nutrients to the soil. Add fertilizers and amendments to this layer if a soil analysis indicates the need. Optional: "jump start" the decay of weeds and grass by adding compost or manure at the rate of about 50 lbs/100 square feet. Soak with water to start the natural process of decomposition. It is much easier to soak the ground now, before the remaining layers of mulch are applied.

Step 2: Plant 5-gallon and larger plants.

Step 3: Add a weed barrier. The next layer is an organic weed barrier that breaks down with time. It is essential that the barrier is permeable to water and air. Do not use plastic. Recycled cardboard, a thick layer of newspaper, burlap bags or old carpets of natural fiber work well. Many paper companies offer recycled cardboard or paper in rolls of varying widths. Two or three layers may be required to achieve an adequate thickness. But, if the weed barrier is applied too thickly, the soil can become anaerobic. Overlap pieces 6 to 8 inches to completely cover the ground without any breaks, except where there are established plants you want to save. Leave a generous opening for air circulation around the root crown. Wet down the cardboard or paper barrier to keep it in place.

Step 4: Layer compost and mulch. The top layer mimics the newly fallen organic matter of the forest. Good materials for this layer include chipped plant debris, tree prunings, leaves or straw. They must be free of weed seeds. Well decomposed, weed-free compost is also a good material but it should be spread directly over the weed barrier and covered with bulkier materials such as chipped tree prunings, to optimize weed control. In total, the compost/mulch layer should be 2 to 5 inches deep. Many materials suitable for the top layer often have an attractive appearance, making sheet mulch a versatile practice.

Step 5: Plant. Punch a hole in the cardboard and place plants in the soil under the sheet mulch. Smaller plants can often be planted right into the mulch/compost layer. Add a small amount of compost around the rootball if compost has not been included in the top layer.

In most cases, the benefits of sheet mulching outweigh the costs. However, take care to prevent these potential problems:

- As with any mulch, do not pile materials up against the trunks or stems of plants to prevent disease.
- Especially during the dry season, small seedlings will need protection from snails and slugs that will seek cover under the mulch.
- Protect young trees from rodents with physical guards.

Attachment E

City Contact Information (Landscape and Oak Tree Consultants)



**Community Development Department
Planning Division
30001 Ladyface Court, Agoura Hills, CA 91301**

**City Landscape and Oak Tree Consultants'
Contact Information**

City Landscape Consultant

Brian Brodersen

Office Hours: Tuesdays from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Office Phone Line: (818) 597-7350

Office Email Address: landscape@agourahillscity.org



City Oak Tree Consultant

Greg Ainsworth

Office Hours: Wednesdays from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Office Phone Line: (818) 597-7384

Office Email Address: oaktree@agourahillscity.org



**Please contact us by phone or e-mail with violations or
questions!**

Attachment F
Native and Drought Tolerant Plant Resources

**City of Agoura Hills
Community Development Department
Planning Division
Native and Drought Tolerant Plants Resources**

These growers may have several species of native plant material in various sizes in stock. This list does not constitute a recommendation for nurseries or their material. The City of Agoura Hills does not make any representation that the products of the Nurseries. Additionally, the city does not guarantee that the materials will necessarily meet the requirements of the City. For large orders of native plants, we recommend checking availability one (1) year in advance of planting.

<p>TreePeople 12601 Mulholland Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210 Phone: (818) 753-4600 www.treepeople.org</p>	<p>The non-profit organization provides plant kits and educational programs.</p>
<p>Native Sons 379 W. El Campo Road Arroyo Grande, CA 93420 Phone:805.481.5996 www.nativesons.com</p>	<p>This is a wholesale nursery. The website gives a list of retailers where to find their plants.</p>
<p>Matilija Growers 8225 Waters Road Moorpark, CA 93021 (805) 523-8604 www.matilijanursery.com</p>	<p>This is a nursery that specializes in native plants for restoration and large projects. Open to the public.</p>
<p>Broker for finding plans: Plant Express (888) 444-1126 www.plantexpress.com</p>	<p>The public can buy plants online and the plants are delivered to your door within 4-6 days.</p>
<p>Theodore Payne Foundation 10459 Tuxford Street Sun Valley, CA 91352-2126 (818) 768-1802 www.theodorepayne.org</p>	<p>The foundation sells California native plants and seeds to the horticultural trade and offer classes and workshops.</p>

