Bay-Friendly landscaping recognizes that our landscapes, whether they are commercial, institutional, residential or open space, are part of the larger ecosystem of the San Francisco Bay Area. It does not mean that the landscape must be wild and uncontrolled, but rather on the whole, it respects the natural attributes of our region and contributes to the health, diversity and sustainability of the San Francisco Bay ecosystem.

In return, many of the natural processes of a well functioning ecosystem, like nutrient cycling, can then benefit the landscape you design, construct or maintain. In addition, your clients are re-connected to nature through their landscapes, in one of the world’s most renowned environments.

1. **Select and evaluate the site carefully**

   **Description**

   Careful selection and evaluation will reveal both the opportunities and the limits of the site. Consider the unique features of smaller zones within the site, which could mean the difference between life and death for some plants.

   **Applications**

   - Determine if the site is an urban growth boundary, a brownfield or near a sensitive ecosystem
   - Visit the site and among other features, identify on a site map the:
     - Sunny, shady and partly shady areas
     - Hot spots along south facing walls and fences
     - Wet or dry spots
     - Windy or exposed areas and the direction of prevailing winds
     - Slopes
     - Frost pockets
     - Shape & size of planting areas
     - Zones with difficult access
     - Water flow
   - Visit www.bayfriendlycoalition.org for a copy of the Site Analysis template.

   **Benefits**

   This knowledge is critical to all other Bay-Friendly landscaping practices — particularly being able to select plant materials that match the site. It places the landscape in the context of the San Francisco Bay Area. In the long run, it allows you to collaborate with nature, saving you time and money.

   “Many wild areas of Yosemite are more beautiful than any garden, and they don’t need regular maintenance. The other extreme is formal hedges, roses and lawns that require lots of attention and resources to maintain.

   We need to find a middle ground in design and maintenance of the urban landscape.”

   — Nate Silin, Owner, New Growth Landscape, Oakland
2. Assess the soil and test drainage

**Description**
Know the soil: its organic matter, fertility, texture, and structure. Identify problems such as compaction layers, poor drainage, or contamination with heavy metals, salts or toxic compounds. This knowledge will help you determine the soil quality, the types of plants it can best support and any need for supplements.

**Applications**
- Locate the landscape site on a soil survey map (available from the local library or the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service at www.baysavers.org).
- Review site grading specifications.
- Visit the site and take handfuls of the soil to determine the texture by feel.
- Check for compaction zones with probes, augers or shovels. Test drainage in several spots.
- Sample the soil from different zones in the landscape - and remember that different plants have different nutrient requirements. Send soil samples for an analysis of the soil pH, organic matter, nutrients and potential contaminants.
- Identify soil characteristics on a site map.
- Do an initial soil analysis, and then annually during the transition to a Bay-Friendly landscape, and also:
  - When planning a renovation
  - When experiencing ongoing problems
- Watch the weeds. Clover, in turf, for example suggests a need for nitrogen.

**Benefits**
Understanding the soil is also critical to landscaping in an environmentally friendly manner. Plants are more likely to be placed appropriately and fertilizers used only as needed.

3. Survey and protect flora & fauna

**Description**
Existing flora and fauna provide insight into the ecosystem health and the landscape possibilities. Native vegetation, wildlife habitat & sensitive areas such as wetlands may need protection. Invasive species will need active control.

**Applications**
- Identify plant species and communities, especially California natives, invasive or endangered species and wetlands.
- Learn what wildlife inhabit or move through the site or have historically inhabited the site. Consider what they used for food and shelter. Plan for restoration.
- Ask your clients to identify plants that are of value to them.
- Become familiar with local tree ordinances and wetland or endangered species regulations.
- Develop a plan for preserving existing trees and shrubs or engage the services of a certified arborist to help you create the plan.

**Benefits**
Conserving or restoring local flora, fauna and habitat provides your clients with a sense of place. Native plants can make the job easier for the landscape professional.
4. Consider the potential for fire

Description
After the Oakland Hills fire of 1991, there is no doubt that the potential for fire in our region can be great and that landscaping is a critical factor. Understanding the topography, fuel and local weather are critical to designing and maintaining a landscape that reduces the potential for loss to fire. Plant selection is also very important to reducing the fuel load and avoiding fire ladders. Some species — “pyrophites” - ignite readily and burn intensely. Dense vegetation in hedges, screens or espaliers can be a fire hazard because the competition for limited water, nutrients and space results in a large amount of dry twiggy material.

Applications
- For sites adjacent to fire-sensitive slopes, open space or wildland: Create a Fire Mitigation Plan that identifies adjacent fire-sensitive wildland or open space or developments, exposure to prevailing winds during the dry season, steep slopes (especially south and west facing that can increase wind speed and convey heat), and vegetation type (particularly species that burn readily). Specify mitigations to these fire vectors, including the establishment of a “defensible zone” immediately surrounding the structure, that use one or more strategies for firescaping, such as:
  - Emphasize plants with low fuel volume and/or high moisture content in planting plans.
  - Avoid plants with high oil content or that tend to accumulate excessive dead wood or debris (pyrophites).
  - Assure that trees are well-spaced and pruned to 6 feet minimum above ground, and that dense shrub plantings are separate from trees, to minimize fuel ladders.
  - Plant trees and tall shrubs where limbs and branches will not reach the building or grow under overhangs as they mature.
  - Avoid finely shredded bark mulch.
  - Face and construct decks out of fire-resistant materials.

- Contact the local fire department for assistance in understanding the fire risk at a particular site and for additional guidance in reducing that risk, particularly for sites at the urban-wildland interface.

Benefits
Landscapes can be designed to reduce the fire hazard, with a clearer understanding of the risks, proper design and choice of plants.

“I think of each garden as an organism. That means reducing inputs and not exporting things, keeping as much of the resources — like water, energy, plants, food — on-site as possible.
— Christopher Shein, Owner, Wildheart Gardens, Oakland

Tips for Success

Fire-Resistant Plants
- Most are broadleaf deciduous trees but some thick-leaf evergreens are also fire-resistant.
- Leaves tend to be supple, moist and easily crushed.
- Trees tend to be clean, not bushy, and have little deadwood.
- Shrubs are low-growing (2') with minimal dead material.
- Tall shrubs are clean, not bushy.
- Sap is water-like and typically does not have a strong odor.

SOURCE: R. MORITZ AND P. SWHRA, PYROPHYTIC VS FIRE RESISTANT PLANTS, UCCE
5. Use local, natural plant communities as models

Description
A plant community is a relatively distinct pattern of vegetation that is found in different regions of the Bay Area. Six of these local plant communities are briefly described in next section of these guidelines. It is important to also consider that species of plants within these communities overlap and that they change over time.

Applications
- Learn about local plant communities.
- Train yourself and your staff to recognize local plant communities and to evaluate the conditions under which the plants are succeeding.
- Use these communities to guide your choice in plant selection.
- Plant seeds of annuals to fill in with color and greenery while slower growing perennials get established.

Benefits
Using the local, natural plant communities as a model allows you to work with nature to create spectacular landscapes that can help replace what's so often been degraded or lost.

San Francisco Bay Area Natural Plant Communities

Many local native species are excellent landscape plants. You can imitate natural processes by using the plant community concept to organize plantings. Blending the science of ecology with the practice of horticulture, you can create landscape projects that assume some of the beautiful natural qualities of our area.

If you choose plants in response to the site conditions, the new planting will probably become established easily. There will be no need for the special fertilizing, pest control, and heavy irrigation that have been so common in the past. The plants grow easily because they're adapted to this place - they've lived here for thousands of years! If you visit our Bay Area wildlands, you will notice that a particular species might be abundant in a given area, only occasionally present in an adjacent space, and completely absent elsewhere. You may also recognize, as you move from south facing to north facing slopes or from exposed ridges to wooded canyons that certain groups of plants tend to grow together. This is because native plants have adapted over many generations to specific environmental conditions.

Ecologists classify these groups of plants with terms like “biotic province,” “vegetation type,” “plant community,” “plant association,” and “series.” The natural distribution of plants is very complex, with much overlapping of species, and experts disagree about the fine points of grouping and nomenclature.

Here we use the term “plant community” to describe a group of plants that recurs with relative consistency, often dominated by a single species. The Bay Area consists of many different places, from the cool, moist saltwater marshes close to the water to the hot and dry eastern ridges and slopes. These places support a series of distinctive plant communities — Saltwater Marsh, Freshwater Marsh, Riparian Woodland, Coastal Strand, Coastal Prairie, Northern Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, Valley and Foothill Woodland, Valley Grassland, and Redwood Forest, to name a few.

Following is a short list of representative species and a brief description of the most common plant communities of the Bay Area.
## Coastal Prairie

### Herbaceous Perennials
- Achillea millefolium (White Yarrow)
- Calamagrostis nutkaensis (Reed Grass)
- Calochortus luteus (Golden Mariposa)
- Carex tule (Dwarf Sedge)
- Danthonia californica (Wild Oat Grass)
- Deschampsia caespitosa (Hair Grass)
- Festuca idahoensis (Fescue Bunchgrass)
- Iris douglasiana (Douglas Iris)
- Pteridium aquilinum pubescens (Bracken Fern)
- Sisyrinchium bellum (Blue-eyed Grass)

### Shrubs
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ‘Pt. Reyes’ (Manzanita)
- Artemisia californica (Coast Sagebrush)
- Baccharis pilularis ssp. pilularis (Dwarf Coyote Brush)
- Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea (Coyote Brush)
- Ceanothus cuneatus (Buckbrush)
- Ceanothus gladiolus (Ceanothus)
- Cercocarpus betuloides (Bush Willow)
- Heteromeles arbutifolia (Buckbrush)
- Myrica californica (Coffeeberry)

### Herbaceous Perennials
- Chlorogalum pomeridianum (Soap Plant)
- Epilobium canum (California Fuchsia)
- Heracleum lanatum (Cow Parsnip)
- Sisyrinchium bellum (Blue-eyed Grass)
- Solidago californica (California Goldenrod)
- Triteleia laxa (Ithuriel’s Spear)
- Wyethia angustifolia (Mule’s Ears)

## Northern Coastal Scrub

### Shrubs
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ‘Pt. Reyes’ (Manzanita)
- Artemisia californica (Coast Sagebrush)
- Baccharis pilularis ssp. pilularis (Dwarf Coyote Brush)
- Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea (Coyote Brush)
- Ceanothus cuneatus (Buckbrush)
- Ceanothus gladiolus (Ceanothus)
- Cercocarpus betuloides (Bush Willow)
- Heteromeles arbutifolia (Buckbrush)
- Myrica californica (Coffeeberry)

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- Sisyrinchium bellum (Blue-eyed Grass)
- Solidago californica (California Goldenrod)
- Triteleia laxa (Ithuriel’s Spear)
- Wyethia angustifolia (Mule’s Ears)

## Valley Grassland

### Herbaceous Perennials
- Calamagrostis nutkaensis (Reed Grass)
- Calochortus luteus (Golden Mariposa)
- Dichlostemma capitatum (Bluebells)
- Equisetum species (Horsetail)
- Juncus effusis bruneus (Green Sedge)
- Juncus patens (Cow Parsnip)
- Oenanthe sarmentosa (Barbwort)
- Polystichum munitum (Western Sword Fern)
- Rabdosia hirsuta (False Solomon Seal)
- Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon Seal)
- Tiarella cordifolia (Foam Flower)
- Woodwardia fimbriata (Giant Chain Fern)

### Trees
- Aesculus californica (California Buckeye)
- Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
- Quercus agrifolia (Coast Live Oak)
- Quercus chrysolepis (Canyon Live Oak)
- Quercus kelloggii (Black Oak)
- Quercus lobata (Valley Oak)
- Quercus wislizeni (Interior Live Oak)

### Vines
- Lonicera hispidula (Honeysuckle)
- Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)
- Rubus vitifolius (Creeper)
- Scrophularia californica (Cow Parsnip)

## Redwood Forest

### Trees
- Sequoia sempervirens (Redwood)

### Shrubs
- Ceanothus thyrsiflorus (Blue Blossom)
- Cornus canadensis ‘var. californica’ (Western Hazel)
- Vaccinium ovatum (Huckleberry)

### Herbaceous Perennials
- Adiantum jordanii (Five-finger Fern)
- Asarum caudatum (Wild Ginger)
- Athyrium filix-femina (Lady Fern)
- Oxalis oregana (Redwood Sorrel)
- Polystichum munitum (Western Sword Fern)
- Rubus ursinus (California Blackberry)
- Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon Seal)
- Tiarella cordifolia (Foam Flower)
- Woodwardia fimbriata (Giant Chain Fern)

## Valley and Foothill Woodland

### Trees
- Aesculus californica (California Buckeye)
- Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
- Quercus agrifolia (Coast Live Oak)
- Quercus chrysolepis (Canyon Live Oak)
- Quercus kelloggii (Black Oak)
- Quercus lobata (Valley Oak)
- Quercus wislizeni (Interior Live Oak)

