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 interrelatedness 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.

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.

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
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.

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.
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;
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.
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.

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.

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.
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

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

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<tr>
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<th>COMMON NAME</th>
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<th>COMMON NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABUTILON PALMERI</td>
<td>INDIAN MALLOW</td>
<td>EPHEDRA VIRIDIS</td>
<td>JOINT-FIR/MORMON TEA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACACIA ANGUSTRISSIMA</td>
<td>FERN ACACIA</td>
<td>ERICAMERIA LARICIFOLIA</td>
<td>TURPENTINE BUSH</td>
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<td>ACACIA GREGGII</td>
<td>CATCLAW ACACIA</td>
<td>ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM</td>
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<td>AMBROSIA DELTOIDEA</td>
<td>TRIANGLE LEAF BURSAGE</td>
<td>ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII</td>
<td>WRIGHT BUCKWHEAT</td>
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<td>AMBROSIA DUMOSA</td>
<td>WHITE BURSAGE</td>
<td>GUTIERREZIA SAROTHRAE</td>
<td>SNAKEWEED</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANISACANTHUS THURBERI</td>
<td>DESERT HONEYSUCKLE</td>
<td>HIBISCUS COULTERI</td>
<td>DESERT ROSE MALLOWS</td>
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<td>AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA</td>
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<td>HYPTIS EMORYI</td>
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<td>ASCLEPIAS LINARIA</td>
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<td>LOTUS RIGIDUS</td>
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<td>BACCHARIS SAROROIDES</td>
<td>DESERT BROOM (MALE)</td>
<td>LYCIUM ANDERSONII</td>
<td>ANDERSON WOLFBERRY</td>
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<td>BEBBIA JUNCEA</td>
<td>SWEET BUSH</td>
<td>LYCIUM EXERTUM</td>
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<td>CALLIANDRA ERIOPHYLLA</td>
<td>FAIRY DUSTER</td>
<td>MIMOSA BIUNCIFERA</td>
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<td>NOLINA MICROCARPA</td>
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<td>PLUMBAGO SCANDENS</td>
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<td>HOPBUSH</td>
<td>RHUS TRIOBATA</td>
<td>THREE LEAF SUMAC</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>VIGUIERA DELTOIDEA VAR. PARISHII</td>
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<td>ZIZYPHUS OBSTUSIFOLIA</td>
<td>GRAY THORN</td>
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#### CACTI, SUCCULENTS AND ACCENT PLANTS (SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL PLANTS)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>AGAVE TOUMEYANA</td>
<td>TOUMEY AGAVE</td>
<td>MAMMILLARIA GRAHAMII</td>
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<td>DESERT SPOON/SOTOL</td>
<td>OPUNTIA FULGIDA</td>
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### Preferred Plants

**Cacti, Succulents and Accent Plants (Continued)**

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<td>ECHINOCEREUS ENGELMANNII</td>
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<td>FOUQUIERIA SPLENDENS</td>
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<td>OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS</td>
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<td>OPUNTIA PHAECAKTATHA</td>
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<td>YUCCA BACCATA</td>
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<td>YUCCA ELATA</td>
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**Annuals, Perennials, Groundcovers, Wildflowers and Vines**

