

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT - MAY 2021

An ordinance amending the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) in order to create a Wildlife Ordinance District that establishes regulations restricting the location, size and height of structures, and grading, landscaping and design requirements within the Wildlife Ordinance District.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SEC. 13.##. WILDLIFE ORDINANCE. (Added by Ord. No. ###,###, Eff. ##/##/##.)

A. **Purpose.** This section sets forth procedures and standards for the Wildlife Ordinance. The purpose of the Wildlife Ordinance is to maintain and protect existing wildlife and their ecosystems and to provide co-benefits including climate resilience, resource management, and public health, by providing standards and regulations applicable to development in ecologically important areas. This is achieved through a balance between private property development and enhancement of habitat areas vital for wildlife connectivity. Protecting and maintaining areas for wildlife also serves the purposes of addressing safety and hazard mitigation (specifically wildfire, flooding, and erosion) while also addressing water and air quality. The overall intent of the ordinance is to achieve protection of natural resources, wildlife, and open space and thereby advance sustainability and resilience goals for the City.

B. **Establishment of District.** The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all properties identified within the Wildlife Ordinance District. The Wildlife Ordinance District shall apply to all zones including publicly and privately zoned land. A Wildlife Ordinance District may encompass an area which is designated, in whole or in part, as a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ), Specific Plan, Supplemental Use District and/or other overlay or zoned district. *See Map A: Wildlife Ordinance District Map.*

C. **Relationship to other Zoning Regulations.** Wherever the provisions of the Wildlife Ordinance conflict with any provisions of Supplemental Use Districts, specific plans, overlays or the underlying zone, the Wildlife Ordinance provision shall prevail, unless explicitly specified in this ordinance.

D. **Applicability.** The provisions of this Section apply to any Project that involves grading, construction, erection of, or addition to or structural alteration of any building or structure which requires the issuance of any demolition permit, building permit, fencing, foundation permit, or grading permit. Projects that only involve interior construction and additions that do not exceed 500 square feet are not subject to the provisions of this Section, except within a Resource Buffer. Within a Resource Buffer, no permit shall be issued for grading, construction, erection of, or addition to or structural alteration of any building or structure.

E. **Definitions.** Whenever the following terms are used in this Ordinance, they shall be construed as defined in this Section. Words and phrases not defined herein shall be construed as defined in LAMC Section 12.03. *(Sources are referenced in italics.)*

Bird-Safe Treatment. Incorporating elements in the building design that preclude collisions without completely obscuring vision, for example the use of decorative facades, recessed windows, shutters, grilles, or exterior shades; using UV Patterned, Opaque, or Translucent Glass; applying patterns on glass (particularly on the external surface) to block glass reflections, acting like a screen; applying external window films or decals; and avoiding plantings in front of glass windows. (*Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas Guide, 2020*)

Channel, open. A stream or river bed; generally refers to the physical form where water commonly flows. (*One Water LA, 2017*)

Flatwork. Structures 2.5 feet in height or less, measured from finished grade. Includes pools, planters, driveways, tennis courts, pavement, sidewalks, multi-use paths, uncovered patios, low decks, and stairs and ramps that are 2.5 feet in height or less (*Proposed ReCode Article 14, 2020*)

Fire-Resistance. That property of materials or their assemblies that prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flames under conditions of use. (*LA Fire Code Section 4905*)

Fire-Resistant Hardscape. Non-living materials that are incorporated into a landscape including stones, walls or other impermeable and permeable features. This can include paved areas, driveways, retaining walls, sleeper walls, stairs, walkways, and any other landscaping made up of hard wearing materials such as wood, stone, and concrete, as opposed to softscape, the horticultural elements of a landscape. May include Flatwork that is Fire-Resistant. (*Los Angeles Fire Code Section 4905*)

Hedge. All shrubs planted closer than 1/2 of their height at maturity from another shrub or Tree. All trees planted closer than 1/2 of their canopy diameter at maturity from another tree. (*Proposed Recode Art. 04, 2020*)

Impermeable Coverage, Hillside. The percentage of lot area that is covered by Impermeable Features in hillside areas, including accessory structures larger than 250 square feet, driveways, pools, tennis courts and other paving and flatwork unless it is specifically designed to be Permeable.

Impermeable Features. A material that is not considered Permeable, per LAMC 12.40, and which does not permit water penetration to a soil depth of 18 inches or more. This may include any structure, surface, improvement, flatwork or other footprint that reduces and/or prevents absorption of water into the underlying soils and creates runoff. Examples of Impermeable Features include asphalt, concrete (except permeable concrete), roof tops, clay, and compacted soils. (*One Water LA, 2017*)

Invasive Plants. Species that are non-native to the Ecosystem under consideration; whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health (Presidential Executive Order 13112, 1999). Plants that are not native to an environment, and once introduced, they establish, quickly reproduce and spread, and cause

harm to the environment, economy, or human health. (*California Invasive Plant Council, 2020*)

Landscape Practitioner. Any person licensed by the State of California to design, install or maintain landscape or irrigation systems. Any person specifically exempted by the State from the licensing requirements in the field of landscape or land management. Any owner who designs, installs or maintains landscaping or irrigation systems on his or her own property (*City of Los Angeles Landscape Ordinance, 1996*)

Native Trees. Any single trunk Native Plant, including those identified as Protected Trees, which measures four inches or more in diameter, 4 feet 6 inches above the ground level at the base of the plant; or any multiple trunk Native Plant which measures twelve inches or more in diameter immediately below the lowest branch; or any Native Plant planted pursuant to a permit to relocate or remove trees. (*Mount Washington / Glassell Park Specific Plan*)

Open Space. Any parcel or area of land or water that is zoned or designated for Open Space, essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use, including: (1) preservation of natural resources, e.g., preservation of flora and fauna, animal habitats, bird flyways, ecologic and other scientific study areas, watershed; (2) managed production of resources, e.g., recharge of ground water basins or containing mineral deposits that are in short supply; (3) outdoor recreation, e.g., beaches, waterways, utility easements, trails, scenic highway corridors; and/or (4) public health and safety, e.g., flood, seismic, geologic or fire hazard zones, air quality enhancement. (*Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element, 2001*)

Permeable, Features. Structural, landscape, or other design elements which are permeable per LAMC 12.40, for example, but not limited to, wooden decks, permeable driveway pavers, grass-crete, landscape planting areas, gravel, mulch, and other such surfaces.

Planting Area. The area on a lot designated and designed for plants and includes zones A, B and C. *See Rules of Measurement Section H.*

Project. The construction of any building or structure, or the addition to, alteration, conversion, or change of use of any land, building or structure on a lot located in whole or in part within the Wildlife Ordinance area; or any construction, alteration, conversion, or change of use of any building, structure or land in the right-of-way. Grading, and/or vegetation removal of Protected or Significant Trees constitutes a Project. For purposes of this Ordinance, the term Project shall not include interior remodeling.

Protected Tree or Shrub. Any of the following Southern California indigenous tree species, which measure four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree, or any of the following Southern California indigenous shrub species which contains at least one stem that measures four inches or more in diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the shrub:

Protected Trees:

(a) Oak tree including Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) and California Live Oak

(*Quercus agrifolia*), or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to Southern California but excluding the Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*).

