

appendix c:
plant palette

plant palette

The Plant Palette identifies shade, understory and small trees, shrubs, groundcover, perennials, ornamental grasses and annuals appropriate for the projects identified within the Urban Greening Plan and consistent with the policy direction defined by the Urban Greening objectives. Planting the right species in the right places is critical to the success and value of urban greening activities. Species must be adapted to El Cerrito's climate, suitable for planting conditions and appropriate for site use. This is especially important for trees, which require significant investments to plant and maintain. Tree planting should take the fullest advantage of a planting site by using the largest tree suitable for the location and site conditions.

The plants defined as part of this plant palette do not represent an exhaustive list of appropriate or approved plants; they were developed to identify context-sensitive plant recommendations for El Cerrito's streets, parks, and open spaces. This palette may be used to provide plant guidance to private projects interested in achieving the benefits identified by this Plan. This Palette is a living document and may be updated over time to better reflect changing environmental conditions.

If the Plant Palette and the City's current Master Tree List are in conflict, the current Master Tree List will take precedence. Feedback from the City Arborist and the Tree Committee should be solicited where public trees or trees in public open spaces are involved in any project.

LARGE TREES

Large trees (50 feet or taller) generally have more value than small ones for shade, carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation, aesthetics and property values, wildlife habitat and other environmental benefits. Tree species and size must, however, be compatible with site constraints such as overhead and underground utilities, sidewalk and pavement protection, lack of irrigation, small planting sites, and maintaining views to and from street front buildings. Shade from large trees is particularly valuable for reducing heat street to pedestrians and park users, decreasing sun damage to asphalt, providing cover for birds and other wildlife, and reducing urban heat island effects. Shade trees are generally considered to be large trees with spreading canopies, though shade values may be affected by canopy shape, branch structure and leaf density.

Scientific Name	Common Name	California Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators ³	Edible	Shade	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Water Use	Street Tree?	Biogenic Emissions	Desirable Wildlife	Root Damage	Litter Type
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big Leaf Maple	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	D	M		M		High	Dry
<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	Red Horsechestnut		✓				✓	D	M	✓		✓	Low	Flower, Dry, Leaves
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder	✓					✓	D	H			✓	High	Dry
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	✓	✓		✓		✓	D	L		L		Low	Wet Fruit, Bark
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense-cedar	✓	✓					E	M		L		Mod	Dry
<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i>	Fastigate Hornbeam						✓	D	M	✓			Low	Dry
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Thornless Honey Locust	✓	✓		✓			D	L	✓		✓	Mod	Dry
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	N. California Black Walnut	✓	✓			✓	✓	D	M		M		Mod	Dry
<i>Lophostemon conferta</i>	Brisbane Box		✓					E	M	✓	H		Low	Dry
<i>Nyssa sylvatica*</i>	Tupelo		✓				✓	D	M	✓			Low	Dry
<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache		✓				✓	D	L	✓	M		Low	Dry leaves, fruit
<i>Platanus acerifolia 'Columbia'</i>	Columbia London Plane						✓	D	M	✓				Dry, Bark
<i>Platanus racemosa*</i>	California Sycamore	✓		✓			✓	D	M		H	✓	Mod	Dry, Leaves, Twigs, Bark
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine		✓					E	L		M		Mod	Dry
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	✓	✓				✓	E	VL	✓	H	✓	High	Dry
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon Oak	✓					✓	D	L	✓	H		Low	Dry
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak	✓	✓				✓	E	L	✓	H	✓	Low	Dry Fruit
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak						✓	D	M	✓	H	✓	Mod	Dry Fruit
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak			✓			✓	D	M	✓		✓	Mod	Dry
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak		✓				✓	E	L	✓	H	✓	Low	Dry
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Southern Live Oak						✓	E	M		H	✓	Mod	Dry
<i>Ulmus hybrids; Accolade, Frontier, Princeton</i>	Elm hybrids						✓	D	H	✓			Varies	Dry fruit