### Shrubs
- Baptisia tinctoria (False Indigo)
- Calochortus luteus (Golden Poppy)
- Equisetum species (Horsetail)
- Juncus effusis bruneus (Green Sedge)
- Juncus patens (Cow Parsnip)
- Oenanthe sarmentosa (Barbwort)
- Polystichum munitum (Western Sword Fern)
- Rabdosia hirsuta (False Solomon Seal)
- Tiarella cordifolia (Foam Flower)
- Woodwardia fimbriata (Giant Chain Fern)

### Herbaceous Perennials
- Adiantum jordanii (Five-finger Fern)
- Asarum caudatum (Wild Ginger)
- Athyrium filix-femina (Lady Fern)
- Oxalis oregana (Redwood Sorrel)
- Polystichum munitum (Western Sword Fern)
- Rubus ursinus (California Blackberry)
- Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon Seal)
- Tiarella cordifolia (Foam Flower)
- Woodwardia fimbriata (Giant Chain Fern)

### Vines
- Lonicera hispidula (Honeysuckle)
- Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)
- Rubus vitifolius (Creeper)
- Scrophularia californica (Cow Parsnip)

## Riparian Woodland

### Trees
- Acer macrophyllum (Bigleaf Maple)
- Alnus rubra (White Alder)
- Platanus racemosa (Western Sycamore)

### Shrubs
- Cornus species (Creek Dogwood)
- Rosa californica (California Rose)
- Salix species (Red Willow)

### Herbaceous Perennials
- Athyrium filix-femina (Lady Fern)
- Carex species (Dwarf Sedge)
- Equisetum species (Horsetail)
- Juncus effusis bruneus (Green Sedge)
- Lycopodium virgatum (Green Clubmoss)
- Oenanthe sarmentosa (Barbwort)
- Ranunculus aquatilis (Yellow-eyed Grass)

### Vines
- Aristolochia californica (Dutchman’s pipe)
- Clematis ligusticifolia (Clematis)
- Vitis californica (California Grape)
Valley Grassland
Once common in interior valleys, Valley Grassland has suffered from agricultural development, introduction of invasive weeds, and urbanization. It now survives only in scattered remnants.

Coastal Prairie
Occupying slopes close to the Bay, this community is dominated by grasses and low herbs. Once consisting primarily of native perennial bunchgrasses and annual wildflowers, it now includes many weedy annual species brought here by successive waves of European immigration. Large portions of the Oakland and Berkeley hills were once Coastal Prairie, but have been converted to woodland in the course of urbanization.

Valley and Foothill Woodland
Covering a large area of East Bay open space from near the coast to far inland, this community includes open Oak Savannah with grassy understory, dense Oak groves crowded with shrubs and herbs, and shady Bay Laurel woods. Valley and Foothill Woodland is particularly rich in ecological diversity.
Riparian Woodland

Occurring as narrow bands in the steep mountainous ravines, broadly meandering in the flatter lands, these wet stream corridors stand in strong contrast to the surrounding summer dry hills and ridges. A specially adapted set of water loving plants lines our local creeks and rivers.

Redwood Forest

Considered by most ecologists as a subset of the North Coastal Forest, Redwood Forest exists in a shallow band across the Oakland and Berkeley hills. Redwoods are adapted to snag moisture from the summer fog with their leaves, which adds to precipitation and soil moisture. A distinctive group of understory species is adapted to the deep shade of the redwood groves.

Northern Coastal Scrub

(also known as “Soft Chaparral”) Often found close to Coastal Prairie on west facing slopes of thin soil. Northern Coastal Scrub is also influenced by marine exposure, but is dominated by low shrubs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CALIFORNIA PLANT COMMUNITIES SEE: ORNUFF, 1974, INTRODUCTION TO CALIFORNIA PLANT LIFE; SAWYER AND KEELE-WOLFE, 1995, A MANUAL OF CALIFORNIA VEGETATION; BEIDLEMAN AND KOLZOFF, 2003, PLANTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION.
Reducing waste starts with not generating it in the first place. Selecting the right plants for the right place, as well as watering and fertilizing judiciously are important ways to reduce the tons of plant debris that end up in the landfills in the Bay Area.

Reusing plant trimmings as mulch, grasscycling, and using compost improves soils, creates healthier landscapes and in addition, keeps materials out of local landfills.

Material use is an important factor in the landscape. Using recycled content, salvaged, durable or local materials conserves resources and can reduce the amount of embodied energy that is consumed by the landscape.

Landscaping for less to the landfill will help you create a beautiful, relatively trouble free landscape that yields years of benefits for you, your client and the San Francisco Bay.

1. Select appropriate plants

A. Choose plants to match the microclimate & soil conditions

Description
Selecting the right plants is linked to understanding the site-specific conditions of the landscape. Plant selection is the foundation of environmentally sound landscaping and thus an important practice for meeting many of the other principles of Bay-Friendly landscaping.

Applications
- Select flora that is compatible with the exposure, temperature, moisture, and soil in microsites within each particular landscape site.
- Consider appropriate plant communities and how one community may succeed another with time.

Benefits
Plants are more likely to thrive, which reduces their susceptibility to disease and other pests and their need for fertilizers and pesticides. Water can be conserved. Callbacks and plant replacement are often reduced. Debris is not generated in the first place.

“We are trying to recycle more of our green waste on our sites. One major benefit is that we don’t have to haul it off site to a dump. Second, it helps to cut down on worker’s compensation claims from back injuries due to heavy tarps of material being picked up for disposal.”

— Manuel L. Gonzales, Director of Training, Cagwin & Dorward, Novato
1. Select appropriate plants

B. Choose plants that can grow to their natural size in the space allotted them

Description
Selecting a plant or plants to grow in too small a space starts a lifelong battle with the plant’s genetics, thereby inviting disease and insects, generating unnecessary waste or increasing the fuel load.

Applications
- Consider the mature size and shape of the plants you choose and place them in areas that will allow them to assume their natural form.
- Avoid over-planting for instant effect.
- Select trees with a mature height of less than 20 feet for planting near power lines.

Benefits
Labor, fuel and waste are likely to be reduced, cutting your costs. Plant health and resistance to disease is fostered.

C. Replace sheared hedges with plants that can grow to their natural shape & size

Description
Shearing is a horticulturally unsound practice that is labor intensive and that encourages excessive new growth that can lead to unhealthy plants and increased waste. What’s more, sheared hedges and screens have lots of deadwood under the dense green crown because of the lack of light reaching into the hedge. This dieback in the center of the plant increases its flammability.

Applications
- If hedges are desired, select dense species that will be able to grow to their natural shapes and sizes.
- Reduce the number of plants in the existing hedges and allow the remaining plants to grow into their natural form, if their size is appropriate to the space.
- Or recommend to your customers that sheared hedges be removed and replaced with plants that can grow to their natural form.

Benefits
Your cost for the labor to regularly shear the hedges is lowered and at the same time, fuel load can be decreased, waste will likely be reduced and your disposal bills lowered.

“People are focused on how the landscape looks right after planting. This means that shrubs are planted so tightly that they can’t reach maturity or flower and this leads to higher maintenance costs.”
— George Pacheco, Owner/President, Pacheco Brothers Gardening, Hayward

D. Do not plant invasive species

Description
Invasive plants used in landscaping often escape into our natural areas, where they can spread rapidly and out-compete natives, degrade wildlife habitat and increase the fuel load.

Applications
Familiarize yourself with locally important invasive species, some of which are listed on the following page, and eliminate them from the site. Sheet mulch can be very effective for weed control. Do not plant invasive species. For more information contact www.cal-ipc.org.

Benefits
The cost of later pulling these species out of the landscape, neighboring sites and wild lands is avoided. Waste is reduced and ecosystem diversity is protected.

“Using the right plant in the right spot will minimize the level of maintenance required to have a good looking landscape. This means taking into consideration the growth habits, maximum height and breadth, pests, ideal soil conditions, and water requirements associated with the plant.”
— Gary Imazumi, Interim Associate Director, Grounds, Recycling and Refuse, and Pest Management Services, Physical Plant — Campus Services, University of California, Berkeley
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Invasive Plants</th>
<th>Non-Invasive Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia selloana</td>
<td>Pampasgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chandropetalum tectorum</em> (Cape Thatching Reed) or <em>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</em> (Lindheimer’s Muhly Grass) or <em>Carex spissa</em> (San Diego Sedge) or <em>Nolina bigelovii</em> (Bigelow’s Bear Grass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster lacteus, C. pannosus</td>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Heteromeles arbutifolia</em> and cultivars (Toyon) or <em>Feijoa sellowiana</em> (Pineapple Guava) or <em>Arbutus unedo</em> (Strawberry Tree) or <em>Viburnum suspensum</em> (Sandankwa Viburnum) or <em>Cistus mitis</em> or <em>Citrofortunella microcarpa</em> (Calamondin Orange)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytisus scoparius, C. striatus, Spartium junceum, Genista monspessulana</td>
<td>Scotch, Portuguese, Spanish or French Broom</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Jasminum nudiflorum</em> (Winter Jasmine) or <em>Cornus mas</em> (Cornelian-cherry Dogwood) or <em>Kerria japonica</em> (Japanese Kerria) or <em>Ribes aureum</em> (Golden Currant) or <em>Phlomis fruticosa</em> (Jerusalem Sage) or <em>Hypericum rowallane</em> (Shrub Hypericum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix, H. canariensis, Vinca major</td>
<td>English Ivy, Algerian Ivy, Periwinkle</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Campanula poscharskyana</em> (Russian Bellflower) or <em>Trachelospermum asiaticum</em> (Ivy Star Jasmine) or <em>Rubus pentalobus</em> (Taiwan Raspberry) or <em>Heuchera maxima</em> and hybrids (Giant Alumroot) or <em>Asarum caudatum</em> (Wild Ginger) or <em>Helleborus foetidus</em> (Bear’s Foot Hellebore) or <em>Bergenia cordifolia</em> and hybrids (Winter Saxifrage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysum petiolare</td>
<td>Licorice Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Salvia leucophylla</em> (Coast Purple Sage) or <em>Teucrium fruticans</em> and cultivars (Bush Germander) or <em>Phlomis fruticosa</em> (Jerusalem Sage) or <em>Artemisia ‘Powis Castle’</em> or <em>Eriogonum giganteum</em> (St. Catherine’s Lace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania punicea</td>
<td>Scarlet Wisteria</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Calliandra tweedii</em> (Brazilian Flame Bush) or <em>Lagerstroemia species</em> (Crape Myrtle) or <em>Cassia leptophylla</em> (Gold Medallion Tree) or <em>Galvezia speciosa</em> (Showy Island Snapdragon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Invasive Plants**

**Instead Try**

Cal-IPC also recommends that we don’t plant the following trees in the San Francisco Bay Area.

- *Crataegus monogyna* (Single seed hawthorn)
- *Elaeagnus angustifolia* (Russian olive)
- *Eucalyptus globulus* (Blue gum eucalyptus)
- *Myoporum laetum* (Myoporum)
- *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Black locust)
- *Sapindus saponaria* (Chinese tallow tree)
- *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian peppertree)
- *Sesbania punicea* (Scarlet wisteria)
- *Tamarix species* (Saltcedar)

For suggested alternatives, visit [www.cal-ipc.org](http://www.cal-ipc.org).
2. Keep plant debris on site

A. Grasscycle

**Description:**
Grasscycling means leaving the clippings on the lawn after mowing, so they decompose and release their nutrients into the soil.

**Applications**
- Mow often and when the grass is dry for the best results.

**Benefits**
Leaving the clippings on the lawn after mowing saves time — one study showed that grasscycling reduced mowing time by 38%. It also saves money and reduces greenhouse gases that result from hauling the grass clippings to the landfill.

B. Produce mulch from plant debris

**Description**
Plant debris left on the soil or chipped and then spread evenly over the surface of the soil nurtures soil organisms, and recycles organic matter and nutrients.

**Applications**
- Avoid removing leaves as they drop from the tree — designate areas under the tree & shrub canopy, and away from hard surfaces and stormdrains as a natural leaf repository. Leaves should be picked up if they carry disease that can infect other plants, preventing low growing plants from receiving light, or if they are where they can clog stormdrains.
- Regularly chip plant debris and spread evenly over all exposed soil surfaces.
- Refer to the section Nurture the Soil or visit www.bayfriendlycoalition.org to download a copy of *A Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Mulch* and *A Case Study: Mulch*.

**Benefits**
Nutrients are recycled, habitat is created, waste is reduced, and the beneficial soil life that feeds on the organic matter jumpstarts other natural processes.

C. Compost plant debris

**Description**
Composting is the controlled decomposition of organic material. It turns plant debris into a beneficial soil amendment.