(b) Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*)

(c) Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)

(d) California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*)

Protected Shrubs:

(a) Mexican Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)

(b) Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

(See Protected Tree Ordinance LAMC Art 6 46.00)

Total Floor Area, Hillside. The area in square feet confined within the exterior walls of a building on any hillside lot located in any zone in the Wildlife Ordinance District, including the area of stairways, shafts, covered automobile parking areas and basement storage areas, and excluding uncovered outdoor decks. Any floor or portion of a floor with a ceiling height greater than 14 feet shall count as twice the square footage of that area. The area of stairways and elevator shafts shall only be counted once regardless of ceiling height. Area of an attic or portion of an attic with a ceiling height of more than 7 feet shall be included in the Residential Floor Area calculation. (*Glassell Park/Mount Washington, BHO*)

Resource. Ridgelines, open space, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, seeps, springs, streams, creeks, rivers, Riparian Areas, open flood channels, storm drains, and public easements. These may be mapped or unmapped and shall be identified by the project or project reviewer when they exist on site. Resources include many geologic features, atmospheric features, water features, vegetation, animal species, wildlife corridors, and ecosystem services which contribute to the overall quality of the natural and built environment. *Resources are identified in Map B: Draft Resource Areas.*

Resource Buffer. Area extending outward from an identified resource where development is generally prohibited. *See Rules of Measurement Section H.1 of this Ordinance.*

Ridgelines. The natural crests of the mountains that bisect and surround the City. (*Proposed Ridgeline Ordinance*)

Riparian Area. Land that borders a stream or river. (*One Water LA, 2017*)

Riparian Vegetation. Plants contiguous to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrologic features of perennial or intermittent water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes, or drainage ways). Riparian Areas have one or both of the following characteristics: 1) distinctly different vegetative species than adjacent areas, and/or 2) species similar to adjacent areas but exhibiting more vigorous or robust growth forms. Riparian Areas are usually transitional between wetland and upland. (*LACo SEA Guide, 2020*)

Significant Tree. Any tree which measures 12 inches or more in diameter at four and one-half feet above the average natural grade at the base of the tree and/or is more than 35 feet in height. (*Mount Washington / Glassell Park Specific Plan, 1993*)

Stream, Hillside. Any perennial or intermittent watercourse or river identified on United States Geological Survey Maps. (*LAMC Sec. 12.40*). Any mapped or unmapped watercourse having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

Water Resources. Sources of permanent or intermittent surface water, including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, rivers, streams, marshes, seeps springs, vernal pools, and playas. (*LA County Significant Ecological Areas Ordinance*)

Wetland. An area periodically inundated by surface water or groundwater. Wetlands support plant and animal life, filter pollutants in stream courses, provide flood control and erosion prevention, and may provide recreational opportunities. (*One Water LA, 2017*)

Wildlife-Friendly Fencing. Fencing which supports habitat connectivity and wildlife movement through appropriate location, extent, and design. *See Section F.2C of this Ordinance for dimensional standards.* Non-combustible materials are encouraged but not required. Prohibited materials include spikes, glass, chain link, barbed wire, razor wire, and concertina wire. All hollow fence posts or fences with top holes, such as metal pipes, shall be capped to prevent trapping or injuring wildlife. Chain link, barbed wire, and concertina wire fences are prohibited.

F. Development Regulations

1. Setbacks & Hillside Impermeable Coverage

(a) Intent

- (1) To retain unobstructed spaces for vegetation and wildlife for habitat preservation.
- (2) To minimize land and native vegetation disturbance.
- (3) To provide connections for wildlife by maintaining unobstructed space between properties and minimizing obstacles to natural open spaces.
- (4) To retain adequate space between structures to address fire safety.
- (5) To reduce the amount of Impermeable surface areas on site, in order to control drainage and increase water percolation in the hillsides.
- (6) To reduce the potential for down-slope flooding, Sediment deposits and pollution in waterways.
- (7) To provide a degree of design flexibility for a wide variety of lot sizes, shapes and topographies in hillside areas.

- (b) **Minimum Front or Rear Yards.** The minimum Front or Rear Yard Setback for any Zone shall be no less than 10 feet on either side. Where there are Prevailing Setbacks as outlined in *Section 12.21 C.10(a)(1) and 12.21.A.7*, the minimum front yard required by this Ordinance per *Subsection F.1(b)* shall apply.
- (c) **Minimum Side Yards.** The minimum Side Yard Setback for any Zone shall be no less than 5 feet.
- (d) **Cumulative Front Yard and Rear Yard Setback Option.** For all structures, including accessory structures, the minimum Front and Rear Yards setback requirements set forth in the *LAMC 12.21 C.10.(a)* can be calculated cumulatively, as set forth in Example 1.1 but in no event shall a single Front or Rear Yard setback be less than the Minimum Front Yard or Minimum Rear Yard requirements. Notwithstanding *Section 12.21 C.10(a)(1) and 12.21.A.7(a)* Prevailing Yards requirements do not apply. When the front lot line is not straight, a straight line connecting the points where the side lot lines and the front lot line intersect shall be used. When through-lots have two front yards, the setback shall be provided along both front lot lines.
- (e) **Cumulative Side Yards Setbacks Option.** For all structures, including buildings, and accessory structures, the minimum Side Yard setback requirements set forth in the *LAMC 12.21 C.10.(a)* may be calculated cumulatively but in no event shall a single Side Yard setback be less than the Minimum Side Yard requirement. Notwithstanding 12.21 C.10.3(iii), bonus Residential Floor Area incentive is not available.

Example 1.1: Cumulative Yards w/ Existing Setback Requirements from BHO						
Lot Dimension		Lot Area		Zone		
100' x 100'		10,000 sq ft		RE9		
	Required Yards per BHO		Cumulative Example A	Cumulative Example B	Cumulative Example C	Minimum
Front Yard	20'	(100 x 20%)	10'	35'	22.5'	10'
Rear Yard	25'	(100 x 25%)	35	10'	22.5'	10'
Total Required	45'	(20'+25')	45'	45'	45'	
	Required Yards per BHO		Cumulative Example A	Cumulative Example B	Cumulative Example C	Minimum
Side Yard A	7'		5'	9'	7'	5'
Side Yard B	7'		9'	5'	7'	5'
Total Required	14'		14'	14'	14'	10'

- (f) **Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage.** For any zone, the Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage shall not exceed the calculation and corresponding formula set forth in *Table 1.2*.

Table 1.2 Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage	
Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage = (Lot Size)(Percentage)	
LOT SIZE (Sq ft)	PERCENTAGE
0 - 5,000	$0.479 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 0) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>5000 - 10,000	$0.450 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 5,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>10,000 - 15,000	$0.421 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 10,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>15,000 - 20,000	$0.392 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 15,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>20,000 - 25,000	$0.363 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 20,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>25,000 - 30,000	$0.334 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 25,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>30,000 - 35,000	$0.305 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 30,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$
>35,000	$0.276 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 35,000) \times 0.029] / 5,000\}$

- (g) **Permeable Features Exemption.** Permeable Features are exempt from the Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage. *See Section E* of this Ordinance.

2. Fences, Walls and Hedges

(a) Intent

- (1) To retain unobstructed spaces between properties to preserve wildlife connectivity, native vegetation, habitat areas, biodiversity and year-round sources of food and shelter for wildlife by limiting disturbance to soils, vegetation and habitat areas.
- (2) To support the movement of native animal and plant species necessary for healthy wildlife populations and biodiversity across the built and natural environment by maintaining connectivity through appropriate fencing location, extent, and design.
- (3) To preserve contiguous habitat areas and minimize fragmentation of habitats by limiting the extent of Impermeable fencing on or near property lines.
- (4) To minimize dangerous conditions by regulating fencing materials that could be hazardous to wildlife, e.g. spikes, glass, razors, nets, uncapped tops and material that could pose fire hazards, such as highly combustible material.
- (5) To retain adequate space between structures to address fire safety.

(b) Fencing Location

- (1) **Perimeter Fence, Wall or Privacy Screen.** Any fencing, wall, or privacy screen located along the property perimeter to delineate property boundaries or projecting into required setback areas, *as required per Section I of this Ordinance*, must be Wildlife-Friendly.
- (2) **Interior Setback Fencing.** Any fencing that does not comply with Wildlife-Friendly Fencing standards, such as solid fences, walls, or screens shall be located entirely outside of required setback and Resource Buffer areas, *per Section 4 of this Ordinance*, and thereby only permitted along the interior of the Setback area or entirely outside of the Setback area in order to protect structures and residences from wildlife incursions, provide security, or contain livestock and companion animals outside of undisturbed natural areas.
- (3) **Public Facility Zone, Open Space Zones, Utility and Open Space Easements.** Any fencing, wall, or privacy screen located on Public Facility and Open Space zones, utility and Open Space easements must be Wildlife-Friendly. Security fencing may be approved through Alternative Compliance *per Section J of this Ordinance*.
- (4) **Vacant Lots.** Any fencing, wall, or privacy screen located on vacant lots must be Wildlife-Friendly.