¹Harmful to honey bees; do not plant near fruit trees

²Certain trees were not evaluated as part of the recent City Master Tree List planning process. They have been identified for their environmental benefits and ability to achieve Urban Greening objectives. Planting of these trees will require approval from the City Arborist

³Source: [Selecting Plants for Pollinators: A Regional Guide for Farmers, Land Managers, and Gardeners in the California Coastal Chaparral Forest and Shrub Province](#), Pollinator Partnership

Sources: Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute, *SelectTree: A Tree Selection Guide*; Water Use Classification of Landscape Species IV

UNDERSTORY & SMALL TREES

Very small to medium trees are 10-50 feet tall. One of the key uses of small trees in urban forestry is for planting under utility wires. Utility friendly trees, as defined by PG&E, are 25 feet tall or less.

Scientific Name	Common Name	California Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators ³	Edible	Shade	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Water Use	Street Tree?	Biogenic Emissions	Desirable Wildlife	Root Damage	Litter Type
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple							D	M				Low	Dry
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	✓						D	M	✓	M		Low	Dry
<i>Aesulus californica</i> ¹	California Buckeye	✓	✓		✓		✓	D	VL	✓		✓	Low	Flowers, Dry, Leaves
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Marina'	Strawberry Madrone							E	L	✓	L	✓	Low	Wet
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> ³	Western Redbud	✓	✓		✓			D	VL		L	✓	Low	Dry
<i>Ceanothus arboreus</i> 'Ray Hartman'	Ray Hartman Ceanothus	✓	✓		✓			E	L	✓			Low	Dry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var <i>texensis</i> 'Oklahoma'	Oklahoma Redbud						✓	D		✓			Low	Dry
<i>Geijera parvifolia</i>	Australian Willow		✓				✓	E	M	✓	M	✓	Low	Dry
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Chinese Flame Tree						✓	D	M	✓	H		Low	Dry
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree		✓					D	M		H		Low	Dry
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Muskogee Crape Myrtle		✓					D	L		L		Low	Dry
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> 'Saratoga'	Saratoga Laurel						✓	E	M	✓		✓	Low	Dry Fruit
<i>Malus x</i> 'Robinson'	Robinson Crabapple				✓			D					Low	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Russet'	Russet Southern Magnolia						✓	D	M	✓	M		Mod	Flowers, Dry, Leaves
<i>Olea europaea</i> ⁴	Olive		✓		✓			E	VL		L	✓	Mod	Wet Fruit
<i>Prunus salicina</i> 'Satsuma' ^{2,3}	Satsuma Plum					✓		D	L				Low	Wet
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp <i>caerulea</i>	Mexican Elderberry	✓	✓	✓	✓			D	L		L	✓	Low	Wet
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Swamp Myrtle			✓				E	M	✓			Low	Dry

¹Plant with the pollinator 'Santa Rosa'

²Partially self-fertile; better yields when planted with 'Satsuma'

³Certain trees were not evaluated as part of the recent City Master Tree List planning process; they have been identified for their environmental benefits and ability to achieve Urban Greening objectives; planting of these trees will require approval from the City Arborist.

³*Olea europaea* 'Swan Hill' may be used as a street tree since this cultivar is fruitless.

Sources: Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute, *SelectTree: A Tree Selection Guide*; Water Use Classification of Landscape Species IV

FRUIT TREES

Fruit trees are not listed on the current City's Approved Street Tree List. Planting of fruit trees in the public right-of-way will require City Arborist approval and a maintenance and clean-up plan. Trees should be carefully selected for El Cerrito's climate, choosing disease resistant species whenever possible.

