

# KAYENTA LANDSCAPING REGULATIONS



2017

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# LANDSCAPING REGULATIONS

2017

**This document has been developed to clarify the landscaping regulations at Kayenta, and to explain the concepts behind Kayenta landscaping. The homeowner is ultimately responsible for adhering to these regulations.**

Most people who are drawn to Kayenta realize the importance of **ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS** that help ensure that the architecture will be in harmony with the feel of Kayenta. Homes are nestled into the site. Low forms and natural desert colors ensure that the homes do not compete with the natural environment, but merge with it. To preserve that natural environment, it is important to also have a unified **LANDSCAPE** approach. **To promote bird habitat, provide shelter and shade, create privacy and soften the outline of structures, it is required that trees and shrubs be included in every project.**

Homes at Kayenta are designed so that the individual landscape themes can be expressed in private courtyard areas without impacting the desert theme of our community. **Utmost care must be given in the preservation of the natural desert** in areas that can be viewed from the streets and neighboring lots. Landscaping with non-uniform boundaries facilitates a natural flow from formalized landscaping to the natural desert. **Our aim is to preserve as much of the indigenous vegetation as possible to maintain the open desert feeling of our site.** Trees shall be planted in a meandering fashion and **not** as a hedgerow.

**It is the responsibility of each Home Owners Association to require that violations of these regulations be rectified. The ACC reserves the right to periodically revise these regulations in order to protect the esthetic values of Kayenta.**

**PLEASE NOTE: NO changes in plants, no addition of shrubs or trees in the natural or transitional zone are allowed without PRIOR ACC approval. The addition of any trees after a landscape plan has been approved will also require PRIOR ACC approval. This includes trees added in a courtyard.**



## A. LANDSCAPE PLANS

(Paragraph reference numbers refer to the section/paragraphs in the ACC Rules & Regulations document.)

### PLANT PROTECTION

A general warning to owners regarding protecting many, especially brand new plantings and trees, from rabbits or antelope squirrels which could decimate a landscaping project overnight.

- Chicken wire cages are recommended for the first year. Please use a type that is not reflective. Silver chicken wire can be dulled out with paint or some other method or there is a green type that is not reflective that can be used.
- A phenomenon occurs here where plants GENERALLY absorb a bitter taste from our soils the first year and animals then usually leave the new plantings alone, allowing removal of the chicken wire.

### GENERAL

#### 6.1 Landscaping:

- **A landscaping plan shall be submitted for ACC written approval prior to completion of any dwelling unit. Homeowner shall have one (1) year to implement Landscape Plan starting at day of approval.**
- The plan shall detail the courtyard, transitional and natural areas with the location and quantity of the species of plants proposed for each area.
- All hardscape including boulders placement will be required on landscape plans.
- Landscaping may be required to screen the utility yard, propane tank, and guest parking areas. Screening shall be discussed at the time of the final ACC “on-site” review.
- Any use of cinders shall be prohibited.
- Driveway stone color requires prior approval from the ACC.
- The use of stone/rock not indigenous - requires prior approval from the ACC.
- Architectural hardscape elements shall include arches, planters, benches, walls, walkways and driveways.
- Architectural hardscape materials and dimensions shall be specified on the plans.

### TREES

- **ALL TREES PLANTED IN THE TRANSITION OR NATURAL AREAS REQUIRE PRIOR ACC WRITTEN APPROVAL.**
- Trees should generally not be planted in the Natural area unless a request for solving a screening/privacy problem is considered and approved by the ACC.
- **A minimum number of trees must be planted and cared for in the transition zone.** Existing trees in the Natural Area do not count as the purpose is to soften the building and replace vegetation removed when building the home area.
  - The minimum is as follows:

Up to ½ acre –	3 trees
½ acre to 1 acre –	5 trees
above 1 acre –	7 trees

- **If they expire they must be replaced.**
- **Any tree is approved and planted is required to be a minimum 15-gallon tree** from the Kayenta Approved Plant list. Larger wood box trees are recommended as plant growth is generally extremely slow in this area.
- **Tree’s mature height must be maintained at 25 feet if planted in the Transition or in the Natural Protected area**

A simple, but effective method of managing tree height is to decrease the frequency of irrigation once saplings are established (typically 1 to 2 years after planting). This will minimize the potential of obstructing neighbors’ views, and cluttering the open desert spaces.

## FRUIT TREES

- Fruit trees are prohibited in the Natural and Transitional areas and are out of character with the desert environment.
- Dwarf fruit trees may be planted within private courtyard areas.

## LAWNS

- **Lawns may not be visible from natural desert areas. Lawns will be limited to areas confined by walls, structures, or elevation change.**
- Drought tolerant grasses are available and their use is encouraged.

## ROCK GROUND COVER

**6.4 Rocks and Boulders:** Rocks and boulders may be used as part of the landscape design with ACC approval. These should be sited within the area and dug into/partially buried into the landscape rather than placed on top of it.

## TRELLIS OR PERGOLAS

**6.6 Trellises:** All arbor/trellis materials must be approved by the ACC. Note: Vine Trellis attached to an inside courtyard wall or back patio wall should also be approved if it exceeds the height of the walls.

## WATER FEATURES

### **4.25 Ponds and Pools:**

- Ponds must be located within the courtyard wall.
- The maximum depth shall be eighteen inches.

**6.8 Water Features:** Any courtyard water feature with an incremental water drop shall be limited to a maximum of 12 inches per increment. Water wall and infinity pool with silent fall require ACC approval.

## B. THE CONCEPT

Each parcel of residential property consists of three areas of landscaping:

1. The outer, undisturbed “**Natural area**”,
2. The “**Transitional**” or revegetated area immediately around the home,
3. The private “**Courtyard**” areas, screened from the street and neighboring views.

## C. PRESERVED NATURAL PROTECTED AREA

This area will comprise the largest portion of each lot and shall be left unaltered during construction of the home as dictated by the Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (CC&Rs). Existing plants in this area are not to be altered or removed.

- **ONLY cheat grass and other non-native weeds such as filaree and tumble mustard shall be removed to reduce fire danger and enhance the natural habitat.**
- **Only pre-approved Natural Area trees and large shrubs can be planted in this area to help solve the following screening/privacy issue:**
  1. Disruption from headlights pointing into the home's windows or patio from an adjacent street.
  2. Disruption from a nearby house' interior or exterior lights into the home's windows or patio due to limited natural space between the two homes.
- **Medium shrubs that are consistent with the prevailing existing native shrubs height surrounding the house will be considered here to help solve a revegetation challenge for disturbed areas.**
- **Each tree must be maintained at a maximum height of 25 ft.**
- **Written approval of the ACC is required before any initial planting.**

New native plantings that have written ACC approval will probably need protection from rabbits and squirrels using chicken wire and temporary drip irrigation for the first year or two in order to become established. **Additional water can then be reduced or eliminated** to maintain the plants in a natural-looking state. Additional water changes the natural ecosystem of the desert and can create a new environment for a different set of insects and weeds that otherwise would not be here.

