

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN for the COMMUNITY at SOUTH RIVER BEND RIVER ISLANDS | LATHROP | CALIFORNIA



CITY OF LATHROP PLANNING COMMISSION
APPROVED VERSION - PC RESO. 13-08 - September 4, 2013



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CHAPTER ONE:
INTRODUCTION



INTENT AND SCOPE

This Neighborhood Design Plan (NDP) addresses the City of Lathrop's requirements for implementation of projects at the River Islands at Lathrop master planned community as required by the West Lathrop Specific Plan (Specific Plan or WLSP) and as specified in the Lathrop Municipal Code, Section 17.61.120. The NDP provides requirements for the use, development, improvement and maintenance of developer-constructed portions of the River Islands project. This NDP for the Community at South River Bend, constitutes the first neighborhood proposed for River Islands within the West Lathrop Specific Plan Area. For purposes of this NDP, the term "neighborhood" refers to the area shown on Figure 2: Project Area.

This NDP is limited to public realm improvements that will be designed and constructed by the Master Developer (River Islands Development, LLC). A separate document, The Community at South River Bend Architectural Design Guidelines & Development Standards, addresses architectural character and requirements for individual Builders (see Appendix 2: Architectural Guidelines). These guidelines and standards are referenced as appropriate. Provisions that will be required for both the Developer and Builders are repeated within this NDP.

The NDP provides guidance for the Stewart Tract Design Review Committee (STDRC) on the character of the Community at South River Bend and is required for submittal in conjunction with or approved prior to final maps covering the same development area. The NDP is meant to provide general guidance to the STDRC in considering proposals related to the Project Area; specific proposals and resulting construction drawings shall be consistent with the guidelines set forth in this NDP and conform to the themes and concepts contained herein. As a result, this NDP provides for specific project features that have discrete themes, but the exact materials, location and appearance are deferred to the construction drawings to be reviewed and approved by the STDRC and the City. As an example, District Gateways are proposed with the NDP to announce certain portions of the project (e.g. Town Center). The NDP describes the purpose, intent and general location of the District Gateway, but the specific materials, location and construction are left more appropriately to the design professionals of the STDRC for ultimate approval by the City prior to actual construction.

The STDRC is a group of three experienced design professionals appointed by the Master Developer by authority of the WLSP with its role to review development development proposals to insure compliance with the River Islands at Lathrop Urban Design Concept (UDC) and the intent of the WLSP, as well as to recommend changes, if necessary. The STDRC is the primary design advisor to the City of Lathrop Planning Commission and City Council for River Islands and other planning areas on the Stewart Tract.



Figure 1. Delta context images

CONSISTENCY WITH PREVIOUS APPROVALS

Previous approvals for this project have included:

1. West Lathrop Specific Plan, which describes land use, circulation, infrastructure, implementation, and standards for approximately 7000 acres, of which RI makes up approximately 5000 acres;
2. River Islands at Lathrop Urban Design Concept (UDC), including more detailed urban design guidelines and land use development standards for the approximately 5000-acre planned community; and
3. River Islands Vesting Tentative Map, which defines lotting patterns, major roads, grade elevations and conceptual utility layouts for Tract 3694 (1,793 acres).

The NDP is intended to be consistent with these documents and with the City of Lathrop's General Plan and Zoning Code. Subsequent entitlements will consist of a Final Maps and building permits.

The Banta Schools site, while technically located in the Town Center area, is included in this document because the roads around the school have been developed as part of this phase. The joint-use open spaces at the schools site will also provide amenities for the residents of the Community at South River Bend.