**Applications**
- Enroll yourself or your staff in a composting training program offered by many local governments.
- Encourage your residential clients to purchase a compost bin and offer to manage it for them.
- Design a site for composting client plant material.
- Go to www.StopWaste.Org to order a copy of the composting brochure or video.

**Benefits**
Composting on-site returns valuable nutrients and organic matter to the soil & reduces pollution associated with transporting waste, as well as disposal costs.

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“**We’ve had great success with mulching at Cal. We’re using it as weed control, and we have evidence that it’s saving us money, plus we’re able to cut down on using pesticides.**”

— Greg Harrington, Gardener, University of California, Berkeley

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**Survey Says...**
Thousands of local residents are considering composting. When a sample of those interested in trying it were asked why they have not started composting yet, more than half said they are too busy... Why not offer on-site composting as one of the services you offer your clients?
3. Prune selectively and properly

**Description**
Pruning should complement the natural form and strengthen the structural integrity of the plant. It should not be used to dominate plants. The labor for this type of pruning is not a cost well spent; it never ends, weakens the plant and generates unnecessary plant debris.

**Applications**
- Use the standards from the American National Standards Institute for proper tree pruning, including pruning at the appropriate time of year. Do not top trees but rather remove branches at their point of origin or shorten branches back to a lateral.
- Prune when the plant is not under stress or dormant.
- Ask your client to consider replacing a tree or shrub that requires frequent pruning because it has grown too large for its space with a species that will require little or no pruning.

**Benefits**
Trees and shrubs are stronger and more likely to resist pests. Waste is minimized.

“Water use is an issue here in California. Plus, when you use a lot of water and fertilizer, that translates into green growth, more clippings, and more waste. If you can tell customers, ‘Let’s just fertilize once a year; it reduces waste.’”
— Glen Schneider, Proprietor, Glen Schneider Gardening, Berkeley

4. Water and fertilize judiciously

**Description**
Watering and fertilizing wisely prevents rampant plant growth that weakens the plants and generates plant debris.

**Applications**
There are many applications. Refer to *Nurture the Soil* and *Conserve Water* for more info.

**Benefits**
Plants are not pushed into growth over-drive. Water damage to fences and hardscapes is minimized. Waste is prevented and disposal bills are decreased. Less maintenance translates into lower labor and fuel costs.

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**Sample Contract Specifications for Pruning:**

1. **Trees and shrubs** shall be pruned selectively only as necessary to enhance their natural shape. Topping of trees is prohibited except for safety or liability issues.

2. **Hedges**
   a. Shearing new hedges into formal shapes is prohibited. Plants shall instead be selectively pruned by cutting individual branches or stems to interior lateral branches at appropriate locations, on an as needed basis.
   b. Existing hedges that have been maintained by shearing in the past and that do not have adequate space to grow to mature plant size, can continue to be maintained by shearing, until replacement is possible.

3. **Trimmings generated by pruning** shall either be chipped and used as mulch on the site, or separated for plant debris recycling.

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Prune selectively and avoid lopping. Adapted from illustration by Craig Farnsworth in *Sustainable Landscape Construction.*
5. Use goats for controlling weeds and creating firebreaks

Description
Goats will eat many weeds that are otherwise very difficult to control — like poison oak, for example. Goats can work in areas that are too steep for human crews. They don’t start fires with sparks, nor require fossil fuels to get the job done, and goats can reduce the fuel load in a short period of time. The costs of renting a herd may be lower than the costs of the labor for weeding and disposing of the plant debris.

Applications
- Consider renting a herd of goats. Ask for references of local landscapers who have used goats for controlling weeds or creating firebreaks in our area. (The East Bay Regional Park District, City of Oakland and others employ goats for vegetation control.)
- Use them with care as they eat desirable vegetation along with weeds: identify California natives and other vegetation that will need to be protected from the goats with temporary fences. Remove them from the area before they have a chance to overgraze.

Benefits
As the goats graze they reduce the fuel load, return nutrients to the soil and eliminate the need to haul off plant debris.

6. Use salvaged items & recycled content materials

Description
Salvaged materials are not remanufactured between uses. Finding and using them takes time and ingenuity but in the long run, salvaging conserves resources, can save money and adds interesting elements to the design. Recycled content materials such as plastic or composite lumber make very durable decks or raised garden beds that do not rot, crack or splinter.

Applications
- Get creative and specify that hardscapes and other landscape structures be constructed with salvaged items. For example, use broken concrete for very attractive retaining walls and ground glass cullet for beautiful walkways.
- Specify the use of recycled content materials or those made from rapidly renewable resources.
- Substitute compost blankets, berms and filter socks for plastic silt fencing.
- Purchase biodiesel or biobased lubricants for your equipment.
- Use sustainably harvested wood (FSC Certified) if plastic or composite lumber is not appropriate. Use treated wood that does not contain chromium or arsenic for any application that specifies treated lumber.
- Specify recycled aggregate (crushed concrete and asphalt) for backfill, road base or other uses.

Benefits
Lower maintenance costs can recover the added cost of plastic or composite lumber within a year. Compost provides superior erosion control to silt fencing and doesn’t require disposal. Waste can be reduced, natural resources conserved, and markets for recycled products strengthened.
7. Reduce and recycle waste

Description
Bay-Friendly landscapes offer many opportunities to reduce and recycle waste, both in the short term construction of the landscape and in the long term, by designing spaces for collection and storing recyclable materials.

Applications
- Dedicate an easily accessible area to the collection & storage of materials for recycling.
- List the types and estimated quantities of materials that will be generated at the job site.
- Contact local recycling facilities and haulers to identify terms and conditions required for recycling materials.
- Develop and implement a plan to reduce construction waste including plastic plant containers, land cleaning waste and other landscape construction materials.
- Specify the recycling or donating of unused materials to reach a goal of reducing waste by at least 50%.
- Select suppliers that allow returns of unused items.
- Select the nursery(s) that accept used containers.
- Offer incentives to contractors or employees who reduce waste.
- Return wooden pallets to suppliers or take apart non-returnable wood pallets to chip for mulch.
- Donate healthy plants to local nonprofits or school gardens.

Benefits
Recycling and donating unused items reduces pressure on landfills, saves money by reducing tipping fees and provides raw materials for future projects. Donations may be tax deductible.

Tips for Success: Using Salvaged Materials in the Landscape

1. Let the materials inspire the design.
2. Locate materials early in the design process to avoid major design revisions when materials are found.
3. Maintain flexibility in the design until materials are found.
4. Use materials with interesting “stories” or cultural significance to the project.
5. At the start of a project, evaluate project sites and old buildings for materials to reuse.
6. Hire demo contractors with experience in deconstruction and salvage.
7. Require contractors to provide a plan for construction and demolition salvage and recycling.
8. Use materials for the highest use — avoid “down-cycling.”
9. Include appearance and environmental performance standards in the specifications.
10. Get the contractor on board with using salvage early in the process.

8. Separate plant debris for clean green discounts

Description
Most local landfills and transfer stations offer a discount for disposing of plant debris if it is kept separate from other types of waste.

Applications
If reusing and recycling on site is not feasible, take the time to separate yard trimmings from other waste. At larger sites, dedicate a bin to plant trimmings only and ask the hauler for a reduction in the collection fee.

Benefits
Your disposal costs are trimmed, and in most cases, the material is processed into mulch or compost.

Each year, the horticultural industry disposes of:

- 130 million pounds of greenhouse film
- 140 million pounds of plastic pots
- 170 million pounds of plastic ground cover

From: Texas A&M
Soil is a complex, dynamic combination of minerals, air, water and organic matter. And although organic matter is a small fraction of the soil, it is a vital component. It includes plant and animal debris in various stages of decay as well as many living organisms — one teaspoon of a healthy soil can contain billions of beneficial bacteria and fungi.

A cornerstone of Bay-Friendly landscaping is creating and protecting conditions for a diversity of beneficial soil organisms. It is based on the principle of feeding the soil, not the plant, to encourage a thriving community — a foodweb — of microorganisms, worms and other beneficial creatures. Healthy soil is alive!

**Why Does Soil Life Matter?**

Living soil is teeming with bacteria, fungi, protozoa, beneficial nematodes, worms and other beneficial organisms — amazing workhorses that will carry out the following valuable processes:

- Creating soil structure
- Storing and cycling nutrients
- Protecting plants from pests
- Improving water infiltration and storage
- Filtering out urban pollutants

**Survey Says...**

80% of single-family households agree with the statement that using compost in the yard is good for the environment.

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**Functions of a Healthy Living Soil**

- **Store water and nutrients**
  
  Much like a giant sponge, healthy soil acts as a storehouse for water and nutrients. The slow release helps plants absorb the correct amount. As a storage reservoir for both water and nutrients, healthy soil has a greater holding capacity than soils that lack sufficient organisms, organic matter and pore spaces.

- **Water flow and regulation**
  
  Healthy soil is the site of intensive physical, chemical and biological activity, thus it can prevent water and air pollution. Soil rich in organic matter contains microorganisms that can immobilize or degrade pollutants.

- **Neutralization of pollutants**
  
  Living soil has an incredible array of organisms, most of which are beneficial. The beneficial organisms protect plants from disease through predation, parasitization, competition and antibiosis. Bacteria, for example, cover leaf surfaces and block infection. Beneficial nematodes prey on harmful nematodes.

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*Adapted from: The Relationship Between Soil and Water, King County Department of Natural Resources.*
Principles & Practices

ds. Remove and store topsoil before grading

Description
Topsoil is a valuable resource, yet it is typically removed or mixed with subsoil during construction, beginning a cycle of high water and chemical dependency.

Applications
When grading the soil is unavoidable:
- Identify areas that are to be paved as a place to store topsoil during construction.
- Remove the topsoil (at least the top 6 inches if the topsoil is deep) before other grading and store for future use.
- Do not store in piles larger than 6 feet high.
- Protect from erosion.
- Send samples for analysis.
- Amend with 20-35% compost, depending on soil type and analysis, compost quality and plant selection.
- Re-spread after grading and construction.

Benefits
Conserving topsoil can reduce the likelihood of many problems over the long run, including stormwater runoff. It can minimize fertilizer and irrigation requirements and topsoil replacement costs.

2. Protect soil from compaction

Description
Heavy equipment can compact soil as deep as two feet below the surface of the soil. Compacted soils do not have adequate space for air or water.

Application
- Before construction begins, specify a limited construction area. Install temporary fences to restrict heavy equipment, including cars. Areas that will be paved or built over are good sites for parking equipment.
- Don’t assume you need the biggest, heaviest equipment.
- If using heavy equipment, select those with flotation tires or wide tracks to distribute the load.
- On a longer-term basis, limit foot traffic, especially during the wet season.
- Do not work soil when it is too wet or too dry. Till as little as possible, and only with a clearly identified goal, such as incorporating organic matter. Loosen the soil with a fork instead of turning it over whenever possible.

Benefits
Soil structure and the soil’s ability to support the microbes that cycle nutrients and filter pollutants are protected. The soil is easier to work.

Why Use Compost for Erosion Control?
- Compost blankets and compost filter berms are less expensive when construction, maintenance, removal and disposal costs are considered.
- Compost blankets and filter berms provide chemical, biological and physical filtration.
- They work better than standard BMP’s like silt fences or straw bales.
- Berms offer more actual filtration than coir rolls, silt fences or straw bales.
- Compost is annually renewable.
- Compost is 100% recycled.
- Compost is all organic and natural.
- It strengthens the market for compost.
- Aquatic wildlife can negotiate berms but not silt fences.
- It avoids the use of petroleum based products like silt fences.
- Construction equipment can run over it and it still works — and it is easy to fix.
- The materials can be re-used in landscaping or seeding after their use for erosion control.

Topsoil has been removed and stockpiled before building construction for later re-use in the landscape.
3. Defend against erosion

**Description**
A sediment and erosion control plan that conforms to local sedimentation and erosion standards or the best management practices in the *California Stormwater Quality Association Handbook* (whichever is more stringent) should have the following objectives:

a. Prevent loss of soil during construction by stormwater runoff and/or wind erosion, including protecting topsoil by stockpiling for reuse.
b. Also prevent longer term sedimentation of streams, stormwater drains and/or air pollution with dust and particulate matter.

**Applications**
- Do not remove valuable trees and shrubs, especially near waterways. Protect them with fencing.
- Schedule grading for the dry season.
- Use compost berms, blankets, or socks. The EPA specifies that, depending on the length and height of a particular slope, a 1/2-inch to 4-inch layer of mature, screened compost, placed directly on top of the soil, controls erosion by enhancing planted or volunteer vegetation growth.
- Construct earth dikes or install silt fencing, sediment traps, and sediment basins.
- Terrace steep slopes.
- Hydroseed or otherwise plant to reduce bare soil, but do not over-plant for instant color. Annuals and short-lived perennials can be used to fill in areas while larger trees & shrubs become established. Cover crops provide excellent short-term cover that also adds nitrogen and/or organic matter when it is later tilled into the soil.
- Mulch regularly.
- Minimize the use of blowers.

