

Overview

Landscaping in the context of reviewing landscape plans by the Architectural Review Committee (“ARC”) includes many elements of exterior design that are sensitive to the environment and the character of the community. Landscaping is more than simply an arrangement of plantings, it includes elements such as patios, walls, masonry, patio covers, pools/spas, planters, fireplaces, BBQs, water features, irrigation, drainage, lighting - in essence, all elements and aspects of the site outside the home.

The character of the exterior improvements shall be an extension of the architectural design of the home as well as integration with the natural landscape surrounding each parcel. Since each parcel is surrounded by the Common Area known as “Tract O”, particular focus shall be given to blending the proposed landscape improvements with the natural landscape that remains undisturbed.

The ARC will focus on reviewing landscape plans that achieve the following key components:

- Use of primarily native indigenous plantings to blend in with the surrounding natural landscape.
- Preserve existing natural features such as unique vegetative groupings, rock outcroppings and washes wherever possible.
- The protection, preservation or transplanting of trees and other plant species that would otherwise be lost due to construction.
- Quantities and placement of approved plant selections (see Appendix A, Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant List)

Homeowner Responsibilities

To clarify the submittal requirements stated in the CCRs Section 6. Development Plan Review Paragraph D. including subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), the parcel owner shall submit the following:

Preliminary Landscape Plan / Site Plan

In addition to the requirements for a site plan submittal to the City, the following is a checklist for the minimal required elements to the Preliminary Landscape Plan submittal.

- Parcel number
- Configuration of buildings and roof lines

- Building square footage
- Line of Building Envelope
- Driveways and parking layout
- Site drainage
- Path of utility connections through the Common Area known as Tract "O"
- Retaining walls, freestanding walls and fencing
- Location of dumpster, Porta-John,
- Conceptual landscaping
- Trees to be preserved or transplanted
- Staging areas
- Construction fencing

A construction fence is required at the outer edge of the building envelope to protect the Natural Zone vegetation from being damaged. Since each lot has unique site conditions and home designs, there may not be enough area within the parcel to provide for a staging area for construction materials, dumpsters, etc. In addition, since driveways will cross through the Tract O Natural Zone, a certain amount of vegetation removal and grading will occur. If the area beyond the actual footprint of the home is not adequate to provide for a needed staging area, additional area may be considered on a case by case basis after review by the ARC during the preliminary planning stage.

To assist you in your Preliminary Landscape Plan submission to the ARC, a sample Preliminary Landscape Plan can be found in Appendix B.

Final Landscape Plan

Parcel owners are responsible for submitting a Final Landscape Plan within 10 days of obtaining the Certificate of Occupancy and completing the landscaping improvements within 60 days of Certificate of Occupancy. A final *optional* inspection may be performed by the ARC to ensure that construction has been performed according to the approved plans. Owners shall provide at least 10 business days' notice to the ARC when requesting a final inspection.

The following is a checklist for the minimal required elements to the Final Landscape Plan submittal.

- Show all proposed trees and shrubs including vegetation to be preserved in symbol format.
- Plant and material legend with symbols, botanical and common name, quantities and container size for each plant.
- Delineate the Private Zones, Transitional Zone and Natural Zone on the plan.
- Indicate the square footage for the Transitional Zone and the total number of plants used.

- Indicate the surface treatments for all disturbed areas.
- Native plant restoration areas for the Natural Zone including a separate plant legend.
- The symbols shown on the plan shall be drawn at mature size (width).
- Show proposed boulders and indicate type, quantity and general size.
- Show rip rap swales and drainage features relative to plant locations.
- Show all patios, driveways, walkways, walls, fences, pools, bbq areas, fountains, gates, fireplaces, pergolas, patio covers or other structures.

To assist you in your Final Landscape Plan submission to the ARC, a sample Final Landscape Plan can be found in Appendix C.

Ongoing Maintenance

The parcel owner shall be responsible for watering, fertilizing, pruning and maintaining all plantings in order to maintain their survival. Ongoing maintenance includes the continued operation of the irrigation, pruning of trees and shrubs, weed control, drainage and erosion control.

The owner shall use the technique of “selective pruning” to maintain and promote natural growth habits for trees and shrubs. Topping of trees, often called pollarding is prohibited without written approval from the ARC. The pruning of shrubs into geometric shapes or “green meatballs” is also prohibited.

