



La Paloma

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR MODIFICATION TO A RESIDENCE

LA PALOMA DESIGN GUIDELINES

Modification to a Residence

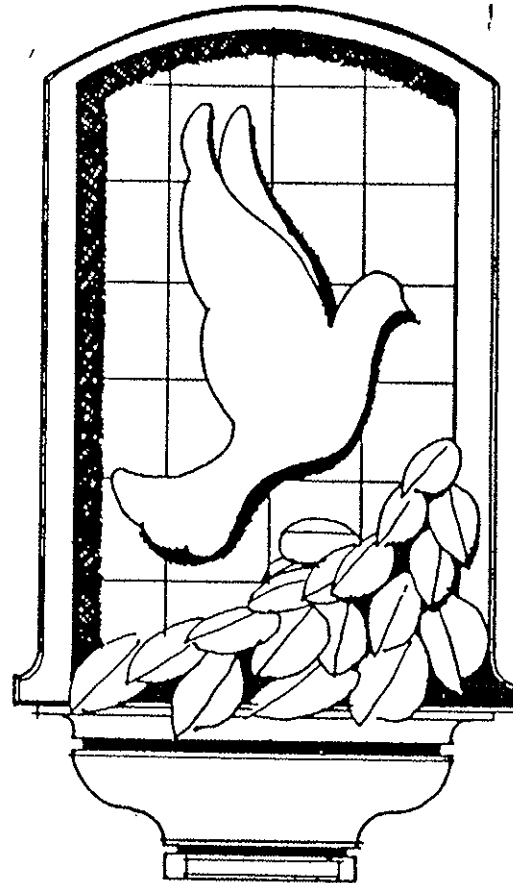
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La Paloma is a community that exemplifies the Southwestern Lifestyle. To achieve quality development, design standards have been defined to set parameters without restricting creativity. These guidelines were developed to preserve and enhance the quality of the existing desert landscape, establish a sense of visual continuity throughout the project, and create a community of well-designed buildings: a total environment.

You have chosen to live in Tucson's finest planned community. We take pride in creating a standard exemplary of our dreams and ask you to join with us in that vision.

These design guidelines form part of the covenants, conditions and restrictions for La Paloma. Failure to adhere to the guidelines contained in this document could lead to assessments and/or liens for correction against the owner and/or the subject property.



May, 1990

I. THE REVIEW PROCESS

When your home was constructed, whether it was a single family home or part of a multi-family residential neighborhood, it was subjected to an extensive design review process that ended when Final Approval of the completed home was granted by the Design Review Committee of the La Paloma Property Owners' Association. Once said approval is granted any changes, modifications, or additions to the home or the lot that the home sits on, must be approved by the Design Review Committee.

In order to facilitate the approval process relative to modifications, the Design Review Modification Subcommittee was established. The Modification Subcommittee meets once a month to act on property owners' requests.

It is the Modification Subcommittee's responsibility to ensure that all improvements within La Paloma remain in compliance with the CC&R's and the appropriate Design Guidelines. At the same time, La Paloma is made up of several different and very distinct neighborhoods. Consequently, prior to making application to the Modification Subcommittee, the property owner must first receive neighborhood approval for his proposed modification.

Although approval at the neighborhood level does not guarantee approval by the Modification Subcommittee, the Modification Subcommittee CAN NOT CONSIDER an application that has not been approved by the neighborhood architectural control committee.

The following guidelines are meant as a guide for the property owner that wants to make a minor modification to his property and may not adequately address every situation. In the event that these guidelines do not address a particular situation or if there is a conflict between these guidelines and the CC&Rs as interpreted by either the Single Family Custom Homes Design Guidelines or the Multi-family Residential Units Design Guidelines, the CC&Rs shall prevail. In addition, the property owner should check with his neighborhood architectural control committee for additional requirements specific to his neighborhood.

Requirements for All Applications.

- A. Property owners wishing to make any of the changes permitted by these guidelines must submit a written application with all appropriate sections completed. The form of application shall be as specified in Appendix 1 and must be signed by

the neighborhood architectural committee evidencing their approval. If a tenant wishes to submit an application, the application must also be signed by the Owner. Oral requests will not be considered.

- B. Except as specified in Section II of these Guidelines, each alteration or addition must be specifically approved even though the intended alteration or improvement conforms to the Governing Documents and even when a similar or substantially identical alteration or addition has been previously approved.
- C. Approval of any project by the Modification Subcommittee does not waive the necessity of obtaining the required governmental permits. Obtaining a governmental permit does not waive the need for Association approval. The Association will not knowingly approve a project which is in violation of local building or zoning codes.
- D. Burden rests with the property owner to demonstrate the acceptability of the proposal. The property owner must submit with the application any materials such as exhibits, petitions,

photographs, experts' statements and the like necessary for the Modification Subcommittee to make an informed decision. The property owner may request an opportunity to appear before the Modification Subcommittee along with any witnesses the property owner desires to have testify.

