Plant Palette Recommendations for the North Bayshore Precise Plan

Project # 3640-01

Prepared for:

The City of Mountain View
Community Development Department
Planning Division
500 Castro Street, 1st Floor
Mountain View, CA 94041
Attn: Martin Alkire
Principal Planner

Prepared by:

H. T. Harvey & Associates

24 July 2015

983 University Avenue, Building D • Los Gatos, CA 95032 • Ph: 408.458.3200 • F: 408.458.3210

Table of Contents

Introduction

***Aesculus californica* California buckeye**

Native vegetation in the North Bayshore area of Mountain View, California provides a wide range of benefits to wildlife and people. Emphasizing the use of native plants in this urban landscape can create ecological synergy with adjacent natural ecosystems and water resources, and increase wildlife and human benefits in the urban environment. For example, native vegetation can provide wildlife habitat functions that are otherwise absent or reduced in the urban setting, and thereby increase bird and beneficial insect populations. These functions include the provision of food resources, shelter, and nesting sites, as well as the protection of ecosystems from invasive species. Native landscape plantings, especially upland species, can use less water than many nonnative alternatives. A predominance of native vegetation in the urban landscape, when appropriately connected to pedestrian/bicycle pathways and adjacent natural areas, can also improve the human experience of the natural world. This beneficial effect of nature on humans is referred to as biophilia, and an increasing body of research indicates that the benefits are real and measurable in terms of increased productivity and reduced stress.

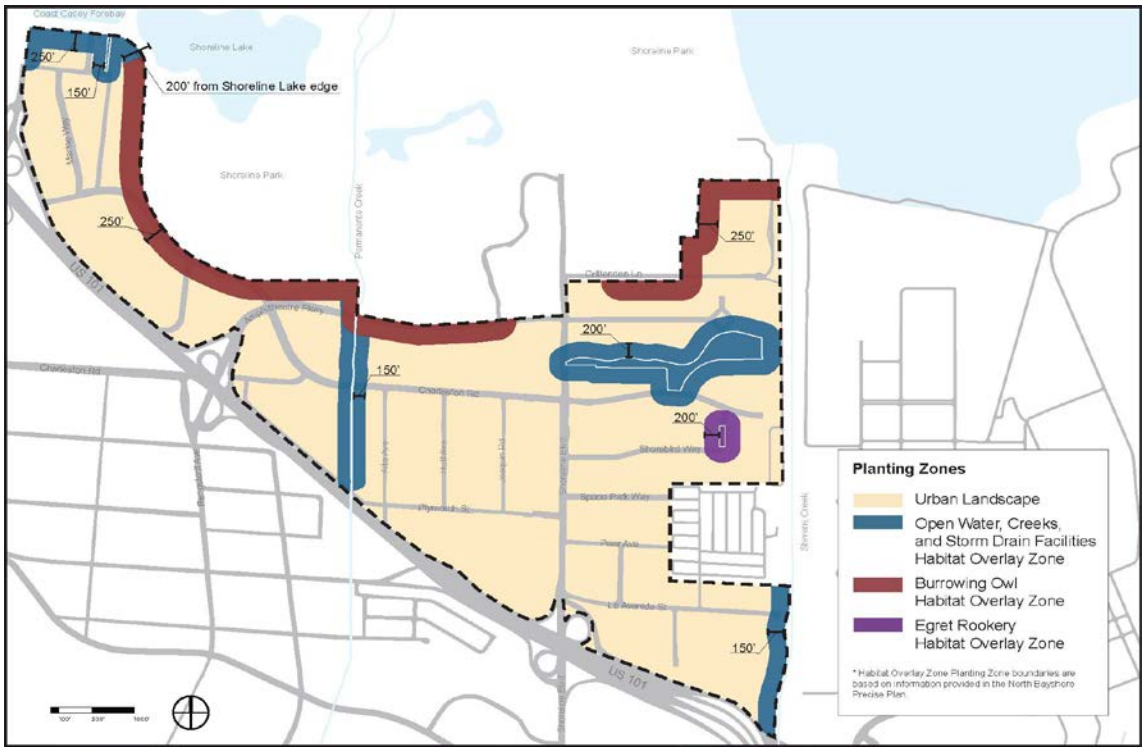
The plant palette for the North Bayshore Precise Plan area was developed by H. T. Harvey & Associates restoration and wildlife ecologists in collaboration with the City of Mountain View. The purpose of the palette is to assist landscape design projects with meeting the intent of the North Bayshore Precise Plan's habitat and biological resources objectives (City of Mountain View 2014). These objectives, outlined in Chapter 5 of the North Bayshore Precise Plan, are as follows:

- Expand existing habitat in the North Bayshore area
- Improve the quality of existing habitat areas
- Ensure that future development results in net benefits to wildlife inside and adjacent to North Bayshore

The plant palette includes a versatile suite of plant species that can be used to increase native vegetation and improve wildlife habitat quality and extent throughout the North Bayshore area. Although many nonnative landscape plants have some value to wildlife, California native plant species provide the most appropriate sources of food, shelter, and nesting sites for local wildlife populations. Therefore, primarily California native species were selected for this plant palette, and many are locally native to the San Francisco Bay shoreline and Santa Clara Valley. A small number of nonnative plant species were included because they can provide habitat value to wildlife in conjunction with native vegetation and are commonly found in regional ornamental landscaping.

Planting Zones

The North Bayshore Precise Plan area is divided into four planting zones for the purpose of these plant palette recommendations, consistent with the "Habitat and Biological Resources" chapter of the North Bayshore Precise Plan. The plant palette recommends species suitable for each of these planting zones. These planting zones consist of the urban landscape and three distinct habitat type areas, referred to in the North Bayshore Precise Plan as Habitat Overlay Zones (HOZs): open water, creeks, and storm drain facilities HOZ; burrowing owl HOZ; and egret rookery HOZ. Each HOZ has specific standards and guidelines to address sensitive habitat features located in the plan area, and each HOZ has a corresponding planting zone. Chapter 5.1 of the North Bayshore Precise Plan presents additional detail on each HOZ (City of Mountain View 2014). The following sections provide additional plant palette recommendations for each planting zone.



Planting Zone Locations

Urban Landscape

Much of North Bayshore Precise Plan area is made up of the urban landscape planting zone, where plantings are expected to occur in landscaped areas between buildings and roads. To maximize habitat values, plantings in the urban landscape zone should be dominated by native species, and at least 80% of the total surface area to be planted should consist of native species.

Open Water, Creeks, and Storm Drain Facilities HOZ

The planting zone for the open water, creeks, and storm drain facilities HOZ consists of buffers of various distances around existing water features. Plantings in this zone shall include multilayered herbaceous and woody vegetation to provide wildlife habitat and 100% of the plantings in each vertical structure layer (overstory, midstory, and understory) shall be native species.

Burrowing Owl HOZ

The planting zone for the burrowing owl HOZ consists of a buffer adjacent to Shoreline Park where there is an ongoing burrowing owl monitoring and management program. Plantings in this zone should neither provide perches for avian predators of burrowing owls nor create dense woody cover that could hide mammalian predators; therefore, plantings in this zone shall be herbaceous species, and 100% of the plantings should be native.

Egret Rookery HOZ

The planting zone for the egret rookery HOZ consists of a buffer around a regionally significant egret rookery. Plantings should provide minimal cover for mammalian predators and be chosen to avoid entanglement of young birds that have fallen from nests; therefore, plantings shall be herbaceous species, and 100% of the plantings should be native.

