



Appendix A

Recommended Native Trees for Hillside Areas

Chaparral and Oak Woodland Habitats

Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak*
Quercus kelloggii	Black Oak*
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak*
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye*
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon Live Oak

Refer to the
SCVWD
Prohibited
Plant List

Riparian habitats

Umbellularia californica	California Bay or Laurel
Acer macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple*
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder*
Platanus racemosa	Sycamore*
Populus fremontii	Fremont poplar deciduous

Recommended Native Shrubs and Small Trees for Hillside Areas

Chaparral & Oak Woodland Habitats

Prunus ilicifolia	Wild Cherry
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Arctostaphylos species	Manzanita
Ceanothus species	Wild Lilac
Rhamnus californica	California Coffee Berry
Quercus dumosa	California Scrub Oak
Cercocarpus betuloides	California Mountain Mahogany
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud
Fremontodendron	Flannel bush
Garrya elliptica	Coast silktassel



Riparian Habitats

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

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

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 air 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.

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| ○ 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 |