- (c) **Fence Height & Opacity.** Wildlife-Friendly Fencing is limited in height, must maintain minimum clearance above the ground and have an overall opacity not greater than 50%. *See Table 2.1 for dimensional requirements and Section H.2 for opacity Rules of Measurement.*

Table 2.1 Dimensional Standards			
	Wildlife-Friendly Fencing		Other Fencing
	Front Setback	Side/Rear Setbacks	Outside of the Setback Area
Fence/Wall/Screen			
Max Height	3.5'	6'	6'
Max Opacity below 3.5' in height	0%	50%	0%
Max Opacity above 3.5' in height	n/a	50%	0%
Hedge			
Max Height	8'	10'	10'

- (d) **Fence Material.** All fencing shall be constructed with materials that are not harmful to wildlife and shall conform to the following.

- (1) **Encouraged Materials.** Non-combustible materials are encouraged.
- (2) **Prohibited Materials.** Prohibited materials include spikes, glass, or razor wire. All hollow fence posts or fences with top holes, such as metal pipes, shall be capped to prevent the entrapment or laceration of wildlife. Chain link, barbed wire, and concertina wire fences are prohibited.
- (3) **Hedges.** Hedges shall maintain openings or spacing at ground level with a minimum of 1 foot-wide and 1 foot in height between bottom of Hedge and ground level. All Hedges shall also conform to the Vegetation Section of this Ordinance. Species must be selected from the Preferred Plant List in Appendix B and be kept trimmed and maintained *pursuant to the Landscaping Irrigation requirements of LAMC 12.41.B1*.

3. Slope, Floor Area & Grading

(a) Intent

- (1) To minimize the removal and disturbance of biological Resources, landscape features, and undeveloped areas.
- (2) To minimize terrain modification, land disturbance, and alteration of topographic and geological Features.
- (3) To reduce erosion and preserve the natural topography and native biota by maintaining mature hillside vegetation and trees.
- (4) To minimize fire hazard by limiting alteration and development on steep slopes, particularly south facing slopes.
- (5) To reduce the potential for overall loss of soil and support functional wildlife movement and connectivity by minimizing disturbance or grading of hillsides.
- (6) To improve natural water percolation and minimize water flows due to impermeable surfaces by limiting development footprint and reducing impermeable surface areas in hillsides.
- (7) To reduce potential for surface erosion, soil instability or landslides by limiting disturbance on steep slopes.
- (8) To preserve the natural setting and scenic characteristics of the Santa Monica Mountains.

- (b) **Slopes in Excess of 100%.** No grading or structure shall be developed on natural slopes in excess of 100% and greater as identified on the Slope Analysis Map per *12.21.C.10(b)(1)*, including projects utilizing Guaranteed Minimums per *Table 12.21 C.10-3* of the Baseline Hillside Ordinance (BHO).
- (c) **Slopes in Excess of 60% Residential Floor Area Allocation.** Notwithstanding *Section 12.21.C.10(b) Table 12.21 C.10-2a*, Residential Floor Area (RFA) contained in all Buildings and Accessory Buildings shall not be allocated for slopebands greater than 60%.
- (d) **Grading Exemptions Do Not Apply.** Grading quantities subject to *12.21.C.10(f)* Exemptions ii and iv below do not apply in the Wildlife Ordinance District:

500 cby for Driveways Exemption

(ii) Cut and/or Fill, up to 500 cubic yards, for driveways to the required parking or fire department turnaround closest to the accessible Street for which a Lot has ingress/egress rights.

Cut Underneath Footprint Exemption

(iv) Fill resulting from Cut underneath the footprint of the main Building, not to exceed 50 percent of said Cut.

- (e) **Remedial Grading on 60% or Greater Slopes.** Notwithstanding *12.21.C.10(f)*, all remedial grading as defined in *LAMC Section 12.03*, on or of slopes greater than or equal to 60% shall be counted toward the Maximum By-Right Grading Quantity.
- (f) **Remedial Grading over 1000 c.y.** Notwithstanding *12.21.C.10(f)*, all remedial grading, as defined in *Section 12.03 of the LAMC*, greater than 1000 c.y. shall be subject to the provisions of *LAMC 12.24.X.28*. Remedial grading that would result in substantial landform alteration shall not be permitted where project alternatives, including but not limited to, deepened foundations, caissons, soldier piles could be utilized to provide equivalent geologic stability.
- (g) **Site Plan Review: Procedures for developments larger than 10,000 square feet.** The construction, erection, addition to, enlargement of or reconfiguration of any structure that has a cumulative Total Floor Area of 10,000 square feet or larger shall require a Site Plan Review, pursuant to *LAMC Section 16.05*, before the issuance of related permits and entitlements.

4. Resource Buffers

- (a) **Intent**

- (1) To preserve wildlife connectivity, native vegetation, habitat areas, and year-round sources of food and shelter for wildlife by limiting disturbance to soils, waterways, vegetation and habitat areas.

- (2) To limit the harmful effects of development on adjacent undeveloped areas due to the introduction of structures which can displace habitat and constitute barriers to wildlife movement.
 - (3) To limit the displacement of native plant and animal species by managing the impacts of landscaping on adjacent undeveloped areas.
 - (4) To support native ecology and biodiversity by limiting the removal of vegetation, soils, or other natural materials from wildlife areas.
 - (5) To limit the impact of Projects that may change the hydraulic characteristics of a watercourse through erosion, siltation, sedimentation or debris accumulation or other alterations.
 - (6) To protect and enhance the water quality of the city's watersheds by limiting impacts of development which can discharge pollutants into watercourses.
 - (7) To support adequate watercourse drainage by limiting impermeable surface areas which could prevent water percolation.
 - (8) To improve wildlife mobility and connectivity opportunities along natural unobstructed features such as Water Resources, Ridgelines, and Open Spaces.
 - (9) To maintain undisturbed Open Space land for habitats and preserve natural characteristics of ecosystems, particularly hillsides and Riparian Areas.
 - (10) To retain Open Space land for recreational and educational opportunities.
 - (11) To maintain adequate buffers between structures and Open Space, undeveloped areas and Resource areas to protect wildlife.
- (b) **Resource Buffer Requirement.** No structure shall be constructed and no earth shall be disturbed within the required Resource Buffer set forth in *Table 4.1*. If the required buffer overlaps with another required setback, the more restrictive standard shall apply. *Resources are mapped in Map B: Draft Resource Areas.*

Table 4.1 Resource Buffer Requirement		
Resource	Size	Required Buffer
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds	any size	50'
Rivers, streams, creeks, riparian	any size	50'
Wetlands	any size	50'
Open channel, catch basin, (public) easements	any size	15'
Ridgelines	any size	50'
Open Space	any size	50'

5. Vegetation & Landscaping

(a) Intent

- (1) To retain significant trees, native trees and native vegetation to support habitat preservation, biodiversity, wildlife connectivity, stormwater infiltration, landscape succession, and carbon sequestration.
- (2) To retain significant trees, native trees and native vegetation to promote climate adaptation, provide shade and cool temperatures on extreme heat days and to reduce urban heat island effect, air pollution, noise pollution, and electricity consumption.
- (3) To preserve native and rare species that are difficult to replace, such as black walnut, in order to retain biodiversity and ecological health.
- (4) To improve watershed health and slope stability by limiting land disturbance and maintaining vegetation.
- (5) To improve public health by fostering mental health benefits of trees, vegetation, and other natural spaces.
- (6) To minimize fire hazard by prohibiting planting of invasive and fire hazardous vegetation.

(b) **Native Tree Requirement.** For a Project consisting of new construction, addition or land disturbance, one tree must be planted on site for every 1,000 square feet of new floor area, with a minimum of one (1) Native tree required. Preserving onsite Native Tree(s) qualifies for this requirement. See eligible species listed in the Preferred Plant List from Appendix B.