Landscape Design Standards and Guidelines

The plant palette is intended to be consistent with the North Bayshore Precise Plan landscape design standards and guidelines found in Chapter 5.4 of the plan (City of Mountain View 2014). The following list summarizes these standards and guidelines:

- The presence of invasive species can reduce habitat value and facilitate the spread of additional invasive plant and wildlife species; therefore, they should not be planted in the plan area.
- Native plants should be used, and nonnative plants may be used only if they support habitat useful to native wildlife.
- Native plants should be grown from propagules collected from local populations found in the San Francisco Bay Area counties (Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, and Solano).
- Use of high-water-use plants (such as turf) and water features should be minimized, and most of the plantings should be low-water-use plants and salt-tolerant plants compatible with irrigating with recycled water.
- To the greatest extent possible, plantings should be installed in multilayered clusters, with groundcover, shrub, and tree canopy layers overlapping in the same area to maximize habitat structure.

Overlapping Canopy Layers

Landscape Design Considerations

Native plant species are uniquely adapted to the habitats where they occur. This ecological knowledge along with an understanding of existing nearby habitat structure and function, should be incorporated into landscape design to inform plant species selection and layout. Therefore, landscape design for native species requires specialized expertise and it is recommended that landscape plans be developed with expertise from landscape architects and restoration ecologists who are familiar with California native plants and their response to environmental conditions in the urban landscape. In addition, there are numerous site-specific conditions to consider when selecting native plant species in the urban landscape. It is recommended that project landscape architects and restoration ecologists consider site-specific planting conditions including:

- Soil texture, chemistry, and nutrient availability
- Soil rooting zone volume
- Groundwater availability and surface water hydrology
- Drainage (surface and subsurface)
- Supplemental irrigation
- Anticipated maintenance
- Public safety considerations

This plant palette includes many species adapted to natural areas in the North Bayshore area. However, even regionally adapted species may not be tolerant of the site-specific conditions that may be encountered in the planting zones (e.g., on the shaded north side of buildings, in the full sun between hardscape surfaces, on compacted clay soils). Therefore, it is important for successful plant establishment that landscape designers select plants from this palette that are suitable for their project-specific site conditions and design objectives.

Salinity levels in site soils and in recycled water that may be used for irrigation may limit successful plant establishment in the North Bayshore area. It is recommended that landscape plan designers determine whether salinity levels in site soils and recycled water are suitable for proposed plantings and whether design elements to ensure good drainage are necessary. It is also recommended that landscape designers consult with the City of Mountain View on the salinity of recycled water available for irrigation.

Applicants and landscape plan designers are responsible for the site-specific public safety considerations of planting the species in this plant palette in the urban setting.

***Quercus lobata* - Valley Oak**

This palette includes a versatile suite of plants known to provide beneficial habitat values to wildlife, but it is not necessarily exhaustive for all regionally appropriate native plant species or for all species with wildlife value in the North Bayshore area. Proposed planting plans may include species not included in this plant palette. Any additional proposed species should be evaluated in terms of how they support the North Bayshore Precise Plan habitat and biological resources objectives to expand and improve existing habitat and result in net benefits to wildlife. Applicants should provide supporting documentation of the wildlife habitat values provided by additional proposed plant species, along with documentation that these species are either California native or non-invasive species.