## D. THE TRANSITIONAL OR REVEGETATED AREA

The transitional area lies outside the home and courtyard walls beyond the disturbed area. It is the portion of the lot defined by the perimeters of the building and courtyards and **extends 20 feet** from such perimeters. Vegetation and grade in this area may have been disturbed during construction. A broader range of non-native but comparable plants from the approved plant list may be used here. Landscaping in this area shall be used to soften the home and visually lower it in to the site. These plants might be slightly “greener” and appear a bit more “tended” if so desired, but must still blend with the Natural Area and maintained or replaced until revegetation established. Some restrictions apply:

- **Only cheat grass and other non-native weeds shall be removed to reduce fire danger and enhance the natural habitat.**
- **Trees planted in this area to meet tree minimum, if they expire must be replaced.**
- **Trees planted in this area shall not be planted more than 20 feet away from a wall or structure.**
- **Trees cannot be planted in a hedgerow-type fashion.**  
Plantings shall naturally meander in and out of the existing desert and along walks to give a soft, flowing, and natural transition between the Natural and Transitional Areas. Straight lines of trees and shrubs planted along boundaries are a glaringly obvious violation of the goal of mimicking the natural flow of the desert vegetation.
- **Tree's mature height must be maintained at 25 feet.**  
A simple, but effective method of managing tree height is to decrease the frequency of irrigation once saplings are established (typically 1 to 2 years after planting). This will minimize the potential of obstructing neighbors' views, and cluttering the open desert spaces.
- **Drip irrigation is necessary and appropriate in this area to maintain revegetation. *Lines should be buried at least six inches to prevent animal chewing damage.***  
Spray and flood (Bubblers) irrigation are strongly discouraged because they water inefficiently and may also damage structures and foundations.
- **Concrete curbing and other hard edging around planting areas are inappropriate.**

## E. PRIVATE COURTYARD AREAS

These areas are screened from view from the street and neighboring lots by courtyard walls or elevation changes, and are usually planned into the architecture of the home. These private areas can be used for entertaining, eating, sunning, exercise, etc. They can include pool or spas, vegetable or herb gardens, work, play, or storage and utility areas. These are the areas that express your personality and personal style. Display sculpture or collectibles, or furnish with pots, furniture, water features, etc. Please be aware planting trees and vines next to a house increases fire danger.

- **Sculptures within Courtyard that exceed courtyard wall height must be approved by the ACC.**
- **Trees planted in the courtyard area should frame the structure, must be in consideration to neighbor's views, must grow less than 15 feet at maturity and species chosen must conform to the character of the neighborhood.**
- **Plants with mature height of more than 15 feet must be approved by the ACC**

## F. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

These details pertinent to your Landscape areas are provided here *for your convenience* and may not always reflect current stipulations. For exact clarification refer directly to Kayenta ACC Rules & Regulations and your subdivision's CC&R's. Numbers refer to the section/paragraphs in the

ACC Rules & Regulations document. The Landscape Committee will only observe and review the following. Approval will be the responsibility of the ACC Board.

## **ARTIFACTS & STATUARY**

### **6.2 Offensive Environmental Items:**

- The following items shall be prohibited outside the courtyard:
  - brightly colored, white or unpainted items including, whirligigs
  - sculptures
  - flags (U.S. Flags excepted)
  - collectibles
  - playground equipment
  - inoperable cars
  - basketball standards
  - clotheslines
  - laundry
  - sun-screening and umbrellas.

### **6.3 Outdoor Furniture and Fixtures:**

- Outdoor furniture and fixtures within the courtyard shall be effectively screened from the street and neighbors. This requirement includes but is not limited to
  - pool slides
  - umbrellas
  - patio furniture
  - playground equipment
  - and trampolines.
  - Basketball backboards, and other similar apparatus, require written approval from the relevant HOA board and they must be on the owner's property, collapsible AND shielded from view.
  - The use of high-visibility items, such as white patio furniture is prohibited.
  - Appropriate storage shall be provided for all items not in regular use.

## **DISTURBED AREAS**

**6.7 Vegetation:** Vegetation disrupted by construction shall be re-vegetated with similar natural desert material.

## **DOG RUNS**

**4.11 Dog Runs:** Must be within the courtyard and shielded from neighbors and passing vehicles.

## **DRAINAGE**

### **5.2 Drainage & Natural Run-off:**

- The ACC reminds owners that it is an owner's responsibility to mitigate the effects their home may have on the natural water flow from the roof and/or courtyard drainage and/or driveway drainage.



- The ACC does not regulate drainage problems and encourages the homeowner to work with neighbors, the developer, their architect/designer, builder and a hydrologist.
- The ACC encourages the use of storm water drainage control measures such as drainage pipe, and detention infiltration basins and/or cistern.

## ENCLOSURES

**4.14 Enclosures:** Heat pumps, trash cans, propane tanks, and other miscellaneous equipment shall be screened from the common area and adjacent neighbors by appropriately sized and positioned walls, or by landscaping.

**4.14.1 Heat Pumps:** Heat pumps can be noisy and shall be located with that in mind. Shielding or planting shall attenuate sound.

**4.14.2 Trash containers:** Storage/location of the trash containers shall be stored in a screened location. Plans should specify location of same, preferably not in the garage or house.

**4.14.3 Propane tanks:** (See Exhibit F) Visual screening of propane tanks shall be a condition of approval by the ACC. According to their size, tanks shall be located a distance from the house as determined by code. Tanks may be buried in accordance with code and/or concealed by paint, walls, and plantings.

## EQUIPMENT

**4.15 Equipment, Mechanical:** Mechanical equipment including evaporative coolers shall be installed on concrete slabs at ground level and screened from the common area.

## FENCING

**4.16 Fences & Walls:** Fences & walls include planters, benches and water features.

- Walls for privacy or security purposes shall be kept as inconspicuous as possible, relating to existing residences and blending with the environment.
- All walls shall be integrated parts of the dwelling unit and shall either be plastered to match the dwelling unit, or made of indigenous materials.
- Courtyard walls shall not become excessive. Height is a critical element; lower walls help keep mass to a minimum and are most desirable.
- Privacy walls shall not exceed a maximum height of 5 feet above the surrounding natural grade. Intimacy and relationship to the desert must be preserved, as does the sculptural interplay of the house.
- Pool fence color shall be the same as exterior color of house & in non-glossy finish unless otherwise approved in writing by the ACC.

### **Additional Information:**

- **Fencing is not allowed along property lines** in order to keep the entire area of Kayenta open and natural. Chain link fencing is not acceptable for residential use.
- **All fencing is subject to prior approval by the ACC.**

## **GATES**

### **4.18 Gates:**

- Gate color shall compliment the exterior walls or the trim.
- Design and construction materials should be in keeping with the desert architecture concept.
- Gates - all metal used is required to be non-reflective and matte finish. No shiny metal gates allowed.

## **LIGHTING**

Our goal is to protect the rare and unique experience of the night sky. This can be accomplished by keeping landscape outdoor lighting to a minimum.

**4.21 Lights & Lighting:** All exterior and interior lights are part of the plan review process to ensure that they are in compliance with the applicable CC&R's.

