Desert Uplands Area Design Guidelines

VISION

Desert Uplands area has a unique, sensitive and diverse ecosystem. These systems work in close harmony to allow plants and animals to survive – and even flourish – in a harsh environment. Similarly, the built environment needs to carefully consider the interactions and inter-relatedness of the parts to ensure the whole provides a livable and sustainable system that is compatible with its desert environment.

Development Pattern: Most development in this area harmonizes with the surrounding desert environment. People living, visiting, recreating, shopping and working in the Desert Uplands enjoy long vistas and views of mountains, near and far. The quality of the space between buildings is as important as the design of the building. Building placement and details frame views, allow visibility through the site, and reflect the natural pattern of rocks, washes, hillsides, and native vegetation. Thoughtful design of new development preserves and enhances the economic value of this area.

… large open spaces with views of mountains …

Open Space: This area has natural open space, developed open space and public places. Natural open space is undisturbed and is an essential element that defines the quality of the area. Developed open spaces, such as parking areas, circulation drives, common areas and retention areas, preserve views of hillsides and scenic vistas. Developed open space is typically landscaped with native or adapted vegetation. Lighting and signage in these areas is compatible with the architectural theme of the project. Public spaces are designed to encourage social interaction and facilitate efficient movement through the project.

Connectivity: Natural washes are found throughout the area. Washes carry storm water, support wildlife, provide corridors for wildlife movement and contain dense vegetation. Roadways and pedestrian pathways, like washes, connect various destinations throughout the Desert Uplands.

… environmentally sensitive and responsive

Site Development: An open, 'naturalistic' approach guides placement of site improvements and buildings. Improvements are clustered to preserve open space. Improvements follow the natural topography of the land. The sloping topography and open space allows views of natural land forms throughout the area.

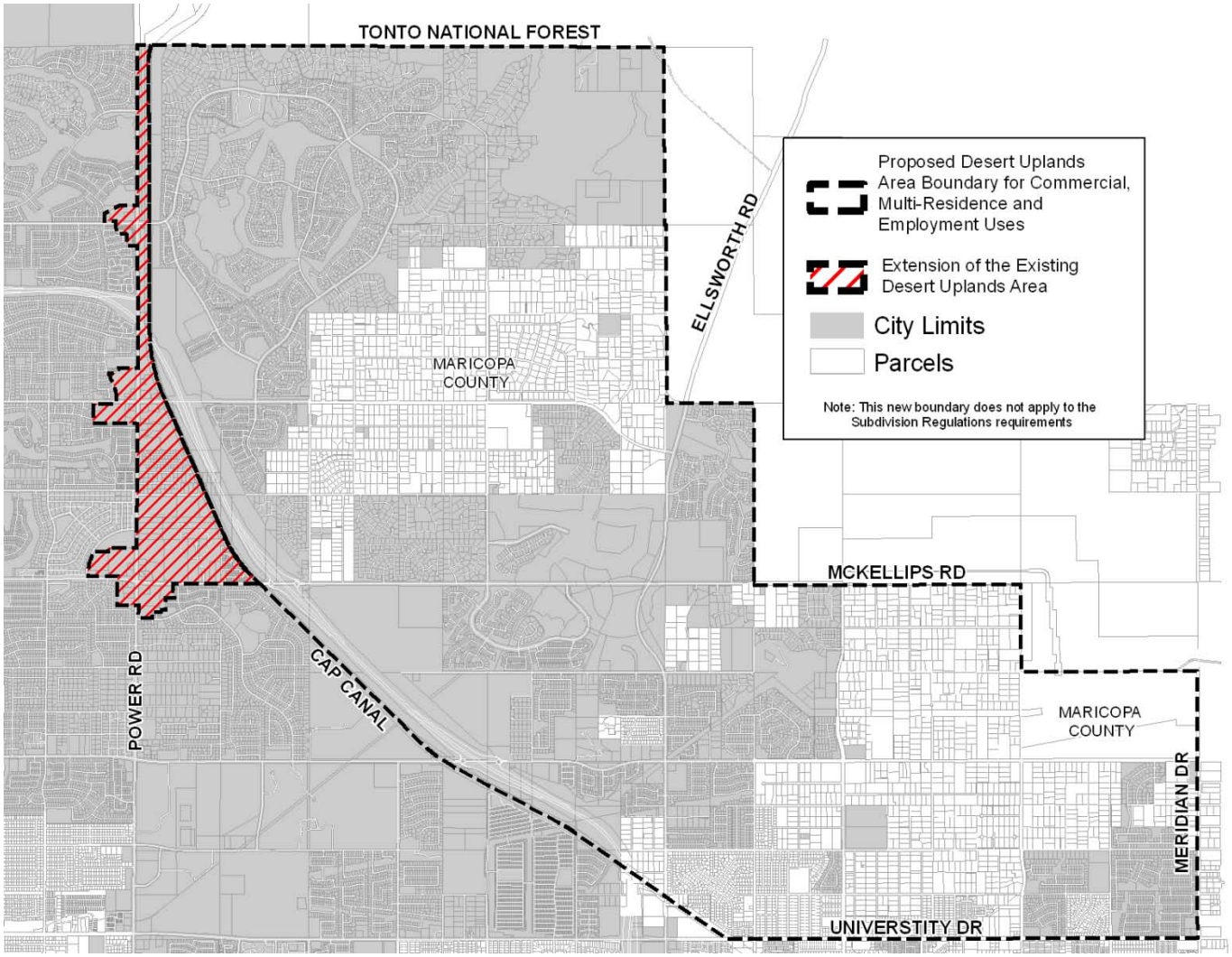
Built Environment: Architecture and built structures are compatible with the natural desert environment and do not reflect one particular style. Site design, building placement, architecture, landscaping, exterior lighting, signage and decorative structures blend harmoniously with the natural environment.