<p>Tree of Life Nursery 33201 Ortega Hwy PO Box 635 San Juan Capistrano, CA 92693 (949) 728-0685 www.treeoflifenuresery.com</p>	<p>This is a retailer and wholesaler and provides design services.</p>
<p>Las Pilitas 8331 Nelson Way Escondido, CA 92026 (760) 749-5930 www.laspilitas.com</p>	<p>Provides an information-packed website. This nursery is a wholesale nursery, which is open to the public and can also ship plants.</p>
<p>Rancho Sierra Vista 4126 ½ W Potreo Rd. Newbury Park, CA 91361 (805) 370-2301 www.nps.gov</p>	<p>This is a resource of Native American Indian Culture Center located on National Park land. The Center hosts workshops, programs and art shows.</p>
<p>San Marcos Growers 125 South San Marcos Drive Santa Barbara, CA 93111 (805) 683-1561 www.sanmarcosgrowers.com</p>	<p>The nursery grows plant appropriate to California's Mediterranean climate, including California native plants. This is a commercial whole nursery that will sell to landscape professionals.</p>
<p>West Valley Nursery 19035 Ventura Blvd. Tarzana, CA 91356 (818)342-2623 www.westvalleynursery.com</p>	<p>Sells California native plants and open to the public.</p>
<p>Conejo Valley Botanic Garden 400 W. Gainsborough Rd Thousand Oaks, CA (805)494-7630 www.conejovalleybotanicgarden.com</p>	<p>A non-profit organization that runs a botanical garden open to the public on specific days and with specific hours, and where you can buy native plants.</p>
<p>Tarweed Native Plants L1307 Graynold Ave Glendale, CA 91202 (626) 705-8993 www.tarweednativeplants.com</p>	<p>Small nursery that features unusual specimens.</p>

<p>Rancho Santa Ana Botanic garden 1500 N College Ave. Claremont, CA 91711 (909) 625-8767 www.calbg.org</p>	<p>They host plant sales in the spring and fall. You can picnic on the site and attend the demonstration garden.</p>
<p>Santa Barbara Botanic Garden 1212 Mission Canyon Rd. Santa Barbara, CA 93105 (805) 682-4726 www.sbbotanicgarden.org</p>	<p>Their retail nursery is open year-round and staffed between 10am - 3pm. Sell mostly California native plants. Also provides a bookstore.</p>
<p>Cal Native Plants 25735 Garbani Rd. Menifee, CA 92584 (951) 301-8075 www.calnativeplants.com</p>	<p>Although a wholesale nursery, their website contains lots useful information on plants and planting. The nursery owner co-authored <u>California Native Plants for the Garden</u>.</p>
<p>Suncrest Nurseries 400 Casserly Rd. Watsonville, CA 95076 (831) 728-2595 www.suncrestnurseries.com</p>	<p>This is a wholesale nursery that propagates a wide range of California natives.</p>
<p>Mountain Valley Growers 38325 Pepperweed Rd Squaw Valley, CA 93675 (559) 338-2775 www.mountainvalleygrowers.com</p>	<p>Good source of mail order sources for plants, especially organic herbs.</p>

Attachment G
Permitted Practices in California (Landscape Professionals)

PERMITTED PRACTICES IN CALIFORNIA

Permitted Practice for Professionals, Practitioners, and Unlicensed Persons

This document has been prepared by the Landscape Architects Technical Committee (LATC), the licensing and regulatory agency for the practice of landscape architecture in California. The purpose of this document is to provide a quick reference regarding the various professionals, practitioners, and unlicensed persons who may offer landscape design services and the permitted scope and/or limitations that pertain to each. Please note that a licensed professional is required when the scope of a particular project demands the applicable professional services. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this document, it does not have legal effect. Should any difference or error occur, the law will take precedence. For more information, contact the LATC at (916) 575-7230 or latc@dca.ca.gov, or visit www.latc.ca.gov.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Hold a professional license to practice landscape architecture