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<td>ARGEMONE PLEIAHANTHA</td>
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<td>ARTEMISIA LUDOVICIANA</td>
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<td>DATURA WRIGHTII</td>
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<td>DELPHINNIUM PARISHII</td>
<td>Desert Larkspur</td>
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<td>DICHLOSTEMMA PULCELLEUM</td>
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<td>ERIASTRUM DIFFUSUM</td>
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<td>ERIGERON DIVERGENS</td>
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<td>Bladderpod Mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>LESQUERELLA PURPUREA</td>
<td>Purple Bladderpod</td>
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<tr>
<td>LINUM LEWISII</td>
<td>Blue Flax</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUPINUS SPARSIFLORUS</td>
<td>Desert Lupine</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACHAERANTHERA ASTEROIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACHAERANTHERA GRACILIS</td>
<td>Yellow Splender Aster</td>
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<tr>
<td>MELAMPodium LEUCANTHUM</td>
<td>Blackfoot Daisy</td>
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<tr>
<td>MENTZELIA INVOLUCRATA</td>
<td>Blazing Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIMULUS CARDINALIS</td>
<td>Scarlet Monkey Flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIRABILIS MULTIFLORA</td>
<td>Colorado Four O’clock</td>
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<tr>
<td>OENOTHERA CAESITOSA</td>
<td>White Evening Primrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORTHOCARPUS PURPURASCENs</td>
<td>Owl’s Clover</td>
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<tr>
<td>PECTIS PAPPURA</td>
<td>Chincheed</td>
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<td>PENSTEMON BARBATUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>PENSTEMON EATONI</td>
<td>Firecracker Penstemon</td>
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<td>PENSTEMON SUBULATUS</td>
<td>Beadtongue</td>
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<td>PERITYLE EMORYI</td>
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<td>PHACELIA CAMPANULARIA</td>
<td>Desert Bluebells</td>
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<td>PHACELIA CRENULATA</td>
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<td>PHACELIA DISTANS</td>
<td>Wild Heliotrope</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHLOX TENUFOLIA</td>
<td>Desert Phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLATYSTEMON CALIFORNICUS</td>
<td>Cream Cups</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROBOSCIDEA PARVIFLORA</td>
<td>Devil’s Claw</td>
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<td>PSILOSTROPE COOPERI</td>
<td>Cooper’s Paper Flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAFINESQUIA NEOMEXICANA</td>
<td>Desert Chicory</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALVIA COLUMBARIAE</td>
<td>Chia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENNA COVESII</td>
<td>Desert Senna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sphaeralcea Ambigua</td>
<td>Desert Globe Mallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACHYS COCCINEA</td>
<td>Texas Betony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEPHANOMERIA PAUCIFLORA</td>
<td>Desert Straw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THYMOPHYLLA PENTACHAETA</td>
<td>Golden Dogweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAUSCHNERIA LATIFOLIA</td>
<td>Hummingbird Flower</td>
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**Grasses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARISTIDA PURPUREA</td>
<td>Purple Threeawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA</td>
<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUHLENBERGIA DUMOSA</td>
<td>Bamboo-Muhly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUHLENBERGIA PORTERI</td>
<td>Bush Muhly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS</td>
<td>Deer Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUHLENBERGIA DUMOSA</td>
<td>Bamboo-Muhly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUHLENBERGIA PORTERI</td>
<td>Bush Muhly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS</td>
<td>Deer Grass</td>
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# Acceptable Desert Uplands Plant List