- E. If the Modification Subcommittee determines it cannot make an informed decision regarding an application without the aid of an outside architectural, engineering or landscape consultant, it may condition its approval of the application upon payment by the applicant of the reasonable fees of any such consultant.

Results of Review.

- A. The property owner shall be informed in writing of the decision of the Modification Subcommittee which shall act on a correctly documented submission and give notice to the property owner within thirty (30) days after owner submits the application form to the Modification Subcommittee. If a proposal is rejected, the reason(s) for disapproval shall be stated as part of the written decision. If the property owner fails to receive a reply within thirty (30) days,

- the request shall be considered to have been approved.
- B. The property owner may request reconsideration if new or additional information which might clarify the request or demonstrate its acceptability can be provided. The property owner must request such reconsideration by the Modification Subcommittee before appealing a decision.
- C. If the application is denied again upon reconsideration by the Modification Subcommittee, the property owner may appeal the decision to the Design Review Committee. If the request is denied by the Design Review Committee, the property owner may appeal the decision to the board of directors of the La Paloma Property Owners' Association, pursuant to the procedures for appeal set forth in Policy Resolution 4.
- D. If the property owner desires to make changes during construction, a revised application must be submitted to the Modification Subcommittee which shall act as promptly as possible upon the revised application.
- E. The property owner must provide the Modification Subcommittee with notice of completion so that the Committee can schedule an on site inspection. If satisfied that construction is in compliance with approved plans, the Modification Subcommittee will issue a Certificate of Compliance.

II. INCONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENTS

If the proposed additions or modification meets each and every one of the following three conditions, the property owner is not required to make written application to the Modification Subcommittee since such requests are automatically approved.

1. The addition or modification is inside an existing walled patio.
2. The addition or modification
 - a. Meets the requirements for Ornamental Landscaping as specified in Section III of these Guidelines, or
 - b. will not be visible from neighbors' yards, or from passersby within La Paloma whether they be pedestrian or traveling in vehicles.
3. The construction or installation of the addition or improvement will not require equipment or personnel to pass over or through any common area landscaping or undisturbed open space.

The definition of common area landscaping is that area that is maintained by either the La Paloma Property Owners' Association or one of the neighborhood property owners' associations. The definition of undisturbed open space is as prescribed in Section III of these guidelines.

If a proposed alteration or addition does not meet all three of the above conditions, it does not mean that it will be rejected, it simply means that APPLICATION MUST BE MADE to the Modification Subcommittee. If improvements that don't meet the above conditions are made prior to receiving written approval from the Modification Subcommittee, then the property owner could be required to remove the addition or restore the modification.

III. LANDSCAPING

The design guidelines for La Paloma require minimum disturbance to the existing desert vegetation. In single family detached residences, improvements and alterations to the site are permitted only within the Building Envelope, which has been approved for each lot; the remainder of the site shall remain undisturbed native vegetation. Throughout all of La Paloma are three categories of landscaping that can occur.

1. Natural Landscaping
2. Ornamental Landscaping
3. Desert Restoration

Natural Landscaping normally occurs in the area between the street and the front and side yards of the home. Ornamental Landscaping can only occur behind patio walls. Subject to certain restrictions, the landscaping behind patio walls can include exotic plants, but selecting plants from the Natural Landscaping Plant Schedule (Appendix 3) is highly recommended.

Desert Restoration occurs if the native vegetation within the undisturbed open space is inadvertently destroyed or removed. Undisturbed open space shall be defined as that portion of each lot

which is outside of the indicated Building Envelope as shown on the saguaro and open space topography map as recorded in the Pima County Records' Office. If the undisturbed open space is disturbed, the property owner is required to restore the desert to its original condition.

The final result shall be a continuum of desert growth that is interrupted only by the building and patio wall or other approved landscape of each home. No existing native vegetation on the lot, including Saguaros, Mesquite and Palo Verde trees, and other specimen vegetation shall be disturbed or removed, unless previously approved by the Design Review Committee.

Understanding that changing or adding to ones Natural Landscape or fixing a damaged desert is sometimes difficult to put down on paper ahead of time, property owners will be allowed to request approval after the work is completed. However, the property owner does so knowing that he is AT RISK and may be required to REMOVE CERTAIN MATERIALS including rock, decomposed granite and plant materials.