Plant Palette

Plant Palette for the North Bayshore Precise Plan Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Urban Landscape	Open Waters, Creeks, and Storm Drain Facilities HOZ	Burrowing Owl HOZ	Egret Rookery HOZ	Herbaceous or Woody	Life Cycle	Water Use Classification of Landscape Series (WUCOLS)	Shade Tolerance	Salinity/Recycled Water Tolerance	Observed to Tolerate Recycled Water in Mountain View	Mixed Oak Woodland	Mixed Riparian Woodland	Wetland/Bioswale	Meadow/Grassland	Birds	Hummingbirds	Butterflies	Beneficial Insects	Wildlife Value Observations
		Planting Zone				Characteristics						Natural Habitat Type				Value to Wildlife				Wildlife Value Observations
UNDERSTORY (Approximately 1-3 feet at maturity)																				
CALIFORNIA NATIVE																				
Achillea millefolium	yarrow	x	x	x	x	H	P	L		S					x			x	x	flowers attract many birds and bees
Agrostis exarata	spike bentgrass	x	x	x	x	H	P	na						x	x					
Aquilegia formosa	columbine	x	x	x	x	H	P	L	ST			x		x			x		x	attracts bees
Armeria maritima	thrift sea pink	x	x	x	x	H	P	M							x				x	
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort	x	x			H	P	L	ST										x	
Asclepias californica	California milkweed	x		x	x	H	P	L										x	x	
Asclepias fascicularis	narrow leaf milkweed	x		x	x	H	P	L										x	x	
Asclepias speciosa	showy milkweed	x		x	x	H	P	L										x	x	
Baccharis glutinosa	marsh baccharis	x	x			H	P	na						x	x			x	x	host and nectar source for butterflies
Berberis pinnata	California barberry	x				W	P	M								x		x	x	some species may be invasive (*B. darwinii*)
Bromus carinatus	California brome	x	x	x	x	H	P	na	ST	S/R		x			x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Calamagrostis nutkaensis	reed grass	x	x	x	x	H	P	M							x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Carex barbarae	Santa Barbara sedge	x	x	x	x	H	P	na	FS					x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Carex nudata	torrent sedge	x	x	x	x	H	P	na						x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Carex praegracilis	clustered field sedge	x	x	x	x	H	P	M						x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Carex tumulicola	slender sedge	x	x	x	x	H	P	L						x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *griseus*	Carmel ceanothus	x				W	P	L				x				x		x	x	mat forming. Attracts insects, food plant for butterfly larvae, nectar plant for birds and adult butterflies
Deschampsia caespitosa	hairgrass	x	x	x	x	H	P	L		S				x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Elymus condensatus	giant wildrye	x		x	x	H	P	L								x				seeds are food for birds and small mammals
Elymus glaucus	blue wildrye	x	x	x	x	H	P	na	ST	S					x	x				seeds are food for birds and small mammals
Elymus triticoides	creeping wildrye	x	x	x	x	H	P	L		S		x	x	x	x	x				seeds are food for birds and small mammals
Epilobium canum	California fuschia	x	x	x		H	P	L	ST		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	food for hummingbirds and butterflies; attracts bees
Erigeron glaucus	seaside daisy	x		x	x	H	P	L				x		x				x	x	flowers attract insects
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	x				W	P	VL		R	x	x			x			x	x	flowers attract bees and insects
Eriogonum latifolium	coast buckwheat	x				W	P	L												
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	golden yarrow	x				W	P	L				x						x	x	
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	x	x	x	x	H	A	VL							x				x	
Euthamia occidentalis	western goldenrod	x	x			H	P	na						x					x	
Festuca californica	California fescue	x	x	x	x	H	P	L	ST	S	x	x			x	x				
Festuca idahoensis	Idaho fescue	x		x	x	H	P	VL		L	x				x	x				
Festuca rubra	red fescue	x	x	x	x	H	P	L		S				x	x					
Fragaria chiloensis	beach strawberry	x		x	x	H	P	M		L					x	x			x	
Fragaria vesca	wood strawberry	x		x	x	H	P	M	ST			x	x			x			x	
Grindelia stricta	gumplant	x		x		H	P	L		S	x			x	x			x	x	long flowering period, provides habitat strucutre in SF Bay estuaries
Hordeum brachyantherum	meadow barley	x	x	x	x	H	P	na				x	x	x	x	x				
Heuchera micrantha	crevice alum root	x				H	P	M	ST			x					x		x	flowers used by hummingbirds
Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris	x	x	x	x	H	P	L	ST			x	x	x	x				x	
Juncus effusus	common rush	x	x	x	x	H	P	M						x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Juncus patens	spreading rush	x	x	x	x	H	P	L						x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Juncus xiphioides	iris leaved rush	x	x	x	x	H	P	na						x	x	x				seed provides food for birds and mammals