**Allowable Drought Tolerant Plants - Native to the Sonoran and Chihuahuan Deserts**

## Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia berlandieri</td>
<td>Guajillo</td>
<td>Leucaena retusa</td>
<td>Goldencaly Lead Tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia millefolia</td>
<td>Santa Rita</td>
<td>Lysiloma microphylla</td>
<td>Var. thornberi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia occidentalis</td>
<td>Sonoran Catclaw</td>
<td>Parkinsonia (syn.</td>
<td>Desert Museum' or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>Cercidium) Hybrid</td>
<td>Other Selections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia pennatula</td>
<td>Fernleaf Acacia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia rigidula</td>
<td>Blackbrush Acacia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia schaffneri</td>
<td>Twisted Acacia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia willardiana</td>
<td>White Bark Acacia/</td>
<td>Parkinsonia praerox</td>
<td>Palo Brea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palo Blanco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bauhinia lunarioides</td>
<td>Anacacho Orchid Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bursera microphylla</td>
<td>Elephant Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia calacalo</td>
<td>Cascalote</td>
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<td>Caesalpinia platyloba</td>
<td>Curly Paela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condalia globosa</td>
<td>Bitter Condalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea spinosa</td>
<td>Smoke Tree</td>
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<td>Ebephoris ebano</td>
<td>Texas Ebony</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eysenhardtia</td>
<td>Kidneywood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orthocarpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Havardia pallens</td>
<td>Apes-Earring/Tenaza</td>
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## Shrubs (See next page for additional plants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aloysia gratissima Syn. Aloysia Lycoides</th>
<th>Bee Brush</th>
<th>Guaiacum Couteri</th>
<th>Guayacan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atriplex Hymenelytra</td>
<td>Desert Holly</td>
<td>Jatropha Cardiophylla</td>
<td>Limber Bush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atriplex Lentiniformis</td>
<td>Quail Brush</td>
<td>Justicia Candicans</td>
<td>Hummingbird Bush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atriplex Nummularia</td>
<td>Old Man Saltbush</td>
<td>Justicia Spiciger</td>
<td>Mexican Honeysuckle</td>
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<td>Berberis trifoliolata</td>
<td>Agarita</td>
<td>Leucophyllum</td>
<td>Texas Sage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buddleja marrubifolia</td>
<td>Woolly Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>Leucophyllum</td>
<td>摆放</td>
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<td>Bursera fagaroides</td>
<td>Fragrant Bursera</td>
<td>Laevigatum</td>
<td>Chihuahuan Sage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia Gilliesii</td>
<td>Yellow Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Lycium Berlandier</td>
<td>Berlandier's Wolfberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia Mexicana</td>
<td>Mexican Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Lysiloma Candida</td>
<td>Palo Blanco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia Pulcherrima</td>
<td>Red Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Maytenus</td>
<td>Mangle Dulce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia Pumila</td>
<td>Copper Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Phyllanthoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calliandra californica</td>
<td>Red Fairy Duster</td>
<td>Mimoso Dysocarpa</td>
<td>Velvet Pod Mimosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gossypium harknessii</td>
<td>San Marcos Hibiscus</td>
<td>Rhus Ovata</td>
<td>Sugar Sumac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cercocarpus montanus</td>
<td>Mountain Mahogany</td>
<td>Ruellia California</td>
<td>Ruellia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condalia globosa</td>
<td>Bitter Condalia</td>
<td>Ruellia Peninsularis</td>
<td>Desert Ruellia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cordia parvifolia</td>
<td>Littleleaf Cordia</td>
<td>Russelia</td>
<td>Coral Fountain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Equisetiformos</td>
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### Shrubs

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<th>Variety</th>
<th>Acceptable Plant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalea bicolor var. argyrea</td>
<td>Silver Dalea</td>
<td>Salvia species</td>
<td>Salvia species</td>
<td>Senecio arizonicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea formosa</td>
<td>Feather Dalea</td>
<td>Senecio salignus</td>
<td>Arizona groundsel</td>
<td>Willows leaf groundsel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea frutescens</td>
<td>Black Dalea</td>
<td>Seneca purpusii</td>
<td>Baja California Sena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea pulchra</td>
<td>Bush Dalea</td>
<td>Seneca wislezenni</td>
<td>Shrubby Cassia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea versicolor var. sessilis</td>
<td>Weeping Dalea</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora</td>
<td>Arizona Yellow bells</td>
<td>Orange Bells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea formosa</td>
<td>Feathery Dalea</td>
<td>Tecoma (all cultivars)</td>
<td>Arizona Yellow</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Dalea frutescens</td>
<td>Black Dalea</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>Arizona rosewood</td>
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<td>Dalea pulchra</td>
<td>Bush Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea versicolor var. sessilis</td>
<td>Weeping Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea formosa</td>
<td>Feathery Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea frutescens</td>
<td>Black Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea pulchra</td>
<td>Bush Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea versicolor var. sessilis</td>
<td>Weeping Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea formosa</td>
<td>Feathery Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea frutescens</td>
<td>Black Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea pulchra</td>
<td>Bush Dalea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalea versicolor var. sessilis</td>
<td>Weeping Dalea</td>
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<td>Feathery Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea frutescens</td>
<td>Black Dalea</td>
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<td>Dalea pulchra</td>
<td>Bush Dalea</td>
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### Cacti, Succulents and Accent Plants