Design Principles

Landscape Zones

All landscape plans shall delineate three (3) separate landscape zones: Natural Zone, Transitional Zone and Private Zone.

Natural Zone is the space outside the parcel (the building envelope) and is within Tract O. This zone is comprised of native indigenous vegetation and shall remain undisturbed. No improvements can occur within the Natural Zone unless approved by the ARC.

If any part of the Natural Zone is allowed to be used for construction staging, it shall be fully restored to a native condition similar to the type and density of vegetation in adjacent non-disturbed vegetation. Any Natural Zone restoration shall use 100% native plants listed on Exhibit A (Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant List) under Natural Zone approved plant species. All plants shall be provided with a temporary drip irrigation system to be used in order to establish the newly introduced

material for at least one year. The Homeowner shall be responsible for the continued health of the restored area and shall replace any plant materials that die.

Transitional Zone is the space within the parcel between the Natural Zone and the site improvements. The Transitional Zone comprises all remaining surfaces that were disturbed during construction and beyond patios, walls or other site improvements. Plant species suitable for the Transitional Zone are shown in Exhibit A (Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant List). In order to maintain the vision of the landscape character of the community to blend in with the natural undisturbed environment, plants listed as suitable for the Transition Zone also include all the plants listed on the Native Zone plant list.

Private Zone is the area that is not visible from neighboring property or streets and may include the use of walls, patios and courtyards. Plants in the Private Zone may be non-native species and more ornamental in nature that are flowering, deciduous or other decorative uses such as plants in pots or containers. Private Zones shall be irrigated separate from all other planting zones. All Native and Transitional plant species are allowed within the Private Zone. There is no list of approved plants for the Private Zone., however, they must be limited in height so as to not be visible from neighboring property or the street.

Trees

Native trees shall be preserved whenever feasible consistent with the City's Land Development Code. The Natural Zone surrounding each parcel contains indigenous trees primarily Pinon Pines and Juniper trees. These trees are considered relatively small trees compared to other native trees such as Ponderosa Pine and Arizona Cypress. Sedona is located in an ecosystem community known as Pinon/Juniper Woodland where the Pinon Pine and Juniper trees are dominant. Due to its elevation and being situated at the base of Thunder Mountain, Eagle Rock community contains no riparian species and has no significant washes that would support riparian species. As such, only evergreen tree species are allowed for any new or restored landscaping within the Natural Zone.

While the preservation of native trees is a key principle and goal in these guidelines, views to the red rock views are also important, but not to the detriment of the native trees. All trees within the Natural Zone must be preserved and shall not be allowed to be removed or "topped" in order to open up view for any parcel owner. Such action shall constitute a violation of the CC&Rs and be subject to enforcement by the ARC. Additionally, owners shall respect the views of adjacent lot owners, and be mindful as to the planting of any new trees within their own parcel and on adjacent Tract O land. Further, within the Transitional and Private Zones, no species may be planted that has an expected height at maturity in excess of 22 ft. Should a Transitional or Private Zone tree ever reach beyond this 22 ft. limitation, the ARC may require the owner to trim it accordingly.

Grading and Drainage

Since each parcel has its own unique topography, site grading and drainage will be strongly influenced by the footprint of the home, the use of retaining walls and the existing site drainage patterns. After completion of construction, drainage shall not flow onto adjoining lots of the Common Area unless as established by natural drainage patterns. Developing a proper drainage plan will be the responsibility of the Owner. Any drainage damage that may occur from one parcel to adjacent parcels or Common Areas because of a change in natural conditions will be the responsibility of the Owner of the parcel that caused the unnatural drainage flow.

Shaping must result in a smooth and seamless transition between the natural and manmade landscape. Cut and fill slopes are discouraged because of the destruction of natural vegetation and the difficulty in vegetation and erosion due to the steepness of the slopes.

To minimize sedimentation and erosion of drainages including natural washes and manmade ditches, it is recommended to create retention basins to collect as much runoff as feasible resulting from the site improvements. Such basins shall blend in with the surrounding contours and landscaped with vegetation and boulders for a natural appearance. All site landscape plans must comply with the current Sedona Land Development Code.