(c) **Significant and Protected Tree Relocation or Removal.** No Significant or Protected Tree may be relocated or removed unless they are replaced at the required ratio shown in Table 5.1. Removal shall include any act which will cause a Significant or Protected Tree to die, including but not limited to, acts which inflict damage upon the root system or other part of the tree by fire, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling dripline area around the trunk, or by changing the local drainage pattern, either inside or outside the dripline, such that it significantly affects the amount of water that reaches the tree roots. *(This section expands Protected Tree Ordinance relocation/removal requirements to Significant trees.)*

(d) **Replacement of Significant Trees.** If there is a loss of any Significant Tree, the tree shall be replaced by new Native Trees at a ratio of 2:1. *See Table 5.1 for replacement ratio requirement and Preferred Plant List in Appendix B.*

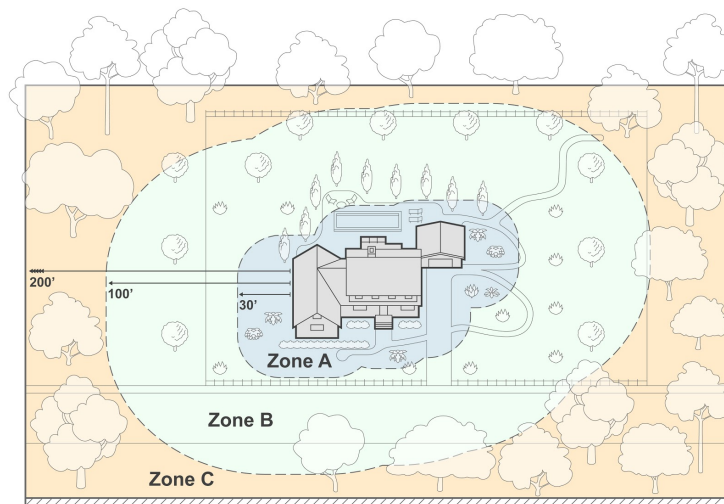
Table 5.1 Replacement Ratio/ Tree Requirement		
	Replacement Ratio	Eligible Trees for Replacement
Protected Trees	4:1	Any Protected Trees Species: Oak, Sycamore, Black Walnut, Bay Laurel, Mexican Elderberry, Toyon
Significant Trees	2:1	See eligible tree species in Preferred Plant List.
Native Tree	1:1,000 square feet of floor area (New Construction Planting Requirement, not replacement)	See eligible tree species in Preferred Plant List.

- (e) **No Dripline Interference.** No grading or other construction activity shall occur within the Driplines of a Significant Tree or Protected Tree. If digging of trenches within the dripline is absolutely necessary for the installation of utilities, hand tools or small hand held power equipment shall be used to avoid cutting roots.
- (f) **Dead and/or Fallen Trees.** Any certified dead or fallen tree which is of a Protected Tree species shall be replaced per the Significant Tree replacement ratios. Dead or fallen tree material should be retained on site as mulch, compost, soil amendment or as otherwise recommended by a tree specialist. Dead or fallen trees should be left in place where they are outside the Los Angeles Fire Department brush clearance zone when possible.
- (1) **Emergency Removal of Dead Trees.** An exemption for emergency removal may be obtained if a visual inspection by the Fire Department determines removal is necessary due to a hazardous or dangerous condition (e.g. disease, potential for spreading pest and pathogen infestation to other trees, blocking public roadways, etc.). Any emergency removal of infested, dead, or fallen trees which have been shown to have a disease or infestation should follow proper Best Management Practices for tree removal and disposal.
- (g) **Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage.** The Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage shall not be less than that set forth in Table 5.2 and Rules of Measurement.

- (1) Undisturbed areas, existing vegetation, and any newly landscaped or planted areas shall count toward the Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage.

Table 5.2 Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage	
Lot Size	Percent of Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage Requirement
0 - 5000	$0.475 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 0) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>5000 - 10000	$0.500 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 5,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>10000 - 15000	$0.525 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 10,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>15000 - 20000	$0.550 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 15,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>20000 - 25000	$0.575 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 20,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>25000 - 30000	$0.600 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 25,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>30000 - 35000	$0.625 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 30,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$
>35000	$0.650 - \{[(\text{Lot Area} - 35,000) \times 0.025] / 5,000\}$

- (h) **Prohibited Plants.** No plant species identified on the Prohibited Plant List from Appendix C shall be planted in the Wildlife Ordinance District.
- (i) **Wildlife-Friendly and Firewise Landscaping Requirements.** Any newly planted or landscaped area shall comply with the following Planting Zones in order to increase habitat value and resist the spread of fire. *See Section H.4 Rules of Measurement for Planting Zone measurements of this Ordinance.*
- (1) **Planting Zone A.** Any newly landscaped or planted area shall consist of a minimum of 50% native species, chosen from among the species listed in the Preferred Plant List from Appendix B.
- (2) **Planting Zone B & C.** Any newly landscaped or planted area within Planting Zone B & C shall consist of a minimum of 75% native species, chosen from among the species listed in the Preferred Plant List from Appendix B. Zone C should blend with the existing surrounding natural vegetation and be managed in accordance with LAFD standards to facilitate firefighting. *See Section H.4 Rules of Measurement for Planting Zone measurements of this Ordinance.*



- (3) **Fire-resistant features.** Fire-Resistant hardscape features such as stone walls, patios, decks and roadways may be utilized and designed as burn breaks to create fire-resistant zones. *Fire-Resistant hardscape features are defined per Los Angeles Fire Code Section 4905.*

6. Lighting, Windows & Trash Enclosures

(a) Intent

- (1) Reduce interruption or confusion of animal behaviors and activities including movement, foraging, hunting, and mating caused by lighting.
- (2) Improve avian safety conditions by reducing avian injuries and death caused by reflective and transparent windows.
- (3) Minimize occurrences of human wildlife interaction by removing attractive nuisances in unenclosed trash areas.

- (b) **Prohibited Outdoor Lighting.** Notwithstanding *Chapter 9, Article 3, Sec. 93.0117*, no installation of drop-down lenses, sodium and mercury vapor lights, ultraviolet lights, searchlights, laser light, and other outdoor lighting that flashes, blinks, alternates or moves shall be allowed.

- (1) **Light Intrusion.** All lights used to illuminate outdoor areas including around or adjacent to swimming pools shall be designed, located and arranged or shielded so as to reflect the light away from any right-of-way and from Open Space zones, Resource Buffers or undeveloped areas.
- (2) **Maximum Lumens.** All outdoor lighting shall have a maximum output of 850 lumens per luminaire, except:
 - Security lighting: 2600 lumens
 - Outdoor recreational lighting: 2600 lumens
 - Walkway/driveway: 100 lumens

- (c) **Maximum Height of Lighting Fixtures.** Luminaires affixed to a structure, including building fences, walls, or poles, for the purpose of providing outdoor lighting shall have a maximum height of 20 ft or no higher than height of fence except for freestanding light fixtures used to light walkways, driveways, and hardscapes shall not exceed 2 ft above ground level.
- (d) **Windows, Bird-Safe Facade Requirement.** Bird-Safe Treatment shall be required on any windows, free-standing glass walls and facades, skywalks, greenhouses, or balconies with segments of reflective or transparent building elements which are not visually distinguishable or physically separate from one another by seams, joints, frames, or other opaque material. Any segment of glass exceeding 24 square feet in size shall incorporate Bird-Safe Treatment. This shall apply to any collection of glass doors, glass walls and the like that form a wall or expanse greater than 24 square feet. Bird-Safe Treatments include the following options:
- (1) **Fritted glass windows:** closely spaced opaque dots (frits) fused on the outer surface of glass or other reflective or transparent materials making them highly visible to birds.
 - (2) **Angled glass:** position windows downward (recommended minimum 20 degrees) to limit reflection of sky and trees on the glass.
 - (3) **UV-reflective glass:** UV-reflective glass, such as Ornilux which is visible to birds and transparent to humans.
 - (4) **Frosted, stenciled etched or sandblasted windows:** any pattern frosted, stenciled, etched or sandblasted onto the glass with recommended dimensions including vertical elements of the window patterns at least 1/8 inch wide at a maximum spacing of 4 inches, and horizontal elements at least 1/8 inch wide at a maximum spacing of 2 inches.
 - (5) **Architectural Features:** Overhangs, louvers, awnings, screens, nets or other elements that layer, recess, or otherwise structurally break up large expanses of reflective or transparent surfaces.
- (e) **Trash/Waste Enclosures.** All trash and recycling receptacles shall be stored inside a building or within an enclosed structure. The proposed location shall be identified on the site plan.
- (1) **Design.** Design exterior trash enclosures to:
 - (i) be contained within a wall height that exceeds the disposal unit by at least 18 inches;
 - (ii) have a solid roof to deter birds and animals and block views from adjacent properties;

- (iii) have solid doors that accommodate a lock and remain closed when not in use;
- (iv) not be constructed of chain link, or wood (or other flammable materials); and,
- (v) be designed to complement the primary building in color, material and architectural style.