NATURAL LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

The intent of Natural Landscaping is to enhance the quality of the existing desert landscape. The objective of landscape design at La Paloma is to achieve a visual continuity with the natural desert surroundings. When the Natural Landscaping matures, there should be filtered views of the house through desert trees and vegetation.

Plant Material. To establish visual continuity in Natural Landscaping, plant materials used shall be native Sonoran Desert Foothills vegetation or compatible drought tolerant vegetation. Only Plants listed in the Natural Landscaping Plant Materials Schedule (Appendix 3) shall be used. Ornamental plants, including grass, shall be permitted on individual building lots only in areas behind patio walls. (See Ornamental Landscape Guidelines, page 11)

Rock 'Mulch. To ensure visual continuity on the ground plane between the Natural Landscaping and the undisturbed natural desert, the use of decomposed granite and river run rock shall be limited to 40% of the total disturbed area. The color of the decomposed granite shall be earthtone. River rock, 3 inches or larger, and boulders can be used in the landscaped areas, however, they must be native to the immediate area.

Plant Size. In order to achieve the desired Natural Landscaping, plant container size shall be as follows:

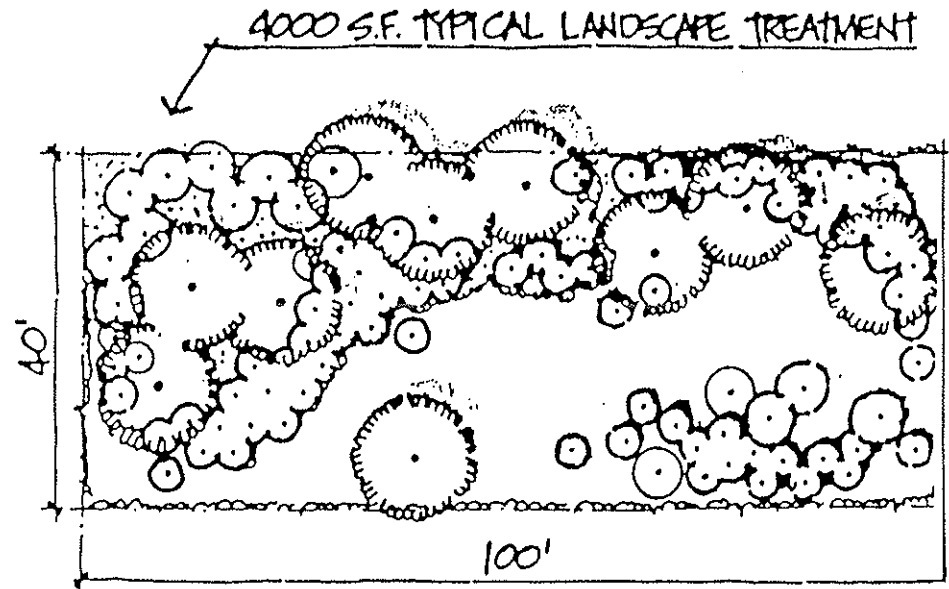
- a. Trees - 15 gallon or larger
- b. Shrubs - 5 gallon
- c. Groundcover - 1 gallon or seed with native desert seed.

Minimum Plant Density. To insure a smooth transition between the Natural Landscape area and the existing desert, the following plant density schedule should be used as a guide (a typical 4,000 SF area is illustrated.)

MINIMUM PLANT DENSITY SCHEDULE

- a. Trees: 1 per 400 S.F.
- b. Shrubs: 1 per 40 S.F.
- c. Ground Covers: 60% of all disturbed and/or landscaped areas.

Irrigation. Drip irrigation techniques shall be used to establish container plants. A permanent or temporary spray system shall be used to establish all seeded areas.