Landscape Composition and Densities

Except for the Private Zone, all landscaping must reflect the character of the natural landscape in and surrounding Eagle Rock subdivision. In addition to the use of plant materials, rock and hard surface landscape features should follow these guidelines:

Boulders

- Boulders, patios, pathways, courtyards, walls and other hardscape may be used to balance the use of softscape (plant materials) in a creative manner that enhances the integration of the house's architecture with its surroundings.
- Any introduced boulders shall be the same color as the indigenous red rock boulders found on site. The use of existing boulders unearthed during construction may be incorporated into the landscape provided their placement is done in a naturalistic manner.
- Boulders shall be buried sufficiently and grouped to appear natural. Boulders shall not be stood up vertically as sculptural statements.
- Large rocks and boulders excavated during construction may be incorporated into the landscape to provide variety of stone size to the landscape, the ground surface treatment areas and the drainage swales.

Ground Surface Treatment for Disturbed Areas and Drainages

Disturbed soils due to construction activities including both the Natural and Transitional Zones, shall be covered with a mixture of native soils, ¼" minus gravel and scattered rip rap. The intent is to recreate the natural appearance of the ground which has a mixture of bare earth, small stones, boulders and vegetation. Organic mulch that weathers to a natural gray is suitable for areas not subject to erosion due to topography.

- All disturbed areas must be covered in either organic mulch or the naturalized ground surface treatment described above.
- Approved decorative gravel colors include Natural Sedona Red and Bedrock Brown. Light colored gravel such as Madison Gold is prohibited. Decorative colored stone such as White Quartz, Pink Coral or Apache Pink is prohibited. If other colors are sourced that are consistent with these Guidelines, the ARC may approve based upon providing a sample and how it will be used.
- Natural Sedona Red crushed gravel is only allowed when used in conjunction with naturalizing a drainage swale that incorporates the use of rip rap typically of 6"-12" in size.
- Screened gravel sizes of ¾" or more are only allowed when used in conjunction with erosion control measures designed to blend the larger rip rap stones with the surrounding ground surfaces or used in limited quantity to help naturalize the ground surface treatment.
- Drainage swales and washes may use rip rap to control erosion and is limited to the indigenous Natural Sedona Red.
- The use of smooth River Rock is prohibited anywhere in the visible landscape zones.

Plant Materials

Plant materials found in the natural landscape are varied in terms of height, mass, texture and form. In order to mimic the natural landscape, the introduced plant palette should consist of a variety of species without creating a botanical garden.

A plant density of 1 plant for every 30 square feet of landscape area is required. "Plants" are considered large shrubs, medium, small shrubs, ground covers, cacti, grasses and accent shrubs. A minimum of (2) 24" box or equal sized trees shall be included in the front yard areas or as otherwise determined by the ARC on an individual lot basis.

The following are general guidelines to allocate various type of plants among the total number of plants required based on the density requirement.

- Trees (placed as appropriate to soften the architecture, to create screening, to frame views, to provide shade and canopies and otherwise provide some needed vertical height to balance out the landscape and blend in with the surroundings.
- Large shrubs (15%)
- Medium shrubs (30%)
- Small shrubs (30%)
- Ground covers or low growing spreading small shrubs (15%)
- Accents (Yucca, Agave, Prickly Pear cactus, Ocotillo (10-15%))
- Grasses (15-20%)

Not all spaces may be suitable to contain all of the varied types of plants however, as every site is unique. The design of the plant materials must consider their size and coverage at maturity. The intent is to provide sufficient density of plantings so that at maturity, it mimics the density found in the surrounding environment. There may be voids where only ground surface treatment or a grouping of boulders exists. However, the goal should be to achieve a minimum of 60% coverage using a combination of plant materials with the remaining areas comprised of the naturalized ground surface treatment.

Container size selection should relate to the growth rate of the plant. Fast growing species can be planted as one-gallon containers. Slow growing species that take 3 or more years to mature should be planted as five or 15 gallon containers.

Linear plantings such as the use of hedges or rows of trees or shrubs are prohibited. Screening may be accomplished without using a row of the same species. Asymmetry and groups of 3s and 5s instead of 2 and 4s will achieve a more natural appearance. When using an indigenous shrub or tree, observe the natural landscape and take note of the density, the repetition, the clustering as well as plant associations with other species.