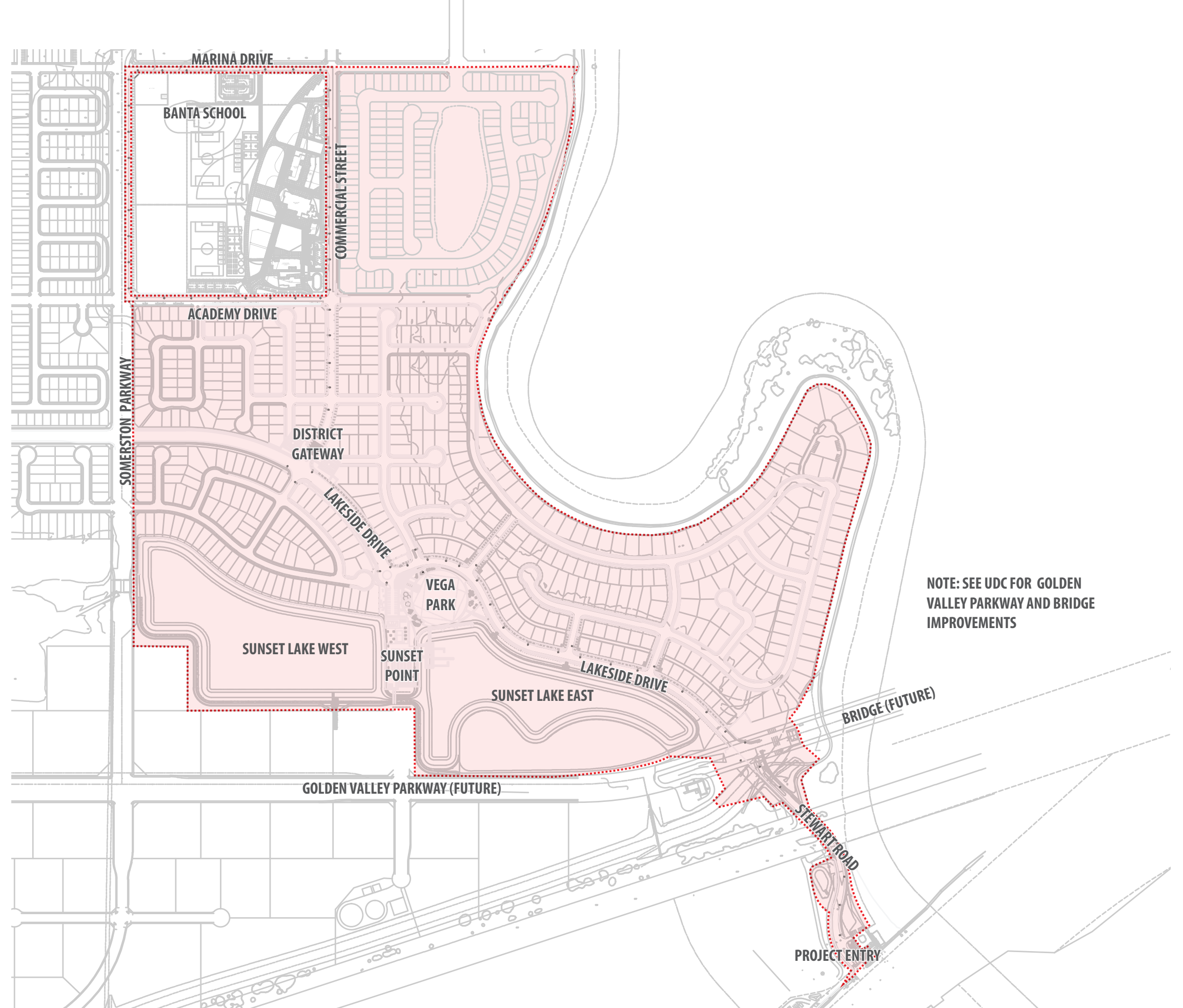


Figure 2. Project Area

SITE ORIENTATION

Situated at the southeastern edge of the California Delta, River Islands is located an hour's drive from the Bay Area, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the State Capitol but offers its own distinct character and identity. The community encompasses its own schools, parks, access to jobs in some of the state's fastest-growing markets, and the sunny climate of the world's bread basket: ideal living in "the new California."