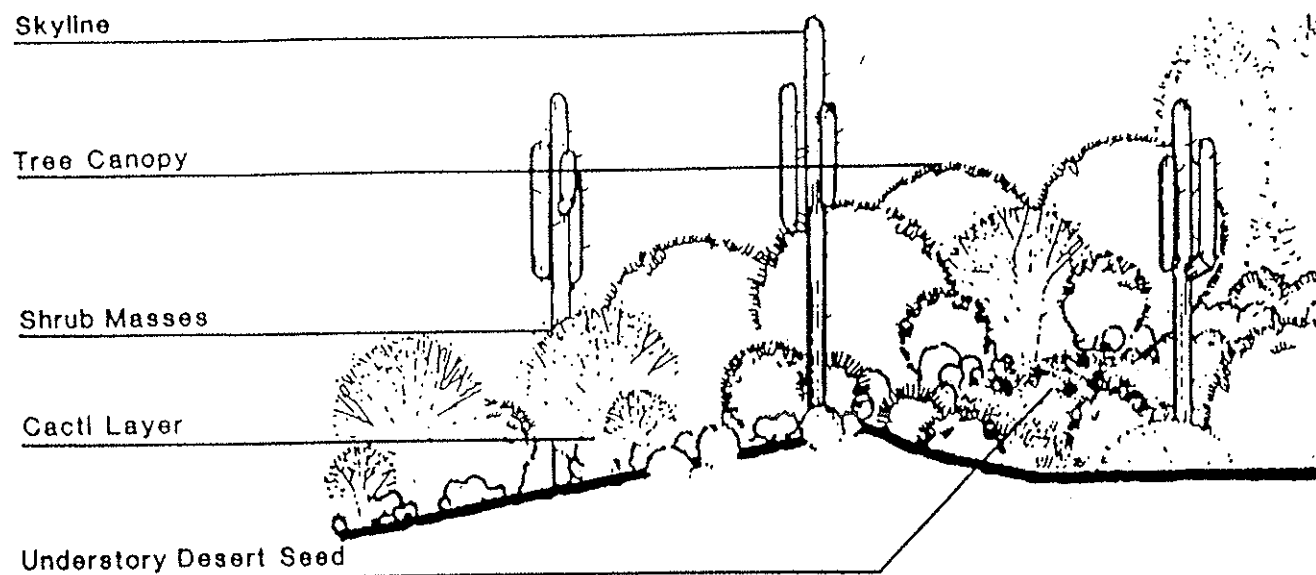


DESERT RESTORATION GUIDELINES

The Sonoran Desert Foothills vegetation exhibits several horizontal plant growth layers: skyline, tree canopy, shrub layer, cacti layer, and understory. Plant densities in these layers vary according to type. At La Paloma the predominant visual elements are the Triangle Bursage understory and the Saguaro skyline element. When this element is disturbed, the visual and ecological continuity of the site is destroyed. To achieve a comprehensive desert restoration, all planting shall replicate in character the existing landscape in both plant materials, plant layers, and plant density. Replacement of the understory element is critical to successful desert restoration.

Plant Materials. Plant materials have been selected that exist on the site in order to replicate the desert layering. Because some Sonoran Desert Foothill's plant materials are unavailable commercially or are difficult to transplant, a few selected plants that are good performers, readily available, and compatible with Sonoran Desert Foothill's plant materials have been added to the Desert Restoration Plant Materials Schedule. (Appendix 4)

Minimum Plant Density Schedule. Plant densities (see schedule on page 10) reflect actual site conditions at La Paloma. Plant container sizes are listed in the Desert Restoration/Plant Materials Schedule (Appendix 4) and shall be adhered to.



DESERT RESTORATION GUIDELINES

MINIMUM DESERT RESTORATION PLANT DENSITY SCHEDULE

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Skyline: | 1 per 1000 SF |
| b. Trees: | 1 per 500 SF |
| c. Shrubs: | 1 per 150 SF |
| d. Cacti: | 1 per 200 SF |
| e. Groundcover: | 100% of all disturbed area |

ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

Inside patio walls or under covered entry ways, ornamental plant material may be used as long as it complies with the following two restrictions.

1. Plants listed in the Prohibited Plant Materials Schedule (Appendix 2) may not be used.
2. The height of any plant may not exceed the highest elevation of the home (exclusive of chimnies or other pop up elevations) or sixteen (16) feet, whichever is lower.

If an owner uses a plant in the patio area that may exceed the height of the home, he does so at his own risk. In the event that the plant can not be maintained below the specified height, upon the request by the Design Review Committee, the owner will be required to remove the plant. All plants listed on either the Natural Landscape or Desert Restoration Plant Materials Schedules are exempt from the height limitation.

IV. SITE IMPROVEMENTS

It is not the intent of these guidelines to cover all potential modification situations but rather to provide a simple guide for the most common requests. If you are contemplating an addition to your home, a new patio wall or accessory structure, a pool, or some other substantial improvement, you should refer to the Design Guidelines for Single Family Custom Homes or Multi-family Residential Units whichever is most appropriate.

If you contemplate changing the appearance of your home in any way, no matter how insignificant you may feel it is, or if you plan to attach a structure to your property, no matter how small, if it will be visible from outside your house, it must have prior written approval from the Modification Subcommittee. The definition of a structure is any object, other than living plant material, that is placed on your property. Included in the definition are such commonly requested items as play equipment, flower boxes, sculptures, fountains, umbrellas, and awnings.

When submitting a request, in addition to completing the form attached as Appendix 1, the property owner should provide dimensioned sketches, elevations, specification sheets, photographs or any other materials that will help the Committee visualize what the addition or modification will ultimately look like.