Sustainability: High quality development preserves the value of neighborhoods; contributes to appropriate community development; and provides opportunities for social interactions.

PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

The Desert Uplands is characterized by undisturbed hillsides, washes, low-density development (primarily residential), large open spaces with views of mountains, hillsides, rock outcroppings, native vegetation and, from certain vantage points, the valley below. Buildings and site improvements, like the landscape, tend to be spread out. Nighttime light levels are low.

The purpose of this document is to accompany the Zoning Code and establish Design Guidelines that apply to multi-residence, commercial and employment land uses. These guidelines apply to development within the boundaries shown in the map below.



DESIGN GUIDELINES: The following Guidelines have been developed so that new development achieves this goal and preserves the general character of the area. Development proposals in the Desert Uplands Area will be reviewed for compliance with these Guidelines.

1. Subdivision Design – Cluster lots so that larger areas of undeveloped native desert terrain is left undisturbed. Subdivision lay out shall
   a. comply with the Subdivision Regulations Desert Uplands Development Standards, City Code 9-6-5;
   b. maintain required natural open space;
   c. maintain or accommodate washes in their natural course;
   d. include streets that follow the contour of the land and form a pattern of connected neighborhoods;
   e. minimize grading and the use of retaining walls; and
   f. allow for optimal solar orientation on the lots.

2. Connectivity – Development patterns in the area result in roadways and pathways that serve mostly local traffic and traffic headed to destinations in the area. Development should include efficient roadways and safe sidewalks, bikeways and mixed-use pathways that
   a. connect to the surrounding area, adjacent development and to key points within the development;
   b. minimize the use of impervious surfaces by using appropriate approved materials, including alternative materials, such as permeable paving, gravel and pavers;
   c. if constructed of impervious material, are constructed of colored and/or textured material that blends into the natural desert floor;
   d. do not block or divert natural water flows that maintain vegetation;
   e. follow the natural terrain;
   f. provide periodic shade for pedestrians; and
   g. incorporate features, such as plazas, arcades and recreational areas with amenities, such as furniture, lighting and way-finding signage.

3. Access – Access to sites should be efficient and safe however the visual impact of access drives should be minimized. Projects should
   a. provide equal access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists;
   b. detach pedestrian pathways from roadways;
   c. limit vehicular access points;
   d. separate ingress and egress drives, if appropriate, to accommodate topography and minimize the visual impact of drives.

4. Density – Intensity of development should be distributed in a manner that maintains a sense of openness. Allowed density and height is regulated by the Zoning Code; perceived density and height is determined by the character of open space and the relationship of open space to buildings. Enhance the area and seamlessly blend new development with existing by
   a. preserving natural open space that is undisturbed and, if possible, connect to open space on adjacent sites to allow use by wildlife;
   b. preserving natural, undisturbed open spaces, common areas, and washes which should be subject to no grading and no additional

… follow the contour of the land …

… opportunities for social interaction …

plant materials, except where stabilization of washes is needed to accommodate flows;

c. creating developed open space, such as parking areas, circulation drives, common areas and retention areas, that is configured to preserve views of hillsides and scenic vistas from within and through the development;
d. reconstructing desert landscaping for developed open space that utilizes plant material from the Preferred Desert Uplands Plant List (Appendix A), and that should be of the same species mix, and equivalent in size and density to the surrounding undisturbed area;
e. planning gathering spaces near pedestrian areas to encourage social interaction and facilitate efficient movement through the project – public art and appropriate water features may be used to enhance these areas;
f. clustering buildings with compact footprints, especially if multi-story buildings, to preserve view corridors, preserve natural open space and provide views of distant mountain profiles; and
g. limiting surface parking areas by providing parking garages with subterranean floors to reduce the visual impact of parking structures and to reduce the amount of above ground space used for parking.