Figure 54 illustrates the context of the Community at South River Bend area within River Islands, including previous concepts and approved plans.

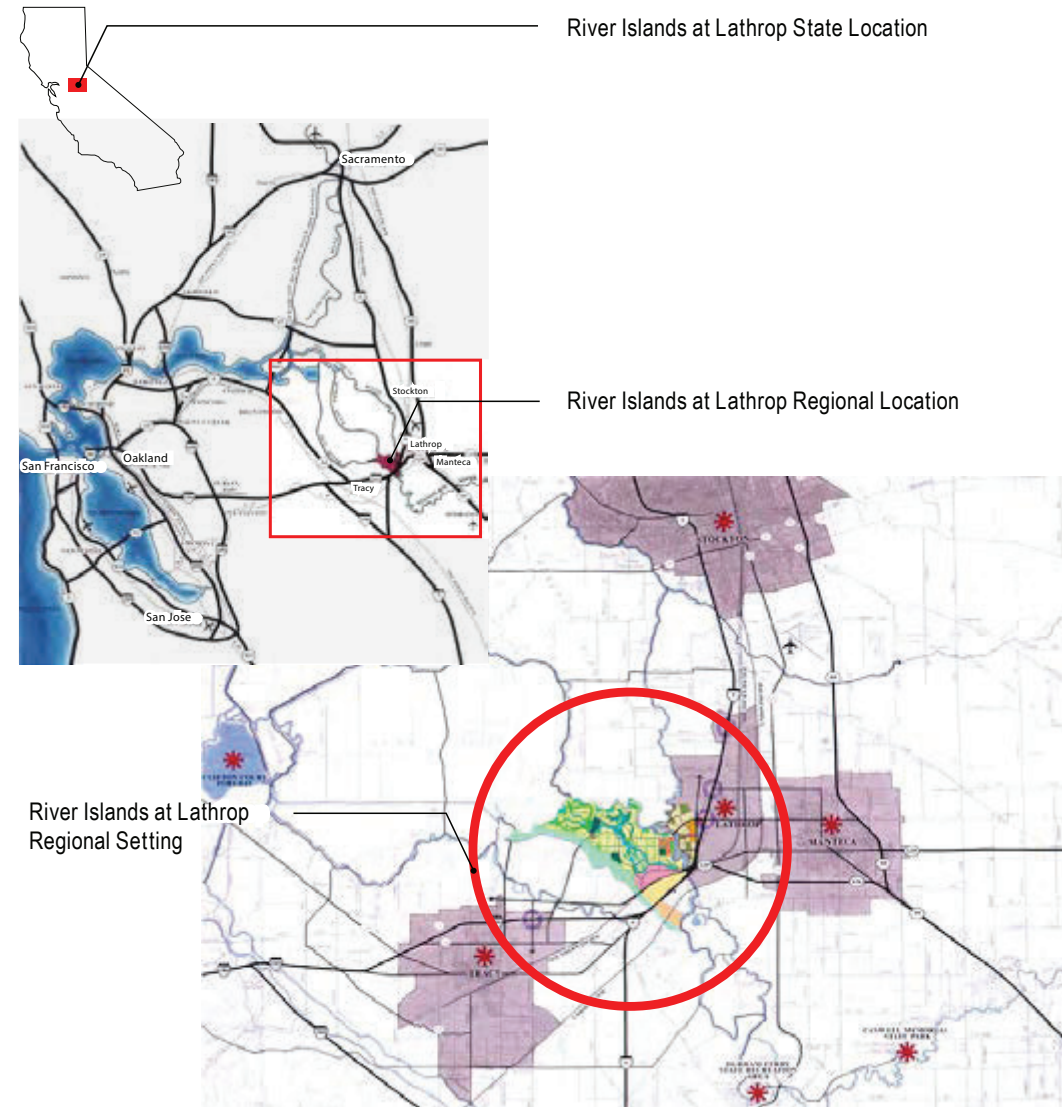