EXTERIOR APPEARANCE AND COLORS:

Exterior appearance shall blend with the natural surroundings and the landscaping. Exterior colors shall be earthtones and actual color samples shall be submitted at the time of the request. Clear aluminum window and door frames are not permitted, nor are reflective surfaces. Repainting with the existing color does not require approval.

WALLS: Patio walls, including utility yard enclosures, are extensions of the house design, shall be constructed from the same materials and earthtone colors as building walls. Walls which project in a way to reveal their thickness for primary elevations shall return or terminate into a 16" wide pilaster. Soften long wall lines with plant recesses and landscape for vertical and horizontal relief. In multi-family residential areas, the owner should check with his neighborhood architectural committee for wall height requirements. In the custom home areas, patio walls shall comply with the following Maximum Wall Heights.

- a. 4' at front of dwelling
- b. 5' at side and rear of unit (except for golf course lots which shall be restricted to 4').

Wall heights shall be measured from

the exterior of the wall. Allow 5' for construction around the perimeter of patio walls. This will prohibit locating patio walls on the Building Envelope boundary. If in doubt about Building Envelope requirements, see the Design Guidelines for Single Family Custom Homes.

PARKING: Trucks, boats, campers, trailers and other recreational vehicles shall not be parked, even temporarily, on the property except when stored within a garage or approved screened yard area.

MECHANICAL AND SOLAR EQUIPMENT: All heating and cooling equipment including ductwork, must be located on the ground or within the building. Ground-mounted equipment must be concealed from view with an approved structure. Solar equipment must be integrated into the design of the building and properly screened from view. Exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis.

SAGUAROS: All of the saguaro cacti shall be retained on each individual building lot. No saguaros shall be removed, without permission of the Design Review Committee.

NATIVE VEGETATION: The Owner and his contractor shall comply with all State of Arizona laws and regulations governing native trees, cacti and plants. Native vegetation shall be preserved where possible. Special effort shall be made to protect any "specimen" cacti or trees.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING: All outdoor lighting fixtures shall conform to Pima County Exterior Light Filtration Code and shall be located and maintained not to create light pollution with surrounding properties.

TRASH RECEPTACLES: Trash receptacles shall be located below ground or in utility yards, screened by an approved enclosure or landscaping and concealed from view of adjoining lots, streets and common areas. Receptacles shall

not be placed along street rights-of-way for collection unless the method of screening and concealment from view is approved by the Design Review Committee.

SIGNAGE: No signs are permitted on any lot other than a name plate and/or address number of occupant, not to exceed one square foot in size. Such signs shall be uniform in shape, color and size as approved by the Design Review Committee. If property is for sale, a La Paloma approved temporary sign not exceeding four square feet may be placed on the property. (See La Paloma Protective Covenants.)

SATELLITE DISHES: Satellite dishes will be considered on a lot-by-lot basis. Any request must be accompanied by a study made by a certified engineer showing angles from various areas that may be affected by the dish, and certification by the engineer that the dish will not be seen by those affected. Proof must be provided in writing together with photographs.

V. REVIEW CRITERIA

All applications are evaluated on the basis of the restrictions contained in the CC&R's for La Paloma, the appropriate Design Guidelines, and on the individual merits of the application. Besides evaluation of the particular design proposal, this includes consideration of the characteristics of the community housing type and the individual site, since what may be acceptable design of an exterior in one instance may not be for another. For example, design treatments appropriate for corner lots are not necessarily equally appropriate for lots in the center of a row. Design decisions are not based on personal opinion or taste. Judgments of acceptable design are based on the following criteria.

1. Validity of Concept. All applications are reviewed as to the soundness of the basic idea and appropriateness to surroundings and the character of the community.
2. Design Compatibility. The proposed improvement must be compatible with the architectural

characteristics of the applicant's house, adjoining houses, and the neighborhood setting. Compatibility is defined as similarity in architectural style, quality of workmanship, similar use of materials, color and construction details.

3. Location and Impact on Neighbors. The proposed alteration should relate favorably to the landscape, the existing structure and the neighborhood. The primary concerns are access, view, sunlight, ventilation and drainage. When a proposed alteration has possible impact on adjacent properties, it is suggested that the applicant discuss the proposal with neighbors prior to submitting the application. It may be appropriate in some cases to submit neighbor comments along with the application.
4. Scale. The size (in three dimensions) of the proposed alteration should relate appropriately to the adjacent structures and its surroundings. For example, a large addition to a small house may be inappropriate.