… sense of openness …

5. Site Layout, Building Placement and Orientation – Thoughtful site planning maintains and enhances the character of the desert uplands area and benefits residents, employees and visitors. Planning should ensure that
   a. site disturbance is minimized and natural land forms are protected;
   b. slopes of 15% or greater are left undisturbed;
   c. buildings and improvements are clustered so undisturbed, natural open space is maximized and views are preserved;
   d. natural open space can be protected during construction;
   e. site plan alternatives and the use of BIZ and PAD overlays are evaluated to preserve open space, unique land forms and hillsides;
   f. architecture and site features are compatible with the natural desert environment and follow the natural topography of the land so the need for grading is reduced;
   g. site layout options are evaluated which utilize natural or man-made washes that creates a natural setting for storm water flows, allows for concentrations of vegetation, rain water harvesting and provides a setting for pedestrian circulation with shaded places;
   h. views of open space and mountains are maximized and established view corridors are respected;
   i. building placement creates the opportunity for framed views;
   j. building placement and site design reduces summer heat gain and winter heat loss; and
   k. useable public spaces are designed to take advantage of the climate with relief from the heat in the warm months and open to warmth during the cool months.

… views of open space …

6. Fences and Walls – Open space should be undisturbed by the physical and visual impact of fences and walls, as much as possible. Ensure that
   a. for slopes of sixty degrees (60°) and less, mortar-free stone retaining walls using irregularly shaped native boulders are used, subject to structural and slope stability design considerations and landscaping of the slope shall be provided to produce a more natural appearance;
   b. vertical retaining walls, if necessary, have a maximum height of five feet (5');
   c. for grade changes of more than five feet (5') a series of terraces is used and each terrace has a four-foot (4') minimum width;
   d. a four-foot (4') landscaped strip is provided at the top of retaining walls between the wall and building or structure;
   e. as a means of preserving the natural desert character, views, wildlife corridors, and habitat, perimeter walls are constructed only where required by Code;
   f. perimeter walls are designed to match the character and appearance of the development theme;
   g. perimeter walls are designed and constructed in a height and style which preserves desert vistas to the extent possible;
   h. perimeter walls and screen walls reflect changes in the topography;
   i. walls include clear ground-level openings no smaller than eighteen inches (18") high to permit wildlife passage;
   j. the height of walls is measured from the original grade;
   k. finished surfaces of walls blends into the natural setting by such means as texturing, earth tone coloring, use of native stone veneer or integral color split faced block.

7. Parking –Thoughtful site layout of parking fields reduces the visual impact and reduces the urban heat island effect. Parking areas and drive aisles should
   a. follow the natural terrain to reduce the need for retaining walls;
   b. take on a softer, curvilinear form, if possible;
   c. be broken into smaller areas and distributed throughout the site;
   d. be screened by devices that blend into the natural environment, such as berms, or walls that are constructed of stone or integral color split face block;
   e. utilize paving materials of light desert tones and approved alternative paving materials, such as permeable paving.

8. Drainage – Storm water systems, such as retention areas and drainage swales, should be configured and landscaped to blend into the natural desert environment and link to surrounding storm water systems. Drainage systems should
   a. leave significant washes undisturbed;
   b. incorporate washes, swales and retention basins constructed of appropriate materials, such as native stone;
   c. include basins that are up to twenty-five percent (25%) more land area than the minimum area necessary to retain their specified volume of water in order to allow for the creation of more "natural" contouring and the placement of boulders and rock outcroppings;

… the urban heat island effect …

… natural desert character …

d. incorporate man-made drainage features, such as headwalls with native stone veneer or color and surface treatment that blends in with the surrounding;
e. utilize alternative designs for metal elements, such as rails and grates, that match the design theme for the project and finished to blend into the natural environment; and
f. conceal large retention basins with contoured berms and landscaping

9. Landscaping – Select appropriate plants and landscape design techniques to preserve the natural desert environment and meet water conservation goals. Use of native (Preferred Plant List) and naturalized or adapted plants (Acceptable Plant List) ensure plant survival, reduce the need for irrigation and enhance the appearance of the area. Approved landscaping practices:
   a. Existing healthy trees (4" caliper and larger) and all healthy cacti in common open space areas shall be preserved in place where possible.
   b. When retention of trees and cacti is not possible due to location, removal and replanting on other areas of the site is recommended.
   c. Open areas on the site should reflect the character of the undisturbed desert. To accomplish this at least 90% of the plants in areas around the perimeter of the site, in public rights of way, landscape medians and retention basins should be chosen from the Preferred Plant Lists (Appendix A). The remainder may be chosen from the Acceptable Plant list. The plants should be of the same species mix, and equivalent in size and density to the surrounding undisturbed area.
   d. At least 50% of the plants in the Transition Areas, such as parking lots, areas around public entrances and plazas should be chosen from the Preferred List (Appendix A). The remainder may be chosen from the Acceptable Plant list. Plantings should informal and natural so they blend with the surrounding desert and enhance areas used by pedestrians.
   e. Private areas for use by residents and tenants, that are not seen from the public right of way, may use alternative plants. Such private areas are typically no more than 5% of the site area.
   f. Containers that accent entries and amenity areas may contain alternative plants, such as Slipper Flower, Bougainvillea, Elephant's Food and Lantana.
   g. Alternative plants not shown in Appendix A, adapted to Desert Uplands conditions may be approved by the Design Review Board.
   h. No plants on site may be chosen from the Prohibited Plant List (Appendix B).
   i. Turf is discouraged and is limited to active recreational areas;
   j. Plants and exterior elements should be integral components of the project.
   k. Inorganic ground cover should be 'desert cobble', desert tree mulch or ¼" minus decomposed granite of a desert tone.
   l. Plantings, including ground cover, should be allowed to grow naturally and plants should not be over-groomed.