**Benefits**
The likelihood of erosion is lessened, thereby conserving topsoil and protecting aquatic habitat.

4. Amend the soil with compost before planting

**Description**
Compost is thriving with microorganisms — one teaspoon can have more than one billion beneficial microbes. Adding good quality compost before planting turf, annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs brings life to the soil and feeds existing soil organisms. Compost is effective in improving problem soils — in particular those that are compacted, heavy clay or sandy, poor in nutrients, or lead contaminated. It is one of the most important practices for a healthy, thriving, Bay-Friendly landscape.

**Applications**
It is important to first assess the soil for physical and chemical problems. Refer to the section *Landscape Locally* in these guidelines.

- If topsoil has been removed and stored during building construction, mix one cubic yard of compost into 3-5 cubic yards of soil before re-spooling.
- If the topsoil has not been removed then sheet mulching is an efficient means of adding compost & other organic matter while controlling weeds. Refer to the tip on sheet-mulching on page 25 for more information.
- For turf or groundcover installations: Incorporate 1-2 inches (3 1/3 – 6 2/3 cubic yards) of compost into 1000 square feet. Mix it with the top 5-7 inches of soil.
- For preparing planting beds: Spread 2-4 inches of compost over the surface of the soil and incorporate it into the top 12-24 inches of the planting bed.

- Mixing compost into the backfill of a planting hole for trees and shrubs may not yield significant benefits. Some research indicates that young plants benefit more than mature plants. Some specialists also believe that amending backfill can create such a difference between the soil in the hole and the surrounding soil that the roots don’t grow outwards — it is as if they are growing in a pot. To prevent this problem, amend the entire bed or create planting holes that are no deeper than the root ball and a minimum of 3 times size of the transplant’s root ball. Rough up the sides of the hole. Mix soil from the hole with compost at a rate of 1 part compost to 3-5 parts soil (by volume) and backfill. Make the hole shallower and create a mound in heavy clay soils.
- And, consider the conditions under which the plant grows naturally. Some California natives require less fertile soils and compost may not be necessary.
- Finally, quality compost is important. Use compost made from local green and food waste to maximum feasible. Specify compost from a producer that is enrolled in the US Composting Council’s Standard Testing Assurance (STA) program.

**Benefits**
Compost fosters a diverse, fertile, and disease suppressive soil. You and your clients may see both long and short-term benefits, including faster plant establishment, decreased fertilizer & pesticide use and lower water usage.
5. Grasscycle

Description
Grass clippings have about 4% nitrogen in them. When they are left on the lawn, they can meet some of the lawn’s nitrogen needs, as well as supply an array of other nutrients.

Applications
- Leave the clippings on the lawn after mowing, except during the limited time of the year when the grass is too wet or too long.

Benefits
Nutrients in the grass clippings are made available to plants. Fertilizer requirements can be reduced by as much as 50%, thereby lowering your costs and protecting water quality.

6. Mulch regularly

Description
Mulch is any material spread evenly over the surface of the soil. Organic materials, including chipped landscape debris, are preferable over inorganic materials because they supply nutrients over time. Nitrogen ‘drag’ is usually not a problem, even when woody materials are used.

Applications
- Keep 2-4 inches of an organic mulch over the surface of the soil at all times, or at least until plants grow to cover the soil. Typically, larger particle size mulches are better for weed control.
- Designate less visible areas, away from stormdrains, for leaves to remain as mulch after they fall.
- Look for more detailed how-to information in A Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Mulch. Go to www.bayfriendlycoalition.org to download a copy.

Benefits
Mulch conserves water, enhances the growth of plants and the appearance of the landscape. It can also simplify your operations — thereby lowering your costs — by suppressing annual weed growth and reducing the need for trimming around trees and poles.

**Tips for Success**

Indicators of Quality Compost
- Dark brown color
- Sweet, earthy smell
- Small, fairly uniform particle size
- No weed sprouts
- Feedstock is no longer recognizable
- The producer can tell you the peak temperatures (and how long the compost stayed at those temperatures)
- A nutrient analysis is available from the producer upon request
- Compost is certified by the US Composting Council’s Seal of Testing Assurance (STA) Program.

We’ll tolerate a little leaf debris in the beds, as long as it isn’t impeding plant health. Resource-efficient landscaping is healthy landscaping.”

— Nate Silin, Owner, New Growth Landscape, Oakland
Tips for Success

Sheet Mulching is...

...a layered mulch system. It is a simple and underutilized technique for optimizing the benefits of mulch. Sheet mulching can be used either in establishing a landscape, or to enrich existing plantings. In both cases, mulch is applied to bare soil or on top of cut or flattened weeds. Trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials and annuals are planted through the mulch, or a small area is left open to accommodate established plants.

Sheet mulch can:
- Suppress weed growth and reduce maintenance costs
- Eliminate the need to cut and dispose of sod, or apply pesticides when eliminating turf
- Improve nutrient and water retention in the soil
- Encourage favorable soil microbial activity and worms
- Enhance soil structure
- Improve plant vigor and health, often leading to improved resistance to pests and diseases

Step 1: Prepare the site. Knock down or mow existing vegetation so that it lies flat. Remove only woody or bulky plant material. The organic matter left will decay and add nutrients to the soil. Add fertilizers and amendments to this layer if a soil analysis indicates the need. Optional: “jump start” the decay of weeds and grass by adding compost or manure at the rate of about 50 lbs/100 square feet. Soak with water to start the natural process of decomposition. It is much easier to soak the ground now, before the remaining layers of mulch are applied.

Step 2: Plant 5 gallon and larger plants.

Step 3: Add a weed barrier. The next layer is an organic weed barrier that breaks down with time. It is essential that the barrier is permeable to water and air. Do not use plastic. Recycled cardboard, a thick layer of newspaper, burlap bags or old carpets of natural fiber work well. Many paper companies offer recycled cardboard or paper in rolls of varying widths. Two or three layers may be required to achieve an adequate thickness. But, if the weed barrier is applied too thickly, the soil can become anaerobic. Overlap pieces 6-8 inches to completely cover the ground without any breaks, except where there are established plants you want to save. Leave a generous opening for air circulation around the root crown. Wet down the cardboard or paper barrier to keep it in place.

Step 4: Layer compost and mulch. The top layer mimics the newly fallen organic matter of the forest. Good materials for this layer include chipped plant debris, tree prunings, leaves or straw. They must be free of weed seeds. Well decomposed, weed-free compost is also a good material but it should be spread directly over the weed barrier and covered with bulkier materials such as chipped tree prunings, to optimize weed control. In total, the compost/mulch layer should be 2-5 inches deep. Many materials suitable for the top layer often have an attractive appearance, making sheet mulch a versatile practice.

Step 5: Plant. Punch a hole in the cardboard and place plants in the soil under the sheet mulch. Smaller plants can often be planted right into the mulch/compost layer. Add a small amount of compost around the rootball if compost has not been included in the top layer.

In most cases, the benefits of sheet mulching outweigh the costs. However, take care to prevent these potential problems:
- As with any mulch, do not pile materials up against the trunks or stems of plants to prevent disease.
- Especially during the dry season, small seedlings will need protection from snails and slugs that will seek cover under the mulch.
- Protect young trees from rodents with physical guards.

7. Aerate compacted soils

**Description**
It is not always possible to remove topsoil or otherwise protect it during construction. Additionally, soils under turf subject to heavy use become compacted, which can increase the lawn’s susceptibility to weeds, drought, disease and insect damage.

**Applications**
- Specify that soil be mechanically aerated before amending and planting.
- Reduce subsoil compaction by ripping or trenched.
- Use power augers or water jets to create holes in compacted soil around trees and shrubs. Fill with compost.

**Benefits**
Root growth is stimulated and plants are more easily established. Water and fertilizer requirements may be lessened, while disease is resisted.

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**TIPS FOR SUCCESS**

**Compost Tea is...**

...a water extract of mature compost. Nutrients, including a wide variety of macro and micronutrients, and beneficial microorganisms diffuse into the extract from the compost during the ‘brewing’ process.

Using compost tea can help re-establish a healthy soil foodweb that:
- Suppresses disease
- Cycles and retains nutrients
- Improves soil structure
- Decreases the need for pesticide & fertilizer use

Starting with a quality, fully mature, microbially diverse compost is important. Brewing includes aeration to keep the medium flushed with oxygen and the aerobic organisms alive and reproducing. Often times molasses, kelp, rock dust or other ingredients are added to enhance microbial growth. Different recipes can be effective in encouraging bacterial growth for use of the tea on vegetable crops, or fungal growth for use on fruit trees. But a diversity of organisms in the tea optimizes overall disease suppression, nutrient retention and cycling.

Compost tea is best used soon — within hours and no later than 1 day - after it is produced. It can be sprayed onto lawns, the foliage of trees and ornamentals or to the soil under them. Thorough coverage of leaf surfaces is important and the best time of day for applying to foliage is in the evening.

**For more information:**
www.composttea.org; www.attra.org; www.soilfoodweb.com

**Equipment for Brewing Compost Tea:**

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8. Feed soils naturally

**Description**
There are important benefits to regularly adding a thin layer of good compost to the surface of the soil under turf, perennials, shrubs or trees, or drenching the soil with compost tea.

**Applications**
- Feed turf, especially after aeration, by topdressing with finely screened compost: one-fourth of an inch applied 2-4 times per year will show good results.
- Apply compost once or twice each year to the base of the plant or under the dripline. Be sure the compost is free of weed seeds and the plant is also mulched at an optimum thickness. You can scatter the compost over the mulch and it will settle to the surface of the soil.
- As an alternative, feed the soil around trees and shrubs with compost tea. Refer to the tip on Compost Tea.

**Benefits**
A strong soil foodweb, which makes nutrients available to the plants and protects water quality, is nurtured. Topdressing turf with compost can decrease fertilizer use by as much as 50%.

**“Part of our organic maintenance package includes using compost tea, a liquid extract of high-grade compost. Foliar application replaces fungicide. The high beneficial microbe content excludes disease. We also apply it to soil for plant fertility. We are currently using compost tea on our residential construction and maintenance contracts.”**

— Jake Cacciato, Superintendent, Jensen Corporation Landscape Contractors, Cupertino
9. Avoid synthetic, quick release fertilizers

Description
Synthetic, quick release fertilizers frequently wash through the soil before they are even taken up by the plants. They can also damage soil microbial populations or cause a flush of tender new plant growth that is very attractive to sucking insects. Furthermore, many well-chosen California native plants thrive without fertilizers. Most other plants do not need the quick release fertilizers that are often applied on a scheduled basis. Plant nutrient requirements can be met with compost, naturally derived fertilizers or slow-release synthetic fertilizers as a last resort.

Applications
- Kick the chemical habit: base feedings on a soil analysis or other clear indications of need, not on a calendar.
- Use compost to establish beneficial soil organisms and release nutrients over the long term.
- Sow nitrogen fixing or deep rooted cover crops, then till them in before they go to seed.
- Use blood and bone meal, fishmeal or kelp, examples of naturally derived fertilizers that release nutrients in a 1-4 month time frame.
- Use synthetic fertilizers as a last resort and select fertilizers that contain 30% or more of the nitrogen in slow release form.
- Do not use weed and feed formulations.
- Do not fertilize within 25 feet of the water’s edge.

Benefits
Slow release fertilizers make nutrients available to the plants when they are needed, and are therefore often a better value. Flushes of growth that result in pest infestations or plant waste are less likely. Avoiding synthetic fertilizers can also reduce the likelihood of soil compaction, acidification and thatch build-up in lawns.

10. Minimize the use of chemical pesticides

Description
Many pesticides are toxic to microbes and other soil dwelling creatures such as earthworms. These toxins can reduce the diversity of soil life, select for resistant organisms or even increase soil pathogen density.

Applications
Learn and offer integrated pest management to your clients. If pesticides are absolutely necessary — choose the least toxic alternative. Refer to the description of Integrated Pest Management in the section Protecting Water and Air Quality and visit the websites: www.ipm.ucdavis.edu or www.birc.org or www.ourwaterourworld.org.

Benefits
Minimizing pesticides reduces water pollution and helps support soil life, which cycles nutrients and promotes resistance to plant disease. Your costs may then be reduced in the long run.

Tips for Success

The Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) is... a great resource for finding environmentally-friendly materials and products. OMRI is a national, nonprofit organization that identifies generic materials that are allowed or prohibited for use in organic crop production, including soil amendments (such as compost), fertilizers and other materials, such as acetic acid, for cleaning drip irrigation. Many of these generic materials are relevant to landscapes. OMRI also maintains a second list of products, which is a 3rd party rating of specific brand name products that meet the National Organic Standards or those that can be used with restrictions. You can purchase the general materials or products listings, or download the product catalog, or subscribe to OMRI, at www.omri.org.