5. Color. Color may be used to soften or intensify visual impact. Parts of the addition that are similar to the existing house such as roofs and trim should be matching in color.
6. Materials. Continuity is established by use of the same or compatible materials as were used in the original house. The options may be limited somewhat by the design and materials of the original house.
7. Workmanship. Workmanship is another standard applied to all exterior alterations. The quality of work should be equal or better than that of the surrounding area. Poor practices, besides causing the owner problems, can be visually objectionable to others. Poor workmanship can also create safety hazards. The Association assumes no responsibility for the safety of new construction by virtue of design or workmanship.

8. Landscaping. Requests for modification of approved landscaping plans will be reviewed for 1) the merits of the particular landscape design; 2) whether or not the plants shown on the plan conform to the requirements specified in the appropriate design guidelines; 3) the impact, if any, on any irrigation systems owned or maintained by the Association; and 4) the quantity and quality of the proposed plantings in relation to the quantity and quality of plantings on or around neighboring properties.

MODIFICATION REQUEST

OWNER _____ DAY PHONE _____ HOME PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ LOT # _____

DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION: (Attach additional sheets as needed for Blueprints, Sketches, Specifications, Illustrations, etc.)

RCVD BY ARCH COMM: _____ ACTION: _____ DATE: _____ BY: _____

COMMENTS: _____

RCVD BY LPPOA: _____ ACTION: _____ DATE: _____ BY: _____

COMMENTS: _____

PROHIBITED PLANT MATERIALS LIST

The objective of the Prohibited Plant Materials List is to preserve and protect the Sonoran Foothills landscape, in particular La Paloma, and to minimize allergy producing pollen. The following are prohibited:

1. Any species of tree or shrub whose mature height may reasonably be expected to exceed 16 feet, with the exception of those on the Natural Landscaping Materials Schedule (Appendix 5) or the Desert Restoration Plant Material Schedule (Appendix 4) or those indigenous to the Sonoran Desert foothills which may naturally exceed 16 feet.
2. All *Washingtonia* species, *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Phoenix canariensis* will be prohibited for aesthetic reasons, as well as for their high maintenance requirements.
3. Olive trees (*Olea europaea*) will be prohibited for reasons of their profuse production of allergy producing pollen.
4. Oleanders (*Nerium oleander*) will be prohibited for aesthetic reasons, as well as for their profuse production of allergy producing pollen.
5. Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) will be prohibited as a defined weed with the potential to spread throughout the development, and also as a fire hazard.
6. Common Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) will be prohibited as a defined weed and for its profuse production of allergy producing pollen.
7. Mineral landscape features, such as ground covers and boulders, will be limited to materials indigenous to the Santa Catalina Foothills.
8. Mulberries (*Morus*) will be prohibited as a noxious pollen producer.
9. Desert Broom will be prohibited due to the potential for it to spread uncontrollably throughout the development.

NATURAL LANDSCAPING PLANT MATERIALS SCHEDULE'

Common Name

Botanical Name

TREES:

Acacia

Cat Claw
Pencilleaf
Sweet
Twisted
Wattle Tree
Weeping Wattle
Whitethorn

Acacia greggi
Acacia stenophylla
Acacia minuta (smallii)
Acacia schaffneri
Acacia saligna
Acacia salicina
Acacia constricta

Mesquite

Argentine
Chilean
Honey
Velvet

Prosopis alba
Prosopis chilensis
Prosopis juliflora var. glandulosa
Prosopis juliflora var. velutina

Palo Brea

Cercidium praecox

Palo Verde

Blue
Foothills
Mexican

Cercidium floridum
Cercidium microphyllum
Parkinsonia aculeata
Pithecellobium flexicaule

Texas Ebony

Sophora secundiflor

Texas Mountain Laurel *

Celtis reticulata

Western Hackberry

Geijera parviflora

Willow, Australian

Chilopsis linearis

Willow, Desert

Pittosporum phillyraeides

Willow, Pittosporum *

* These two trees are not approved for Single Family Custom Homes.

SHRUBS:

Arizona Rosewood
Bird of Paradise, Mexican Red
Bird of Paradise, Yellow
Bright Bead Cotoneaster
Brittlebush
Bush lantana
Cassia, Feathery
Cassia, Green
Creosote
Desert Hackberry
Desert Honeysuckle
Fairy Duster
Fairy Duster
Feather Bush
Grey Thorn
Honeysuckle, Desert
Honeysuckle, Mexican
Hopbush
Hopbush, Purple
Jojoba
Lavender Cotton
Limberbush
Little Leaf Cardia
Mexican Hummingbird
Quail Bush
Sage
 Autumn
 Garden Blue
 Great Basin Blue
Saltbush, Brewer's
Saltbush, Four-wing
Shrubby Senna
Texas Ranger
Texas Ranger, Violet
Trixis
Wolf Berry