Lupinus nanus	sky lupine	x	x	x	x	H	A	na							x			x		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Urban Landscape	Open Waters, Creeks, and Storm Drain Facilities HOZ	Burrowing Owl HOZ	Egret Rookery HOZ	Herbaceous or Woody	Life Cycle	Water Use Classification of Landscape Series (WUCOLS)	Shade Tolerance	Salinity/Recycled Water Tolerance	Observed to Tolerate Recycled Water in Mountain View	Mixed Oak Woodland	Mixed Riparian Woodland	Wetland/Bioswale	Meadow/Grassland	Birds	Hummingbirds	Butterflies	Beneficial Insects	Wildlife Value Observations
		Planting Zone				Characteristics						Natural Habitat Type				Value to Wildlife				
Mimulus aurantiacus	sticky monkeyflower	x				W	P	VL	ST		x	x					x	x	x	
Mimulus guttatus	seep monkeyflower	x	x			H	P	H	ST					x					x	
Monardella villosa	coyote mint	x		x		W	P	VL			x	x						x	x	attracts bees
Muhlenbergia rigens	deergrass	x	x			H	P	L			x									
Penstemon heterophyllus	foothill penstemon	x				W	P	L				x					x	x	x	attracts bees
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	x	x			W	P	L	ST		x	x	x	x		x			x	
Salvia clevelandii	Cleveland sage	x				W	P	L		S	x	x				x	x	x	x	
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage	x				W	P	L		S	x	x				x	x	x	x	
Salvia sonomensis	Sonoma sage	x				W	P	L				x			x			x	x	
Salvia spathacea	hummingbird sage	x	x	x		H	P	L	ST	S	x	x				x	x		x	food source for nectar eating birds; attracts bees
Scrophularia californica	California bee plant	x				H	P	L	ST			x			x			x	x	attracts bees
Sisyrinchium bellum	blue eyed grass	x	x	x	x	H	P	VL				x		x	x				x	
Solidago velutina	California goldenrod	x	x			H	P	M				x			x			x	x	attracts bees
Sporobolus airoides	alkali sacaton	x		x	x	H	P	L		S										
Stipa pulchra	purple needlegrass	x	x	x	x	H	P	VL		S		x			x	x		x		seeds and cover for birds; butterfly larvae food source
Symphyotrichum chilense	Pacific aster	x	x	x	x	H	P	M			x		x	x	x			x	x	provides flowers in late summer and early autumn; attracts bees
Trichostema lanatum	wooly blue curls	x				W	P	VL				x			x		x		x	attracts insects; excellent nectar source
Wyethia angustifolia	mules ears	x		x	x	H	P	L										x	x	
NONNATIVE																				
Lantana montevidensis	weeping lantana	x				W	P	L		S							x	x		
Lavandula spp.	lavender	x				W	P	L											x	
Rosmarinus officinalis	rosemary	x				W	P	L											x	
Salvia elegans	pineapple sage	x				W	P	M									x		x	
Salvia leucantha	Mexican sage	x				W	P	L		S						x	x	x	x	
MIDSTORY (Approximately 3-15 feet at maturity)																				
CALIFORNIA NATIVE																				
Acer negundo	box elder	x	x			W	D	M	ST			x	x			x				food for seed-eating birds and small mammals; good seasonal cover and nesting sites for birds
Arctostaphylos spp.	manzanita	x				W	P	VL or L		S	x	x				x	x	x	x	food for butterflies and birds; cover for birds and other wildlife
Artemisia californica	coastal sagebrush	x				W	P	L			x	x				x				foraging and nesting for birds, insects, and mammals
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	x	x			W	P	L	ST	S	x	x	x			x		x	x	food for insect eating birds; dense year-round cover and nesting sites for birds and small mammals
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat		x			W	P	L	ST				x	x		x		x	x	food and shelter for birds, butterflies, insects, and other wildlife
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	blue blossom	x				W	P	L		S	x	x				x		x	x	attracts insects, food plant for butterfly larvae, nectar plant for birds and adult butterflies; year-round dense cover for birds
Cercis occidentalis	western redbud	x	x			W	D	VL	ST	S	x	x	x				x		x	attracts bees
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain mahogany	x				W	D	VL			x	x						x	x	attracts bees
Cornus sericea	redosier dogwood	x	x			W	D	H	ST	L			x	x		x				fruit for birds
Corylus cornuta	hazelnut	x				W	D	L	ST			x				x				food for nut eating birds and small mammals; seasonal cover and possible nesting sites for birds
Frangula californica	California coffeeberry	x	x			W	P	L	ST	R	x	x	x			x		x	x	attracts insects, food plant for butterfly larvae, nectar plant for adult butterflies, fruit for birds and small mammals; year-round cover and limited nesting sites for birds
Fremontodendron californicum	flannelbush	x				W	P	VL											x	
Garrya elliptica	coast silk tassel	x				W	P	L				x	x			x			x	food for fruit eating for birds; year-round cover and nesting sites for birds
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	x	x			W	P	L	ST	S	x	x				x		x		attracts bees, food for insects nectar plant for butterflies and birds, fruit for birds and small mammals; moderate year-round cover and nesting sites