Annuals, Pots and Containers

The Private Area is suitable for colorful plantings, annuals and decorative pots. These landscape elements are manmade elements and do not belong in a setting designed to blend with the natural landscape. Large sculptural pots placed near the entries of a home may be considered on a case by case basis and would be treated as "Yard Art" defined below.

Walls and Fences

Freestanding Walls and Fences must appear as a visual extension of the home using similar materials and finishes. Walls and fences may be solid or transparent depending on the purpose. Solid walls may be used for screening, to define private areas or to separate the improved areas from the Natural

Areas. Walls and fences generally should not exceed (6) feet in height. Screen walls used to shield AC units or other utilities including pumps and pool equipment shall extend vertically 12” beyond the height of the structure to be screened.

Retaining Walls not directly supporting the main residence generally should not exceed (6) feet in height. If more than one wall is required to retain grade between areas of significant elevation drop, a minimum separation between the top of the lower wall to the toe of the upper wall shall be (6) feet suitable for the planting of large shrubs which will then buffer and soften the face of the walls.

Materials may include conventional stucco finished CMU block with footings, wood, steel or dry stack concrete block units, natural chisel cut red rock that is either dry stacked or veneered over a masonry wall and boulders. Solid walls should reflect the materials used on the main structure whether stucco and paint or stone veneer. Chain link fencing is prohibited. Iron fencing shall be painted a color that blends in with the surrounding landscape or flat black. The ARC may require steel fencing to conform to an approved color list to be provided to the Owner.

Yard Art

The intent of the landscape is to blend into the surrounding environment. Individual expression is permissible provided it does not distract from this goal or adversely impact the value or view of surrounding properties. The use of decorative or sculptural objects such as statuary, wagon wheels, skulls, empty pots, kinetic sculpture, steel Agave or cacti is generally discouraged if they are clearly visible from neighboring properties or roads. All such objects are subject to approval by the ARC by considering the location, size and proportion relative to the size of the lot in determining the size and number of objects permitted.

Waterfeatures and Fountains

Free standing fountains shall be located in Private Zones and limited to (6) feet in height. Water features that are made of natural stone that blends in with the surrounding landscape are permitted in the Transitional Zone provided they are in scale with the topography and area to be placed.

Irrigation Systems

All new plantings shall be maintained using a permanent automatic drip irrigation system except for zones where native plants are to be used in which case a temporary irrigation system may be used. Irrigation system design should be based on zones depending on the watering needs of the various plants within each zone.

Lighting

All exterior lighting shall be “dark sky compliant” as required by the City of Sedona. Exterior lighting may be used for a variety of purposes, but in all cases, no fixture shall exceed a bulb wattage of 20

watts (halogen or incandescent or its LED equivalent). To the extent possible, all exterior fixtures should be concealed from view. No spotlights, flood lights or other high intensity lighting shall be placed in a manner that is directed towards any other lot.

Landscape lighting shall be professional grade metal fixtures and shall have clear or opaque lenses only. Colored bulbs or lenses are prohibited. The use of solar lights along driveways and walkways are not allowed due to the low level of brightness that requires numerous fixtures to be used to provide an adequate level of illumination. Aesthetically, this results in a runway appearance and is not in keeping with good design principles and is not consistent with the goal that landscape lighting be subordinate to the overall landscape elements.

Safety Lighting

Low voltage (20 watt maximum) lighting intended to provide visibility for driveways and walkways and steps. Fixtures may be ground mounted path lights (18" tall maximum) step lights mounted flush with step risers or flush with the face of a wall or as down lights in mature trees. In all cases, the source of the light (the bulb and its reflective housing) shall be concealed from view either by the design of the fixture itself, or by vegetation.

Security Lighting

Fixtures that are mounted in strategic locations and which emit bright illumination during emergency situations such as trespass, unauthorized access or potential burglaries must be separated from the low voltage system and manually controlled separate from any other lights. If such lighting is sensory activated by motion, the system shall provide for a minimum occurrence of false alarms caused by animals, traffic or weather. If such a motion sensor system is determined by the ARC to be a nuisance to any property, the ARC may require that such system be removed, replaced or modified at the owner's expense and to the satisfaction of the ARC.

Outdoor Living Areas

Lighting for outdoor activities such as pools, spas, patios, bbq areas, outdoor kitchens, etc. shall be located in private or walled and screened Private Areas. Due to frequency and duration of use in these areas and the desire to minimize unnecessary lighting, outdoor living area lighting should be separately controlled from the security and safety lighting but does not need to be low voltage.