Scientific Name	Common Name	California Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators ³	Edible	Shade	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Water Use	Street Tree?	Biogenic Emissions	Desirable Wildlife	Root Damage	Litter Type
<i>Citrus</i>	Lemon: Eureka, Meyer					✓		E	M		M	✓	Low	Wet
<i>Citrus</i>	Orange (Washington), Mandarin Satsuma					✓		E	M		M	✓	Low	Wet
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon: Hachiya, Fuyu, Chocolate					✓		D	L			✓	Low	Fruit, Leaves
<i>Ficus carica</i> 'Brown Turkey'	Brown Turkey Fig					✓		D	M		H	✓	Low	Wet
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Ashmead's Kernel					✓		D	M			✓	Low	Wet
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Dorsett Golden					✓		D	M			✓	Low	Wet
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> 'Blenheim'	Blenheim Apricot					✓		D	L		L		Low	Wet
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> 'Tilton'	Tilton Apricot					✓		D	L		L		Low	Wet
<i>Prunus salicina</i> 'Santa Rosa' ¹	Santa Rosa Plum					✓		D	L				Low	Wet
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate Tree		✓		✓	✓		D	L			✓	Low	Wet

¹ Plant with the pollinator 'Santa Rosa'

Sources: Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute, *SelecTree: A Tree Selection Guide*; *Water Use Classification of Landscape Species IV*

SHRUBS, GROUNDCOVER, PERENNIALS, & ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators ¹	Edible	Deciduous/ Evergreen
SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVER							
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Elfin King'	Elfin King Strawberry Tree		✓			✓	E
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp.	Manzanita sp.	✓	✓		✓		E
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> d. 'Howard McMinn'	Howard McMinn Manzanita	✓	✓	✓			E
<i>Baccharis pillularis</i>	Coyote Bush	✓	✓	✓			E
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spice Bush	✓	✓	✓			D
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	California Wild Lilac	✓	✓	✓	✓		E
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-Twig Dogwood	✓		✓			D
<i>Corylus cornuta californica</i>	Western Hazelnut	✓					D
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat	✓	✓	✓	✓		E
<i>Eriogonum giganteum</i>	St. Catherine's Lace	✓	✓				E
<i>Eriogonum grande rubescens</i>	Red Buckwheat	✓	✓		✓		E
<i>Eriogonum latifolium</i>	Coast Buckwheat	✓			✓		E
<i>Frangula californica</i>	Coffeeberry	✓	✓				
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	✓	✓		✓		
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Cream Bush	✓	✓	✓			D
<i>Mahonia</i> spp.	Mahonia sp.	✓	✓		✓		E
<i>Prunus illicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry	✓			✓		E
<i>Punica granatum</i> 'nana'	Dwarf Pomegranate		✓			✓	D
<i>Rhamnus californica</i> 'Eve Case'	Eve Case Coffeeberry	✓	✓	✓			E
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry	✓	✓				E
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Current	✓	✓				D
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Flowering Current	✓	✓	✓			D
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California Wild Rose	✓	✓	✓			D
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose (rose hips)		✓			✓	D
<i>Rosmarinus</i> sp.	Rosemary				✓	✓	E
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade berry	✓	✓				E
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	✓	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Western Spirea	✓	✓	✓			D
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	✓	✓	✓			D
<i>Vaccinium</i> 'Sunshine Blue'	Sunshine Blue Blueberry					✓	E
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> '	Lingonberry					✓	E
<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	California fuchsia	✓	✓	✓			

¹ *Selecting Plants for Pollinators: A Regional Guide for Farmers, Land Managers, and Gardeners in the California Coastal Chaparral Forest and Shrub Province, Pollinator Partnership;*