G. Encroachments

1. **Structures, Equipment & Architectural Features.** The following structures, equipment, and architectural features are allowed to encroach a maximum amount per Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Maximum Allowable Encroachment				
Feature	Front Yard	Side Yard	Rear Yard	Resource Buffer
Architectural Details	2'	2'	2'	2'
Roof Projections	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Unenclosed Structures (ground story)	0'	0'	0'	0'
Unenclosed Structures (above ground story)	5'	3'	3'	3'
Enclosed, Projecting Structures	2.5'	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Mechanical Equipment (ground mounted)	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Mechanical Equipment (wall mounted)	1.5'	1.5'	1.5'	1.5'
Waste/ Trash Enclosures	0'	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Utility Equipment	0	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Underground Structures (basements, underground tanks)	0'	0'	0'	0'
Flatwork	0'	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'

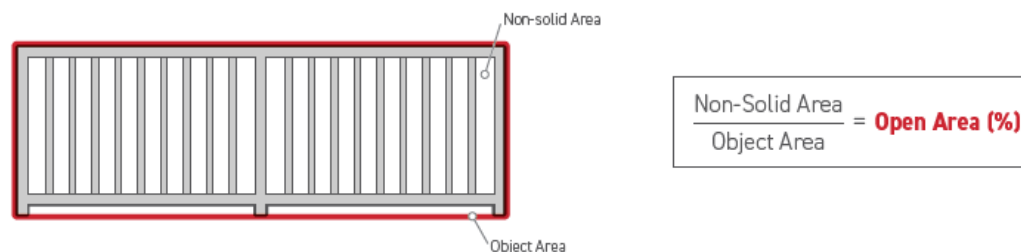
2. **Driveways.** Grading and construction of driveways, is permitted to encroach into setbacks up to the lot line to provide essential access for vehicles and/or utilities when no other alternative access exists, so long as the total Hillside Impermeable Coverage area does not exceed Maximum Impermeable Coverage. *See Sections 1F and Section 3 of this Ordinance.* Driveway must conform with the following requirements:
 - (a) Maximum width: 20 feet
 - (b) Provide direct connection to parking
 - (c) Driveway must utilize the least impactful design. *See examples in Appx. A*

3. **Native Landscaping.** Landscaping projects that consist of 100 percent native, non-invasive species shall be permitted within 50 feet of a Resource, so long as the project does not exceed more than 50 cubic yards of earth import/export or more than 100 square feet of surface grading.
- H. **Rules of Measurement.** The standards outlined in Subsection F are subject to following provisions.

1. **Resource Buffers Measurements:** All Resource Buffers should be measured horizontally, in plan view, since they are intended to serve as spatial buffers. All wetland delineations should follow the methodology described in the US Fish and Wildlife Service Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin, 1979). The Mapping Episodic Stream Activity (MESA) protocol (Vyverberg and Brady, 2013) developed by CDFW and the California Energy Commission should be employed to accurately document episodic streams when water is absent. *Refer to Table 7.2*

Table 7.2 Measurement of Resource Buffers	
Resource	Measured from
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds	High water mark.
Rivers, streams, creeks, riparian	Outside edge of riparian vegetation on either side of the channel. If vegetation is absent or sparse, use the bank of the wet season active channel inclusive of any braided channel conditions.
Wetlands	Edge of saturated soil
Open channel, storm drain, easements	Outside edge of riparian vegetation, edge of the channel, or perimeter of storm drain structure.
Ridgelines	The Ridgeline Buffer shall be measured from the lowest elevation of each 50 foot segment, or portion thereof, of ridgeline on or adjacent to the subject property.
Open Space	Between the proposed structure and the nearest property boundary of any Open Space property.

2. **Wildlife Fence Opacity (%):** Opacity is measured as a percentage, calculated by dividing the solid portion of the object area by the total area of the object. The total area of the object is measured as the smallest regular shape containing all elements of the object or assembly.



3. Planting Zones. Planting Zones are areas designated A, B, and C and measured in square feet which surround buildings and structures at their finished grade; these zones are modeled upon LA County Brush Clearance Zones.

- (a) Zone A extends thirty (30') feet in a straight horizontal line perpendicular to the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet.
- (b) Zone B extends from thirty (30') feet to one hundred (100') feet in a straight horizontal line perpendicular to the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet
- (c) Zone C extends from one hundred (100') feet to two hundred (200') feet in a straight horizontal line perpendicular to the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet.

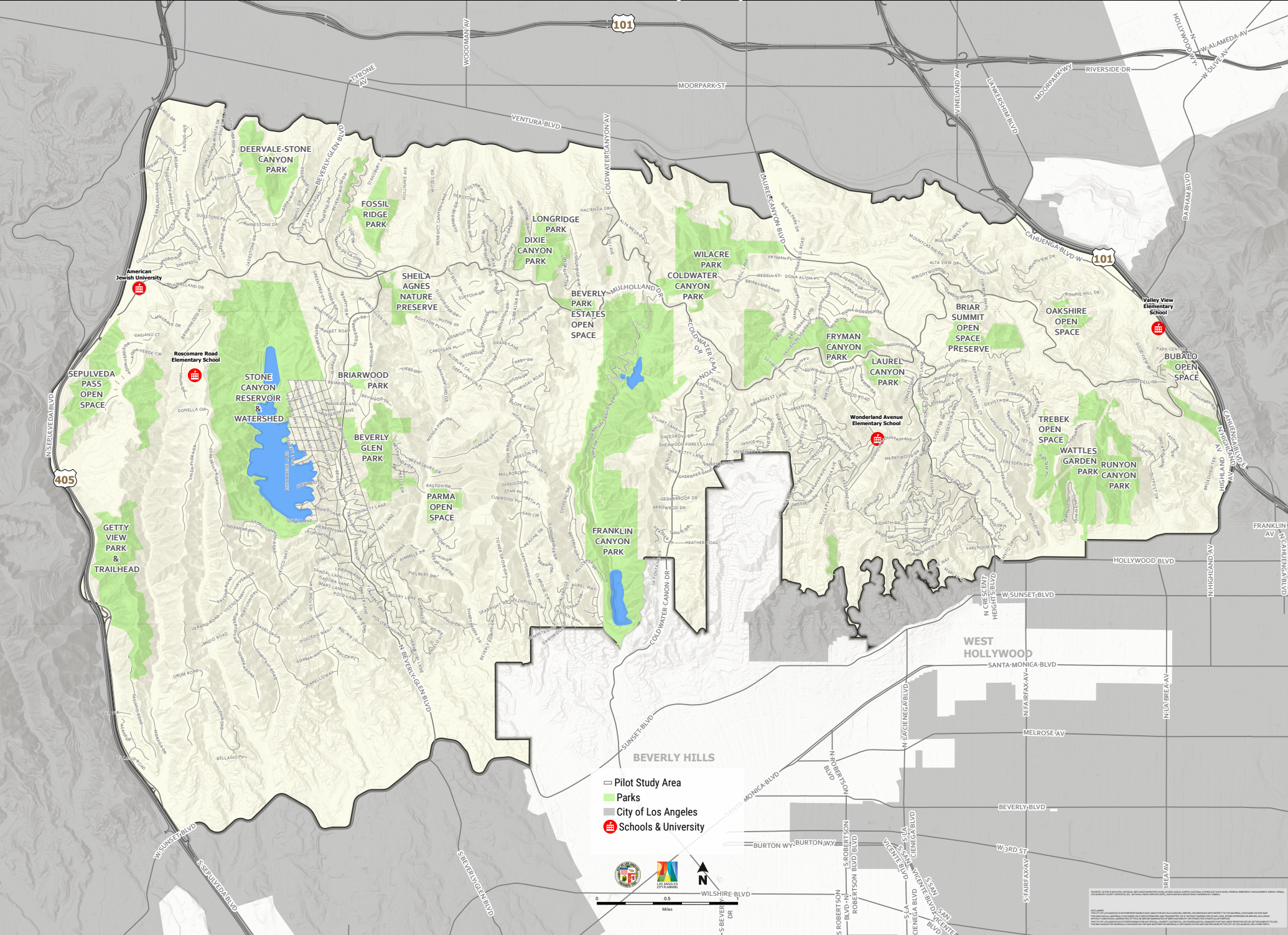
I. Issuance of Building Permits. For any Project within the Wildlife Ordinance District the Department of Building and Safety shall not issue any permits, including, but not limited to, grading, shoring or building unless an Administrative Clearance, Administrative Review or other Relief has been obtained pursuant to the applicable procedures in Section J.