May perform professional services for the purpose of landscape preservation, development, and enhancement, such as consultation, investigation, reconnaissance, research, planning, design, preparation of drawings, construction documents and specifications, and responsible construction observation

APPLICABLE STATUTE: Section 5615 of the Business and Professions Code (BPC)

ARCHITECTS

Hold a professional license to practice architecture

May offer, perform, or be in responsible control of, professional services which require the skills of an architect in the planning of sites

APPLICABLE STATUTES: Sections 5500.1 and 5641.3 of the BPC

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Hold professional registration to practice professional engineering

May perform professional services, as defined under BPC 5615, as long as the work is incidental to an engineering project

APPLICABLE STATUTES: Sections 5615, 5641.3, and 6701 et seq. of the BPC

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

Hold a C-27 (landscaping contractor) license

May design systems and facilities for work to be performed and supervised by that contractor

APPLICABLE REGULATION/STATUTES: Section 832.27 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 8 and Section 5641.4 and 7027.5 of the BPC

NURSERYPERSONS

Hold a license to sell nursery stock

May prepare planting plans or drawings as an adjunct to merchandizing nursery stock and related products

APPLICABLE STATUTES: Section 5641.2 of the BPC and Section 6721 et seq. of the Food and Agriculture Code

UNLICENSED PERSONS

Landscape/Garden Designers, etc.

May prepare plans, drawings, and specifications for the selection, placement, or use of plants for single family dwellings

May prepare drawings for the conceptual design and placement of tangible objects and landscape features

May NOT prepare construction documents, details, or specifications for tangible landscape objects or landscape features

May NOT prepare grading and drainage plans for the alteration of sites

Personal Property Owners

May prepare any plans, drawings, or specifications for any property owned by that person

Golf Course Architects

May engage in the practice of, or offer to practice as, a golf course architect

May perform professional services, such as consultation, investigation, reconnaissance, research, design, preparation of drawings and specifications and responsible supervision, where the dominant purpose of such services is the design of a golf course, in accordance with accepted professional standards of public health and safety

Irrigation Consultants

May engage in the practice of, or offer to practice as, an irrigation consultant

May perform professional services, such as consultation, investigation, reconnaissance, research, design, preparation of drawings and specifications and responsible supervision, where the dominant purpose of such service is the design of landscape irrigation, in accordance with accepted professional standards of public health and safety

APPLICABLE STATUTES: Sections 5641, 5641.1, 5641.5, 5641.6 of the BPC

Attachment H

Los Angeles County Fire Department Handouts

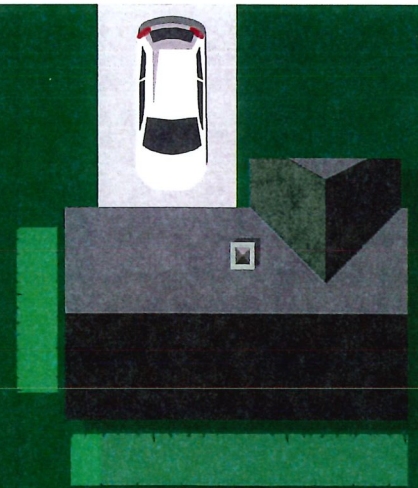
- 1) Defensible Space – Creating and Maintaining Your Defensible Space
- 2) Fire Smart Landscaping
- 3) A Guide to Defensible Space – Ornamental Vegetation Maintenance

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Creating and maintaining Defensible Space is essential to reducing the impact of wildfire on your home and property. Defensible Space is the buffer created between a building on your property and the plants, brush, trees, or other combustible items in the near vicinity. This buffer helps to keep wildfire away from your home by reducing the fire's intensity and slowing or halting the spread of wildfire. The less there is to burn near your home, the less exposure your home will have to wildfire. Creating this space also provides protection for the firefighters defending your home.