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators	Wildlife Habitat	Edible
PERENNIALS & ORNAMENTAL GRASSES							
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deer Weed	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	✓					
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrowleaf Milkweed	✓			✓		
<i>Carex buchananii</i>	Leatherleaf Sedge			✓			
<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Berkeley Sedge	✓		✓			
<i>Carex pansa</i>	Dune Sedge	✓		✓			
<i>Carex praegracilis</i>	California Field Sedge		✓	✓			
<i>Carex testacea</i>	Orange Sedge		✓	✓			
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile		✓				✓
<i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i>	Small Cape Rush		✓	✓			
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California Oatgrass	✓				✓	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Fortnight Lilly		✓	✓			
<i>Dietes iridiales</i>	African Iris		✓	✓			
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California Fuschia	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy	✓					
<i>Eschscholzia californica maritima</i>	Coastal California Poppy	✓	✓		✓		
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Festuca Idahoensis 'Siskiyou Blue'</i>	Siskiyou Blue' Blue Grass			✓			
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue		✓	✓			
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Oat Grass						
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush			✓			
<i>Juncus patens</i>	California Gray Rush	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Lantana cultivars</i>	Lantana						
<i>Lavandula x intermedia 'Provence'</i>	Provence English Lavender		✓		✓		✓
<i>Lavandula sp.</i>	Lavender		✓		✓		✓
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia 'Silver Carpet'</i>	California Aster 'Silver Carpet'	✓					
<i>Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince'</i>	Canyon Prince Wild Rye		✓	✓			
<i>Leymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wild Rye	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	Silver Bush Lupine	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Lupinus formosus</i>	Summer Lupine	✓	✓				
<i>Melica californica</i>	California Melic Grass	✓	✓				
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Monkey Flower	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Monardella villosa</i>	Coyote Mint	✓	✓		✓		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators	Wildlife Habitat	Edible
PERENNIALS & ORNAMENTAL GRASSES (cont'd)							
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deer Grass	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Nasella pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass	✓	✓				
<i>Nepeta faassenii</i>	Catmint		✓		✓		
<i>Oriaganum vulgare</i>	Oregano						✓
<i>Phacelia bolanderi</i>	Bolander's Phacelia	✓					
<i>Phacelia californica</i>	California Phacelia	✓			✓		
<i>Nasella lepida</i>	Foothill Needle Grass	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western Sword Fern	✓	✓				
<i>Salvia spp.</i>	Sage	some	✓		✓		✓
<i>Salvia gregii</i>	Evergreen Sage		✓				
<i>Salvia 'Margarita BOP'</i>	Margarita BOP Sage		✓				
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black Sage	✓	✓		✓		
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Sage		✓				✓
<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>	Sonoma Sage	✓					
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	Hummingbird Sage	✓	✓				
<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i>	California Golden-eyed Grass	✓					
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Western Blue-eyed Grass	✓	✓	✓			
<i>Stipa arundinacea</i>	New Zealand Wind Grass		✓	✓			
<i>Symphotrichum chilense</i>	Pacific Aster	✓				✓	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators	Edible	Deciduous/ Evergreen
VINES							
<i>Aristolochia californica</i>	California pipevine	✓					
<i>Climatis ligusticifolia</i>	Western white clematis	✓					D
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California Honeysuckle	✓					
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Myoporum				✓		E
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Silver Lace Vine				✓		E
<i>Vitis californica</i>	Native California grape	✓	✓			✓	

ANNUALS

Annuals are plants that complete their life cycles in shorter periods than perennials. While these plants generally require more regular re-planting and maintenance, when planted appropriately, they provide seasonal diversity, pollen and habitat. In El Cerrito’s climate, hardy annuals can withstand several frosts and may last many planting cycles. Depending on the planting environment, annuals are also good self-seeding plants that can reproduce without additional plantings. Below is a short list of native annuals that provide pollination to birds, bees and butterflies. There are many other widely-available species of annuals that range in size, shape and color. Certain annuals are edible and require significant less water use.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Drought Tolerant	Biofiltration Planter	Pollinators	Edible
ANNUALS						
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Mountain Garland	✓			✓	
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. 'Luzulifolia'	Hayfield Tarweed	✓			✓	
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Tidy Tips	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i>	Chick Lupine	✓			✓	
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Arroyo Lupine	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Nemophila meziesii</i>	Baby Blue Eyes	✓			✓	
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i>	California Bluebells	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Tansy Leaf Phacelia	✓			✓	

COMMERCIAL STREETS

Landscaping along streets in commercial areas should complement commercial uses and provide shade and a pleasant sidewalk environment for pedestrians. Tree species in median strips should be large with spreading canopies to shade road surfaces, provided they have adequate planting space and their roots will not damage pavement. Trees on sidewalks should also be large and densely canopied enough to shade pedestrians while not blocking storefronts and not so dense that upper story interiors become excessively dark during daylight hours.