J. Relief. A deviation from any Setback, Impermeable Hillside Coverage, Landscaping and Vegetation and/or Grading standards may be allowed as a Zoning Administrator's approval under *LAMC 12.24.X.28*. A deviation from any Resource Buffer, Slope, and/or Floor Area standards may be allowed as a variance in accordance with *LAMC 12.27*.

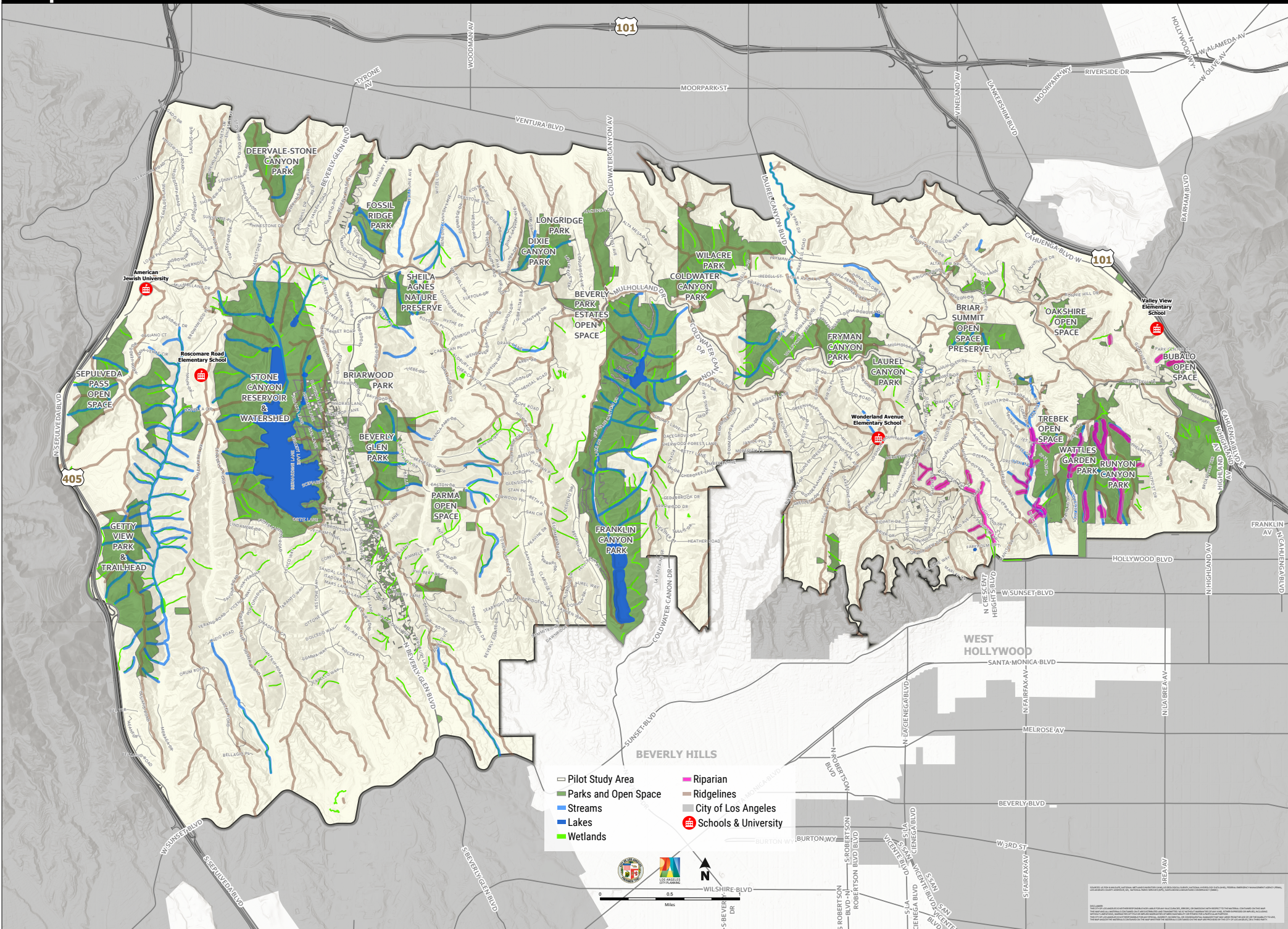
- 1. **Alternative Compliance.** In the event that requirements for fencing, lighting, windows, and/or trash enclosure cannot be met, as Relief, the applicant may, upon approval by the Director of Planning, provide alternative fencing, lighting, windows, trash enclosure designs that meet or exceed the intent and guidelines of the Wildlife-Fencing, Lighting, Windows, or Trash Enclosure Standards. See *Intent Statements Section 2. Fences, Walls, and Hedges, and Section 7. Lighting, Windows, Trash Enclosure and Appendix A*.

Map A: DRAFT Wildlife Ordinance District Boundary Map

05-04-2021



0 5 - 0 4 - 2 0 2 1



APPENDIX A: Wildlife-Friendly Design Guidelines

1. Examples of Wildlife-Friendly Fencing Design. *Wildlife-Friendly fencing includes but is not limited to post and rail, stanchion and cable, or picket design. See example for Wildlife-Friendly designs below.*

Split-rail or Flat-board

- *The top edge of the topmost rail or board should be no higher than 48 inches from the ground.*
- *Fences should be split-rail or flat-board with no more than three horizontal rails or boards.*
- *The bottom edge of the bottom horizontal rail or board should be no lower than 18 inches from the ground.*
- *There should be a minimum two-foot gap between each rail or board.*
- *Fence material should be made of an alternative material that gives the appearance of wood, such as wood composite or recycled material or some other similar material that gives the appearance of wood.*
- *Fence posts should not be hollow at the top or have holes drilled into them near the top.*



Wrought Iron, Picket

- *Min 6" spacing or opening between bars, pickets or slats*
- *No spikes or uncapped tops*

2. Examples of Wildlife-Friendly Driveway Design Guidelines

- *Driveway should be designed to not impede wildlife passage*
- *Driveway should be designed to have the least amount of impact on native vegetation*
- *Driveway should be raised for downslope lots*
- *Driveway for upslope lots should be designed to follow the natural topography*
- *New development should be located as close to existing roads as feasible given required setbacks to minimize the length of driveway except where a longer driveway would allow for an alternative building site location that would be more protective of Resources.*
- *New development should include no more than one driveway or access road to clustered structures.*
- *The turnaround required to provide adequate access for emergency service vehicles should be of a design that minimizes grading and landform alteration, such as a "hammerhead."*
- *Private driveways to multiple Project sites should be shared where feasible.*