CREATING AND MAINTAINING YOUR DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Within the 100-foot perimeter of a home, there is a need for more intense reduction of wildfire fuels. Start at the home and work your way out 100 feet or to your property line, whichever is closer.



KNOW THE LAW - BE FIRE SMART

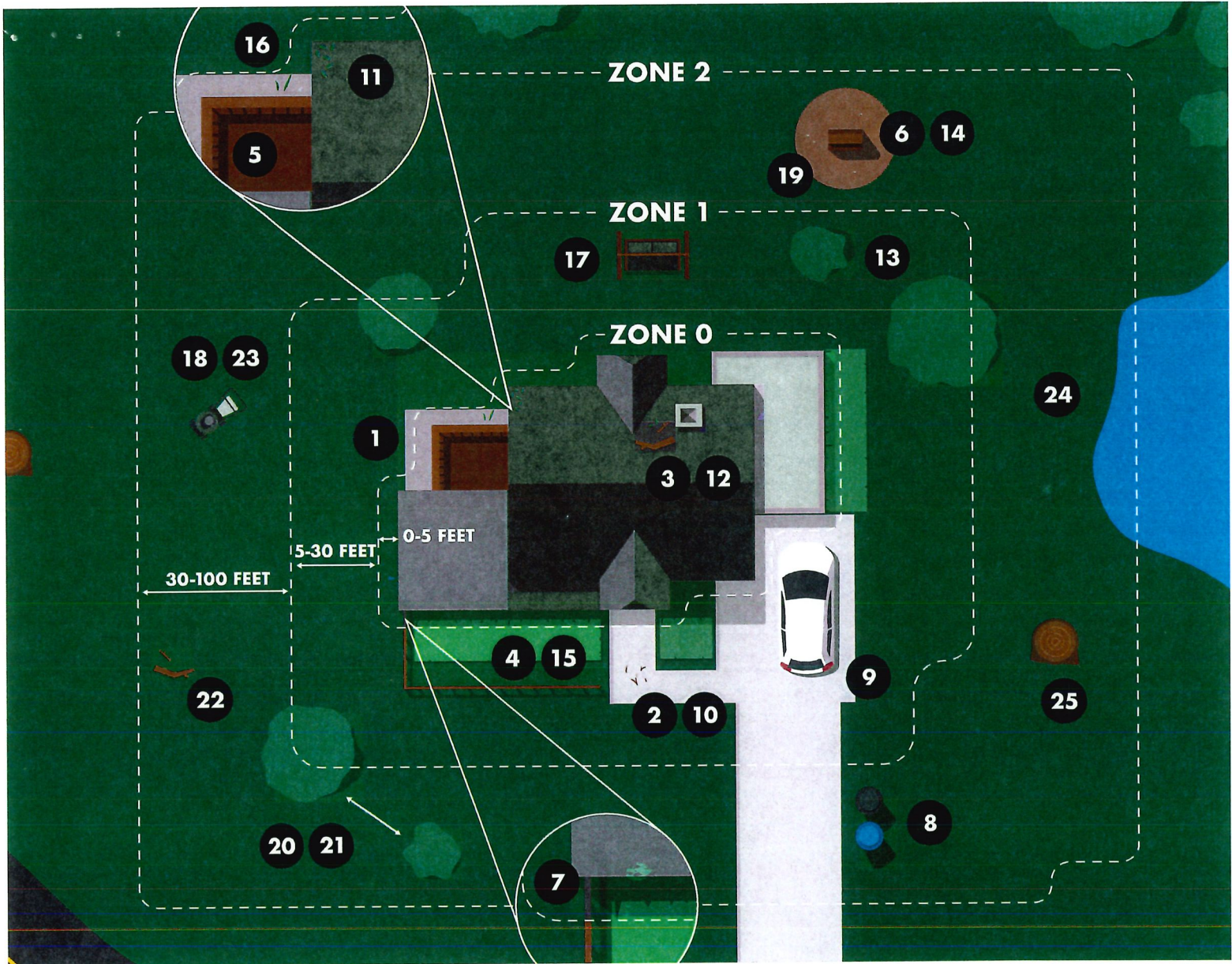
One hundred feet of Defensible Space is required under the Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291. Zones 1 and 2 currently make up the 100 feet of Defensible Space required by law. Assembly Bill 3074, passed into law in 2020, requires an ignition-resistant Zone 0 for Defensible Space.