Sample Contract Specifications for Nurturing Soil Health:

1. Initial soil analysis shall be performed to determine drainage and nutrient status and shall be repeated annually during the transition to Bay-Friendly landscape, when planning a renovation, or when experiencing ongoing problems.
2. A soil probe shall be used at every visit to assess water content.
3. Leaf drop shall become part of the mulch layer in the tree, shrub or groundcover areas, in an attractive manner and away from high traffic areas. Leaf drop shall not be allowed to enter the stormdrain.
4. Mulch shall be maintained under all trees and shrubs and on bare soil with a minimum 3-inch layer of organic material. To the greatest extent practical, [company name] shall procure mulch products that are produced on-site or from regionally generated plant debris, avoiding mulch that originates from forest products.
5. Fertilizing shall be done on an as needed basis, as indicated by a soil analysis or other clear indications of need, not on a calendar basis. Naturally derived and/or slow release fertilizers are preferred.

ADAPTED FROM: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE PRACTICE FOR WATER AND GREEN WASTE EFFICIENCY, MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY.
California’s climate includes long dry summers and the periodic failure of winter rains — water is a precious and often scarce resource. With projected population growth, it is estimated that by 2020 the state will face annual water shortages, even during years of regular rainfall.

Yet one-third of all urban water is applied to landscapes. What’s more, much of this water is used in excess or at the wrong time of year: residential properties are regularly over-watered by 30-40%.

Water-wise landscaping is, however, more than efficient irrigation and xeriscapes. It also means augmenting the water holding capacity of the soil to create drought resistant soils. Water-wise landscaping makes use of alternatives to potable water such as recycled water, graywater, or captured rain. And, it relies on the latest in irrigation controller technology for the most efficient application of water possible. The landscape professional can offer the following critical expertise in conserving water:

1. Create drought resistant soils with compost & mulch

**Description**
A robust, living soil, with sufficient organic content, is the foundation of a water conserving landscape: 1 cubic foot of soil holds roughly 1.5 quarts of water for each 1% of organic matter. The amount of irrigation water required for a landscape thus varies significantly with soil quality.

**Applications**
- Know the soil texture.
- Incorporate 2-4 inches of compost into the top 6-12 inches of soil to reach a target soil organic matter of 3.5% under turf and 5% in planting beds.
- Topdress with compost around shrubs and trees, and on turf.
- Regularly apply mulch to all exposed surfaces to encourage living soils and reduce evaporation.
- For additional practices see *Nurture the Soil* in these guidelines.
- Finally, consider applying high quality mycorrhizal inoculants, available as root dips, mixes, tablets and solutions.

**Benefits**
Compost can increase permeability and water-holding capacity, thereby reducing the need for irrigation and lowering water bills.

2. Grow drought tolerant CA native or Mediterranean plants

**Description**
California native plants have evolved with local ecosystems and adapted to our soils, wildlife and climate — including no rain for 6 months of the year. Many natives, as well as many Mediterranean species, tolerate dry summers without watering once they are established.

**Applications**
- Keep in mind that California’s climate and soil can vary significantly, as can native plant species. Not every native is drought tolerant: some, like *Salix* spp. (Willows) and *Populus fremontii* (Cottonwood), need moist soil. Select the native species that match the site soil and microclimate and if possible, choose local ecotypes.
- Or select plants from Mediterranean climates that also thrive with little irrigation.
- Plant in fall so the plants can establish their root system during the rainy season and require less water their first dry season.
- Water drought tolerant species for their first one or two summers, until they are established.
- Minimize high water use ornamentals.

**Benefits**
Appropriately sited native or Mediterranean type plants often require less soil preparation, watering, mowing, fertilizing and spraying, which can reduce your operating costs. CA native species are relatively easy and inexpensive to implement on a trial basis. Using local natives reduces the risk of spreading non-local plant species.

Landscaping with natives and Mediterranean plants require little or no irrigation once established and provide a sense of the seasons.
3. Minimize the lawn

Description
Lawns are useful for recreation or places where family members and employees can relax. But turf requires frequent watering to stay green during our long dry season.

Applications
- Recommend to your clients that they replace decorative lawns with water conserving California native groundcovers or perennial grasses, shrubs and trees.
- If lawns are desired, limit turf to no more than 25% of total irrigated areas. For residential clients, suggest the lawn be limited to a small part of the backyard where it is more likely to be used for play and relaxation.
- Do not plant turf in strips or medians less than 8 feet wide, irregular shaped areas or on slopes greater than 10%.
- Specify a turf alternative such as Carex pansa in bioswales.

Benefits
Water and energy can be conserved. For example, reducing the size of a 1,000 square foot lawn that gets 1 inch of water per week to 500 square feet can save approximately 10,000 gallons of water per dry season. Your clients’ water bills and your labor for mowing may also be reduced. Chemical use may be decreased and water quality protected.

4. Implement hydrozoning — group plants by water needs

Description
Different plants have different water requirements. Dividing the landscape into low, medium and high water use zones prevents over-watering.

Applications
- Group plants by water and light needs (dry shade, dry sun, wet sun, wet shade).
- Place thirstier plants in relatively small, highly visible areas and if possible, in spots that naturally collect water.
- Plant a large perimeter area with drought adapted species.
- Plan to discontinue irrigating those California natives that do not tolerate water in the summer after they are established — and be sure to separate them from plants that will need ongoing irrigation.
- Create and identify irrigation zones on plans, based on the plants’ water requirements, exposure, and soil water holding capacity. Include a summary table of the square footage of each hydrozone in construction documents.
- Separate valves and circuits for individual hydrozones. In particular, put turf on its own valve.

Benefits
Water use can be more easily matched to the plant requirements. This fosters resistance to pests as well as conserves water. Plant mortality is reduced, saving time and money.

5. Design for on-site rainwater collection, recycled water and/or graywater use

Description
Rainwater can be channeled through gutters and downspouts to a storage unit. During a 1-inch rain, 625 gallons or more of water can be collected from 1,000 square feet of roof. Stored water can then be used for irrigation.

Recycled water is wastewater that has been tertiary treated at a wastewater treatment plant to a high quality, suitable for landscape irrigation and other approved uses, but not for human consumption. Recycled water has been used for over 40 years in California and provides a drought-proof supply of water.

Graywater is wastewater from bathroom sinks, showers, bathtubs and washing machines that is not contaminated with human waste and is reused on site. Not suitable for drinking, it is a resource that can be used for subsurface irrigation of the roots of trees and shrubs.

Applications
- Promote groundwater recharge and conserve water by channeling rainfall from the roof to specially designed planters, swales and other landscaped areas.
- Design, install and operate dual distribution systems to allow for the current and future use of recycled water.
- Check with local building code for applicable permits and backflow protection for rainwater and graywater systems.
- Encourage the building architect, to pre-plumb for graywater to irrigate landscape areas.
- Use graywater for subsurface irrigation only. Educate your clients to use biodegradable soaps.

Benefits
The use of potable water to irrigate lawns and gardens can be reduced. Groundwater is recharged and greenhouse gas emissions, produced from pumping water, can be minimized.
6. Design and install high efficiency irrigation systems

Description
Drip and bubblers irrigation technologies apply water accurately, to the plant root zones, at the rate that it can infiltrate. Low flow sprinkler heads apply water uniformly and slowly and improve the efficiency of turf and groundcover irrigation. Both minimize overspray and evaporation and reduce runoff. Drip is often more appropriate than overhead in areas that are narrow, odd shaped, densely planted, or in parking lots and medians.

Applications
- Be pro-active, not reactive with customers. Provide them with recommendations to improve their irrigation efficiency to achieve 70% or greater distribution uniformity in turf areas and 80% in all other landscaped areas.
- Install a weather based, self-adjusting irrigation controller that has certified by the Irrigation Association (www.ia.org), and has, at a minimum, a soil moisture or rain sensor shutoff.
- For large commercial or municipal sites, select controllers that can detect and respond to problems like a broken sprinkler head.
- Rediscover drip. Several types of drip systems exist: select the right system for the specific job. Using ‘in-line emitters’ or ‘subsurface’ drip improves efficiency.
- Irrigate turf areas with subsurface irrigation or equipment that has a precipitation rate of 1 inch or less per hour as specified by the manufacturer and use stream rotator heads instead of standard spray heads.
- Use matched precipitation rate nozzles within each control valve and circuit.
- Design a system based on a water use budget of no more than 70% of reference ET and have this budget and your irrigation plans reviewed by a representative of your water supplier or a trained irrigation specialist.
- Check with your local water supplier for rebates.

Benefits
High efficiency systems not only limit evaporation and runoff, but also prevent disease and minimize weed growth. Water bills can be lower and water quality protected.

7. Install a dedicated meter to monitor landscape water use

Description
Separate irrigation meters, although they can be expensive, allow for the monitoring and evaluation of water use in the landscape. EBMUD is requiring them on all new water service for landscapes greater than 5000 square feet, with single-family residences being the only exception.

Applications
- Specify the addition of a separate water meter for landscapes larger than 5000 sq. ft.
- Combine with a ‘smart’ or automatic, self adjusting irrigation controller(s) for a sophisticated understanding of water use.
- Read the irrigation meter to check for leaks and maintain a water budget.
- Provide detailed feedback to your customers about their water use or conservation achievements.
- If a dedicated water meter is not possible, install a submeter to track the irrigation portion of a mixed use water meter.

Benefits
Monitoring the landscape water use more precisely can demonstrate and support water conservation. A separate meter can also reduce your client’s sewage bill since it is based on water use in buildings.

8. Manage irrigation according to need

Description
Watering requirements will vary with soil, plant, climate, exposure and season. If the irrigation system is not timed by a weather based controller, management of the irrigation requires particular attention and expertise.

Applications
- Become familiar with CA Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS).
- Base irrigation on:
  - The watering needs of the plant material, in inches per week.
  - How fast the water is being applied. Sprinklers apply water in inches per hour, drip in gallons per hour.
  - The soil types and slope. Apply water slowly or intermittently on slopes or clay soils, so that it can soak into the soil.
- Avoid watering during the warmest and windiest times of the day.
- Water deeply enough to soak the root zone.
- If you have installed an irrigation system but will not be managing it, provide the property owner with precipitation rate for each valve zone, maximum runtimes for July 3, location of irrigation supply shut off, maintenance checklist, distribution uniformity and internet address for watering index information.

Benefits
Appropriate watering moderates plant growth, promotes plant health and reduces replacement costs, as well as the need for pesticides and pruning. Your costs and your clients’ water bills can be reduced.
9. Maintain the irrigation system so every drop counts

Description
Every drop of water that is supplied to the landscape by irrigation should be protected from loss due to evaporation, overspraying or runoff. Irrigation systems that do not leak, overspray or gush water are critical to conserving water.

Applications
- Mulch to reduce evaporation.
- Keep the rain shut off device in working condition.
- For overhead spray systems, check and adjust the system regularly for:
  - Matched precipitation rate (MPR) nozzles
  - Low, buried sprinklers
  - Incorrect nozzles
  - Overspray
  - Head to head coverage
  - Improper pressure
  - Leaks near unusually tall, green vegetation, muddy or eroding spots
- Repair leaks and broken sprinklers immediately. Use originally specified materials or materials of superior quality and efficiency.
- Keep in mind that it may take more diligence with drip systems to notice leaks and troubleshoot other problems.
- Become IA certified. Contact the Irrigation Association at www.irrigation.org.

Benefits
Properly maintained irrigation systems not only save water but can also avoid unnecessary plant, fencing and asphalt replacement costs and increase property values. They can also decrease the use of energy for pumping and moving water, which in turn reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

10. Request an irrigation audit

Description
FREE water use surveys for landscapes, offered by many local water districts provide your commercial or homeowners association customers with practical information for improving landscape quality and reducing water costs. Utility company staff will demonstrate how to use irrigation equipment efficiently.

Applications
Your local water district is often a good source for information on water conservation. Many offer free irrigation audits of existing landscapes. An audit includes landscape area measurements and an analysis of distribution uniformity, irrigation scheduling, and overall system performance.

Benefits
Additional practices for conserving water may be identified. You can then demonstrate to the clients how your skills can save them money on their water bills. Customer satisfaction will be increased.

“We ask to see our clients’ water bills, and show them what we can do to save them money.”
— George Pacheco, Owner/President, Pacheco Brothers Gardening, Hayward

Irrigation water running into the street contributes to excessive water bills and damage to pavement.

“I believe we can reduce urban landscape water use by 50%. Irvine has seen water use decline from 4.4 acre-feet per acre in 1990 to 1.9 acre-feet per acre in 2003.”