Landscape Accent Lighting

Lighting can accentuate the form, texture and patterns of plant materials and can an element of drama to the nighttime landscape. However, the intent is not to illuminate every area of the landscape, but to accentuate certain key features without using an excessive number of fixtures.

Appendix

Appendix A: Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant List (Pages 12-15)

Appendix B: Sample Preliminary Landscape Plan (PDF file – see website)

Appendix C: Sample Final Landscape Plan (PDF file – see website)

Appendix D: City of Sedona Land Development Code ([click here to go to City website](#))

Sources for Native and Adaptive Vegetation

Verde River Growers

300 S. Rocking Chair Ranch Rd

Cottonwood

Phone: (928) 639-0122

Email: verderiversales@gmail.com

Monday – Saturday 8:00am - 5:30pm

Sunday - 9:00am - 4:00pm

Prescott Valley Growers

6750 North Viewpoint Drive

Prescott Valley, AZ 86315

T: 928.775.4813

F: 928.759.2701

Email: pvgrowers@commspeed.net

Summer: Monday - Friday 7am to 3:30pm

Winter: Monday - Friday 8am to 4:30pm

Sources for Native Seed Mixes and Wildflowers

Wild Seed Inc.

Box 27751
Tempe, AZ 85042-4718
Phone: (602) 276-3536
Fax: (602) 276-3524
Paper Catalog Cost: Free
No website

Wildlands Restoration

Gary Maskarinec, Owner
520-882-0969
garyberni@aol.com

Appendix A

Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant List

Note: all Natural Zone species are permitted in the Transitional Zone and all Native and Transitional species are permitted in the Private Zones.

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	
NATURAL ZONE TREES		
Juniperus monosperma	One Seed Juniper	Evergreen
Pinus edulis	Pinon Pine	Evergreen
NATURAL ZONE SHRUBS		
Amelanchier utahensis	Serviceberry	Deciduous
Arctostaphylos pungens	Pointleaf Manzanita	Evergreen
Arctostaphylos densiflorus MM	Howard McMinn Manzanita	Evergreen
Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Saltbush	Evergreen
Ceratoides lanata	Winterfat	Evergreen
Cercocarpus montanus	Mountain Mohogany	Evergreen
Chamaebatiaria millefolium	Fernbush	Evergreen
Ephedra viridis	Mormon Tea	Evergreen
Ericameria laricifolia	Turpentine Bush	Evergreen
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume	Evergreen
Forestiera pubescens	Desert Olive	Deciduous
Garrya wrightii	Wright's silktassel	Evergreen
Mahonia fremontii	Fremont Barberry	Evergreen
Mahonia haematocarpa	Red Barberry	Evergreen
Mahonia repens	Creeping Oregon Grape	Evergreen
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Deciduous

Cowania mexicana	Cliffrose	Evergreen
Quercus gambelii	Gambel Oak	Evergreen
Quercus palmeri	Palmer Oak	Evergreen
Quercus turbinella	Scrub Oak	Evergreen
Rhamnus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Buckthorn	Evergreen
Rhus ovata	Sugar Bush	Evergreen
Rhus trilobata	Skunkbush	Deciduous
Ribes aureum	Golden Current	Deciduous
Sambucus nigra	Black Elderberry	Deciduous
Symphoricarpos rotundifolius	Roundleaf Snowberry	Deciduous

Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant List

Botanical Name

Common Name

NATURAL ZONE PERENNIALS

Achillea 'Apple Blossum'	Apple Blossum Yarrow
Gaura Siskiyou	Siskiyou Whirling Butterfly
Glandularia gooddingii	Desert verbena
Gutierrezia sarothrae	Snakeweed
Heuchera spp.	Coral Bells
Hymenoxys acaulis	Angelita daisy
Melampodium leucanthum	Blackfoot daisy
Monarda spp.	Bee Balm
Oenothera caespitosa	Tufted Evening Primrose
Penstemon eatoni	Firecracker Penstemon
Penstemon barbatus	Beardlip Penstemon
Penstemon parryi	Parry's Penstemon
Penstemon pseudospectabilis	Desert Penstemon
Schaeralea ambigua	Globe Mallow