Scientific Name	Common Name
SHADE TREES	
<i>Nissa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> 'Columbia'	Columbia Sycamore (SPA)
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelman Oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Southern Live Oak
UNDERSTORY & SMALL TREES	
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Muskogee'	Muskogee Crape Myrtle
<i>Malus x 'Robinson'</i>	Robinson Crabapple



Figure 01. Western Redbud



Figure 02. Coast Live Oak



Figure 03. Crape Myrtle



Figure 04. South. Live Oak

CREEK RESTORATION AND NATURAL AREAS

These projects make use of distinctive vegetation to highlight underground creek channels and green infrastructure projects, including creek restoration and daylighting. Creeks are an essential and rare natural resource whose structure and function cannot be reproduced. These riparian trees, shrubs and groundcover were identified for their look and feel, as they are often used in close proximity to creek banks. Any projects involving creeks or riparian areas (as identified in the City’s Creek Protection Overlay District) should only use plants native to local creeks, unless recommended by a qualified restoration professional, including experts in stream and watershed restoration, engineering, plant and wildlife ecology. Any alternations to riparian vegetation should provide equal or better habitat as compared to current conditions.

Scientific Name	Common Name
SHADE TREES	
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> *	White Alder
<i>Alnus rubra</i> *	Red Alder
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> *	California Sycamore
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> *	Shumard Oak
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow
UNDERSTORY & SMALL TREES	
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> *	Western Redbud
<i>Prunus illicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Mexican Elderberry
SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVER	
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spice Bush
<i>Ceanothus spp.*</i>	California Wild Lilac
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-Twig Dogwood
<i>Corylus cornuta californica</i>	Western Hazelnut
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Cream Bush
<i>Mahonia spp.*</i>	Mahonia
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Currant
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Flowering Currant
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California Wild Rose
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California Blackberry
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Western Spirea
<i>Zauschneria californica</i> *	California Fuchsia
VINES	
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California Honeysuckle
<i>Vitis californica</i>	Native California Grape



Figure 05. White Alder are an excellent native riparian tree



Figure 06. Red-twig dogwood is a colorful addition to any landscape



Figure 07. Sticky Monkey Flower



Figure 08. Tufted Hair Grass



Figure 09. W. Sword Fern



Figure 10. Mexican Elderberry

Scientific Name	Common Name
PERENNIALS & ORNAMENTAL GRASSES	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow
<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Berkeley Sedge
<i>Carex pansa</i>	Dune Sedge
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass
<i>Juncus patens</i>	California Gray Rush
<i>Leymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wild Rye
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Monkey Flower
<i>Monardella vilosa</i>	Coyote Mint
<i>Nasella pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western Sword Fern
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Narrowleaf Mules Ears
ANNUALS	
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Tidy Tips
*These species may also be appropriate depending on the location and width of the planting area.	

BIOFILTRATION PLANTS

Biofiltration plants are commonly used in green infrastructure projects to filter stormwater runoff and improve water quality; they can help spread, sink and store water to reduce erosion and water demand. Biofiltration plants are generally drought tolerant and provide additional environmental benefits, such as pollination services or wildlife habitat. The Contra Costa County Clean Water Program C.3 Guidebook 6th Edition (or current) provides guidance in selecting the appropriate plant species for various site conditions.