Figure 3. Regional Context Diagrams

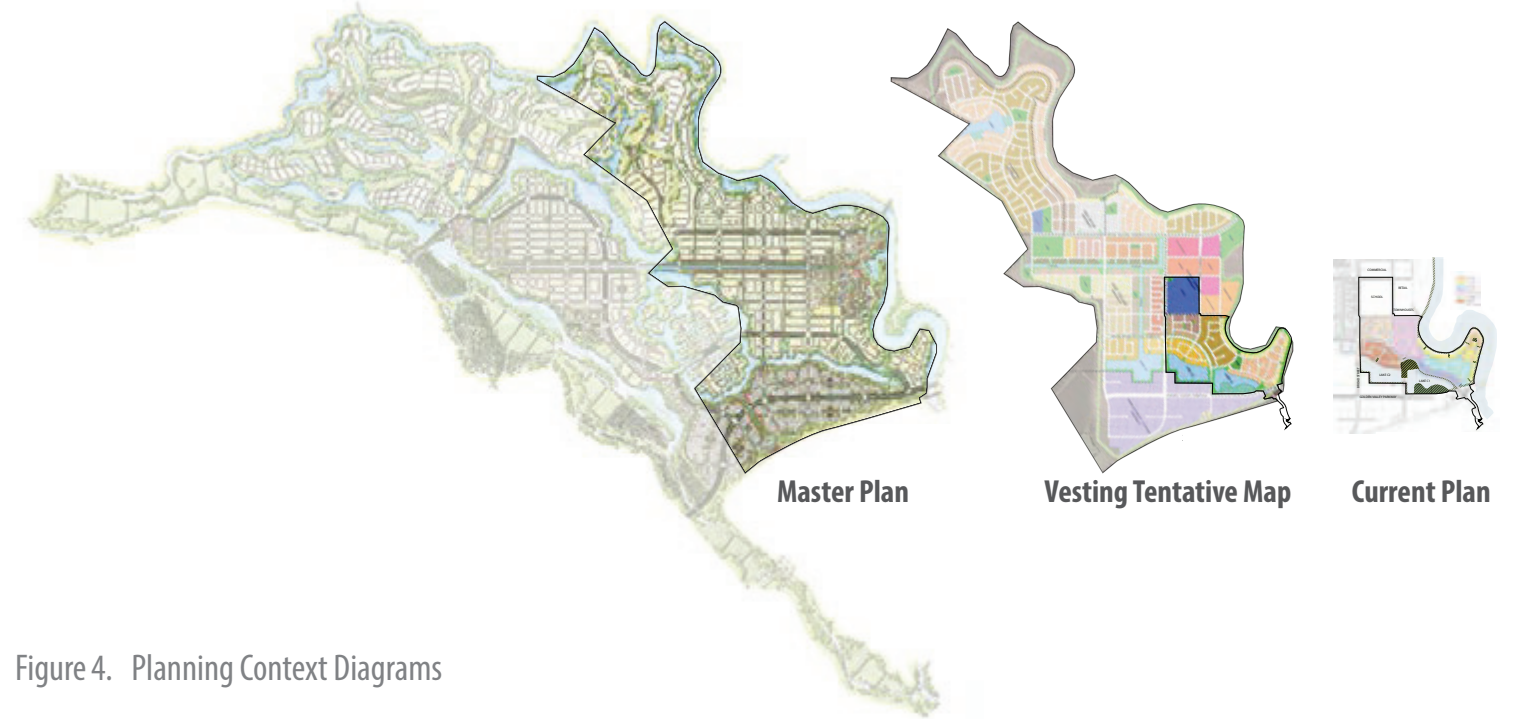


Figure 4. Planning Context Diagrams