**4.21.1 Interiors:** N/A to Landscaping

**4.21.2 Exteriors:** No high intensity lights are allowed. All lights shall be shielded from direct view, indirect or reflected. The location of exterior lights shall be noted on the plans.

### **1. Exterior Lighting Requirements:**

- a. Exterior sconces, pedestrian pathways, and driveway lighting shall be directed downward avoiding direct point source of light.
- b. All lights shall not exceed 25 watts (200 lumens) of incandescent intensity.
- c. Pedestrian paths and driveway lighting shall be 5 watts or less, a maximum height of 12" spaced 10 ft or more apart and permitted only if needed to assist in the safe passage of vehicles and pedestrians.
- d. Nightly use is discouraged after 11:00 P.M. Lighting between 11:00 p.m. and sunrise must be approved in advance by the ACC and the relevant HOA.

### **Additional Information:**

- Pedestrian paths and driveway lighting fixtures shall be muted—no highly reflective metal or coating.
- Amber lighting is preferred.

## **SUNSCREENS**

### **6.5 Sunscreens:**

- Exterior Shade-cloth: The pre-approved set of four "Weathershade's Solartex" colors are
  - Smoke Blue
  - Jade Green
  - Salmon
  - Brown
- Any and all other colors or brands must be presented for approval to the ACC. Installations must be horizontal, not vertical, and firmly secured.

## TREE AND SHRUB HEIGHTS

- **Any species of shrub or tree whose mature height may be reasonably expected to exceed 25 ft. are not allowed in the Natural and Transitional Areas. Trees in the Courtyard Area cannot exceed 15 ft at maturity.**
- Taller plants are out of character with the desert, out of scale with our houses, and will eventually block views and produce a more closed-in feeling at Kayenta. Should this occur, **the homeowner shall be required to reduce the height of the plant** so that the view of any owner is not unreasonably obstructed.

## G. PROHIBITED PLANTS

All trees, shrubs, and plants not specifically listed as Approved shall be considered prohibited for use in the Natural and Transitional areas of Kayenta unless in genres listed as ‘suggested’ species. **Other trees, shrubs and plants may be appropriate, but the ACC must first approve their use.** The ACC welcomes suggestions for expansion of the approved lists.

### **SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED EVERYWHERE IN KAYENTA - NOT APPROVED IN NATURAL, TRANSITIONAL OR COURTYARD AREAS**

- **Russian olive** (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
- **Mediterranean olive** (*Olea europaea*)
- **Palms**
- **Tamarisk** (*Tamarisk* species)
- **Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*)
- **Mexican Redbud** (*C. canadensis mexicana*)
- **Chinese redbud** (*C. chinensis*)
- **Chitalpa** (*Chitalpa* hybrids)

## H. LANDSCAPING CHALLENGES

The desert represents a challenge to landscapers. Plants may survive in one area, or year, and not another. Factors to consider in plant selection include elevation, microclimates, soils and fire. Kayenta is at the upper elevation of the Mohave Desert and some plants that survive at slightly lower elevations like Mesquite will not persist here because of our lower temperatures.

### **MICROCLIMATES**

Your property consists of a large number of microclimates.

- Heat is retained and reflected off of south-facing walls.
- Cold air is denser than warm air and will flow down low areas like washes and pool in courtyards built below grade. A plant on top of a bank may survive freezing temperatures but another in a courtyard below will freeze.
- Plants beneath a tree canopy may survive freezing but those in the open may not. Plants against a south wall may survive freezing, but may be difficult to establish. Some plants need afternoon shade or filtered shade beneath trees to survive.

## **PLANT ZONE/MINIMUM TEMPERATURES**

- The USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) has developed a widely used system that places Kayenta in **Zone 8** (average minimum temperature 10 to 15°F).
- The Sunset Western Garden Book uses a different system that places Kayenta in their zone 10 (lowest temperature - 17°F).
- The USDA zone system is more widely used. If the source (USDA or Sunset) or zone or minimum temperature is not listed, ask before buying. The vendor will usually state the source is USDA zone.

## **WIND**

- Washes and buildings may create ‘wind tunnels.’
- Buildings and other obstructions may also deflect wind or create eddies where sand and debris collect.
- Wind increases evaporation of water from plants and may cause them to wilt or desiccate. Cold air contains less moisture and cold winds may exacerbate cold temperatures.
- Summer - Plants in windy areas may be “blow torched”
- Winter - Plants may be “freeze dried”, especially those on the north side.

## **COLD SENSITIVITY**

- Recent years temperatures have fallen below 10°F causing some plants to not make it through the winter.
- Several plants listed below are marginally cold hardy in Kayenta. They include Santa Rita Prickly Pear, Littleleaf PaloVerde (15-17° F), Mojave Aster (20° F) and Brittlebush (freezes to ground at 15° F).

Please review the Minimum Temperatures each plant can handle. Plants having Minimum Temperatures above 15°F shall be carefully placed in more protected areas in your yard. Selecting the right microclimate is critical for cold sensitive species.

## **SOIL**

- Soil is a very important factor to consider. Soils at Kayenta can change over short distances. You may have good drainage in one location, but poor drainage 10 feet away.
- Sand contains few nutrients and water drains quickly.
- Clay contains more nutrients and drains slowly.
- Caliche (hardpan) drains very slowly. Many desert plants require very good drainage.

### **DIGGING HOLES FOR PLANTS:**

- When digging a planting hole, test drainage by filling the hole with 3 or 4 inches of water.
- If the water has not drained in an hour you may need to dig the hole deeper and test again.
- If the drainage is still poor you may need to change the location for your plant or select a

## **FIRE**

- **Fire** is always a concern for houses built in wild lands. No plant is fireproof. All will burn in a very intense fire.
- **The location and selection of plants can help mitigate fire danger.** All trees provide large amounts of fuel to a fire, so they shall be carefully placed and maintained.
- **Broadleaved trees generally are less flammable than conifers (pines or junipers).**
- **Clearing cheat grass** will reduce fire danger as will not planting against the walls of the house.
- **Leaving space between plants** also helps as does selecting lower risk plants from the lists below.

## **I. APPROVED PLANT LIST FOR KAYENTA**

The list represents a starting point in selecting plants that meet the design concepts described above regarding color, texture and height. **Plants not on the lists may be approved following application to the ACC.** Applications shall state where the proposed plant will be planted (natural, transitional, or courtyard areas), how many plants, and reference material supporting the application. Not all of the plants listed are available locally. The list is intended to provide a large pallet of plants for those wishing to add something unique to their landscape. You may have to visit specialized nurseries, search online, start plants from seed, or ask your landscaper to order them for you.

**The following items need ACC approval.**

- **Initial Landscape Plan submittal**
- **Additional Plantings submittal post initial approved plan in Transitional Areas. Approval required especially for any additional plantings that are taller than the prevailing native shrubs surrounding the home**
- **Unlisted Plants Plan submittal for species that are not on the approved plant list**
- **Plans submitted for screening plantings in Natural Area**
- **Berms as to their location, height, width and all plants on those berms**
- **Driveway changes and new landscaping for the changes**

### **KEY:**

(A-1) The letter-number before each plant indicates its landscaping code

**(Native)** Indicates plants native to our Kayenta area.

**(Fire Resistant)** Fire resistant landscaping is discussed on the following website:

<http://www.utahfireinfo.gov/prevention/preventionFiles/firewiseplants.pdf>

**(Suggested)** Indicates suggested species known to be well adapted to our particular southwest desert. Other species which are not listed within this genre may be planted.