Scientific Name	Common Name	Urban Landscape	Open Waters, Creeks, and Storm Drain Facilities HOZ	Burrowing Owl HOZ	Egret Rookery HOZ	Herbaceous or Woody	Life Cycle	Water Use Classification of Landscape Series (WUCOLS)	Shade Tolerance	Salinity/Recycled Water Tolerance	Observed to Tolerate Recycled Water in Mountain View	Mixed Oak Woodland	Mixed Riparian Woodland	Wetland/Bioswale	Meadow/Grassland	Birds	Hummingbirds	Butterflies	Beneficial Insects	Wildlife Value Observations
		Planting Zone				Characteristics						Natural Habitat Type				Value to Wildlife				
Holodiscus discolor	ocean spray	x				W	D	L	ST			x	x						x	attracts bees
Lupinus albifrons	silver bush lupine	x	x			W	P	VL				x			x			x		
Malva assurgentiflora	Island mallow	x				W	E	L		R		x						x		Host for particular buttefly species
Morella californica	California wax myrtle	x	x			W	E	M	ST	S	x		x			x				Food for fruit eating birds; year-round dense cover and nesting sites for birds
Philadelphus lewisii	Lewis' mock orange					W	D	M					x						x	attracts night flying moths
Prunus ilicifolia	hollyleaf cherry	x	x			W	E	L	ST	R	x	x	x			x		x	x	food for butterfly larvae, fruit for birds and small mammals; moderate year-round cover and nesting sites for birds
Rhus aromatica	fragrant sumac	x				W	P	L				x						x	x	food for insects, nectar plant for adult butterflies; seasonal dense cover and nesting sites for birds
Rhus integrifolia	lemonade berry	x				W	P	L		S		x	x			x		x	x	provides berries for birds and small mammals, food source for butterfly larvae and adults, year round dense cover and nesting sites for various birds
Ribes aureum	golden currant	x	x			W	D	na	ST							x			x	fruit for birds; some cover and nesting sites for birds
Ribes malvaceum	chaparral currant	x	x			W	D	VL	ST			x							x	attracts bees
Ribes sanguineum	red flowering currant	x	x			W	D	L	ST		x		x			x	x	x		food for nectar eating birds and butterflies; berries provide food for birds
Romneya coulteri	Matillja poppy	x				W	P	VL			x								x	
Rosa californica	California rose	x	x			W	D	L	ST	L/R	x		x			x			x	attracts bees
Salix exigua	sandbar willow	x	x			W	D	H	ST				x	x		x		x	x	
Salvia mellifera	black sage	x				W	P	L		S	x	x				x	x	x	x	
Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea	blue elderberry	x	x			W	D	L	ST		x		x			x		x	x	food for insects, nectar plant for butterflies and birds, fruit for birds and small mammals; seasonal dense cover and nesting sites for birds
Symphoricarpos albus	common snowberry	x	x			W	P	L	ST			x					x			
NONNATIVE																				
Callistemon citrinus	crimson bottlebrush	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds, nectar for butterflies; year round cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds
Callistemon viminalis	weeping bottlebrush	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds, nectar for butterflies; year round cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds
Cistus skangbergii	pink rockrose	x				W	E	L											x	attracts bees
Rhaphiolepis indica	Indian hawthorn	x				W	E	L		S/T						x				fruit for birds; some cover and nesting sites for birds
OVERSTORY (Approximately 15+ feet at maturity)																				
CALIFORNIA NATIVE																				
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	x	x			W	D	VL	ST	S	x	x	x			x		x	x	food for insects, seeds for small mammals, food plant for butterfly larvae, nectar plant for adult butterflies; moderate seasonal cover for birds
Alnus rhombifolia	white alder	x	x			W	D	H	ST	R			x	x		x				food for birds; seasonal cover and nesting sites for birds; mature tree provides tall perching sites for birds