Many local government agencies have ordinances for Defensible Space. These local ordinances will often be more stringent than the state of California's minimum requirement in PRC 4291. Check with your local fire department or fire protection district for any additional Defensible Space requirements. [fire.ca.gov/dspace](https://www.fire.ca.gov/dspace)



Zone 0 extends from zero to five feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

1. Use hardscape like gravel, pavers, concrete, and other noncombustible mulch materials. No combustible bark or mulch.
2. Remove all dead and dying weeds, grass, branches, and vegetative debris. Check your roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
3. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet.
4. Limit plants in this area to low growing, nonwoody, properly watered, and maintained plants.
5. Limit combustible items (outdoor furniture, planters, etc.) on top of decks.
6. Relocate firewood and lumber to Zone 2.
7. Replace within Zone 0 combustible fencing, gates, and arbors attached to the home with noncombustible alternatives.



- 8. Relocate garbage and recycling containers outside this zone.
- 9. Relocate boats, RVs, vehicles, and other combustible items outside this zone.

Zone 1 extends five to 30 feet from buildings, decks, and other structures.

- 10. Remove all dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).
- 11. Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.
- 12. Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney or stovepipe outlet.
- 13. Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- 14. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1.

- 15. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
- 16. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
- 17. Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

Zone 2 extends from 30 feet to 100 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- 18. Cut or mow annual grasses to a maximum height of four inches.
- 19. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance around them, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.
- 20. Create horizontal space between shrubs and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

- 21. Create vertical space between grass, shrubs, and trees. (See diagram on page 11)
- 22. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of three inches.

All zones

- 23. Mow before 10 a.m., but never when it's windy or excessively dry.
- 24. Protect water quality. Do not clear vegetation near waterways to bare soil. Vegetation removal can cause soil erosion—especially on steep slopes.
- 25. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed in Zone 0. In Zones 1 and 2 they need to be removed or isolated from other vegetation.

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

While some plants are characterized as “fire-safe” or “fire-resistant,” all plants will burn under the right conditions, regardless of how they are classified. The environment the plant grows in, how it is maintained, and its placement and spacing near other vegetation and combustibles will generally have more influence on the flammability of the plant than how it is characterized. Taking these items into consideration is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfire to your home. Scan the QR code below for more information.

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping



MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical “fire ladder”:

- Remove branches beneath large trees for a six-foot minimum clearance.
- Create proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees. See adjacent diagrams.

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

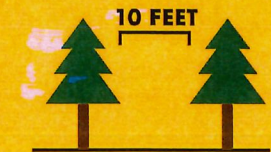
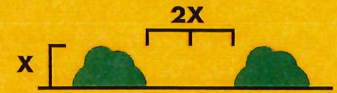
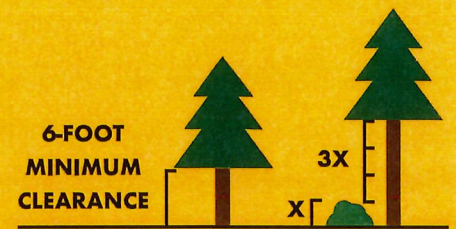
Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. See adjacent diagrams.