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<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agave arizona</td>
<td>Arizona agave</td>
<td>Lophocereus schottii</td>
<td>Senita</td>
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<td>Agave deserti</td>
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<td>Lophocereus schottii f.</td>
<td>Monstrosus</td>
<td>Totem Pole</td>
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<td>Agave sp</td>
<td>Agave species/century plants</td>
<td>Nolina species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agave murpheyi</td>
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<td>Opuntia species</td>
<td>Prickly pear</td>
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<td>Dasylirion longissimum</td>
<td>Grass tree</td>
<td>Pachycereus marginatus</td>
<td>Mexican fencepost</td>
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<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>Candelilla</td>
<td>Pedelanthus macrocarpus</td>
<td>Slipper flower</td>
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<td>Antisiphilitica</td>
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<td>Fouquieria splendens</td>
<td>Ocotillo</td>
<td>Stenocereus thurberi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hesperaloe species</td>
<td>Hesperaloe</td>
<td>Yucca species</td>
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### Annuals, Perennials, Groundcovers, Wildflowers and Vines

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<th>Plant Name</th>
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<th>Variety</th>
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<td>Nolina species</td>
<td>Beargrass</td>
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<td>Berlandiera lyrata</td>
<td>Chocolate flower</td>
<td>Penstemon species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysoactinia mexicana</td>
<td>Damianita</td>
<td>Plantago insularis</td>
<td>Indian wheat</td>
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<td>Cissus trifoliata</td>
<td>Grape ivy</td>
<td>Salvia Clevelandii</td>
<td>Chaparral sage</td>
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<td>Dalea greggii</td>
<td>Trailing Dalea</td>
<td>Salvia Leucantia</td>
<td>Mexican Bush sage</td>
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<td>Erodium texanum</td>
<td>Fillaree</td>
<td>Seneca Covessi</td>
<td>Desert Sena</td>
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<td>Giaillardia pulchella</td>
<td>Blanket flower</td>
<td>Swainsonia formosa</td>
<td>Sturt's Desert Pea</td>
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<td>Gaura Lindheimer</td>
<td>Gaura</td>
<td>Tagetes palmeri</td>
<td>Mt. Lemmon Marigold</td>
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<td>Hymenoxys acaulis</td>
<td>Angelita daisy</td>
<td>Verbena species</td>
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<td>Kallstroemia grandiflora</td>
<td>Arizona Poppy</td>
<td>Wedelia</td>
<td>Yellow dot</td>
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<td>Mascagnia macroptera</td>
<td>Yellow orchid vine</td>
<td>Zauschneria</td>
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<td>Merremia aurea</td>
<td>Yuca vine</td>
<td>Zemexenia hispida</td>
<td>Orange Zemexenia</td>
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<td>Zinnia acerosa</td>
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<td>Desert Zemexenia</td>
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### Grasses

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>Gulf Muhly</td>
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## Appendix B

### PROHIBITED PLANT LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
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<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>CEDRUS SPECIES</td>
<td>CEDAR</td>
<td>OLEA EUROPaea</td>
<td>OLIVE TREES</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHAMAECYPARIS SPECIES</td>
<td>FALSE CYPRESS</td>
<td>PALMS</td>
<td>ALL PALMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITRUS</td>
<td>CITRUS</td>
<td>PENNISETUM SETACEUM</td>
<td>FOUNTAIN GRASS</td>
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<td>CUPRESSUS SPECIES</td>
<td>CYPRESS</td>
<td>PINUS SPECIES</td>
<td>ALL PINES</td>
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<td>EUCALYPTUS SPECIES</td>
<td>ALL EUCALYPTUS</td>
<td>QUERICUS SP, EXCEPT TURBINELLIA</td>
<td>OAKS, EXCEPT DESERT SCRUB OAK</td>
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<td>FICUS SPECIES</td>
<td>ALL FICUS</td>
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<td>JUNIPERUS SPECIES</td>
<td>JUNIPER</td>
<td>RHUS LANCEA</td>
<td>AFRICAN SUMAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERIUM OLEANDER</td>
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