**(Difficult)** Stands for "difficult plant" for one or more of the following reasons. To discuss difficult plants, talk with someone on the Landscape Committee.

- very slow growth rate;
- needs specific soil type,
- location or elevation,
- cold sensitive
- not readily available in local nurseries.

This plant list has been prepared using information made available to the ACC from various sources. We believe the information to be valid, but the ACC cannot guarantee that the plants listed will grow successfully.

Many of the plants listed below may be seen in the Desert Arboretum located in Coyote Gulch Art Village or the new Red Rock Arboretum.

## TRANSITIONAL AREAS

The following plants have been approved for use **only** in the “**Transitional**” landscape area of Kayenta. (Transitional landscape area is defined earlier in this document).

**Other plants may be appropriate, but must first be approved by the ACC.** The ACC welcomes suggestions for expansion of this list.

### **TREES - TRANSITIONAL AREAS**

#### **MUST BE MAINTAINED AT MAX 25 FT**

#### **ACACIAS**

- A-1 **Cat Claw Acacia** (Native) ..... (*Acacia greggii*)  
 A-2 **Sweet Acacia** ..... (*Acacia smallii*)

#### **GENERAL**

- A-3 **Arizona Ash** (Difficult - limit water, prune often, monitor height).....(*Fraxinus velutina*)  
 A-4 **Chaste Tree** (Difficult -no sandy soil) ..... (*Vitex agnus-castus*)  
 A-5 **Crucifixion Thorn** (Difficult) .....(*Canotia holacantha*)  
 A-6 **Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany** (Difficult) .....(*Cercocarpus ledifolius*)  
 A-7 **Desert Willow** (Native).....(*Chilopsis linearis*)  
       **NO Western Catalpa [*Catalpa speciosa*] or Chitalpa)**  
 A-8 **Gambel Oak** (Difficult) ..... (*Quercus gambelii*)  
 A-9 **London Planetree**.....(*Platanus x acerifolia*)  
 A-10 **Netleaf Hackberry** (Native)..... (*Celtis reticulata*)  
 A-11 **Wilson Olive (*NOT Russian Olive*)** (Difficult) .....(*Oleo wilsonii*)

## JUNIPERS

- A-12 **Blue Point Juniper**..... (*Juniperis chinensis*)
- A-13 **Hillspire Juniper** .....(*Juniperus virginiana cupressifolia*)
- A-14 **Pfitzer Juniper** (limited use, invasive roots)..... (*Juniperis x pfitzeriana*)
- A-15 **Utah Juniper** (Native)..... (*Juniperus osteosperma*)
- A-16 **Wichita Blue/Rocky Mountain Juniper**..... (*Juniperis scopulorum*)

## MESQUITES

- A-17 **Honey Mesquite** (Native) .....(*Prosopis glandulosa*)
- A-18 **Screw Bean Mesquite** (Native) ..... (*Prosopis pubescens*)
- A-19 **Velvet Mesquite** ..... (*Prosopis velutina*)

## PALO VERDES

- A-20 **Blue Palo Verde** (Difficult) .....(*Parkinsonia florida*)
- A-21 **Littleleaf Palo Verde** (Difficult) .....(*Parkinsonia microphylla*)

Note: all of these trees listed above are cold sensitive

## PINYON PINES

- A-22 **Pinyon Pine**.....(*Pinus edulis*)
- A-23 **Pinyon Pine**.....(*Pinus monophylla*)

## LARGE SHRUBS – TRANSITIONAL AREA

### GENERAL

- B-1 **Apache plume** (Native).....(*Fallugia paradoxa*)
- B-2 **Arizona Rosewood** .....(*Vauquelinia californica*)
- B-3 **California (Western) Redbud** (Native).....(*Cercis occidentalis*)  
synonyms = *C. orbiculata* and *C. canadensis* var. *orbiculata*)
- B-4 **Centennial Broom** .....(*Baccharis centennial*)
- B-5 **Cliffrose** (Difficult -needs rocky soil).....(*Cowania mexicana stansburiana*)
- B-6 **Creosote Bush** (Native).....(*Larrea tridentata*)
- B-7 **Desert Almond** (Fire Resistant).....(*Prunus fasciculata*)
- B-8 **Desert Olive** .....(*Forestiera neomexicana*)
- B-9 **Fern Bush** .....(*Chamaebatiaria millefolium*)
- B-10 **Fourwing Salt Bush** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Atriplex canescens*)
- B-11 **Golden Currant** (Difficult) - needs higher elevation) (Fire Resistant) .... (*Ribes aureum*)
- B-12 **Mountain Mahogany** .....(*Cercocarpus montanus*)
- B-13 **Quail Bush** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Atriplex lentiformis*)
- B-14 **Rabbitbrush** (Native).....(*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)
- B-15 **Shrub Live Oak** (Difficult – slow growing) (Native).....(*Quercus turbinella*)
- B-16 **Single Leaf Ash** (Native) .....(*Fraxinus anomala*)
- B-17 **Spanish Broom** .....(*Spartium junceum*)
- B-18 **Squawbush** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Rhus trilobata*)
- B-19 **Utah Serviceberry** .....(*Amelanchier utahensis*)
- B-20 **Yellow Bird of Paradise** .....(*Caesalpinia gilliesii*)

**SOPHORAS**

- B-21 **Sophora, Silky** (Native).....(*Sophora stenophylla*)
- B-22 **Sophora, Silvery** (Native) .....(*Sophora nuttalliana*)

**MEDIUM SHRUBS - TRANSITIONAL AREA**

**BUFFALO BERRIES**

- C-1 **Buffaloberry, Silver** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Shepherdia argentea*)
- C-2 **Buffaloberry, Roundleaf** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Shepherdia rotundifolia*)

**BRITTLEBUSHES**

- C-3 **Green Brittlebush** (Native).....(*Encelia frutescens*)
- C-4 **White Brittlebush** (Native).....(*Encelia farinosa*)

**DALEAS**

- C-5 **Dalea- Indigobush** (Native) .....(*Psorothamnus sp.*)

**GENERAL**

- C-6 **Burrobrush** (Native).....(*Hymenoclea salsola*)
- C-7 **Bush Penstemon** (Native).....(*Penstemon ambiguus*)
- C-8 **Damianita** .....(*Chrysactinia Mexicana*)
- C-9 **Desert Rosemary** .....(*Poliomintha incana*)
- C-10 **Globe Mallow** (Native).....(*Sphaeralcea ambigua*)
- C-11 **Indigo Bush** (Native).....(*Psorothamnus schottii*)
- C-12 **Manzanita** (Difficult) .....(*Arctostaphylos sp.*)
- C-13 **Mormon Tea** (Native).....(*Ephedra species*)
- C-14 **Silk tassel bush** .....(*Garrya fremontii*)
- C-15 **Snakeweed** (Native).....(*Gutierrezia sarothrae*)
- C-16 **Threadleaf Groundsel** (Native).....(*Senecio douglasii*)
- C-17 **Trailing Rosemary** .....(*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
- C-18 **Turpentine Bush** (Native) .....(*Ericameria larcifolia*)
- C-19 **Wolfberry** (Native).....(*Lycium andersonii*)