DEAD TREE REMOVAL

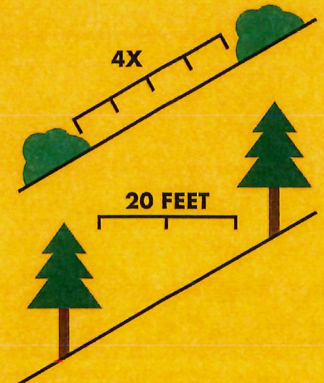
If you have dead or dying trees on your property, the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Scan the QR code below to learn about permit requirements.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

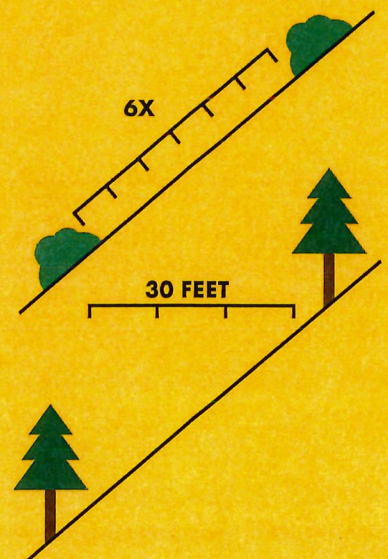
ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal



Flat to mild slope (<20%)



Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)



Moderate to steep slope (>40%)



Los Angeles County Fire Department
 1320 N. Eastern Ave.
 Los Angeles CA 90063

PRSRT STD
 U.S. Postage
PAID
 Fullerton, CA
 Permit #664

A Guide to

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Ornamental Vegetation Maintenance

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

Hilda L. Solis
 First District

Holly J. Mitchell
 Second District

Sheila Kuehl
 Third District

Janice Hahn
 Fourth District

Kathryn Barger
 Fifth District

Los Angeles County Fire Department

Brush Clearance Unit

Phone: (626) 969-2375 Fax: (626) 969-4848

Fuel Modification Unit

Phone: (626) 969-5205 Fax: (626) 969-4848

fire.lacounty.gov/fire-hazard-reduction-programs

[instagram.com/lacountyfd](https://www.instagram.com/lacountyfd)

[facebook.com/LACOFD](https://www.facebook.com/LACOFD)

twitter.com/LACoFD

Youtube



A Guide to

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Ornamental Vegetation Maintenance

fire.lacounty.gov



Your Home Is Your Castle!

The Los Angeles County Fire Department takes great measures to protect you and your property from wildfire; yet, we need your help in preparing your home and landscape to be wildfire ready.



Hardening your home and addressing ornamental vegetation adjacent to your structure are critical elements in structure survivability.

Defensible Space requirements are outlined in the Fire Code, but there is more to defensible space than clearing or maintaining native brush. Many homeowners have increased their fire risk by planting or not maintaining their ornamental landscape. Creating and maintaining defensible space is essential for increasing your home's chance of surviving a wildfire. It's the buffer that homeowners are required to create on their property between a structure and the plants, brush, and trees or other items surrounding the structure that could catch fire. This space is needed to slow the spread of wildfire and improves the safety of firefighters defending your home. In high fire hazard areas, the maintenance requirements may extend to 200 feet from structures.

Preventing conditions where fire can travel from adjacent fuels, through an ornamental landscape to your structure, is the key to creating defensible space. Fire spreads through convection, conduction, radiation, and embers. Proper maintenance of ornamental vegetation reduces ember production, fire propagation, intensity, and duration of the approaching flames.

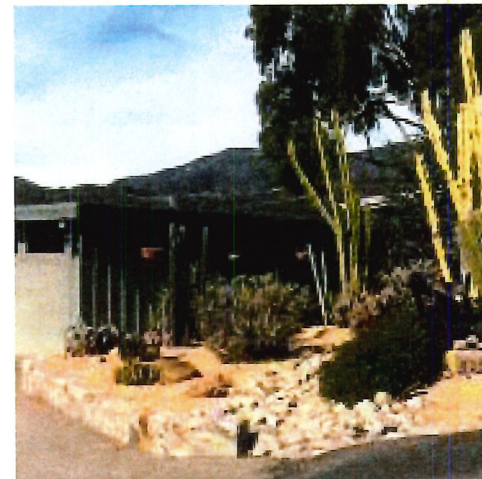
This brochure visually details the most critical landscape conditions and clarifies what should be done to prepare your home for the greatest chance of survival. If any of these conditions are impacting your home, follow these guidelines to properly prepare and pass your next wildfire safety inspection (Annual Defensible Space Inspection).