… blend harmoniously with the surrounding desert …

… views determine the form …

10. Lighting – The quality of the dark nighttime outdoor environment is preserved with illumination levels that are safe but minimized as much as possible. This quality is achieved by providing
    a. low profile fixtures, such as bollards, along pedestrian paths;
    b. lighting for safety near buildings and parking areas and avoiding excess lighting;
    c. architectural accent lighting that is designed to serve as lighting for public spaces;
    d. lighting that is an integral component of the theme of the project;
    e. developed open space that is lit in a manner compatible with the architectural theme of the project and avoiding excess lighting; and
    f. the "shoebox" fully shielded light fixture with a square pole, unless an alternative is approved by the Planning Director because the alternative maintains the dark sky qualities and is appropriate for the theme of the project.

… nighttime outdoor environment …

11. Signage – Signage shall be an integral component of the project and consistent with the design theme. The design should
    a. provide a coordinated system of way-finding elements;
    b. express a creative and artistic composition;
    c. be integrated or featured in the architectural composition;
    d. utilize colors that complement the desert tones used in the project;
    e. utilize preferred “halo illuminated” signage or signage with an opaque background.

… pedestrian …

12. Building Form – In keeping with the overall character of this area, architectural forms and detailing should be pedestrian scale, typical of a village and should blend harmoniously with the desert environment. In approved projects
    a. building massing avoids ‘big box’ forms and is broken down through the use of projecting wall planes and varied roof heights;
    b. shade elements, such as arcades and canopies, are integral elements;
    c. the character of available views determine the form of the building and placement of openings;
    d. public entrances are identified by building forms and shade;
    e. windows are placed individually and, if used, curtain wall systems are carefully oriented;
    f. roof forms and materials are appropriate for the climate;
    g. design, style and detailing themes are continued from the primary building elevations to the secondary building elevations;
    h. all sides of the project are attractive;
    i. building orientation, land forms, built forms and architectural features conceal service areas from view; and
    j. site design, building placement, architecture, landscaping, exterior lighting, signage and decorative structures complement each other.

13. Shade - Shade is an essential element for useable and enjoyable outdoor spaces. Shade is perceived as an oasis in the desert. Building elements should

a. mitigate the impact of the harsh summer sun with arcades, canopies, shade structures and awnings over walkways, doors and windows;
b. shade primary entrances and heavily used pathways;
c. be combined with trees so they act as a coordinated system of shade structures in public spaces; and
d. incorporate colors and materials that complement the project.

14. Shadow and light – Strong sunlight is unique to the desert southwest. Elements that artistically capture shadow and light, add visual interest and enhance the pedestrian experience include
    a. punched openings, recessed openings, projecting elements, wall offsets and textural changes; and
    b. shade structures and landscaping that casts shadows on walkways and walls.

15. Materials – Materials and finishes selected for the project are appropriate for the unique climate of the desert southwest and blend harmoniously into the environment. Architecture and man-made structures
    a. should be constructed of durable local building materials, such as stone, concrete, stucco, and masonry;
    b. may utilize alternative building materials that are durable and resistant to deterioration due to heat and sun exposure;
    c. should incorporate accent materials that are durable and complement primary building materials; and
    d. should utilize changes in texture to add interest.

16. Colors – Colors of the desert are varied and harmonious. Projects should derive color selections from materials naturally occurring in the desert. Selections
    a. shall have a maximum reflectivity index of 50, unless approved by the Planning Director;
    b. shall include primary building colors that are desert hues and other 'earth tones', including muted shades of greens, lavenders, browns and reds found in the natural desert and in native stone
    c. of accent colors on buildings shall complement the primary building colors and shall be desert hues, earth tones, muted shades of lavender, red, yellow and green and colors found in native stone
    d. may include brighter accent colors for minimal surface areas if approved by the Design Review Board

17. Active and passive solar – Reduce summer heat gain, reduce winter heat loss and provide the opportunity for occupants to take advantage of abundant renewable energy.
    a. Advantageous building orientation, compact building forms and shading elements provide passive solar benefits.
    b. Incorporate passive solar heating, cooling and daylighting strategies recommended by the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) section of the Department of Energy.