**SAGES**

- C-20 **Autumn Sage** (Fire Resistant) (Suggested) .....(*Salvia greggii*)
- C-21 **Chihuahuan Sage** (Suggested).....(*Leucophyllum laevigatum*)
- C-22 **Purple Sage** (Native) (Fire Resistant) (Suggested) .....(*Salvia dorrii*)
- C-23 **Russian Sage** (Fire Resistant) (Suggested) .....(*Perovskia atriplicifolia*)
- C-24 **Texas Ranger – Many Varieties** (Suggested) .....(*Leucophyllum sp.*)



## SAGEBRUSHES

- C-25 **Big Sagebrush** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Artemisia tridentata*)  
C-26 **Sand Sagebrush** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Artemisia filifolia*)

## SANTOLINAS

- C-27 **Santolina Gray** .....(*Santolina rosmarinifolia*)  
C-28 **Santolina Green** .....(*Santolina virens*)

## SPIREAS

- C-29 **Bluebeard or Blue Spirea** .....(*Caryopteris sp.*)

## TRANSITIONAL DISTURBED AREA

This area is left over from construction and is often barren earth for three to four feet out from either a courtyard wall or house wall. The goal is to replace similar plants to what naturally grew in these spots and maintain those plantings. Revegetating disturbed areas helps control erosion and sand blowing.

- D-1 **Desert Marigold** (Native).....(*Baileya multiradiata*)  
D-2 **Sand Sagebrush** (Native) .....(*Artemisia filifolia*)  
D-3 **Indian Rice Grass** (Native).....(*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)  
D-4 **Trailing Rosemary** (good substitute for Blackbrush).....(*Rosmarinus officinalis*)  
D-5 **Grayleaf Cotonaster** (good substitute for Blackbrush). (*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus hort.*)

## COURTYARD AREAS

The following plants have been recommended for use **only** in the “**Courtyard**” landscape area of Kayenta, NOT for planting in the Transitional or Natural Protected areas.

**Other plants may be appropriate, but must first be approved by the ACC.** The ACC welcomes suggestions for expansion of this list.

## TREES - COURTYARD

### MUST BE MAINTAINED AT MAX 15 FT

#### DWARF FRUIT TREES (COURTYARD ONLY)

- E-1 **Dwarf Apricot** (Suggested) ..... (*Prunus armeniaca 'royal rosa'*)  
E-2 **Dwarf Pomegranate** (Suggested) .....(*Punica granatum 'nana'*)  
E-3 **Dwarf Desert Gold Peach** (Suggested) .....(*Prunus persica 'desert gold'*)  
E-4 **Dwarf Ornamental Plum (Sand Cherry)** (Suggested) .....(*Prunus. x. cistena*)  
E-5 **Dwarf Violette de Bordeaux Fig** (Suggested) .....(*Ficus carica*)

#### GENERAL

- E-6 **Cat Claw Acacia** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Acacia greggia*)

- E-7 **Chaste Tree** (Difficult-no sandy soil) (Suggested) .....(*Vitex agnus-castus*)
- E-8 **Crucifixion Thorn** (Difficult) (Suggested) .....(*Canotia holacantha*)
- E-9 **Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany** (Difficult) (Suggested) .....(*Cercocarpus ledifolius*)
- E-10 **Gambel's Oak** (Suggested) .....(*Quercus gambelii*)
- E-11 **Screw Bean Mesquite** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Prosopis pubescens*)
- E-12 **Sweet Acacia** (Suggested) .....(*Acacia smallii*)
- E-13 **Wilson Olive (*NOT Russian Olive*)** (Difficult) (Suggested).....(*Oleo wilsonii*)

**JUNIPERS**

- E-14 **Juniper - Blue Point** (Suggested).....(*Juniperis chinensis*)
- E-15 **Juniper - Hillspire / Eastern Red Cedar** (Suggested).....(*Juniperus virginiana*  
*Cupressifolia*)
- E-16 **Juniper - Pfizer** (Suggested) .....(*Juniperis x pfitzeriana*)
- E-17 **Juniper - Utah** (Native (Suggested) .....(*Juniperus osteosperöma*)

**PINYONS**

- E-18 **Pinyon Pine** (Suggested) .....(*Pinus edulis*)
- E-19 **Pinyon Pine** (Suggested) .....(*Pinus monophylla*)

**SHRUBS – COURTYARD ONLY**

**GENERAL**

- F-1 **Baja Fairy Duster** (Suggested).....(*Calliandra californica*)
- F-2 **Dwarf Oleander-Little Red** (Suggested).....(*Nerium indicum*)
- F-3 **Gopher Plant** (Suggested) .....(*Euphorbia ridiga*)
- F-4 **Trailing Indigo** (Suggested) .....(*Dalea Greggii*)

**NOLINAS**

- F-5 **Bigelow's Nolina** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Nolina bigelovii*)
- F-6 **Sacahuista or Beargrass** (Native) (Suggested).....(*Nolina microcarpa*)

**VINES - COURTYARD TRELLIS ONLY**

**Permanent trellis style and placement, since an architectural element, shall be approved by the ACC.**

**GENERAL**

- G-1 **Buffalo Gourd** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Cucurbita foetidissima*)
- G-2 **Chinese Wisteria** (Suggested) .....(*Wisteria sinensis*)
- G-3 **Evening Trumpet Flower** (Suggested) .....(*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- G-4 **Firethorn Pyracantha** (Fire Resistant) (Suggested) .....(*Pyracantha fortuneana graberi*)
- G-5 **Grape** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Vitis arizonica*)
- G-6 **Lady Banks Rose** (Suggested).....(*Rosa banksiae*)
- G-7 **Trumpet Honeysuckle** (Suggested) .....(*Lonicera sempervirens*)

- G-8 **Trumpet Creeper** (Difficult -S & W exposure only) (Suggested) (*Campsis radicans* and *hybrids*)
- G-9 **White Virgin Bower** (Native) (Suggested).....(*Clematis ligusticifolia*)

## ACCENT PLANTS FOR TRANSITIONAL AND COURTYARD AREAS ONLY

The following plants have been recommended for use **only** in the “**Transitional and Courtyard**” landscape areas of Kayenta, NOT in the Natural Protected Area.

**Other plants may be appropriate, but must first be approved by the ACC.** The ACC welcomes suggestions for expansion of this list.

### ACCENT PLANTS – TRANSITIONAL AND COURTYARD ONLY

The following Accent plants are approved for Transitional Areas and Courtyards with some species within some large genres ‘Suggested’.

All Accent Plants designated as ‘Suggested’ if planted in Courtyard.

