## Appendix A

### Recommended Native Trees for Hillside Areas

#### Chaparral and Oak Woodland Habitats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quercus agrifolia</td>
<td>Coast Live Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus lobata</td>
<td>Valley Oak*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus kellogii</td>
<td>Black Oak*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus douglasii</td>
<td>Blue Oak*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbutus menziesii</td>
<td>Madrone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus californica</td>
<td>California Buckeye*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus chrysolepis</td>
<td>Canyon Live Oak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Riparian habitats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umbellularia californica</td>
<td>California Bay or Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer macrophyllum</td>
<td>Big Leaf Maple*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus rhombifolia</td>
<td>White Alder*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus racemosa</td>
<td>Sycamore*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus fremontii</td>
<td>Fremont poplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deciduous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommended Native Shrubs and Small Trees for Hillside Areas

#### Chaparral & Oak Woodland Habitats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shrub Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prunus ilicifolia</td>
<td>Wild Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteromeles arbutifolia</td>
<td>Toyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos species</td>
<td>Manzanita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus species</td>
<td>Wild Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus californica</td>
<td>California Coffee Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus dumosa</td>
<td>California Scrub Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercocarpus betuloides</td>
<td>California Mountain Mahogany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis oxidentalis</td>
<td>Western redbud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremontodendron</td>
<td>Flannel bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrya elliptica</td>
<td>Coast silktassel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the SCVWD Prohibited Plant List
**Riparian Habitats**

Gaultheria shallon  Salal  
Mahonia pinnata  California Holly Grape  
Myrica californica  Pacific wax myrtle  
Ribes aureum  Golden currant  
Ribes sanguineum  Pink winter currant

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**Recommended Native Groundcovers, Low Growing Shrubs, and Perennials**

**Chaparral and Oak Woodland Habitats**

Achillea millefolium  Common yarrow  
Arctostaphylos species  (low-growing species or cultivars)  
Ceanothus gloriosus  (and other low-growing Ceanothus species)

**Riparian Habitats**

Mahonia repens  Creeping Mahonia  
Ferns:  
- Adiantum aleuticum  Five-finger fern  
- Blechnum spicant  Deer fern  
- Dryopteris expansa  Spreading wood fern  
- Polystichum munitum  Sword fern  
Aquilegia Formosa  Western columbine  
Iris  Pacific Coast hybrids  
Asarum caudatum  Wild ginger

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**Plants to avoid due to fire hazard**

Acacia (most species)  
Conifers (most, especially pine, Pinus species - particularly P. radiata, Monterey pine). Incense cedar (Calocedrus decurrens). Junipers (Juniperus species, particularly tall-growing types)  
Eriogonum species  
Wild buckwheat  
Eucalyptus (most species, definitely E. globulus)  
Greasewood (also called chamise), Adenostoma fasciculatum  
Hall’s honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica “Halliana”)  
Species with shedding bark and heavy litter drop (e.g., Eucalyptus species)
Appendix B

Green Building Strategies and Materials

The examples listed below represent a limited sample of currently available green building strategies and materials. Additional resources are listed at the end of this section. Some of the following techniques may be applicable to more than one category although they are listed only once.

If a strategy is marked with an asterisk* it indicates that it is available at low or no cost.

1. Design strategies that maximize the use of renewable energy resources for heating, cooling and lighting.

   a. Passive Solar Heating

      • Orient the house on an east-west access.
      • Locate the most used living areas on the south side of the house.
      • Locate the majority of windows on the south elevation, limit windows on the west elevation; do not block morning/east sun exposure.

   b. Natural Cooling/Ventilation

      • Orient the house to capture prevailing summer winds.
      • Locate inlet windows upwind and outlet windows downwind.
      • Place inlet windows low and outlet windows high to achieve a “chimney effect”.
      • Install double or triple paned, low emission windows.
      • Install a whole-house fan.
      • Provide overhangs or awnings on south facing windows.
      • Plant deciduous trees to shade west facing glass in summer but allow for sun in winter.
      • Fit or lower building into the grade to reduce wall exposure.

   c. Natural Daylight

      • Locate windows and design floor plans to provide daylight in all living spaces.
      • Use narrow floor plates (30-40 feet) to maximize daylight.
      • Install solar tubes, skylight, and fiberoptics daylighting systems.
2. Strategies that conserve energy and water.

- Install photovoltaic panels or shingles to reduce utility consumption by at least 25%.
- Install thermal glazing.
- Install wall/roof/floor insulation above Title 24 required R-values.
- Install foundation insulation.
- Install high efficiency heating (AFUE 90% or better) and cooling (SEER 12) systems.
- Install at source or tankless water heaters.
- Install lighting controls (occupant sensors, timers).
- Install high efficiency lights.
- Install high efficiency appliances (for example, energy star appliances).
- Install solar hot water heaters.
- Install ceiling fans.
- Install hydroponic heating.
- Install thermo-syphoning roof.
- Install geothermal sir tubes.
- Design and install water efficient landscaping and irrigation.
- Use locally produced products and products that require minimal processing.

3. Strategies for building materials. Use materials that reduce the consumption of nonrenewable resources and that improve air quality.

a. Structural frame materials that reduce resource use.

- Use concrete with a minimum of 25% fly ash content.
- Use engineered lumber for structural materials instead of conventional lumber (e.g. gluelam, microlam, laminated veneer lumber, wood “I” joists, oriented strand board or parallel strand lumber).
- Use recycled content steel.
- Specify pier foundation (uses less concrete).

b. Use renewable, salvaged and recycled materials.

- Utilize materials from rapidly renewable sources. A few examples are Forest Certified Council (FSC) certified wood, natural linoleum, bamboo flooring, cork.
- Use salvaged or reused materials.
- Use building products from recycled materials (e.g. carpet, carpet padding, decking).
- Specify insulation that, at a minimum, is made from recycled materials and is formaldehyde free.
- Consider using blown cellulose with low toxic binders.
c. Use non-toxic materials and finishes (improves air quality).

- Use urea-formaldehyde free materials (e.g. All Green or Medite medium density fiberboard).
- Use low/no volatile organic compounds (VOC) and formaldehyde free interior paint, solvents and adhesives, caulking and finishes.
- Avoid materials that offgas VOC’s or HCFC’s.
- Consider using geothermal air tubes.

**Additional Resources**

The sources listed below are periodically updated to present the most current advances in green building technology and materials.

- Environmental Building News www.buildinggreen.com
- US Green Building Council www.usgbc.org
- National Association of Home Builders www.nahb.org
- Green Building Alliance www.gbapgh.org
- Rocky Mountain Institute www.rmi.org
- Sustainable Building Industry Council www.sbicouncil.org
- Southface www.southface.org
- Technical Center for Appropriate Tech www.ncat.org/reh
- California Integrated Waste Management www.stopwaste.org