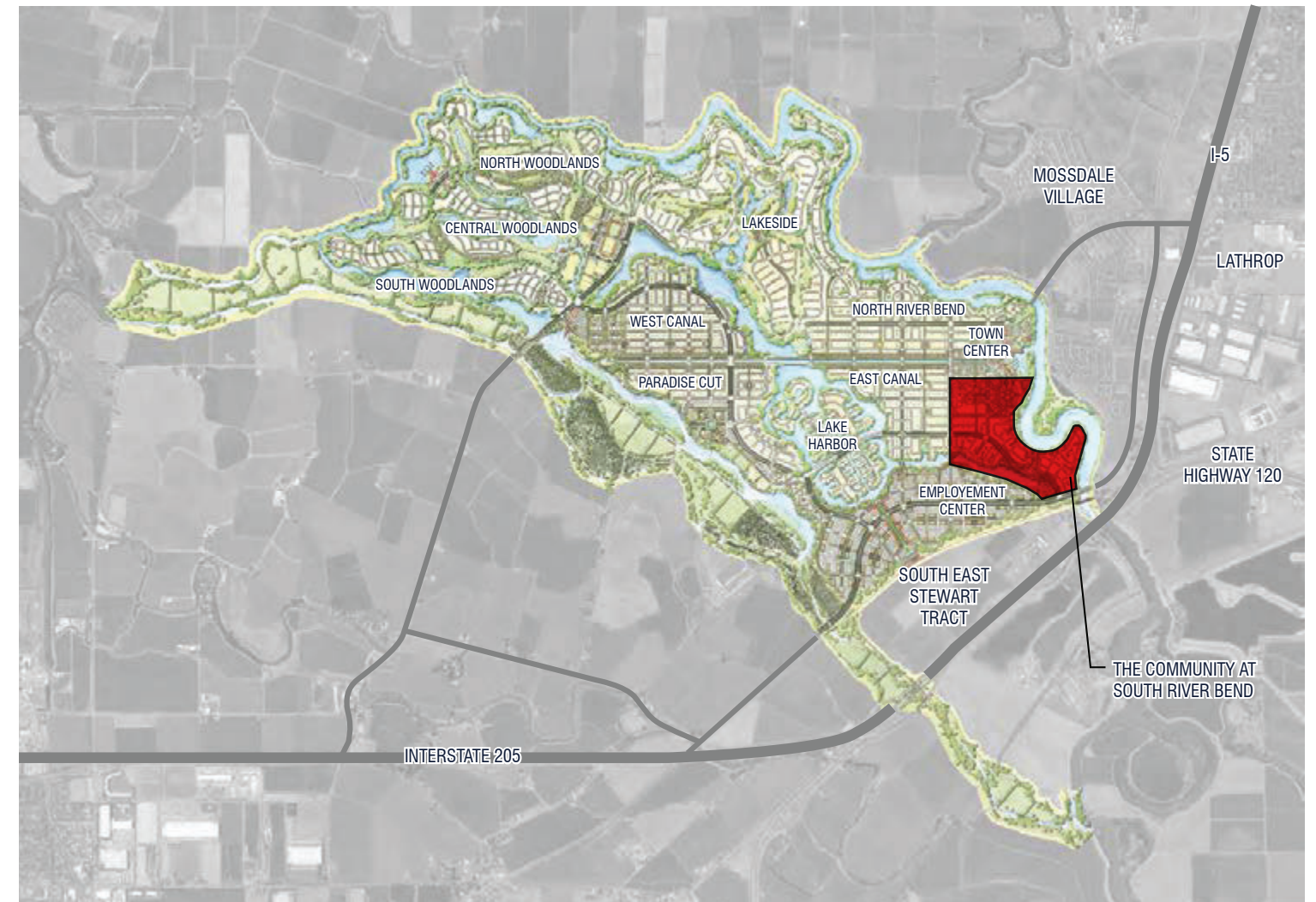
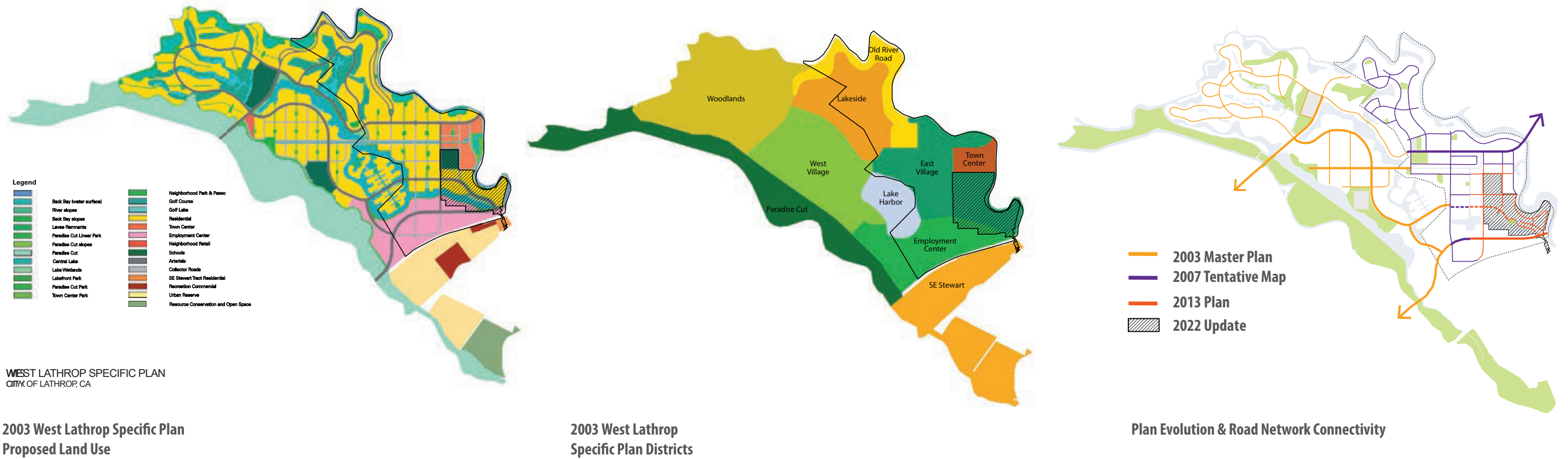