Shade is an essential element …

… natural materials

… appropriate for the unique climate …

c. Artistically integrate active solar elements, such as solar thermal water heating devices and photovoltaic panels, into the design of structures.

18. Wireless Communication Facilities
    a. Location of wireless communication facilities shall comply with Zoning Ordinance requirements.
    b. Preserve established viewsheds and avoid visual clutter.
    c. The most appropriate approach: antennas are concealed from view. They are artistically integrated into the design of non-residential buildings or structures erected and approved for use other than as wireless telecommunications support. Examples of completely concealed antennas include existing parapet replacements, towers and steeples.
    d. The second most appropriate approach: building or structure mounted antennas set back from roof edge, concealed and not visible from the public right-of way or from surrounding residential properties or contained within minor faux-structural alterations. Examples include faux roof forms and parapet additions.
    e. When the first two approaches listed above will not work for technical reasons: building or structure mounted antennas below the roof-line (façade mount) visible from public right-of-way but artistically integrated into the existing structure and painted to match existing structure.
    f. Finally, freestanding stealth landscaping or structure, such as simulated saguaro, bell tower or sculpture.

… artistically integrated …

Appendix A

PREFERRED DESERT UPLANDS PLANT LIST

RECOMMENDED LOCAL SONORAN DESERT NATIVE PLANTS

TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
ACACIA CONSTRICTA	WHITETHORN ACACIA	CHILOPSIS LINEARIS	DESERT WILLOW
ACACIA GREGGII	CATCLAW ACACIA	OLNEYA TESOTA	IRONWOOD
ACACIA FARNESIANA (SYN. A. SMALLII AND A. MINUTA)	SWEET ACACIA	PARKINSONIA FLORIDA	BLUE PALO VERDE
CANOTIA HOLACANTHA	CRUCIFIXION THORN	PARKINSONIA MICROPHYLLA	FOOTHILLS PALO VERDE
CELTIS PALLIDA	DESERT HACKBERRY	PROSOPIS VELUTINA (SYN. P. JULIFLORA)	VELVET MESQUITE
CELTIS RETICULATA	NETLEAF HACKBERRY	PROSOPIS PUBESCENS	SCREWBEAN MESQUITE

SHRUBS

ABUTILON PALMERI	INDIAN MALLOW	EPHEDRA VIRIDIS	JOINT-FIR/MORMON TEA
ACACIA ANGUSTISSIMA	FERN ACACIA	ERICAMERIA LARICIFOLIA	TURPENTINE BUSH
ACACIA GREGGII	CATCLAW ACACIA	ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM	FLATTOP BUCKWHEAT
ALOYSIA WRIGHTII	WRIGHT'S BEE BRUSH	ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII	WRIGHT BUCKWHEAT
AMBROSIA AMBROSIOIDES	CANYON RAGWEED	GUTIERREZIA SAROTHRAE	SNAKEWEED
AMBROSIA DELTOIDEA	TRIANGLE LEAF BURSAGE	HIBISCUS COULTERI	DESERT ROSE MALLOW
AMBROSIA DUMOSA	WHITE BURSAGE	HYPTIS EMORYI	DESERT LAVENDER
ANISACANTHUS THURBERI	DESERT HONEYSUCKLE	JUSTICIA CALIFORNICA	CHUPAROSA
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA	GOLDEN COLUMBINE	LARREA TRIDENTATA	CREOSOTE BUSH
ASCLEPIAS LINARIA	PINELEAF MILKWEED	LOTUS RIGIDUS	DEER-VETCH
ASCLEPIAS SUBULATA	DESERT MILKWEED	LYCIUM ANDERSONII	ANDERSON WOLFBERRY
ATRIPLEX CANESCENS	FOURWING SALTBUSH	LYCIUM EXSERTUM	LITTLELEAF WOLFBERRY
BACCHARIS SAROTHROIDES	DESERT BROOM (MALE)	LYCIUM FREMONTII	FREMONT WOLFBERRY
BEBBIA JUNCEA	SWEET BUSH	MIMOSA BIUNCIFERA	WAIT-A-MINUTE BUSH
BRICKELLIA COULTERI	COULTER'S BRICKELLIA	NOLINA MICROCARPA	BEARGRASS
CALLIANDRA ERIOPHYLLA	FAIRY DUSTER	PLUMBAGO SCANDENS	PLUMBAGO
CELTIS PALLIDA	DESERT HACKBERRY	RHUS TRILOBATA	THREE LEAF SUMAC
COURSETIA GLANDULOSA	BABY BONNETS	SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS	JOJOBA
DODONAEA VISCOSA	HOPBUSH	TRIXIS CALIFORNICA	TRIXIS
ENCELIA FARINOSA	BRITTLEBUSH	VIGUIERA DELTOIDEA VAR. PARISHII	GOLDEN EYE
ENCELIA FRUTESCENS	GREEN BRITTLEBUSH	ZIZYPHUS OBTUSIFOLIA	GRAY THORN