Appendix B: DRAFT Preferred Plant List

Planting of the following species is beneficial to native plant communities and/or wildlife and is, therefore, recommended within the City of Los Angeles where the Wildlife Ordinance applies. Use this list of preferred plants as a general guide only, tailoring the landscaping to the specific environment of the property, if necessary, in consultation with native plant experts.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Type
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	Red maids	Annual
<i>Castilleja densiflora</i>	Owl's clover	Annual
<i>Castilleja exserta</i>	Purple owl's clover	Annual
<i>Clarkia botatae</i>	Punchbowl godetia	Annual
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	Winecup clarkia	Annual
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant clarkia	Annual
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i>	Chinese houses	Annual
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	Douglas wallflower	Annual
<i>Eschscholzia caepitosa</i>	Collarless poppy	Annual
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Annual
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Globe gilia	Annual
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	Gold fields	Annual
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i>	Yellow rayed lasthenia; Goldfields	Annual
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Tidy tips	Annual
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Miniature lupine	Annual
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	Stinging lupine	Annual
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Arroyo lupine; Succulent lupine	Annual
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby blue eyes	Annual
<i>Nicotiana quadrivalvis</i>	Indian tobacco	Annual
<i>Phacelia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered phacelia	Annual
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	Wild canterbury bells	Annual
<i>Phacelia parryi</i>	Parry's phacelia	Annual
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Lacy phacelia	Annual
<i>Platystemon californicum</i>	Cream cups	Annual
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia	Annual
<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	Sky lupine	Annual
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	Purple clarkia	Annual
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> ssp. <i>sulphurea</i>	Meadowfoam	Annual
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	Common meadowfoam, Poached egg plant	Annual
<i>Phacelia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered phacelia	Annual
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Lacy phacelia	Annual
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	Golden stars	Bulb
<i>Calochortus albus</i>	White globe lily	Bulb

<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Bulb
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i>	Yellow mariposa	Bulb
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue dicks	Bulb
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i>	Humboldt lily	Bulb
<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Star lily	Bulb
<i>Adiantum capillus veneris</i>	Venus hair fern	Fern
<i>Adiantum jordani</i>	California maiden hair fern	Fern
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Coastal wood fern	Fern
<i>Pellaea andromedaefolia</i>	Coffee fern	Fern
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Bird's foot fern	Fern
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Goldback fern	Fern
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody fern	Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens</i>	Brackenfern	Fern
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Chain fern	Fern
<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	Sand verbena	Perennial
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow	Perennial
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deer weed	Perennial
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed	Perennial
<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Yerba mansa	Perennial
<i>Antirrhinum multiflorum</i>	Many flowered snapdragon	Perennial
<i>Aolidago velutina spp. californica</i>	California goldenrod	Perennial
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Silver wormwood	Perennial
<i>Asclepias californica</i>	California milkweed	Perennial
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian milkweed	Perennial
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-Leaf milkweed	Perennial
<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i>	Locoweed	Perennial
<i>Camissonia cheiranthifolia</i>	Dune primrose	Perennial
<i>Castilleja affinis</i>	Indian paintbrush	Perennial
<i>Clinopodium douglasii</i>	Yerba buena	Perennial
<i>Coreopsis gigantea</i>	Tree coreopsis	Perennial
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton	Perennial
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	Scarlet larkspur	Perennial
<i>Delphinium parryi</i>	Blue larkspur	Perennial
<i>Delphinium patens</i>	Blue larkspur	Perennial
<i>Dicentra ochroleuca</i>	Silver ear drops	Perennial
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	Bush monkeyflower	Perennial
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Padre's shootingstar	Perennial
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>	Lax dudleya	Perennial
<i>Dudleya cymosa S</i>	Canyon dudleya	Perennial
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lance live forever	Perennial
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Chalk live dudleya	Perennial
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California bush sunflower	Perennial
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	Perennial

<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Stream orchid	Perennial
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Stream orchid	Perennial
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo buckwheat	Perennial
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i>	Wand buckwheat	Perennial
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow	Perennial
<i>Erythranthe cardinalis</i>	Scarlet monkeyflower	Perennial
<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>	Seep monkeyflower; Yellow monkeyflower	Perennial
<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	Two-tone everlasting	Perennial
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	Perennial
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> var. <i>bracteosum</i>	Gum plant	Perennial
<i>Haplopappus venetus</i>	Coastal isocoma	Perennial
<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	Dwarf sunflower	Perennial
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope	Perennial
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope	Perennial
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	Yucca; Our lord's candle	Perennial
<i>Heuchera maxima</i>	Island alum root	Perennial
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas iris	Perennial
<i>Isocoma arguta</i>	Coastal isocoma	Perennial
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	Poverty weed; Spreading rush	Perennial
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	Basket rush	Perennial
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved penstemon	Perennial
<i>Lepechinia calycina</i>	White pitcher sage	Perennial
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	Fragrant pitcher sage	Perennial
<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>	Prickly phlox	Perennial
<i>Lithophragma affine</i>	Woodland star	Perennial
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Miniature lupine	Perennial
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	Stinging lupine	Perennial
<i>Lupinus longiflorus</i>	Bush lupine	Perennial
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Arroyo lupine	Perennial
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>	Blazing star	Perennial
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> v. <i>crassifolia</i>	Wishbone bush; Wild four o'clock	Perennial
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	Wishbone bush	Perennial
<i>Oenothera elata</i>	Hooker's evening primrose	Perennial
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ~	Tall evening primrose	Perennial
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	Evening primrose	Perennial
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California peony	Perennial
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	Scarlet bugler	Perennial
<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>	Foothill penstemon	Perennial
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	Royal penstemon; Showy penstemon	Perennial
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Turkey tangle fogfruit	Perennial
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky cinquefoil	Perennial
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Perennial
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	Hummingbird sage	Perennial

<i>Saxifraga californica</i>	California saxifrage	Perennial
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California figwort	Perennial
<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Skull cap	Perennial
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Checker bloom	Perennial
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Checker bloom	Perennial
<i>Silene laciniata</i>	Indian pink	Perennial
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed grass	Perennial
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple nightshade	Perennial
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedgenettle	Perennial
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	Hedge nettle; Meadow rue	Perennial
<i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	Prince's plume	Perennial
<i>Symphyotrichum chilense</i>	California aster	Perennial
<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i>	Meadow rue	Perennial
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	Wooly blue curls	Perennial
<i>Venegasia carpesiodes</i>	Canyon sunflower	Perennial
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western verbena	Perennial
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western verbena	Perennial
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny jump up	Perennial
<i>Agropyron parishii</i>	Wheat grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Agrostis diegoensis</i>	San Diego bentgrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Bentgrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Agrostis pallens</i>	Dune bent grass; Thingrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Beard grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Andropogon glomeratus var. scabriglumis</i>	Southwestern bushy bluestem	Perennial Grass
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	Cane bluestem,; Plumed beard grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side oats grama	Perennial Grass
<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	Buffalo grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama	Perennial Grass
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Perennial Grass
<i>Bromus laevipes</i>	Woodland brome	Perennial Grass
<i>Carex pansa</i>	Dune Sedge	Perennial Grass
<i>Carex spissa</i>	San Diego sedge	Perennial Grass
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Salt grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant wild rye	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Western rye grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus multisetus</i>	Squirreltail	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus stebbinsii</i>	Wheat grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	Creeping wild rye	Perennial Grass
<i>Festuca elmeri</i>	Elmer's fescue	Perennial Grass
<i>Festuca rubra/F. idahoensis/F. occidentalis</i>	Native Mow Free Blend™	Perennial Grass
<i>Festuca rubra/Stipa cernua/S. pulchra</i>	Native Preservation Mix™	Perennial Grass
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. californicum</i>	Meadow barley	Perennial Grass
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Rush	Perennial Grass

<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	June grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Chaparral melica	Perennial Grass
<i>Muhlenbergia aspenifolia</i>	Scratch grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deergrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Poa scabrella</i>	Malpais bluegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa cernua</i>	Nodding needlegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa coronata</i>	Porcupine grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa lepida</i>	Foothill needlegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	Shrub
<i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i>	Red shanks	Shrub
<i>Amorpha californica</i>	False indigo	Shrub
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i>	Eastwood manzanita	Shrub
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	Big Berry manzanita	Shrub
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	Shrub
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Quail bush	Shrub
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	Shrub
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat	Shrub
<i>Berberis nevii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Shrub
<i>Berberis pinnata</i>	Barberry	Shrub
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Hoaryleaf ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	whitebark ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>	Big Pod ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i>	Hairy leaf ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	Greenbark ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> 'Yankee Point'	Blueblossom ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain mahogany	Shrub
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i>	Summer holly	Shrub
<i>Cornus glabrata</i>	Smooth dogwood	Shrub
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush poppy	Shrub
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	Narrowleaf/Linear Leaved Goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	Narrowleaf leaved goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	Yerba santa	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i>	Ashleaf buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	Seacliff buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>membranaceum</i>	Spreading buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Frangula (Rhamnus) californica</i>	Coffeeberry	Shrub
<i>Garrya veatchii</i>	Silktassel bush	Shrub
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	Common hazardia; Goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	Sawtooth goldenbush	Shrub