Tips for Success

Rebates for Irrigation Upgrades

Many water districts offer free commercial landscape irrigation audits and irrigation upgrade programs. Rebates may also cover practices like replacing a lawn with sheet mulching and drought tolerant plants. For a link to rebates offered by water agencies throughout the Bay Area, visit www.loseyourlawn.org. See Conserve Water in the Resources section of this book for a listing of water districts in the Bay Area.

It is estimated that overwatering causes 85% of all landscape problems.
SOURCE: A CONSUMER’S GUIDE TO WATER CONSERVATION, AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION
The need to conserve energy is as important to Bay-Friendly landscaping as the need to conserve water. Both are increasing concerns in California as energy shortfalls and droughts continue to occur throughout the West. Energy and water are related — it takes a lot of energy to supply water to our landscapes.

Conventional landscapes also directly consume large amounts of fossil fuels. Nationally, forty million lawn mowers consume 200 million gallons of gasoline per year, representing a huge investment of energy for this one landscape maintenance task. What’s more, the US EPA estimates that the few ounces spilled during each refueling of lawn and other garden equipment — during the summer only — totals 17 million gallons of gasoline nationwide. And energy use means releasing greenhouse gases that are contributing to global warming.

Landscape designers, installers and professional maintenance staff can play an important role in conserving energy. Include these Bay-Friendly, energy conserving practices in your design or service program:

### 1. Shade buildings to moderate temperatures

**Description**

Trees conserve energy by shading, cooling the air through evapotranspiration and reducing the velocity of wind. Selecting and placing trees to shade adjacent buildings in the summer or protect them from the prevailing winter winds can moderate building temperatures.

**Applications**

- Plant trees to the west of a building for maximum shading benefits. Avoid planting trees that block solar collectors or in front of south facing windows that allow the low winter sun to warm a building, especially in cooler regions of the Bay Area.
- Large deciduous trees will be of greater value for summer cooling and winter solar gain.
- Select evergreen trees for windbreaks.
- Select trees that are appropriate for the soil type, water use and exposure. If possible, select trees that have low water requirements.
- Plant larger trees at least 20 feet from the foundation. Plant smaller trees a minimum of 10 feet from the foundation.
- For more info go to the following websites: [http://cufr.ucdavis.edu](http://cufr.ucdavis.edu) and [www.pge.com](http://www.pge.com).

**Benefits**

When properly placed, mature trees can reduce the interior temperature of a building by as much as 20 degrees, reducing summer cooling costs by 25-40%, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

This model demonstrates the shading effects of design, landscape, and orientation during three seasons of the year. To schedule use of the heliodon contact [www.pge.com/pec/heliodon](http://www.pge.com/pec/heliodon).
2. Reduce the heat island effect

**Description**

Parking lots and streets are significant sources of heat and pollutants (parked cars emit hydrocarbons that contribute to the formation of ground level ozone), as well as often being unattractive. Trees reduce the amount of heat stored in, or reflected from, paved surfaces which can contribute to increased building and car temperatures.

**Applications**

- Check with your local municipality for minimum tree requirements in parking lots: then specify more.
- Select and plant trees that are appropriate for the site in terms of soil type, water use and exposure.
- Choose as large a tree as possible but be sure it will be allowed to grow to its natural shape and size in the allotted space.
- Use open grid paving.
- Also, select light colored, reflective paving materials.
- And consider shading paved areas with photovoltaic arrays.

**Benefits**

- Patios & cars can be much more comfortable in the summer. Air quality can be improved. Costs of cooling adjacent buildings may be lowered.

### 3. Shade air conditioners

**Description**

Limiting the sun that shines directly on an air conditioner will keep it cooler and running more efficiently.

**Applications**

- Choose a shrub or tree that will match the soil and microclimate.
- Or build a freestanding arbor with deciduous vines to provide shade.
- Do not obstruct airflow around the unit.

**Benefits**

- The air conditioner runs more efficiently, which will reduce your client's utility bill.

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**“Compared to a small-stature tree, a strategically located large stature tree has a bigger impact on conserving energy, mitigating an urban heat island and cooling a parking lot.”**

— James Geiger, Center for Urban Forest Research, Davis

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![Photo: The Office of Cherry Burton](image)

Light colored, stabilized, compacted soil, in lieu of asphalt was used to surface this parking lot, reducing heat island gradients by 30%.

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**What Large Trees Mean:**

- More shade = More energy savings.
- Cleaner air = Better health and fewer hospital visits.
- More stormwater management = Lower costs for stormwater controls.
- More shaded streets = Longer time between resurfacing.

**Source:** Center for Urban Forest Research, Davis, CA, 2003

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**Tips for Success**

**Shade Effectiveness in Parking Lots**

Parking lots are thermal hot spots. Many cities in California have ordinances that require shading of paved area by trees. Implement the suggestions below to ensure that you maximize shading:

- Become familiar with local ordinances and their recommended tree lists.
- Include only trees that are on the local ordinance’s recommended tree list.
- Be sure crown diameters on parking lot plans are not overstated.
- Do not allow smaller-size substitutions after the plans have been approved.
- Follow-up to ensure trees are actually planted, as well as not removed after planting, especially at sites near store fronts where trees could obstruct signs.

**Adapted from:** Fact Sheet #3: Making Parking Lots More Tree Friendly, Center for Urban Forest Research, Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Davis, CA, 2002.
4. Design lighting carefully

Description
Outdoor lighting consumes a large fraction of the electricity used in the United States. Site lighting can be designed to use less energy and minimize light pollution and trespass.

Applications
- Identify lighting goals and determine lowest acceptable levels.
- Use only fluorescent, high-intensity discharge (HID), light emitting diode (LED), or low pressure sodium lamps.
- Specify Energy Star, photovoltaic or 12-volt for 100% of outdoor building and site fixtures.
- For security, use lights with a photocell or motion sensor lights instead of all night illumination.
- Specify that all exterior luminaries emit no light above horizontal OR are Dark Sky certified. Visit www.darksky.org for a list of fixtures approved by the International Dark Sky Association.
- Prevent light trespass by selecting and placing fixtures that will not spill light onto neighboring properties.

Benefits
Power and energy use can be decreased. Lower operating costs can often recover higher initial purchase costs of newer more efficient lamps.

5. Choose and maintain equipment for fuel conservation

Description
Equipment is most often selected for its speed, cost and ease of use. However, reducing fossil fuel consumption is one of the most important practices the landscape professional can do to protect the environment, while lowering the cost of operating the equipment.

Applications
- Use hand powered equipment when possible and take pride in the quality of the work.
- Minimize the use of gas-powered blowers.
- When using machinery, choose the smallest, most fuel efficient, lowest emission machinery required to get the job done.
- As you upgrade your equipment & vehicles, select for fuel economy and low emissions. Select vehicles that operate on biodiesel — or convert existing vehicles.
- Keep every piece of equipment and vehicle tuned.
- Recycle plant debris on site to minimize fuel consumption for hauling.
- Require employee carpooling to sites and plan maintenance routes carefully.
- Track the gallons of gas your business consumes and set goals to reduce that consumption.

Benefits
Manual labor may make the most economic sense for many landscape operations. You can cut the cost of fuel while protecting the health of your staff, and local air and water quality.

6. Specify low embodied energy materials

Description
Embodied energy is the energy consumed by all the processes associated with the production of an item, from the acquisition of natural resources to the delivery of the final product. The single most important factor in reducing the impact of embodied energy is to design long lived and adaptable landscapes. Transporting items the least distance reduces fuel consumption and air pollution and supports local economies.

Applications
- Consider the source and embodied energy of all materials in the landscape, including stone, gravel, plants, lumber, furniture, etc. Use local stone, for example, rather than limestone shipped from the Midwest.
- Select smaller container stock to increase the number of plants per delivery. Smaller plants also transplant better.
- Use recycled and less highly processed materials, and avoid petroleum-based products, including synthetic fertilizers.

Benefits
Buying locally produced and low embodied energy products often reduces the cost of an item, as well as the hidden environmental costs of transporting materials, such as pollution.

“We use so much fossil fuel that the energy that is used consumes more oxygen from the atmosphere than the landscapes actually provide.”

— Bob Perry, Landscape Architect, Professor Emeritus, Cal Poly, Pomona
6. Protect Water and Air Quality

**Bay-Friendly landscaping can help protect our water from pollution by:**

- Increasing on-site infiltration and reducing runoff
- Reducing contaminants in runoff
- Increasing the soil’s ability to remove pollutants from runoff

In an undisturbed landscape, only 15% of the rainwater leaves the system through surface water runoff. More than one-third moves into the soil where living, biologically diverse organisms break down and naturally filter out pollutants, before it reaches groundwater or our waterways.

As land is developed into residential or commercial landscapes, roads and parking lots, major changes occur:

- More water runs off the surfaces — as much as 70% of all rain and irrigation water runs into waterways without moving through soil.
- The soil supports less microbial life and is less able to filter harmful chemicals out of the little water that infiltrates and moves through soil.

What happens next? Flash floods scour creek banks. Erosion of channels is greatly accelerated. As little as 10% impervious surface causes significant degradation of streams.

Pollutant load also increases. An acre of parking lot collects as much as 4 gallons of oil, gasoline and diesel fuel each year. When it rains and water runs off the parking lot, these toxic compounds are discharged into local creeks where they may eventually enter the Bay. Other pollutants include trace metals, pesticides, nutrients from fertilizers and pet waste, trash and suspended soil particles from poorly vegetated ground.

Stormwater runoff, from both residential and commercial sites, thus becomes a large source of pollution.

At the same time air pollution from power equipment used in conventional landscaping takes an enormous toll on our environment. Gas powered garden tools emit 5 percent of the nation’s air pollution. Plant debris is hauled to the landfill in vehicles that pollute the air, and once there, the materials decompose without oxygen and in the process emit greenhouse gases.

**Bay-Friendly landscaping can help protect our air from pollution by:**

- Reducing fossil fuel consumption
- Recycling plant debris on site
- Planting trees to remove CO₂ and absorb air pollutants

**Make the connection between Bay-Friendly and reducing the emissions that cause global warming — and distinguish yourself in the marketplace.**
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a holistic approach to controlling insects, plant diseases, weeds, and other pests. IPM programs integrate the use of many environmentally-sound strategies for managing, but not necessarily eliminating, pests. First and foremost, IPM seeks to prevent pests by fostering a healthy environment in which plants have the strength to resist disease and insect infestations and to out-compete weeds. An IPM approach requires an understanding of the life cycles of pests and beneficial organisms and regular monitoring of their populations. If a pest problem is identified, IPM then considers all viable solutions and uses a variety of techniques to control pests, rather than turning only to pesticides. The least toxic pesticides are used as a last resort only. IPM offers a great opportunity to market your skills to your clients by providing the following services:

1. Use Integrated Pest Management

A. Prevent pest problems

Description
Applying the best landscape design, construction and management practices to prevent pests is always preferable to trying to control them after they become established.

Applications
Design to prevent pests by:
- Choosing a diversity of species that are well suited to the site.
- Selecting resistant varieties and local native species, including species that attract beneficial insects.
- Placing plants at proper distances from buildings, giving them space for adequate air circulation and room to reach their natural size and shape.
- Avoiding over-planting for instant color.
- Including compost in the soil specifications

Prevent pests during landscape construction and maintenance by:
- Selecting plant material that is free from disease and insects.
- Planting at the right depth.
- Watering thoroughly but not over-watering.
- Sheetmulch, see page 31.
- Keeping mulch on the surface of the soil at all times.
- Using slow release fertilizers if soil tests indicate their need, and not over-fertilizing.
- Pruning judiciously — severe pruning stimulates new growth, stresses plants and encourages pests and disease.
- Eliminating noxious weeds before they go to seed or spread uncontrollably.

- Cleaning equipment after use.
- Inspecting and removing invasive plant parts or seeds from your clothing, tools and vehicle before leaving an infested site.
- Cleaning up wood, fruit and other plant material that is infected with disease — compost the debris only if you have the experience to get the compost pile to temperatures over 135°F for an extended period.

Benefits
A healthy, diverse landscape that prevents pests in the first place is critical to eliminating the need for pesticides, thereby reducing pollution and protecting the health of the San Francisco Bay.

### IPM for Weed Control

**Prevent weeds first:**
- Purchase only weed free plants and compost
- Use drip irrigation to apply water only to desired plants
- Use mulch to suppress weeds. Sheet mulching is an effective strategy that layers cardboard, compost and then coarse mulch (see page 31).

**Monitor weeds:**
- Create a map that locates the species and density of weeds

**Try cultural, mechanical & physical controls before reaching for the herbicides:**
- Flame weeders use a targeted flame to kill weeds and are very effective for controlling weeds in sidewalks and other hardscapes.
- Boiling water, hot foam and high pressure steam both work to kill weeds and are a better option in areas where an open flame may be hazardous.