CACTI, SUCCULENTS AND ACCENT PLANTS (SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL PLANTS)

AGAVE TOUMEYANA	TOUMEY AGAVE	MAMMILLARIA GRAHAMII	FISHHOOK PINCUSHION CACTUS
AGAVE CHRYSANTHA	GOLDEN-FLOWERED AGAVE	OPUNTIA ACANTHOCARPA	BUCKHORN CHOLLA
CARNEGIEA GIGANTEA	SAGUARO	OPUNITA BIGELOVII	TEDDY BEAR CHOLLA
DASYLIRION WHEELERI	DESERT SPOON/SOTOL	OPUNTIA FULGIDA	CHAINFRUIT CHOLLA

PREFERRED PLANTS

CACTI, SUCCULENTS AND ACCENT PLANTS (CONTINUED)

ECHINOCEREUS ENGELMANNII	HEDGEHOG CACTUS	OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS	DESERT CHRISTMAS CACTUS
FEROCACTUS CYLINDRACEUS	COMPASS BARREL CACTUS	OPUNTIA PHAECANTHA	PRICKLY PEAR
FEROCACTUS WISLIZENII	FISHHOOK BARREL CACTUS	YUCCA BACCATA	BANANA YUCCA
FOUQUIERIA SPLENDENS	OCOTILLO	YUCCA ELATA	SOAPTREE YUCCA

ANNUALS, PERENNIALS, GROUNDCOVERS, WILDFLOWERS AND VINES

ARGEMONE PLEIACANTHA	PRICKLY POPPY	MIRABILIS MULTIFLORA	COLORADO FOUR O'CLOCK
ARTEMISIA LUDOVICIANA	PRAIRIE SAGEBRUSH	OENOTHERA CAESPITOSA	WHITE EVENING PRIMROSE
BAILEYA MULTIRADIATA	DESERT MARIGOLD	ORTHOCARPUS PURPURASCENS	OWL'S CLOVER
CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI	DESERT MARIPOSA LILY		
CHAENACTIS STEVIOIDES	ESTEVE'S PINCUSHION	PECTIS PAPPOSA	CHINCHWEED
DATURA WRIGHTII	SACRED DATURA	PENSTEMON BARBATUS	SCARLET BUGLER
DELPHINIUM PARISHII	DESERT LARKSPUR	PENSTEMON EATONI	FIRECRACKER PENSTEMON
DICHELOSTEMMA PULCELLUM	BLUE DICKS	PENSTEMON PSUEDOSPECTABILIS	CANYON PENSTEMON
ERIASTRUM DIFFUSUM	WOOLSTAR/PRICKLY STAR	PENSTEMON SUBULATUS	BEARDTONGUE
ERIGERON DIVERGENS	NATIVE FLEABANE	PERITYLE EMORYI	ROCK DAISY
ESCHSCHOLZIA CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA POPPY	PHACELIA CAMPANULARIA	DESERT BLUEBELLS
		PHACELIA CRENULATA	SCORPIONWEED
ESCHSCHOLZIA MEXICANA	MEXICAN GOLD POPPY	PHACELIA DISTANS	WILD HELIOTROPE
HIBISCUS DENADATUS	PALEFACE ROSE-MALLOW	PHLOX TENUFOLIA	DESERT PHLOX
LASTHENIA CALIFORNICA	GOLDFIELDS	PLATYSTEMON CALIFORNICUS	CREAM CUPS
LAYIA GLANDULOSA	WHITE TIDY TIPS		
LESQUERELLA GORDONII	BLADDERPOD MUSTARD	PROBOSCIDEA PARVIFLORA	DEVIL'S CLAW
LESQUERELLA PURPUREA	PURPLE BLADDERPOD	PSILOSTROPHE COOPERI	COOPER'S PAPER FLOWER
LINUM LEWISII	BLUE FLAX	RAFINESQUIA NEOMEXICANA	DESERT CHICORY
LUPINUS SPARSIFLORUS	DESERT LUPINE		
MACHAERANTHERA ASTEROIDS	PURPLE ASTER	SALVIA COLUMBARIAE	CHIA
		SENNA COVESII	DESERT SENNA
MACHAERANTHERA GRACILIS	YELLOW SPLENDER ASTER	SPHAERALCEA AMBIGUA	DESERT GLOBE MALLOW
		STACHYS COCCINEA	TEXAS BETONY
MELAMPODIUM LEUCANTHUM	BLACKFOOT DAISY	STEPHANOMERIA PAUCIFLORA	DESERT STRAW
MENTZELIA INVOLUCRATA	BLAZING STAR	THYMOPHYLLA PENTACHAETA	GOLDEN DOGWEED
MIMULUS CARDINALIS	SCARLET MONKEY FLOWER	ZAUSCHNERIA LATIFOLIA	HUMMINGBIRD FLOWER