<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	Shrub
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Cream bush	Shrub
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Mensies' goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Mensies' goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	Fragrant pitcher sage	Shrub
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral mallow	Shrub
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac	Shrub
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> (<i>M. californica</i>)	Wishbone bush	Shrub
<i>Myrica californica</i>	Pacific wax myrtle	Shrub
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Coastal prickly pear	Shrub
<i>Peritoma (Isomeris) arborea</i>	Bladderpod	Shrub
<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	Chapparal pea	Shrub
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	Arrow weed	Shrub
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf cherry	Shrub
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Scrub oak	Shrub
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttals scrub oak	Shrub
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry	Shrub
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf redberry	Shrub
<i>Rhus aromatica trilobata</i>	Fragrant sumac	Shrub
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade berry	Shrub
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar bush	Shrub
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Squaw bush	Shrub
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden currant	Shrub
<i>Ribes californicum</i>	Hillside currant; Hillside gooseberry	Shrub
<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	White-flowering currant	Shrub
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i>	Chaparral currant	Shrub
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fuchsia-flowering gooseberry	Shrub
<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	Evergreen current; Catalina Perfume	Shrub
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California wild rose	Shrub
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	Shrub
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage	Shrub
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple sage	Shrub
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	Shrub
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Blue elderberry; Mexican elderberry	Shrub
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Snowberry	Shrub
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big leaf maple	Tree
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	Tree
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	Tree
<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	California ash	Tree
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet ash	Tree
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	Tree
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Black walnut	Tree
<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California juniper	Tree

<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	Santa Cruz island ironwood	Tree
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore	Tree
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar	Tree
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	Tree
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	Tree
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	Tree
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	Tree
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	Tree
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	Tree
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow	Tree
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow	Tree
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel	Tree
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Morning glory	Vine
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Virgin's bower	Vine
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Chaparral clematis	Vine
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western virgin's bower	Vine
<i>Lathyrus laetiflorus</i>	Wild sweet pea	Vine
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California honeysuckle	Vine
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	Chaparral honeysuckle	Vine
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	Wild honeysuckle	Vine
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	Wild cucumber	Vine
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple nightshade	Vine
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	Desert wild grape	Vine

Appendix C:

DRAFT Prohibited Plant List

The Wildlife Ordinance prohibits the installation of any plant material categorized as 'Moderate' or 'High' in the current Invasive Plant Inventory for the Southwest region by the California Invasive Plant Council (CAL-IPC), and plants that are listed as noxious weeds by the California Department of Food & Agriculture or already prohibited by the City or surrounding jurisdictions. This includes the following plant species:

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sidney golden wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood acacia
<i>Acacia retinodes</i>	Water Wattle
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	Barb goatgrass
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Eupatory
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Camelthorn
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligatorweed
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumbleweed
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	European beachgrass
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernalgrass
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Red apple
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Fertile capeweed
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed
<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i>	Capeweed
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion weed
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender oat
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oats
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	Bassia
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Mediterranean linseed
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	Annual false-brome
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Slender false-brome
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Field mustard
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Mustard
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Sahara mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	Brome grass; Soft chess

<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i>	Red brome
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Foxtail chess
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	Sea fig; Ice plant
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Highway iceplant, Hottentot fig
<i>Carpobrotus spp.</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's weed
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Woolly distaff thistle
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea ssp. pratensis</i>	Meadow knapweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow starthistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea virgata var. squarrosa</i>	Squarrose knapweed
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Pigweed; lamb's quarters
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Goosefoot
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton weed
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Garland daisy
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium spp.</i>	Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old man's beard
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Taro root
<i>Conicosia pugioniformis</i>	Narrow-leaf Iceplant
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison-hemlock
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Jubata Grass
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampasgrass
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Orange cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Milkflower cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Silverleaf cotoneaster
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Artichoke thistle
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Common houndstongue
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Hedgehog dogtail
<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Umbrella sedge
<i>Cytisus canariensis</i>	Canary Island broom
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom; English broom; Common broom

<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	Portugese broom
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy; German ivy
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common teasel
<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>	Fullers teasel
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian egeria; Dense waterweed
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Purple veldtgrass; African veldtgrass; Perennial veldtgrass
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic veldtgrass
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive; Oleaster
<i>Elaeagnus spp.</i>	Silverberry/Oleaster/Russian Olive
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Devil's thorn
<i>Erechtites glomerata</i>	Cutleaf fireweed
<i>Erechtites minima</i>	Australian fire weed
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Storksbill
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Storksbill; Filaree
<i>Eucalyptus calmaldulensis</i>	Red gum
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum eucalyptus
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton carnation weed
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Giant knotweed
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Reed fescue, tall fescue
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rat-tail fescue
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian ryegrass
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Edible fig
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel; sweet fennel; sweet anise
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania
<i>Genista monosperma</i>	Bridal veil broom
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom; soft broom
<i>Genista spp.</i>	Brooms
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cutleaf geranium
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust
<i>Glyceria declinata</i>	Mannagrass
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Halogeton
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
<i>Hedera spp.</i>	Ivy
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Short-pod mustard
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Common velvet grass
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Foxtail barley

<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Hare barley
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla; Water thyme; Florida elodea
<i>Hypericum canariense</i>	Canary Island St. Johns wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. Johns wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag iris
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Dyer's woad
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Kochia
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Lepidium chalepense</i> ; <i>Cardaria chalepensis</i>	Lens-podded hoary cress
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Heart-podded hoary cress
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial pepperweed
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial/Broadleaved pepperweed; Tall whitetop
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian tea tree
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy
<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	Privet
<i>Limnobiium laevigatum</i>	South American spongeplant; West Indian sponge
<i>Limnobiium spongia</i>	South American Spongeplant
<i>Limonium duriusculum</i>	European sea lavender
<i>Limonium perezii</i> / <i>L. sinuatum</i>	Statice
<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow toadflax
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet alyssum
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	creeping waterprimrose; Uruguay waterprimrose
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Floating waterprimrose
<i>Ludwigia peploides ssp. montevidensis</i>	Creeping waterprimrose
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssop loosestrife
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Crystalline iceplant
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio tree
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrotfeather; Brazilian watermilfoil; Thread-of-life
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Spike watermilfoil
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle; Cotton/wolly/winged thistle; Heraldic thistle
<i>Oryzopsis meliacea</i>	Ricegrass; Smilo grass
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalis
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup

<i>Oxalis rubra</i>	Oxalis
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Crimson fountain grass,; Green fountain grass
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding grass
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Podocarpus spp.</i>	Podocarpus
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaved pondweed
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish
<i>Retama monosperma</i>	Bridal Broom
<i>Rhus laucea</i>	African Sumac
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel
<i>Rumex conglomerates</i>	Creek dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock
<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	Ravennagrass
<i>Salsola soda</i>	Glasswort
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant salvinia; Karibaweed; Water velvet; African pyle
<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>	Pincushion flowers
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper tree
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Cutleaf burnweed
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	German ivy
<i>Senna (Cassia) didymobotrya</i>	Popcorn senna
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Scarlet wisteria
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Eastern rocket
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i> x <i>S. foliosa</i>	Smooth hybrid cordgrass
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	English cordgrass
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered cordgrass; Chilean cordgrass.
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Stipa (Nassella) tenuissima</i>	Mexican feathergrass
<i>Stipa capensis</i>	Cape ricegrass, mediterranean steppegrass
<i>Taeniatherum sp.</i>	Medusahead
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Tamarisk; Saltcedar
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common tansy
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Hedgeparsley
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture vine

<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse; Common gorse; Furze; Prickly broom
<i>Vinca spp.</i>	Periwinkles
<i>Vulpia myruros</i>	Rattail fescue
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
<i>Xanthium spinosus</i>	Cocklebur
<i>Zostera japonica</i>	Dwarf eelgrass