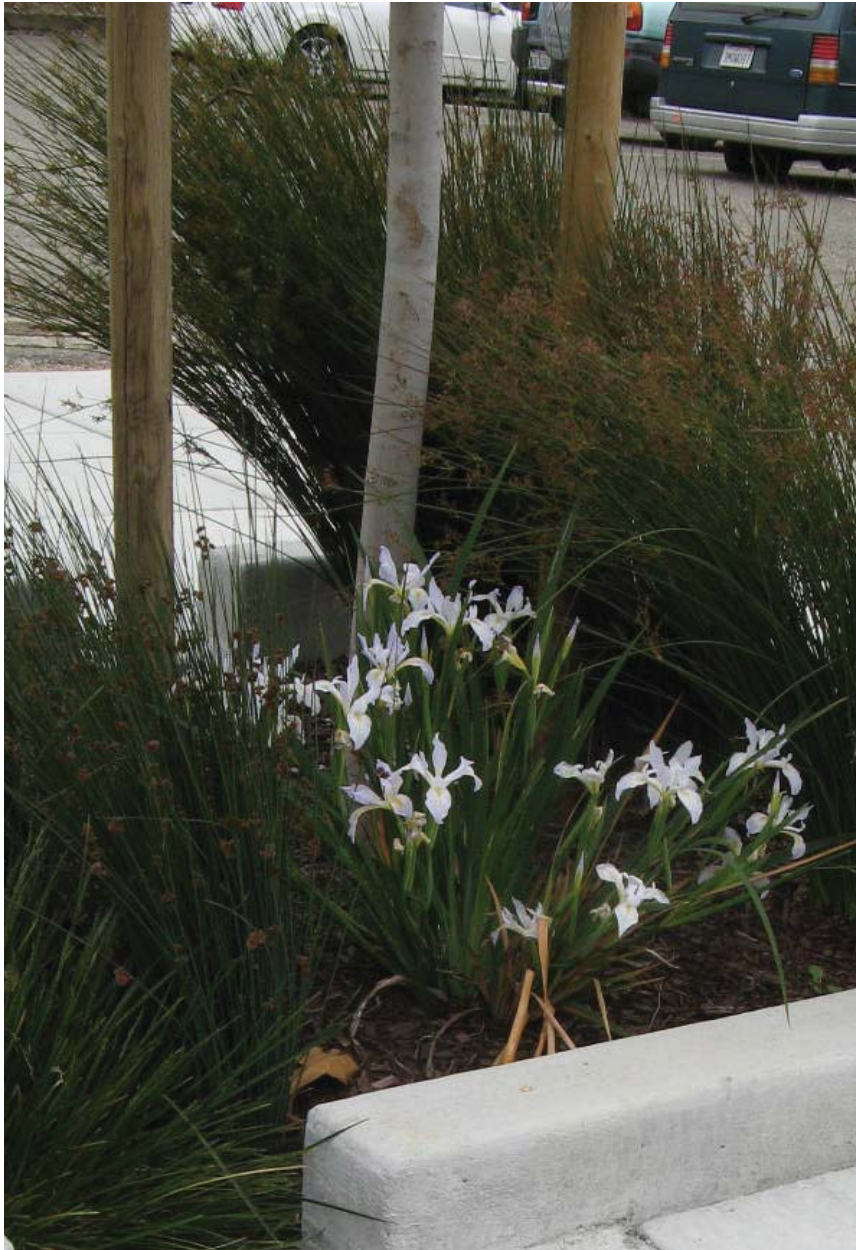


Figure 14. Fortnight lily in the rain gardens on San Pablo Avenue



Figure 11. Rain gardens at City Hall



Figure 12. Rain gardens on San Pablo Avenue



Figure 13. Ohlone Greenway Natural Area

POLLINATORS

Urban environments are reducing the quality and quantity of pollinating plants, making it difficult for wildlife species, such as birds, bees and butterflies, to find food and habitat. Creating contiguous pollinator-friendly landscaped areas can begin to address this issue, bringing these species back into our urban environments. A suitable plant palette to attract pollinators and best practices for installing and managing these plant species is currently being developed.



Figure 15. A butterfly drinks from a Milkweed plant



Figure 16. A bee feeds from the flower of a Coyote Mint plant