GRASSES

ARISTIDA PURPUREA	PURPLE THREEAWN	MUHLENBERGIA DUMOSA	BAMBOO-MUHLY
BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA	SIDEOATS GRAMA	MUHLENBERGIA PORTERI	BUSH MUHLY
		MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS	DEER GRASS

ACCEPTABLE DESERT UPLANDS PLANT LIST

ALLOWABLE DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS - NATIVE TO THE SONORAN AND CHIHUAHUAN DESERTS

TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
ACACIA BERLANDIERI	GUAJILLO	LEUCAENA RETUSA	GOLDENBALL LEAD TREE
ACACIA MILLEFOLIA	SANTA RITA ACACIA/MILFOIL WATTLE	LYSILOMA MICROPHYLLA VAR. THORNBERI	FERN OF THE DESERT
ACACIA OCCIDENTALIS	SONORAN CATCLAW ACACIA	PARKINSONIA (SYN. CERCIDIUM) HYBRID 'DESERT MUSEUM' OR OTHER SELECTIONS	HYBRID PALO VERDE AND ALL RELATED CULTIVARS
ACACIA PENNATULA	FERNLEAF ACACIA		
ACACIA RIGIDULA	BLACKBRUSH ACACIA		
ACACIA SCHAFFNERI	TWISTED ACACIA	PARKINSONIA PRAECOX	PALO BREA
ACACIA WILLARDIANA	WHITE BARK ACACIA/ PALO BLANCO	PITHECELLOBIUM MEXICANUM	MEXICAN EBONY
BAUHINIA LUNARIOIDES	ANACACHO ORCHID TREE	PITHECELLOBIUM PALLENS	TENAZA
BURSERA MICROPHYLLA	ELEPHANT TREE	PROSOPIS ALBA	ARGENTINE MESQUITE
CAESALPINIA CACALACO	CASCALOTE	PROSOPIS GLANDULOSA VAR. TORREYANA	HONEY MESQUITE
CAESALPINIA PLATYLOBA	CURLY PAELA		
CONDALIA GLOBOSA	BITTER CONDALIA	QUERCUS TURBINELLA	SCRUB OAK
DALEA SPINOSA	SMOKE TREE	RHUS OVATA	SUGAR SUMAC
EBENOPSIS EBANO	TEXAS EBONY	SOPHORA SECUNDIFLORA	TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL
EYSENHARDTIA ORTHOCARPA	KIDNEYWOOD	UNGNADIA SPECIOSA	MEXICAN BUCKEYE
HAVARDIA PALLENS	APES-EARRING/TENAZA	VAUQUELINIA CALIFORNICA	ARIZONA ROSEWOOD

SHRUBS (SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL PLANTS)

ALOYSIA GRATISSIMA SYN. ALOYSIA LYCIOIDES	BEE BRUSH	GUAIACUM COULTERI	GUAYACAN
		JATROPHA CARDIOPHYLLA	LIMBER BUSH
ATRIPLEX HYMENELYTRA	DESERT HOLLY	JUSTICIA CANDICANS	HUMMINGBIRD BUSH
ATRIPLEX LENTIFORMIS	QUAIL BRUSH	JUSTICIA SPICIGERA	MEXICAN HONEYSUCKLE
ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA	OLD MAN SALTBUSH	LEUCOPHYLLUM FRUTESCENS	TEXAS SAGE
BERBERIS TRIFOLIOLATA	AGARITA		
BUDDLEJA MARRUBIFOLIA	WOOLLY BUTTERFLY BUSH	LEUCOPHYLLUM LAEVIGATUM	CHIHUAHUAN SAGE
BURSERA FAGAROIDES	FRAGRANT BURSERA		
CAESALPINIA GILLIESII	YELLOW BIRD OF PARADISE	LYCIUM BERLANDIERI	BERLANDIER'S WOLFBERRY
CAESALPINIA MEXICANA	MEXICAN BIRD OF PARADISE	LYSILOMA CANDIDA	PALO BLANCO
CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA	RED BIRD OF PARADISE	MAYTENUS PHYLLANTHOIDES	MANGLE DULCE
CAESALPINIA PUMILA	COPPER BIRD OF PARADISE		
CALLIANDRA CALIFORNICA	RED FAIRY DUSTER	MIMOSA DYSOCARPA	VELVET POD MIMOSA
GOSSYPIUM HARKNESSII	SAN MARCOS HIBISCUS	RHUS OVATA	SUGAR SUMAC
CERCOCARPUS MONTANUS	MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY	RUELLIA CALIFORNICA	RUELLIA
CONDALIA GLOBOSA	BITTER CONDALIA	RUELLIA PENINSULARIS	DESERT RUELLIA
CORDIA PARVIFOLIA	LITTLELEAF CORDIA	RUSSELIA EQUISETIFORMOS	CORAL FOUNTAIN