#### AGAVES

- H-1 **Harvard Agave** .....(*Agave havardiana*)
- H-2 **Parry Agave** .....(*Agave parryi huachucensis*)
- H-3 **Utah Agave** (Native).....(*Agave utahensis*)

#### BUCKWHEATS

- H-4 **Flattop Buckwheat** (Native).....(*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)
- H-5 **Lacy Buckwheat Bush** (Native).....(*Eriogonum corymbosum*)

#### CACTI

##### BARREL

- H-6 **Barrel-Fishhook** (Difficult – cold sensitive) (Native) (Suggested).. (*Ferocactus wislizenii*)
- H-7 **Barrel-Cottontop** (Suggested) .....(*Echinocactus polycephalus*)
- H-8 **Barrel-Pineapple** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Neolloydia johnsonii*, synonym: *Echinomastus johnstonii*)

##### CHOLLA

- H-9 **Cholla-Buckhorn** (Suggested) .....(*Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa*)
- H-10 **Cholla-Gold/Silver** (Suggested) .....(*Cylindropuntia echinecarpa*)
- H-11 **Cholla-Pencil** (Suggested) .....(*Cylindropuntia ramosissima*)
- H-12 **Cholla-Stagehorn** (Suggested) .....(*Cylindropuntia versicolor*)

##### CYLINDRICAL

- H-13 **Claret Cup** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Echinocereus triglochidiatus*)
- H-14 **Eagle’s Claw Turkshead** (Suggested) .....(*Echinocactus horizionthalonius*)
- H-15 **Hedgehog Cactus** (Native) (Suggested) .....(*Echinocereus engelmannii*)
- H-16 **Texas Rainbow** (Suggested) .....(*Echinocereus pectinatus*)

**PRICKLY PEAR**

- H-17 **Prickly Pear-Beavertail** (Suggested) .....(*Opuntia basilaris*)
- H-18 **Prickly Pear-Porcupine** (Suggested) .....(*Opuntia erinacea*)
- H-19 **Prickly Pear-Rabbitears** (Difficult – cold sensitive) (Suggested)...(*Opuntia microdasys*)
- H-20 **Prickly Pear-Red Spined** (Suggested) .....(*Opuntia phaecantha*)
- H-21 **Prickly Pear-Santa Rita** (Difficult – cold sensitive) (Suggested)....(*Opuntia santasrita*)

**EVENING PRIMROSES**

- H-22 **Long Tubed Evening Primrose** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Oenothera flava*)
- H-23 **Tufted Evening Primrose** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Oenothera caespitosa*)

**GENERAL**

- H-24 **Burro Weed or White Bursage**..... ( *Ambrosia dumosa*)
- H-25 **Desert Four O’Clock** (Native).....(*Mirabilis multiflora*)
- H-26 **Desert Marigold** (Native).....(*Baileya multiradiata*)
- H-27 **Desert Pepperbush** (Native) .....(*Lepidium fremontii*)
- H-28 **Desert Spoon** .....(*Dasyilirion species*)
- H-29 **Fragrant White Sand Verbena** .....(*Abronia elliptica*)
- H-30 **Goodding Vervain** .....(*Glandularia gooddingii*)
- H-31 **Hopi Blanketflower** (Native) (Fire Resistant)... .....(*Gaillardia pinnatifida*)
- H-32 **Indian Rice Grass** (Native).....(*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)
- H-33 **Labriform Milkweed** (Native).....(*Asclepias labriformis*)
- H-34 **Lewis (Blue) Flax** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Linum lewisii*)
- H-35 **Mojave Aster** .....(*Xylorhiza tortifolia*)
- H-36 **Ocotillo** (Difficult).....(*Fouquieria splendens*)
- H-37 **Paperflower** (Native).....(*Psilostrophe cooperi*)
- H-38 **Plains Blackfoot Daisy** .....(*Melampodium leucanthum*)
- H-39 **Princes Plume** (Native).....(*Stanleya pinnata*)
- H-40 **Winterfat** (Native).....(*Ceratoides lanata*)

**LAVENDERS**

- H-41 **Spanish Lavender** (Fire Resistant) (Suggested).....(*Lavandula officinalis*)

**PENSTEMONS**

- H-42 **Penstemon Bush** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Penstemon ambiguous*)
- H-43 **Firecracker Penstemon** .....(*Penstemon eatoni*)
- H-44 **Palmer Penstemon** .....(*Penstemon palmeri*)

**YUCCAS**

- H-45 **Banana Yucca (Datil)** (Native) (Fire Resistant) (Suggested).....(*Yucca baccata*)
- H-46 **Joshua Tree** (Difficult) (Fire Resistant) (Suggested).....(*Yucca brevifolia*)
- H-47 **Mojave Yucca, Spanish Dagger** (Native) (Fire Resistant) (Suggested) (*Yucca schidigera*)
- H-48 **Red Yucca** (Fire Resistant) (Suggested) .....(*Hesperaloe parviflora*)
- H-49 **Soaptree Yucca** (Native) (Fire Resistant) (Suggested).....(*Yucca elata*)
- H-50 **Spanish Bayonet** (Native) (Fire Resistant) (Suggested).....(*Yucca harrimaniae*)

**NATURAL PROTECTED AREA EXCEPTIONS**

The following plants will be considered for use in the “**Natural Protected**” landscape area of Kayenta ONLY for Screening or Revegetating Disturbed Areas. All plantings require ACC pre-approval.

**Other plants may be appropriate, but must first be approved by the ACC.** The ACC welcomes suggestions for expansion of this list.

**TREES – CONSIDERED FOR NATURAL AREA SCREENING**

**MUST BE MAINTAINED AT MAX 25 FT**

**ACACIAS**

- I-1 **Cat Claw Acacia** (Native) ..... (*Acacia greggii*)

**GENERAL**

- I-2 **Desert Willow** (Native).....(*Chilopsis linearis*)  
**NO Western Catalpa [*Catalpa speciosa*] or *Chitalpa*)**
- I-3 **Netleaf Hackberry** (Native)..... (*Celtis reticulata*)

**JUNIPERS**

- I-4 **Utah Juniper** (Native)..... (*Juniperus osteosperma*)

**MESQUITES**

- I-5 **Honey Mesquite** (Native) .....(*Prosopis glandulosa*)
- I-6 **Screw Bean Mesquite** (Native) ..... (*Prosopis pubescens*)

**LARGE SHRUBS - CONSIDERED FOR NATURAL AREA SCREENING**

**GENERAL**

- J-1 **Apache Plume** (Native).....(*Fallugia paradoxa*)
- J-2 **California (Western) Redbud** (Native).....(*Cercis occidentalis*)  
synonyms = *C. orbiculata* and *C. canadensis* var. *orbiculata*)
- J-3 **Creosote Bush** (Native).....(*Larrea tridentata*)
- J-4 **Fourwing Salt Bush** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Atriplex canescens*)

- J-5 **Rabbitbrush** (Native).....(*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)
- J-6 **Shrub Live Oak** (Difficult – slow growing) (Native).....(*Quercus turbinella*)
- J-7 **Single Leaf Ash** (Native) .....(*Fraxinus anomala*)
- J-8 **Squawbush** (Native) (Fire Resistant).....(*Rhus trilobata*)