**Select herbicides as a last resort & use the least toxic:**
- Com gluten meal is a pre-emergent herbicide that also acts as a fertilizer. The timing of the application is important, if it is used after weeds have started growing, they will actually benefit from its fertilizing properties.
- Horticultural vinegar, or acetic acid, is also effective at killing certain weeds. Use with caution since acetic acid greater than 5% can cause skin irritation or eye damage.
- Herbicidal soaps are highly refined soaps that can penetrate the waxy coating on plant leaves, causing them to dry out. Some of these products also contain essential oils that enhance their herbicidal properties.
B. Train your staff to identify and monitor pest & beneficial populations

Description
A critical part of an integrated pest management program is “watchful waiting” – observing the site at regular intervals in order to understand whether populations are increasing or decreasing and what harm pests are doing. It is likely that most organisms in the landscape are actually beneficial. Living soils, for example, can support billions of beneficial organisms, which suppress the fewer disease causing organisms. Many insects naturally feed on other pest insects — some even feed on weeds. Insects provide food for birds, reptiles and amphibians. Raptors and snakes eat rodents. Immediately pulling out the big guns in the form of pesticides will kill the beneficial organisms along with the pests, which can lead to more problems as the balance between the two is disrupted.

Applications
- Provide your staff with the time and resources to learn to identify both pest and beneficial organisms.
- Check plants often for vigor and signs of pests.
- Train your residential clients to monitor and record pest populations.
- Clarify which problems are the result of pests and not other factors, such as overwatering.
- Evaluate the results of any treatments.
- Check regularly with the University of California (www.ipm.ucdavis.edu) or subscribe to the IPM Monitor from the Bio-Integral Resources Center (www.birc.org) for up to date resources and information.

Benefits
Your staff enjoys greater job satisfaction as they learn additional, valuable skills. Beneficial organisms are given the opportunity to control pests. If a problem does develop, you can catch it just as it is reaching a level that needs control.

C. Educate your clients

Description
Many clients have unrealistic standards of absolute pest control and will require education. Landscapes can tolerate certain levels of pests without causing significant or even noticeable damage. Small populations of pest organisms are necessary to establish healthy populations of predators.

Applications
- Educate your clients about the role of beneficial organisms and ask them to consider some damage as a sign of a balanced, thriving ecosystem. Encourage them to raise their threshold of acceptable damage.
- Ask yourself and your clients if treatment is even necessary before developing a strategy for managing a pest problem.
- Fact sheets on alternative pest control strategies are available at www.ourwaterourworld.org or from the UC Statewide IPM Program at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu or the Seattle Green Gardening program at www.ci.seattle.wa.us/util/proipm/default.htm.
- In the case of ongoing pests, advise your clients that removing a particular problem plant may be the best solution.

Benefits
Insects and other pests can be accepted as an integral component of any ecosystem, in which case they are not controlled until they cause an unacceptable level of damage. The need for pesticides may be reduced or eliminated.

D. Control pest problems with physical & mechanical controls

Description
When pests are identified as the source of unacceptable levels of damage, physical barriers or mechanical techniques for excluding or removing pests should be implemented as a first line of control.

Applications
- Learn about and specify sheet mulching to prepare the soil and control weeds.
- Weeds can also be controlled by using drip irrigation and a minimum 2-inch layer of coarse mulch.
- Flame seedlings.
- Hoe or pull established weeds.
- Spray aphids with a strong jet of water.
- Use sticky traps around tree trunks to keep ants and other insects away.
- Hand-pick large adult insect pests and larvae as they appear.
- Remove dead or diseased plants or plant parts — hot composting the debris will kill disease-causing organisms.

Benefits
Pests can be kept at acceptable levels thereby reducing the need for pesticides. Pollutants are kept out of stormwater in the first place.

In a study conducted for the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association in California, 75% of people surveyed indicated a willingness to try less toxic alternatives to manage household pests if they were available. They ARE!
E. Control pest problems with biological controls

Description
Biological control is the use of living organisms to control pests. Knowing the life cycles of the pest and its enemies is important to maximizing the efficiency of any biological control.

Applications
- Encourage beneficial insects by planting a wide variety of plants that flower throughout the year.
- Introduce natural predators, parasites and beneficial microbes. Parasitic nematodes are effective for control of pests. Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) is a bacterium that kills caterpillars, including those of non-pest moths and butterflies. (Do not use Bt in a butterfly garden.) Compost tea introduces large and diverse populations of microbes that can suppress some leaf and root diseases.
- Buy all biological controls from a reputable source.
- Do not use pesticides, especially broad spectrum pesticides, when using beneficial organisms.
- Goats, used with care, can be an excellent means of controlling poison oak, blackberries and other vegetation and in the process, returning nutrients to the soil.

Benefits
Beneficial organisms feed on or parasitize pests, potentially reducing the cost of purchasing and applying pesticides. Your staff will not be applying dangerous pesticides, which may reduce your liability.

Pesticides to Avoid:
- Metaldehyde
- Disulfoton
- Carbaryl
- Malathion

Use with Caution:
- Pyrethrins
- Imidacloprid
- Fipronil

“\textit{I grew up in the nursery business. The older generation had a lot of health issues, a lot of cancer. For ourselves and our own health and safety, we should try to eliminate toxics. Why should a beautiful landscape be purchased with the health of the people who work on it?}”

— Glen Schneider, Proprietor, Glen Schneider Gardening, Berkeley

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Attract these beneficial insects</th>
<th>By planting these species</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bigeyed bug</td>
<td>Polygonum spp. (Silver Lace Vine)</td>
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<td>Hoverflies</td>
<td>Achillea spp. (Yarrow)</td>
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<td>Asclepias fascicularis (Narrowleaf Milkweed)</td>
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<td>Baccharis spp. (Coyote brush, Mulefat)</td>
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<td>Ceanothus spp. (California Lilac)</td>
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<td>Eriogonom spp. (Buckwheat)</td>
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<td>Prunis ilicifolia (Hollyleaf Cherry)</td>
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<td>Atriplex spp. (Quailbush, Saltbush)</td>
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<td>Minute pirate bug</td>
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<td>Rhamnus californica (Coffeeberry)</td>
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ADAPTED FROM CORNFLOWER FARMS WILDLAND/AGRICULTURE CATALOG, 2006
F. Control pest problems with the least toxic pesticide as a last resort

Description
The least toxic and least persistent pesticide is used only when monitoring indicates that preventative and non-chemical methods are not keeping pests below acceptable levels. The goal is to reduce the population of the pest organisms with the least toxic pesticide that will control the pest but not harm the organisms or the environment.

Applications
- Do not use pesticides on a prescheduled basis.
- Learn the life cycle of the pest to maximize pesticide efficiency.
- Consider naturally occurring pesticides before synthetic. For example, soaps and oils can be used for control of aphids and other insect species. Sulfur controls fungal diseases. Corn gluten is available as a pre-emergent weed control. Acetic acid based sprays are becoming available for use on weed seedlings.
- If synthetic pesticides are identified as the last resort: choose the least toxic and the least persistent.
- Do not assume a high percentage of inert ingredients means the product is not hazardous.
- Do not use broad-spectrum, synthetic chemical pesticides.
- Spot spray weeds or use an ultra low volume sprayer to apply the absolute minimum amount.
- Keep pesticides out of gutters, stormdrains, and off sidewalks, driveways and other hard surfaces, and dispose of leftover product properly.

Benefits
Using the least amount of the least toxic pesticide helps to protect water quality and demonstrates your commitment to the health of your clients and staff, the community and the Bay.

2. Eliminate high input decorative lawns

Description
Installing large turf areas solely for their looks is resource inefficient. One study estimated that over a 20 year period, the cumulative cost of maintaining a prairie or a wetland totals $3,000 per acre versus $20,000 per acre for non-native turf grasses.

Applications
- Plant groundcovers, shrubs, or trees, instead of turf.
- Replace lawns, especially those on steep slopes, in shady areas or near creeks and wetlands with native plant meadows or grassy swales that treat stormwater and resemble native grasslands.

Benefits
The need for irrigation, synthetic fertilizers and pesticides can be reduced or eliminated, thus protecting water quality.

“Grasses are really a huge, flexible family. Native and non-native grasses can be planted to match site conditions in ways that mimic natural grasslands and don’t use a lot of resources. You don’t have to mow them. They can become meadows.” — Michael Baefsky, Landscape Ecology Consultant, Baefsky & Associates, Orinda
3. Minimize site disturbance

**Description**
In general, soil should have 100% plant or mulch cover, since exposed soil surfaces are highly susceptible to runoff and erosion, especially along slopes and waterways. Often, natural hydrological features are destroyed by grading and with the exception of a few large trees, native vegetation is typically removed from a site before building or landscaping. Doing so exposes the soil to erosion, and the resulting loss of topsoil depletes the soil of its organic, living component and clogs waterways. It turns nature on its head by turning a valuable resource into a pollutant.

**Applications**
- Design and implement a plan to defend against erosion, as described in *Nurture the Soil*.
- Retain natural topographic features that slow and store storm flows and/or do not increase steep continuous slopes.
- Limit overall cut and fill through efficient road design and lot layout.
- Limit clearing to road, utility building pad, landscape areas and the minimum area needed to maneuver.
- Use mulch regularly. Place it in a way that keeps it out of stormwater.

**Benefits**
Vegetation, topography and hydrology is undisturbed and erosion is prevented. Sediment does not clog waterways.

4. Choose and maintain your materials, equipment & vehicles carefully

**Description**
Lawn mowers, chain saws and leaf blowers emit significant amounts of pollutants. According to the US EPA, a gas-powered lawn mower emits 11 times the air pollution of a new car, per hour of use. In addition, operators are typically positioned where exposure to toxic emissions is greatest.

**Applications**
- Upgrade to low emission equipment.
- Inspect and maintain all equipment to keep it performing optimally. Repair oil leaks immediately.
- Don’t repair equipment on site.
- Dispose of spent oil properly.
- Refuel carefully. Do not refuel near a creek or drainage area.
- Consider your routes and always carpool to sites.
- Specify low or zero VOC paints, sealants, solvents and adhesives.
- Use sustainably harvested wood (FSC Certified) if plastic or composite lumber is not appropriate. Use treated wood that does not contain chromium or arsenic for any application that specifies treated lumber.

**Benefits**
Fuel consumption is minimized. Air, water and noise pollution can often be reduced. Worker and community health will be protected.

5. Keep soil & organic matter where it belongs

**Description**
Organic matter, added to the landscape in the form of mulch or compost, supports soil microbial life, which filter out pollutants. But it can become a pollutant when it enters the stormdrain.

**Applications**
Amend soil with compost as described in the section *Nurture the Soil*. But be sure to keep organic matter from being washed or blown into the gutter or stormdrains where it could become a pollutant by:
- Using compost filter socks around stockpiled organic matter.
- Storing it away from creeks and stormdrains.
- Sweeping every day during construction.
- Minimizing the use of blowers and using them carefully so you are not removing topsoil.
- Switching to gravel or cobblestone mulch in areas of high surface water flow.
- Keeping fallen leaves, grassclippings, and other plant materials away from storm drains, creek banks, and the shoreline.

**Benefits**
Organic matter does not become a pollutant but rather, increases the soil’s ability to remove pollutants, thereby protecting our watershed. It also increases the soil’s pool of sequestered carbon dioxide.

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**Why calendar-based spraying doesn’t work:**
- Over 2/3 of plant problems are not caused by any living pathogen. More often than not, the problem is from improper soil conditions, watering or fertilizing practices and other cultural problems.
- If a pathogen or other pest is present, it must be treated at the correct point in its life cycle. Pest organisms do not grow on a regular calendar basis. It is likely the timing of spraying based on the calendar would be too early or too late to be effective.
- Timed sprays endanger the beneficial organisms. Healthy landscapes with a diversity of birds, insects, microbes and other organisms can often keep pest populations under threshold levels, making chemical treatment unnecessary.

*Adapted from: PROPM Fact Sheet, Green Gardening Program, Seattle, WA.*
6. Minimize impervious surfaces

Description
Watershed quality decreases rapidly when the total impervious area exceeds 10%. Yet typical single-family housing projects have 25-50% impervious surfaces. Asphalt and concrete for parking lots and driveways can be formulated to be porous. Crushed rock and mulch add a striking element to the design while allowing water infiltration. Pervious pavers which can include low growing groundcovers or gravel also facilitate water infiltration into the soil.

Applications
- Keep impervious surfaces to a minimum: Use porous surfaces, including permeable paving, and maximize landscaped area to encourage infiltration.
- Avoid contiguous impervious surfaces. Do not directly connect impervious areas to the stormdrain.
- Decrease parking lot sizes by narrowing the aisles between rows and increasing the ratio of compact to full size spaces. For more information contact the Center for Watershed Protection at www.cwp.org.
- Remove all unnecessary impervious paving. Go to www.StopWaste.Org or check with your local hauler for more information on where to recycle asphalt & concrete.