Vaquelinia californica
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Caesalpinia gilliesi
Cotoneaster glaucophyllas
Encelia Farinosa
Lantana camara
Cassia artemisioides
Cassia nemophylla
Larrea tridentata
Celtis pallida
Anisacanthus Thurberi
Calliandra californica
Calliandra eriophylla
Lysiloma thornberi
Zizyphus obtusifolia
Justicia californica
Justicia spicigera
Dodonea viscosa
Dodonea viscosa 'Purpurea'
Simmondsia chinensis
Santolina chamaecyparissus
Jatropha cardiophylla
Vara Prieta
Zauschneria latifolia mexicana
Atriplex lentiformis

Salvia greggi
Salvia officinalis
Salvia dori
Atriplex lentiformis Breweri
Atriplex canescens
Cassia wislizeni
Leucophyllum frutescens
Leucophyllum laevigatum
Trixis californica
Lycium berlanderi

VINE:

Arizona Grape
Cat Claw
Fig Ivy (Creeping Fig)

Cissus trifoliata
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Ficus Pumila

GROUND COVER:

Acacia redolens
Australian Saltbush
Bursage, Triangle
Bursage, White
Dwarf Coyote Bush
Desert Zinnia
Gazania
Paper flower
Primrose, Baja
Primrose, Mexican Evening
Perezia
Rosemary
Trailing Indigo Bush
Trailing lantana
Verbena
 Peruvian
 Sand
 Verbena
 Verbena

Acacia redolens
Atriplex semibaccata
Franseria deltoides
Franseria dumosa
Baccharis pilularis
Zinnia acerosa
Gazania rigens
Psilostrophe cooperi
Oenothera stubberi or (drummondii)
Oenothera berlandieri
Perezia wrightii
Rosmarinus officinalis
Dalea greggi
Lantana Montevidensis

Verbena peruviana
Abronia villosa
Verbena rigida
Verbena tenuisecta

CACTI, SUCCULENTS, YUCCAS, & AGAVES

Agave, Huachuca
Agave, Octopus
Aloe
 Aloe
 Mediterranean
 Red

Agave huachucensis
Agave vilmoriniana

Aloe saponaria
Aloe barbadensis
Hesperaloe parviflora

Barrel	
Coville	<i>Ferocactus covillei</i>
Eastwood	<i>Ferocactus acanthodes</i> var. <i>Eastwoodiae</i>
Fishhook	<i>Ferocactus wislizeni</i>
LeContei	<i>Ferocactus acanthodes</i> var. <i>LeContei</i>
Century Plant	<i>Agave americana</i>
Cholla	
Buckhorn	<i>Opuntia acanthocarpa</i> var. <i>major</i>
Cane	<i>Opuntia spinosior</i>
Jumping	<i>Opuntia fulgida</i>
Klein	<i>Opuntia Kleiniae</i> var. <i>tetracantha</i>
Peebles	<i>Opuntia stanlyi</i> var. <i>Peeblesiana</i>
Pencil	<i>Opuntia arbuscula</i>
Staghorn	<i>Opuntia versicolor</i>
Teddy Bear	<i>Opuntia biglovi</i>
Thornber	<i>Opuntia acanthocarpa</i> var. <i>thornberi</i>
Desert Christmas Cactus	<i>Opuntia leptocaulis</i>
Desert Night Blooming Cereus	<i>Cereus greggi</i> var. <i>transmontanus</i>
Desert Spoon	<i>Dasyliirion wheeleri</i>
Giant Hesperaloe	<i>Hesperaloe funifera</i>
Hedgehog	
Hedgehog	<i>Echinocereus engelmannii</i> var. <i>acicularis</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Echinocereus pectinatus</i> var. <i>neomexicanus</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Echinocereus pectinatus</i> var. <i>pectinatus</i>
Hedgehog (Boyce-Thompsoni)	<i>Echinocereus fasciculatus</i> var.
Hedgehog fasciculatus	<i>Echinocereus fasciculatus</i> var.
Joshua Tree	<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>
Mammillaria	
Mammillaria	<i>Mammillaria grahammi</i> var. <i>Oliviae</i>
Mammillaria	<i>Mammillaria lasiacantha</i>
Mammillaria	<i>Mammillaria mainiae</i>
Mammillaria	<i>Mammillaria microcarpa</i>
Mammillaria	<i>Mammillaria thornberi</i>
Neolloydia	<i>Neolloydia erectocentra</i> var. <i>acunencis</i>
Ocotillo	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>
Organ Pipe	<i>Cereus thurberi</i>
Our Lord's Candle	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>