**MEDIUM SHRUBS - CONSIDERED FOR NATURAL AREA  
REVEGETATION OF DISTURBED AREAS**

**BRITTLEBUSHES**

- K-1 **Green Brittlebush** (Native).....(*Encelia frutescens*)
- K-2 **White Brittlebush** (Native).....(*Encelia farinosa*)

**GENERAL**

- K-3 **Burrobrush** (Native).....(*Hymenoclea salsola*)
- K-4 **Bush Penstemon** (Native).....(*Penstemon ambiguus*)
- K-5 **Globe Mallow** (Native).....(*Sphaeralcea ambigua*)
- K-6 **Indigo Bush** (Native).....(*Psoralea schottii*)
- K-7 **Mormon Tea** (Native).....(*Ephedra species*)
- K-8 **Snakeweed** (Native).....(*Gutierrezia sarothrae*)
- K-9 **Threadleaf Groundsel** (Native).....(*Senecio douglasii*)
- K-10 **Wolfberry** (Native).....(*Lycium andersonii*)

**SAGES**

- K-11 **Purple Sage** (Native) (Fire Resistant) .....(*Salvia dorrii*)

**SAGEBRUSHES**

- K-13 **Big Sagebrush** (Native) .....(*Artemisia tridentata*)

## J. SCIENTIFIC NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

<i>Abronia elliptica</i>	<b>Fragrant White Sand Verbena</b>
<i>Acacia greggii</i>	<b>Cat Claw Acacia</b>
<i>Acacia smallii</i>	<b>Sweet Acacia</b>
<i>Agave harvardiana</i>	<b>Harvard Agave</b>
<i>Agave parryi huachucensis</i>	<b>Parry Agave</b>
<i>Agave utahensis</i>	<b>Utah Agave</b>
<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>	<b>White Bursage or Burro Weed</b>
<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	<b>Utah Serviceberry</b>
<i>Arctostaphylos sp.</i>	<b>Manzanita</b>
<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>	<b>Sand Sagebrush</b>
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	<b>Big Sagebrush</b>
<i>Asclepias labriformis</i>	<b>Labriform Milkweed</b>
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	<b>Fourwing Salt Bush</b>
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	<b>Quail Bush</b>
<i>Baccharis centennial</i>	<b>Centennial Broom</b>
<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	<b>Desert marigold</b>
<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>	<b>Yellow Bird of Paradise</b>
<i>Campsis radicans and hybrids</i>	<b>Trumpet Creeper</b>
<i>Canotia holacantha</i>	<b>Crucifixion Thorn</b>
<i>Caryopteris sp.</i>	<b>Bluebeard or Blue Spirea</b>
<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	<b>Netleaf Hackberry</b>
<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>	<b>Winterfat</b>

<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> SYN: <i>C. orbiculata</i> and <i>C. canadensis</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>	<b>California (Western) Redbud</b>
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	<b>Curl Leaf Mountain Mahogany</b>
<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	<b>Mountain Mahogany</b>
<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	<b>Fern Bush</b>
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	<b>Desert Willow</b>
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	<b>Rabbitbrush</b>
<i>Citrus Jjaponica</i>	<b>Kumquat</b>
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	<b>White virgin Bower</b>
<i>Cowania mexicana stansburiana</i>	<b>Cliffrose</b>
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	<b>Buffalo Gourd</b>
<i>Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa</i>	<b>Cholla - Buckhorn</b>
<i>Cylindropuntia echinecarpa</i>	<b>Cholla - Gold/Silver</b>
<i>Cylindropuntia ramosissima</i>	<b>Cholla - Pencil</b>
<i>Cylindropuntia versicolor</i>	<b>Cholla - Staghorn</b>
<i>Dasyilirion species</i>	<b>Desert Spoon</b>
<i>Echinocactus horizonthalonius</i>	<b>Eagle's Claw Turkshead</b>
<i>Echinocereus engelmannii</i>	<b>Hedgehog Cactus</b>
<i>Echinocereus pectinatus</i>	<b>Texas Rainbow cactus</b>
<i>Echinocereus triglochidiatus</i>	<b>Claret Cup</b>
<i>Echniocactus polycephalus</i>	<b>Barrel - Cottontop</b>
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	<b>White Brittlebush</b>
<i>Encelia frutescens</i>	<b>Green Brittlebush</b>
<i>Ephedra species</i>	<b>Mormon Tea</b>
<i>Ericameria larcifolia</i>	<b>Turpentine Bush</b>



<i>Eriogonum corymbosum</i>	<b>Lacy Buckwheat Brush</b>
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	<b>Flattop Buckwheat</b>
<i>Euphorbia ridiga</i>	<b>Gopher Plant</b>
<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	<b>Apache plume</b>
<i>Ferocactus wilizenii</i>	<b>Barrel-Fishhook</b>
<i>Ficus carica</i>	<b>Violette de Bordeaux Fig</b>
<i>Forestiera neomexicana</i>	<b>Desert Olive</b>
<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	<b>Ocotillo</b>
<i>Fraxinus anomala</i>	<b>Single Leaf Ash</b>
<i>Gaillardia pinnatifida</i>	<b>Hopi Blanketflower</b>
<i>Garrya fremontii</i>	<b>Silk Tassel Bush</b>
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	<b>Evening Trumpet Flower</b>
<i>Glandularia gooddingii</i>	<b>Goodding Vervain</b>
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	<b>Snakeweed</b>
<i>Hesperaloe parviflor</i>	<b>Red Yucca</b>
<i>Hymenoclea salsola</i>	<b>Burrobrush</b>
<i>Juniperis chinensis</i>	<b>Blue Point Juniper</b>
<i>Juniperis scopulorum</i>	<b>Wichita Blue/Rocky Mountain Juniper</b>
<i>Juniperis x pfitzerina</i>	<b>Pfitzer Juniper</b>
<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	<b>Utah Juniper</b>
<i>Juniperus virginiana cupressifolia</i>	<b>Hillspire Juniper / Eastern Red Cedar</b>
<i>Larreas tridentata</i>	<b>Creosote Bush</b>
<i>Lavandula officinalis</i>	<b>Spanish Lavender</b>
<i>Lepidium fremontii</i>	<b>Desert Pepperbush</b>
<i>Leucophyllum laevigatum</i>	<b>Chihuahuan Sage</b>

<i>Leucophyllum sp.</i>	<b>Texas Ranger - Many varieties</b>
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	<b>Lewis (Blue) Flax</b>
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	<b>Trumpet Honeysuckle</b>
<i>Lycium andersonii</i>	<b>Wolfberry</b>
<i>Melampodium Leucanthum</i>	<b>Plains Balckfoot Daisy</b>
<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	<b>Desert Four O'Clock</b>
<i>Neolloydia johnsonii</i>	<b>Barrel - Pineapple</b>
<i>Nerium indicum</i>	<b>Dwarf Oleander - Little Red</b>
<i>Nolina bigelovii</i>	<b>Bigelow's Nolina</b>
<i>Nolina microcarpa</i>	<b>Sacahuista or Beargrass</b>
<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	<b>Evening Primrose</b>
<i>Oenothera flava</i>	<b>Evening Primrose</b>
<i>Oleo wilsonii</i>	<b>Wilson Olive (NOT Russian Olive)</b>
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i>	<b>Prickly Pear - Beavertail</b>
<i>Opuntia erinacea</i>	<b>Prickly Pear - Porcupine</b>
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	<b>Prickly Pear - Rabbitears</b>
<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i>	<b>Prickly Pear - Red Spined</b>
<i>Opuntia santasrita</i>	<b>Prickly Pear - Santa Rita</b>
<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	<b>Indian Rice Grass</b>
<i>Parkinsonia florida</i>	<b>Blue Palo Verde</b>
<i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i>	<b>Littleleaf Palo Verde</b>
<i>Penstemon ambiguous</i>	<b>Prarie Penstemon, Sand Penstemon or Penstemon Bush</b>
<i>Penstemon ambiguus</i>	<b>Bush Penstemon</b>
<i>Penstemon eatoni</i>	<b>Firecracker Penstemon</b>