ACCEPTABLE PLANTS

SHRUBS CONTINUED

DALEA BICOLOR VAR. ARGYREA	SILVER DALEA	SALVIA SPECIES	SALVIA SPECIES
		SENECIO ARIZONICUS	ARIZONA GROUNDSEL
DALEA FORMOSA	FEATHER DALEA	SENECIO SALIGNUS	WILLOW LEAF GROUNDSEL
DALEA FRUTESCENS	BLACK DALEA	SENNA PURPUSII	BAJA CALIFORNIA SENNA
DALEA PULCHRA	BUSH DALEA	SENNA WISLEZENII	SHRUBBY CASSIA
DALEA VERSICOLOR VAR. SESSILIS (SYN., DALEA WISLIZENI)	WEEPING DALEA	SOPHORA SECUNDIFLORA	TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL
		TECOMA (ALL CULTIVARS)	ARIZONA YELLOW BELLS/ORANGE BELLS
FALLUGIA PARADOXA	APACHE PLUME	TETRACOCCUS HALLII	HALLS' TETRACOCCUS
FORESTIERA NEOMEXICANA	DESERT OLIVE	VAUQUELINIA CALIFORNICA	ARIZONA ROSEWOOD
FRAXINUS GREGGII	LITTLE-LEAF ASH		

CACTI, SUCCULENTS AND ACCENT PLANTS

AGAVE ARIZONICA	ARIZONA AGAVE	LOPHOCEREUS SCHOTTII	SENITA
AGAVE DESERTI	DESERT AGAVE	LOPHOCEREUS SCHOTTII F. MONSTROSUS	TOTEM POLE
AGAVE SP	AGAVE SPECIES/CENTURY PLANTS	NOLINA SPECIES	BEARGRASS
AGAVE MURPHEYI	MURPHEY AGAVE	OPUNTIA SPECIES	PRICKLY PEAR
DASYLIRION LONGISSIMUM	GRASS TREE	PACHYCEREUS MARGINATUS	MEXICAN FENCEPOST
EUPHORBIA ANTISYPHILITICA	CANDELILLA	PEDELANTHUS MACROCARPUS	SLIPPER FLOWER
FOUQUIERIA SPLENDENS	OCOTILLO	STENOCEREUS THURBERI	ORGAN PIPE
HESPERALOE SPECIES	HESPERALOE	YUCCA SPECIES	YUCCA

ANNUALS, PERENNIALS, GROUNDCOVERS, WILDFLOWERS AND VINES

BAHIA ABSINTHIFOLIA	BAHIA	NOLINA SPECIES	BEARGRASS
BERLANDIERA LYRATA	CHOCOLATE FLOWER	PENSTEMON SPECIES	PENSTEMON
CHRYSACTINIA MEXICANA	DAMIANITA	PLANTAGO INSULARIS	INDIAN WHEAT
CISSUS TRIFOLIATA	GRAPE IVY	SALVIA CLEVELANDII	CHAPARRAL SAGE
DALEA GREGGII	TRAILING DALEA	SALVIA LEUCANTHA	MEXICAN BUSH SAGE
ERODIUM TEXANUM	FILLAREE	SENNA COVESII	DESERT SENNA
GAILLARDIA PULCHELLA	BLANKET FLOWER	SWAINSONA FORMOSA	STURT'S DESERT PEA
GAURA LINDHEIMER	GAURA	TAGETES PALMERI	MT. LEMMON MARIGOLD
HYMENOXYS ACAULIS	ANGELITA DAISY	VERBENA SPECIES	VERBENA
KALLSTROEMIA GRANDIFLORA	ARIZONA POPPY	WEDELIA	YELLOW DOT
		ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA	HUMMINGBIRD FLOWER
MASCAGNIA MACROPTERA	YELLOW ORCHID VINE		
MERREMIA AUREA	YUCA VINE	ZEXMENIA HISPIDA	ORANGE ZEXMENIA
		ZINNIA ACEROSA	DESERT ZINNIA

GRASSES

MUHLENBERGIA CAPILLARIS	GULF MUHLY		

Appendix B

PROHIBITED PLANT LIST

INVASIVE OR OUT OF CHARACTER WITH THE AREA

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
CEDRUS SPECIES	CEDAR	OLEA EUROPAEA	OLIVE TREES
CHAMAECYPARIS SPECIES	FALSE CYPRESS	PALMS	ALL PALMS
CITRUS	CITRUS	PENNISETUM SETACEUM	FOUNTAIN GRASS
CUPRESSUS SPECIES	CYPRESS	PINUS SPECIES	ALL PINES
EUCALYPTUS SPECIES	ALL EUCALYPTUS	QUERICUS SP, EXCEPT TURBINELLIA	OAKS, EXCEPT DESERT SCRUB OAK
FICUS SPECIES	ALL FICUS		
JUNIPERUS SPECIES	JUNIPER	RHUS LANCEA	AFRICAN SUMAC
NERIUM OLEANDER	OLEANDERS	THEVETIA SPECIES	THEVETIA