Plant Density

Focus on mature plant size, form and planting density by type. Here, woody plant elements are broken up with the use of small grasses and high-moisture succulents. Mat forming woody plants, such as the Emerald Carpet Manzanita and Austroflora Fanfare Grevillia are used in small drifts. Remember that even a well-chosen plant palette requires maintenance.



Landscaping Best Management Practices

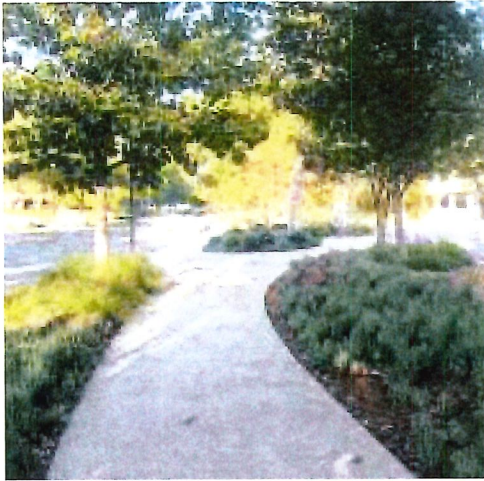


Landscaping Best Management Practices

Xeriscape

Garden accents, secondary pathways and dry streambeds, such as the ones shown here, are ideal ways to create small breaks in vegetation. They also allow access to landscape that may be otherwise difficult to maintain.

Landscaping Tips



Landscaping Best Management Practices

Fuel Ladders

The concept of fuel ladders is crucial to planning a firewise landscape. No matter what plants are chosen, providing adequate and definite separation between ground covers, shrubs and trees is the most critical consideration in the design/plant selection process. Do not use large shrubs beneath trees. Choose plants that mature to a height of no more than two feet

beneath trees, rather than using pruning to maintain plants at that height. Do not plant continuous hedgerows that lead directly to structures.

Native Plants

In the past, the use of California native plants were unfortunately discouraged. The key to using California natives effectively is to choose low-growing varieties of all plants to be used within 20 feet of the structure. Use herbaceous plants, succulents and small grasses closest the structure. Working out from the structure, you can begin to introduce low-growing woody plants, such as the Pigeon Point Coyote Bush in the foreground. Using slightly taller plants sparingly as accents will provide plenty of interest. As you move further away from structures, larger trees and shrubs can be used as long as you do not create fuel ladders.



Landscaping Best Management Practices

Ornamental Landscape Maintenance Checklist

Vegetation Conditions:

1. **Trees touching/overhanging structure:** Remove limbs within five feet of any structure, and within 10 feet from any chimney outlet. Trim trees up to six feet or one third their height.
2. **Vines and climbing plants:** Remove from all structures.
3. **Hedges and screens between homes:** Reduce and maintain to a height of no greater than eight feet.
4. **Large shrubs under windows:** Maintain 12-inch separation under windows.
5. **Ground cover:** Maintain at 18-inch maximum height.
6. **Dead vegetation:** Remove all dead material within 100 feet of structures.

Specific Plants:

1. **Italian Cypress:** Remove if center of trunk is within 10 feet of any structure.
2. **Junipers:** Remove within 10 feet of any structure.
3. **Bougainvillea:** Remove from all structures.
4. **Wisteria/Trumpet Vines/Creeping Fig, etc.:** Remove from all structures.
5. **Palms:** All palm trees should be free of dead or dying fronds. Consider removing unmaintained trees.
6. **Pines:** Maintain all pines free of dead material.

Additional Resources:

Department Resources

Ready! Set! Go!