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	x				W	E	L				x				x		x	x	Food for insect and seed-eating birds, nectar plant for adult butterflies; year-round cover and limited nesting sites for birds
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	x	x			W	D	M		R			x			x		x		may hybridize with nonnative London plane tree. Food for butterfly larvae; seeds for birds and small mammals; moderate seasonal cover and nesting sites for birds; mature trees provide tall perching sites for birds
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	x	x			W	D	M		S			x			x		x	x	food and abundant insects for foraging birds, food plant for butterfly larvae; tall perching and nesting sites for birds, cavities in mature individuals; moderate seasonal cover for birds
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	x	x			W	E	VL	ST	S		x	x			x			x	food for butterfly larvae, acorns for birds and small mammals; mature trees provide tall perching sites for birds; high-quality year-round cover and nesting sites for birds
Quercus lobata	valley oak	x	x			W	D	L		S		x	x			x		x		
Salix laevigata	red willow	x	x			W	D	H	ST	L			x	x		x		x	x	provides resources for insect and catkin eating birds, butterfly larvae and adults, and seasonal dense cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Urban Landscape	Open Waters, Creeks, and Storm Drain Facilities HOZ	Burrowing Owl HOZ	Egret Rookery HOZ	Herbaceous or Woody	Life Cycle	Water Use Classification of Landscape Series (WUCOLS)	Shade Tolerance	Salinity/Recycled Water Tolerance	Observed to Tolerate Recycled Water in Mountain View	Mixed Oak Woodland	Mixed Riparian Woodland	Wetland/Bioswale	Meadow/Grassland	Birds	Hummingbirds	Butterflies	Beneficial Insects	Wildlife Value Observations
		Planting Zone				Characteristics						Natural Habitat Type				Value to Wildlife				
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	x	x			W	D	H	ST	S			x	x		x		x	x	provides resources for insect and catkin eating birds, butterfly larvae and adults, and seasonal dense cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds
NONNATIVE																				
Arbutus x 'Marina'	Marina madrone	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		
Corymbia ficifolia	red flowering gum	x				W	E	L							x	x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds and adult butterflies; year round dense cover and nesting sites for a variety of bird species
Maleleuca ericifolia	swamp paperbark	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds, nectar for butterflies, and year round cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds
Maleleuca linearifolia	cajeput tree	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds, nectar for butterflies, and year round cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds
Melaleuca stypheliodes	prickly paperbark	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds, nectar for butterflies, and year round cover and nesting sites for a variety of birds
Metrosideros excelsa	New Zealand Christmas tree	x				W	E	L								x	x	x		food for nectar and insect eating birds, nectar for adult butterflies, and year round cover and possible nesting sites for a variety of birds
Prunus serrulata ' Kwanzan'	Japanese flowering cherry	x				W	D	M								x				food for fruit eating birds and small mammals; limited seasonal cover and nesting sites for a varity of bird species
Quercus suber	cork oak	x				W	E	L		S						x		x		use only if hardier than native oaks. Food for butterfly larvae and acron eating birds and small mammals, and moderate year-round cover and nesting sites for a variety of bird species