<i>Penstemon palmeri</i>	<b>Palmer Penstemon</b>
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	<b>Russian Sage</b>
<i>Pinus edulis</i>	<b>Pinyon Pine</b>
<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	<b>Pinyon Pine</b>
<i>Poliomintha incana</i>	<b>Desert Rosemary</b>
<i>Prosopis pubescens</i>	<b>Screw Bean Mesquite</b>
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	<b>Velvet Mesquite</b>
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	<b>Honey Mesquite</b>
<i>Prunus fasciculata</i>	<b>Desert Almond</b>
<i>Psilostrophe cooperi</i>	<b>Whitestem Paperflower</b>
<i>Psoralea schottii</i>	<b>Indigo Bush</b>
<i>Psoralea species.</i>	<b>Dalea- Indigobush</b>
<i>Punica granatum</i>	<b>Pomegranate</b>
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana graberi</i>	<b>Firethorn Pyracantha</b>
<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	<b>Gambel's Oak</b>
<i>Quercus turbinella</i>	<b>Shrub Live Oak</b>
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	<b>Squawbush</b>
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	<b>Golden Currant</b>
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	<b>Lady Banks Rose</b>
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	<b>Trailing Rosemary</b>
<i>Salvia dorrii</i>	<b>Purple Sage</b>
<i>Salvia greggii</i>	<b>Autumn Sage</b>
<i>Santolina rosmarinifolius</i>	<b>Santolina Gray</b>
<i>Santolina virens</i>	<b>Santolina Green</b>

<i>Senecio douglasii</i>	<b>Threadleaf Groundsel</b>
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	<b>Buffaloberry, Silver</b>
<i>Shepherdia rotundifolia</i>	<b>Buffaloberry, Roundleaf</b>
<i>Sophora nuttalliana</i>	<b>Sophora, Silvery</b>
<i>Sophora stenophylla</i>	<b>Sophora, Silky</b>
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	<b>Spanish Broom</b>
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	<b>Globe Mallow</b>
<i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	<b>Princes Plume</b>
<i>Vauguelinia californica</i>	<b>Arizona Rosewood</b>
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	<b>Chaste Tree</b>
<i>Vitis arizonica</i>	<b>Canyon Wild Grape</b>
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	<b>Chinese Wisteria</b>
<i>Xylorhiza tortifolia</i>	<b>Mojave Aster</b>
<i>Yucca baccata</i>	<b>Banana Yucca (Datil)</b>
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>	<b>Joshua Tree</b>
<i>Yucca elata</i>	<b>Soaptree Yucca</b>
<i>Yucca harrimaniae</i>	<b>Spanish Bayonet</b>
<i>Yucca schidigera</i>	<b>Mojave Yucca</b>

## **J. LANDSCAPING COMMITTEE**

Members of the Landscape Committee are available to answer questions regarding selection of plant material, what grows here, and other general assistance. Meetings are the 2nd Tuesday of every month and the ACC meetings are the 3rd Tuesday of every month. Landscape plans ideally would be submitted prior to the Landscape Committee meeting each month.

### **LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE 2017**

- Cheryl Collins
- Blaine Dabb
- Trish Greenfield
- Trish Olson
- Craig Shanklin
- Di Shanklin
- Sue Skudlarczyk
- Tom Skudlarczyk
- Cindy Smith

## **K. LANDSCAPING RESOURCE BOOKS**

**NATIVE PLANTS FOR SOUTHWESTERN LANDSCAPES** by Judy Mielke, University of Texas Press. If you buy just one book, this is the one. Excellent for our needs.

**SOUTHWESTERN LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE PLANTS** by Judith Phillips, The Museum of New Mexico Press.

**PLANTS FOR DRY CLIMATES** by Mary Rose Duffield and Warren D. Jones, H P Books.

**LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE PLANTS OF THE SOUTHWEST** by George Oxford Miller, Voyageur Press. **NOTE:** landscape zones are not USDA or Sunset. Great photos and excellent coverage of landscaping principals. This publication is available at The Bureau of Land Management book store in St. George and the book store at Zion National Park.

**SHRUBS AND TREES OF THE SOUTHWEST DESERT** by Janice Emily Bowers, Southwest Parks and Monuments Association of Tucson, Arizona. This publication is available at The Bureau of Land Management book store in St. George and the book store at Zion National Park.

## **L. HELPFUL LANDSCAPING WEB SITES**

**California Native Plant Link Exchange** <http://www.cnplx.info/>  
**Pima County Home Horticulture** <http://cals.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/gardening.html>  
**Range Plants of Utah** <http://extension.usu.edu/rangeplants/>

**Utah Native Plants**

<http://www.hort.usu.edu/PlantGuide/>

**Utah State Department of Water Resources** <http://www.conservewater.utah.gov/>

## **M. PLANT CATALOGUES AND SOURCES**

These catalogues are excellent, many with color photos and valuable information. They are free from the nurseries upon request. Listing of these nurseries does not imply endorsement, rather places to start researching plant characteristics and availability.

### **PLANTS OF THE SOUTHWEST**

Route 6, Box 11A

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

(505) 983-1548

<http://www.plantsofthesouthwest.com/>

### **A HIGH COUNTRY GARDEN**

2902 Rufina Street

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-2929

<http://www.highcountrygardens.com/>

### **FOREST FARM**

990 Tetherow Road

Williams, Oregon 97544-9549

<http://www.forestfarm.com/>

### **GREAT BASIN NATIVES**

P.O. Box 114, 310 S. Main

Holden, UT 84636

<http://www.greatbasinnatives.com>

### **SHADOW FARMS**

P.O. Box 2121

Cedar City, UT 84721

435-586-9612 (call first; specimen plants)

### **WILDLAND NURSERY**

550 North Highway 89

Joseph, UT 84739

<http://www.wildlandnursery.com>

## **N. REVISION HISTORY**

October 2000  
Updated 4-30-01  
Updated 3-10-02  
Updated 4-25-03  
Updated 3-10-04  
Updated 3-13-06  
Updated 5-07-07  
Updated 11-06-07  
Updated 3-22-09  
Updated 1-25-11  
Updated 4-23-14  
Updated 5-4-16  
Updated 11-20-16  
Updated 1-2-17  
Updated 3-30-17  
Updated 9-26-17