<https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/rsg>

Fuel Modification Guidelines

<http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/forestry-division/forestry-fuel-modification/>

Brush Clearance Inspection Video

<http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/forestry-division/fire-hazard-reduction-programs/>

Additional Resources

Wildfire in the West Video

http://www.denverpost.com/fireline/ci_24638312/watch-fire-line/
<https://ucanr.edu/sites/safelandscapes/>



Vines and climbing plants

All plants must be removed from any structure.

Trees touching or overhanging structures

Trees must be pruned back to provide a five-foot minimum separation from the roof. Chimneys require a 10-foot separation.



Hedges and screens

Reduce any hedges or screens to a maximum height of eight feet. A five-foot wide walking path must be provided around the entire structure.



How to choose plants

Choose a palette with predominantly low-growing plants, mixed with succulents and herbaceous ground covers, which are ideal when designing a fire-wise landscape. This minimizes maintenance, such as regular pruning and leaf litter removal. It is best to choose plants that mature to the desired heights rather than using pruning as an alternative. Use small trees (less than 20 feet tall) sparingly as focal points within 20 feet from structures.



Landscaping Best Management Practices

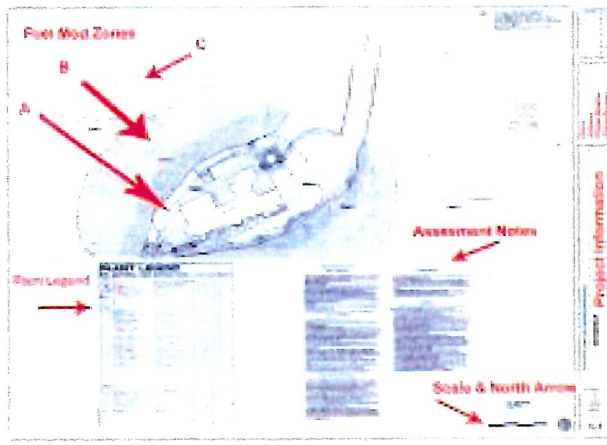


Landscaping Best Management Practices

Hardscape

Locating hardscape features, such as walkways, patios and driveways abutting structures, is the best way to eliminate receptive fuel beds against structures. Ideally, eliminating anything flammable within five-feet of any structure is best. When not possible, gravel mulch and low-growing herbaceous plants and

succulents can be used against structures. Keep woody shrubs and perennials away from structures.



Landscape Design

When designing a new landscape or maintaining an established landscape, remember to address everything surrounding the structure. View it

from all angles. The shrubs and trees on the side of this home and in the frontyard and the backyard present specific challenges as they continue to grow. Misplaced trees and large shrubs should be considered for removal. These plants can contribute to a leaf litter accumulation against the structure as well as on the roof.

Maintaining Trees

Even existing pine trees can be maintained to reduce their potential hazard. Meticulous needle removal from the ground, roof and rain gutters is most effective if done every two weeks. Proper watering and pruning to maintain overall health greatly reduces the hazard this pine could present. Never top trees; always seek services from certified arborists for recommendations related to pruning.



Landscaping Best Management Practices



Trees and shrubs between homes

Plants must be pruned back to prevent overhang onto any structure. Provide five-foot breaks in horizontal continuity where appropriate (near the end of structures).

Maintain ground cover

Ground cover must be maintained at a maximum height of 18 inches and be kept free of dead material.



Maintain shrubs free of dead wood

Remove all dead wood and provide a minimum space of 12 inches under windows. Prune trees to provide five feet of separation from the structure.



Remove Italian Cypress

Remove any plants where the center of the trunk is located within 10 feet of any structure.

Remove Junipers

Clear Junipers from within 10 feet of any structure.



Bougainvillea, Trumpet Vines, Creeping Fig and Wisteria

Remove any plants that are attached to combustible structures.



Palm fronds

Remove dead or dying palm fronds from trees and consider tree removal.

Maintain all trees within 100 feet of structures

Remove all dead wood, especially from pine and eucalyptus trees. Remove any portion that is within five feet of any structure.



Trees along fire access streets or driveways

Trees must be maintained to provide a minimum of 16 feet of vertical clearance. Oak trees may be maintained at 13 1/2 feet.