Plant Palette Legend

Scientific Name	According to the Jepson Manual, second edition (Baldwin et al. 2012)
Common Name	Provided for additional detail. May be known by other common names
Urban Landscape	80% of the total surface area to be planted should consist of native species
Open Waters, Creeks, and Storm Drain Facilities HOZ	100% native of the plantings in each vertical structure layer (understory, midstory, and overstory) should be
Burrowing Owl HOZ	100% of the total number of plantings should be herbaceous native species
Egret Rookery HOZ	100% of the total number of plantings should be herbaceous native species
Herbaceous or Woody	H - Herbaceous; W - Woody
Life Cycle	A - Annual; P - Perennial. E - Evergreen; D - Deciduous
Water Use Classification of Landscape Series (WUCOLS)	VL - Very Low; L - Low; M - Medium, H - High. May vary based on site conditions
Shade Tolerance	ST - Shade Tolerant
Salinity/Recycled Water Tolerance	S - Reference indicates moderate or high salt tolerance; R - Reference indicates recycled water tolerance; L -
Observed to Tolerate Recycled Water in Mountain View	Species tolerant of recycled water in the city of Mountain View, based on observations by the City's biologist
Mixed Oak Woodland	Natural habitat type where species would occur
Mixed Riparian Woodland	Natural habitat type where species would occur
Wetland/Bioswale	Natural habitat type where species would occur
Meadow/Grassland	Natural habitat type where species would occur
Birds	Value to wildlife
Hummingbirds	Value to wildlife
Butterflies	Value to wildlife
Beneficial Insects	Value to wildlife
Wildlife Value Observations	Observations by H. T. Harvey & Associates wildlife ecologists

References and Personal Communications

Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti, and D. H. Wilken (Editors). 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California. Second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Bay-friendly Landscaping & Gardening Coalition. 2015. Plants Suited for the Bay Area. [online]: http://www.bayfriendlycoalition.org/plantlist.shtml. Accessed 12 January 2015.

Bornstein, Carol. 2009. Water-wise California Native and Exotic Plants for Recycled Irrigation. [online]: http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=33822. Access 22 July 2015.

California Department of Water Resources. 2015. Recycled Water Use in the Landscape. [online]: http://www.water.ca.gov/pubs/conservation/recycled_water_use_in_the_landscape/recylandscape.pdf. Accessed 22 July 2015.

City of Mountain View. 2014. North Bayshore Precise Plan. Public draft. December. Mountain View, California.

City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department. 2015. Landscape Plants That Grow Well on Recycled Water. [online]: http://ci.santa-rosa.ca.us/doclib/documents/ut_rw_plantlist.pdf. Accessed 22 July 2015.

Costello, L. R., E. J. Perry, N. P. Matheny, M. J. Henry, and P. M. Geisel. 2003. Abiotic Disorders of Landscape Plants. University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Oakland, California.

Higgins, Phil. City Biologist. City of Mountain View. 11 February 2015—e-mail communication with Max Busnardo of H. T. Harvey & Associates regarding species tolerance of recycled water.

Kratsch, H., S. Olsen, L. Rupp, G. Cardon, and R. Hefelbower. 2008. Soil Salinity and Ornamental Plant Selection. Utah State University Cooperative Extension, Logan, Utah.

Tanji, K., S. Grattan, C. Grieve, A. Harivandi, L. Rollins, D. Shaw, B. Sheikh, and L. Wu. 2007. Salt Management Guide for Landscape Irrigation with Recycled Water in Coastal Southern California. [online]: http://www.salinitymanagement.org/Literature_Review.pdf. Accessed 22 July 2015.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1954. Diagnosis and Improvement of Saline and Alkaline Soils. Washington, D.C.

Wu, L., and L. Dodge. 2005. Landscape Plant Salt Tolerance Selection Guide for Recycled Water Irrigation. Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, Davis, California.

Wu, L., X. Guo, K. Hunter, E. Zagory, R. Waters, and J. Brown. 2001. Studies of Salt Tolerance of Landscape Plant Species and California Native Grasses for Recycled Water Irrigation. Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, Davis, California.