NATURAL ZONE - CACTUS, AGAVE, YUCCA

Agave parryii	Parry's Agave	Evergreen
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	Evergreen
Yucca baccata	Banana Yucca	Evergreen
Yucca elata	Soaptree Yucca	Evergreen
Echinocereus fasciculatus	Pinkflower Hedgehog	Evergreen
Dasyilirion wheeleri	Desert Spoon	Evergreen

Opuntia basilaris	Beavertail Prickly Pear	Evergreen
Opuntia engelmannii	Engelmann Prickly Pear	Evergreen
Opuntia phaeacantha	Brownsapine Prickly Pear	Evergreen
Opuntia Santa Rita	Purple Prickly Pear	Evergreen

NATURAL ZONE GRASSES and BASE SHRUBS

Aristida purpurea	Purple Threeawn	Evergreen
Nolina microcarpa	Beargrass	Evergreen
Gutierrezia sarothrae	Snakeweed	Evergreen
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama grass	Evergreen
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side Oat Gras	Evergreen
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer Grass	Evergreen
Muhlenbergia rigens 'Capilaris'	Pink Deer Grass	Evergreen
Panicum virgatum	Prairie Switch Grass	Evergreen
Sporobolus airoides	Alkalai Sacaton	Evergreen

Eagle Rock Subdivision Approved Plant ListBotanical NameCommon Name**TRANSITIONAL ZONE TREES**Trees should not exceed 22' in height at maturity

Acer glabrum	Rocky Mountain Maple	Deciduous
Acer grandidentatum	Big Tooth Maple	Deciduous
Celtis laevigata reticulata	Netleaf Hackberry	Deciduous
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	Deciduous
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Deciduous
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	Deciduous
Chitalpa tashkentensis	Chitalpa	Deciduous
Olea europaea	Fruitless Olive	Evergreen
Pinus f. 'Vanderwolf'	Vanderwolf Pine	Evergreen
Pinus nigra 'Oregon Green'	Oregon Green Pine	Evergreen
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	Deciduous
Robinia neomexicana	New Mexico Locust	Evergreen
Sophora secundiflora	Texas Mountain laurel	Evergreen

TRANSITIONAL ZONE SHRUBS

Anisacanthus quadrifidus	Flame hummingbird bush	Evergreen
Hesperaloe parvifolia	Red Yucca	Evergreen
Hesperaloe parvifolia	Yellow Yucca	Evergreen
Artemesia schmidtiana	Angel's Hair	Evergreen
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Deciduous

Buddleia davidii	Butterfly Bush	Evergreen
Caesalpinia gilliesii	Yellow Bird of Paradise	Deciduous
Cercocarpus montanus	Mountain Mahogany	Evergreen
Chrysactinia mexicana	Damianita	Evergreen
Eleagnus pungens	Silverberry	Evergreen
Euphorbia rigida	Gopher Plant	Evergreen
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulfur Flower	Deciduous
Forsythia spp.	Forsythia	Deciduous
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	Evergreen
Juniperis chinensis 'procumbens'	Japanese Garden Juniper	Evergreen
Juniperis chinensis 'Wiltonii'	Blue Rug	Evergreen
Mahonia aquafolium	Oregon Grape	Deciduous
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	Evergreen
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage	Deciduous
Raphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorn	Evergreen
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn	Evergreen
Rosa spp.	Arizona Rose	Deciduous
Rosmarinus officinalis 'prostratus'	Trailing Rosemary	Evergreen
Salvia clevelandii	Cleveland Sage	Evergreen
Salvia greggii	Autumn Sage	Evergreen
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Gray Santolina	Evergreen
Santolina virens	Green Santolina	Evergreen
Viburnum burkwoodii	Burkwoods Viburnum	Evergreen

TRANSITIONAL ZONE PERENNIALS

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Baileya multiradiata	desert marigold
Castilleja angustifolia	Desert indian paintbrush
Chrysactinia mexicana	Damianita
Epilobium canum latifolium	Hummingbird trumpet
Fragaria virginata	Wild strawberry
Linum lewisii	Blue flax
Mahonia repens	Creeping barberry
Mirabilis multiflora	Colorado Four O'Clock
Monardella Marian Sampson	Hummingbird trumpet
Verbena rigida	Sandpaper verbena