Pricklypear
 Engelmann Pricklypear
 Pricklypear
 Purple
 Saguaro
 Spanish Bayonet
 Turks Head (var. Nicholi)
 Yucca
 Banana
 Blue
 Curveleaf
 Red
 Schott's
 Soaptree
 Yucca
 Yucca

Opuntia phaeacantha var. discata
 Opuntia phaeacantha var. major
 Opuntia violacea var. Santa Rita
 Carnegiea gigantea
 Yucca aloifolia
 Echinocactus horizonthalonius

 Yucca bacata
 Yucca rigida
 Yucca recurvifolia
 Hesperaloe parviflora
 Yucca schottii
 Yucca elata
 Yucca carnerosona
 Yucca rostrata

FLOWERING DESERT SEEDS:

African Daisy
 Blackfoot Daisy
 Desert Marigold
 Desert Senna
 Dyssodia
 Globe Mallow
 Lupine
 Lupine, Royal Desert
 Penstemon
 Eaton's
 Firecracker
 Penstemon
 Poppy, Arizona
 Poppy, California
 Verbena

Dimorphotheca sinuata
 Melampodium leacanthum
 Baileya Multiradiata
 Cassia covessi
 Dyssodia pentachaeta
 Sphaeralcea ambigua
 Lupinus sparsiflorus
 Lupinus ordoratus

 Penstemon eatoni
 Penstemon Parryi
 Penstemon barbatus
 Kallstroemia grandiflora
 Eschscholtzia Californica
 Verbena goodingi

DESERT RESTORATION PLANT SCHEDULE

<u>Layer</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Size</u>
SKYLINE:	Ocotillo	Fouquieria splendens	7-9 Canes
	Saguaro	Carnegiea gigantea	10' Min.
TREES:	Argentine Mesquite	Prosopis alba	15 Gal.
	Blue Palo Verde	Cercidium floridum	15 Gal.
	Chilean Mesquite	Propopis chilensis	15 Gal.
	Desert Willow	Chilopsis linearis	15 Gal.
	Foothills Palo Verde	Cercidium microphyllum	15 Gal.
	Honey Mesquite	Prosopis juliflora	
		var. glandulosa	15 Gal.
	Sweet Acacia	Parkinsonia aculeata	15 Gal.
	Velvet Mesquite	Prosopis juliflora	
		var. velutina	15 Gal.
	Whitethorn Acacia	Acacia constricta	15 Gal.
SHRUBS:	Cat Claw Acacia	Acacia greggi	5 Gal.
	Desert Hackberry	Celtis pallida	5 Gal.
	Fairy Duster	Calliandra eriophylla	5 Gal.
	Arizona Rosewood	Vaquelinia californica	5 Gal.
	Yellow Bird of Paradise	Caesalpinia gilliesi	5 Gal.
	Jojoba	Simmondsia chinensis	5 Gal.
	Hopbush	Dodonea viscosa	5 Gal.
	Creosote	Larrea tridentata	5 Gal.
	Texas Ranger	Leucophyllum frutescens	5 Gal.
	Feathery Cassia	Cassia artemisioides	5 Gal.
	Green Cassia	Cassia nemophylla	5 Gal.
	Shrubby Senna	Cassia wislizeni	5 Gal.
	Sotol	Dasyllirion wheeleri	5 Gal.

CACTI:	Pricklypear	Opuntia phaeacantha	10 Pads
	Purple Pricklypear	Opuntia violacea	10 Pads
	Teddy Bear Cholla	Opuntia biglovi	2' Min.
	Jumping Cholla	Opuntia fulgida	2' Min.
	Buckhorn Cholla	Opuntia acanthocarpa	2' Min.
	Fishhook Barrel	Ferocactus wislizeni	1' Min.
	Saguaro	Carnegiea gigantea	5' Max.
GROUND- COVER:	Triangle Bursage	Franseria deltoidea	1 G or Seed
	White Bursage	Franseria dumosa	1 G or Seed
	Brittlebush	Encelia Farinosa	1 G or Seed
	Limberbush	Jatropha cardiophylla	Seed
	Turpentine Bush	Ericamena laricifolia	Seed
FLOWERS:	Paper flower	Psilostrophe cooperi	Seed
	Desert Zinnia	Zinnia acerosa	Seed
	Desert Marigold	Baileya Multiradiata	Seed
	Fleabane	Erigeronum sp	Seed
	Globe Mallow	Sphaeralcea laxa	Seed
GRASSES:	Indian Grass	Plantago insularis	Seed
	Schismus	Schismus barbatus	Seed
	Three Awn	Aristida adsensious	Seed

Note: Any other forbes, grasses, flowers, or other plants that are found native to the site may be used at the discretion of the homeowner and the Design Review Committee.