Benefits
Increasing porous surfaces decreases runoff, protects the biology of the San Francisco watershed and contributes to the restoration of our local streams, creeks and wetlands.

7. Plant and protect trees

Description
Trees clean, cool the air and intercept significant amounts of rainfall each year and thus help control stormwater runoff. The Center for Urban Forest Research estimates that the continuous tree canopy in Oakland intercepts 4 inches of rain over one acre in a typical year — about 108,000 gallons. Their root growth also increases the ability of soil to take in rainfall.

Applications
- Select trees that match the microclimate and soil characteristics.
- Select California natives or other low water use species.
- Specify large stature trees in as many appropriate places as possible.
- Plant in groves and hydrozones.
- Provide adequate soil volume, amended as per a soil analysis.
- Inspect tree health regularly.
- Maintain and prune appropriately.
- Design the landscape to protect 80% or more of existing, mature, healthy trees and include penalties for destruction of protected trees in the construction contract.

Benefits
Appropriately planting more trees decreases runoff and protects water quality. Trees also absorb air pollutants, thus protecting air quality. Dollar for dollar, larger trees deliver 8 times the benefits of smaller trees.

“In the City of Berkeley’s Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Department we do not use any pesticides. As an Arborist, I mainly deal with tree issues, and with most insect problems I face, the insect is gone in a week or so. It’s like having a cold. It passes.”
— Jerry Koch, Arborist, Parks Recreation & Waterfront Department, City of Berkeley

Tips for Success

Pervious Concrete

Pervious concrete is a high cement content mix manufactured with a low water-cement ratio and without fine aggregate that:
- Meets NPDES regulations
- Provides for groundwater recharge
- Has the same structural integrity as conventional concrete

When compared to a conventional asphalt parking lot requiring stormwater system tie-in and first flush pollution measures, pervious concrete parking lots are by far the lower initial cost solution.

SOURCE: PERVERSIVE CONCRETE, CONCRETE PROMOTIONCOUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. www.cpcnc.org
8. Manage and maintain the irrigation system carefully

**Description**
A poorly maintained irrigation system wastes water, adds to surface runoff, and damages property.

**Applications**
- Match watering schedule to plant needs, soil type, slope and season.
- Eliminate leaks and spraying onto sidewalks immediately.
- Install rain shut-off devices.
- Upgrade to new technology irrigation controllers that adjust watering schedules to reflect weather conditions or soil moisture and include a rain shut-off device.
- Refer to applications in the section Conserve Water.

**Benefits**
Water will be conserved, runoff reduced and your customer may save money on water bills, while protecting the San Francisco Bay watershed.

9. Design a system to capture and treat water

**Description**
Catching, slowing and retaining water will promote infiltration and removal of pollutants, as well as minimize stormwater runoff. It can also add beauty and value to the landscape. Studies indicate that home values and leases of commercial buildings are higher if the building overlooks, or the home is within 300 feet of a water element.

**Applications**
- Limit grading to protect existing patterns of drainage and retain natural topographic features that slow and store storm flows.
- Incorporate design measures and treatment controls, such as landscape beds, detention basins, ponds, stormwater wetlands and/or vegetated swales, that are sized to treat at least 85% of average annual runoff.
- Divert rain water from all down spouts to planters, swales or landscaped areas. Capture and filter runoff from parking lots into islands or planter strips or other treatment controls.

**Benefits**
Stormwater runoff is reduced while water recycled on site fosters the removal of pollutants and encourages biodiversity. Downstream engineering costs are decreased. Property values can be increased.

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**Tips for Success**

*Using Dry Wells to Capture Water from Downspouts*

Directing roof runoff to dry wells is a good way to reduce the amount of potable water used for landscape irrigation. Use of dry wells can improve stormwater quality, increase groundwater recharge, decrease runoff volume and peak flows, and decrease flooding potential. The captured water can be reused for watering gardens, lawns and trees. To construct a dry well, dig a hole in the ground — sized according to the amount of rooftop runoff received (typically 4 to 5 feet square and 2 to 3 feet deep, with a minimum of 1 foot soil on top) — and fill with an open graded aggregate. The roof downspout is directed to the dry well which allows the water to infiltrate after a storm. Dry wells must be located at least 10 feet from any building to protect the foundation. Dry wells are less effective in soils with poor drainage. For more information, see “Roof Runoff Controls, SD-11” from the 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook: New Development and Redevelopment, www.cabmphandbooks.com.
Plant and animal diversity is one of the many factors that make the San Francisco Bay Watershed unique and beautiful. More than 1,500 local plant species bloom throughout the year, supporting hundreds of native pollinators, beneficial insects and other organisms that can reduce the need for pesticides. Birds & butterflies are attracted, bringing with them beauty, song and interest to a landscape.

Biodiversity is crucial to the health and resiliency of the local landscape, the Bay area ecosystem and its inhabitants. Yet the loss of habitat is threatening local biodiversity. The population of the Bay Area is growing and expected to continue to do so. With increased populations comes development, which is too often done without regard for wildlife habitat.

And although we tend to rely on parks and open space for preserving wildlife habitat, both residential and commercial landscapes can also play an important role. Developed landscapes can provide food, water, shelter and nesting sites for birds, butterflies, beneficial insects and other creatures, thus helping to conserve valuable wildlife resources and restore damaged ecosystems. Small spaces or corridors, patched together over the entire Bay Area, add up to a great opportunity for encouraging and protecting wildlife.

Offer your skill and expertise to your customers through the following practices for creating wildlife habitat:

I. Diversify

Description
A diverse landscape includes annuals, biennials and perennials of many different sizes, shapes, colors and textures. It includes evergreens and deciduous plants, species that bloom at different times of the year and those that bear fruit or berries. And it includes plants that occupy different canopy levels and root zones.

Applications
- Educate your customers and encourage them to embrace diversity.
- Start with a trial zone, then plan for increasing diversity throughout the landscape over time.
- Recommend to your clients that they convert a lawn that no one uses, or that they replace part of it with a diverse border.
- Select a rich array of plant species that includes many, if not all, California natives.
- Specify layers of groundcovers, shrubs and trees that provide a variety of nesting sites or flower and bear fruit at different times of the year. Refer to the Tips for Success: Flowering Periods of Beneficial Insects Plants in this section.
- Do not plant invasive species as they often damage or destroy habitat.

Benefits
Biodiversity is fostered. A diverse landscape may resist disease and insect pests better than those with little variety, while providing a higher habitat value. A single insect or disease infestation is less likely to be devastating.

Survey Says...
More than 1/2 of single-family households with yards or gardens are interested in creating habitat for birds and pollinators in their yard.
2. Choose California natives first

Description
California native plant species are critical to creating wildlife habitat because local fauna are adapted to them. Research indicates, for example, that indigenous bees prefer native plants over exotic species. The best natives for Bay Area landscapes are local and they are especially important to consider for sites that interface with wild lands. Other California native plants that match the microclimate can also be good choices.

Applications
- Select a variety of appropriate California native species that match the microsites of the landscape.
- Group flowering species in dense stands of at least 16 square feet, rather than plant in isolated single plants, to attract native pollinators.
- Let some plants go to seed for food for wildlife — don’t immediately deadhead everything in the garden.
- Consider grouping native plants in communities (refer to pages 17-19).

Benefits
Many natives flourish in the San Francisco Bay Area, often with less water, fertilizers and maintenance. Local wildlife is fostered.

Logs and large stones provide shelter for beneficial soil organisms and small reptiles while adding an interesting element to the landscape.

Tips for Success

Sources of California Natives
Although there are more than 1,500 plants native to the Bay Area, they are only recently becoming popular in the nursery industry. Look for them, or other California natives at the following nurseries:

- Albright Seed Company
  Carpinteria, (805) 684-0436
  www.albrightseed.com
- Bay Natives
  San Francisco, (415) 285-2240
  www.baynatives.com
- California Flora Nursery
  Fulton, (707) 528-8813
  www.calfloranursery.com
- Canfield Native Nursery
  Sebastopol, (707) 823-3776
- Capitol Wholesale Nursery
  San Jose, CA (408) 239-0589
  www.capitolwholesalenursery.com
- Central Coast Wilds
  Santa Cruz, (831) 459-0655
  www.centralcoastwilds.com
- Clyde Robin Seed Company
  Castro Valley, (510) 785-0425
  www.clyderobin.com
- Cornflower Farms
  Elk Grove, (916) 689-1015
  www.cornflowerfarms.com
- Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery
  Moss Landing, (831) 763-1207
  www.elkhornnursery.com
- Greenlee Nursery
  Chino, (909) 342-6201
  www.greenleenursery.com
- Las Plitas Nursery
  Santa Margarita, (805) 438-5992
  www.laspilias.com
- Matilija Nursery
  Moorpark, (805) 523-8604
  www.matiljanursery.com
- Mostly Natives Nursery
  Tomales, (707) 878-2009
  www.mostlynatives.com
- Native Revival Nursery
  Aptos, (831) 684-1811
  www.nativerevival.com
- North Coast Native Nursery
  Petaluma, (707) 769-1213
  www.northcoastnativennursery.com
- O’Donnell’s Fairfax Nursery
  Fairfax, (415) 453-0372
- Pacific Coast Seed
  Livermore, (925) 373-4417
  www.pcsseed.com
- Rana Creek Wholesale Nursery
  Carmel Valley, (831) 659-2830
  www.ranacreeknurseries.com
- Seedhunt
  Freedom
  www.seedhunt.com
- Sierra Azul Nursery & Gardens
  Watsonville, (831) 763-0939
  www.sierraazul.com
- Suncrest Nurseries, Inc.
  Watsonville, (831) 728-2595
  www.suncretnurseries.com
- The Watershed Nursery
  Richmond, (510) 234-2222
  www.TheWatershedNursery.com
- Yerba Buena Nursery
  Woodside, (650) 851-1668
  www.yerbabuenanursery.com

Also ask your current nursery — they’ll supply more local CA natives if they know of the interest.
3. Provide water & shelter

**Description**
Providing nesting sites, shelter and clean, fresh water is also essential for encouraging wildlife. But care must be taken not to create breeding sites for mosquitoes.

**Applications**
- Place a birdbath in the garden. Remind your customers to change the water every few days to keep mosquitoes from breeding.
- Select groundcovers, shrubs, and trees that provide a variety of nesting sites.
- Specify rockwalls and boulders as design elements that also provide habitat.
- Install bird and bat houses in locations that are secure and away from a lot of activity.
- Snags are dead trees left in place. Consider leaving wood materials or downed trees if they don’t threaten structures or parking areas or create a fire hazard.

**Benefits**
Water and shelter support wildlife and add interesting elements to the landscape.

4. Use organic pest management

**Description**
Pesticides do not kill only the target pest species. Birds, bees, butterflies and other creatures are also vulnerable — in many cases they are more sensitive to the toxics than the pests. Eliminating or at least using them only as a last resort is one of the most important practices for nurturing wildlife.

**Applications**
- Refer to the integrated pest management practices in the section: Protect Water & Air Quality.
- Use only products allowed by OMRI (see page 33).
- Read the label on every pesticide (including naturally derived pesticides) that you use for toxicity to non-target organisms.

**Benefits**
Beneficial organisms, which can keep pests under control, are not harmed. The soil’s ability to filter out pollutants and suppress disease is fostered.

Contact the Wildlife Habitat Council for information on how both private and corporate landscapes can be managed for wildlife habitat at www.wildlifehc.org.

5. Conserve or restore natural areas & wildlife corridors

**Description**
Careful site planning, especially for new development along the urban-wild interface is important for protecting biodiversity. Natural areas and corridors increase habitat and range, supporting a diversity of organisms and allowing them to travel safely between sites.

**Applications**
- Become familiar with local open space requirements.
- Limit earthwork and clearing of vegetation.
- Place impervious surfaces outside of tree drip lines.
- Specify, in the construction contract, penalties for destruction of protected soil, trees and other vegetation.
- On previously developed sites, restore open space by planting native vegetation.
- Build in wildlife corridors adjacent to open spaces, wild lands, and creeks.
- Consider corridors when designing roads and fencing.
- Protect or create a diverse buffer of dense low maintenance vegetation along monocultures, creeks and the bay.

**Benefits**
The San Francisco Bay Area’s open space, plant and animal diversity is protected. Runoff is slowed, streams are cooled and bank erosion is prevented.

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### TIPS FOR SUCCESS

**Flowering Periods of Plants that Attract Beneficial Insects**

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<th>Plant Family</th>
<th>Jan</th>
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<td>Salix spp. (Willow)</td>
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