Figure 5. River Islands Illustrative Master Plan

MASTER PLAN EVOLUTION

The Central Valley Delta is a unique example of natural systems turned, with human engineering, to the service of urbanized areas. The unique vision of the River Islands' master plan takes these systems, reengineered for the purposes of navigation, agriculture, and water capture, as a starting point and to reimagine them for a new use in a new age. The Urban Design Guidelines put forth a vision to build on the natural character of this unique place, the California Delta, and to lay out a new community structure based on old patterns and structures. This first phase of development attempts to hold up the principles put forth in the vision for River Islands.



WEST LATHROP SPECIFIC PLAN
CITY OF LATHROP, CA

2003 West Lathrop Specific Plan
Proposed Land Use

2003 West Lathrop
Specific Plan Districts

Plan Evolution & Road Network Connectivity

Figure 6. Master plan evolution

CHAPTER TWO:
**NEIGHBORHOOD
CONCEPTS**



VISION: AGRARIAN GARDEN

The vision for River Islands is to create an urban community that feels authentic to the Delta, and celebrates the region's unpretentious beauty and historical legacy of agriculture and navigation.

The landscape character will be derived from the site's two major influences: **the navigable waters of the San Joaquin Delta and the rich agricultural soils of the San Joaquin Valley.** This new community develops through a hierarchy of perimeter rivers and central streams, canals, and lakes, which create distinct districts and neighborhoods.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RIVER ISLANDS

- A place connected to the land and to the unique employment, recreation, and cultural opportunities of the Central Valley
- A fertile landscape that blends the rich river delta planting with the agrarian character of the surrounding farmlands
- A development built on principles of integrated water management, passive solar strategies, and native and productive planting
- A healthy neighborhood tied to the river system with parks, walking and biking trails, and aquatic recreation
- A town with its own sense of place, where each distinctive element contributes to the design of the whole
- A unique, authentic, and welcoming community embedded in the heartland of California

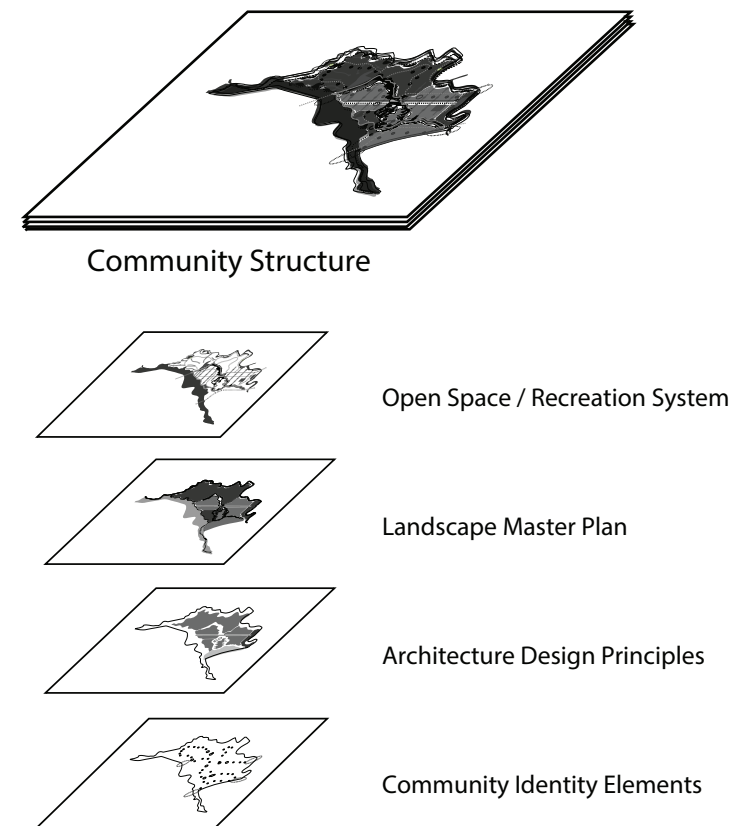


Figure 7. Community structure diagram

CHARACTER & CONTEXT

River Islands attempts to weave historical agricultural setting of the “Delta Agrarian Garden”, with the nautical vernacular, and blends it with modern garden homes. Fruiting trees along paseos and community gardens at neighborhood intersections, special community identity elements unique to each neighborhood, and an open space trail system will connect and keep the community as one whole place.

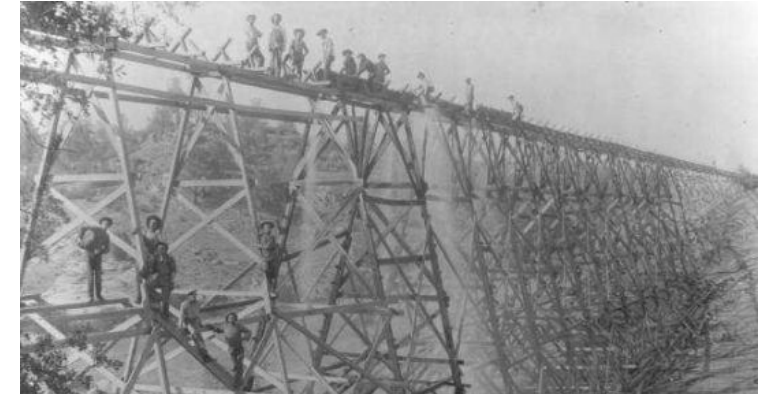


Figure 8. Regional landscape character images

NEIGHBORHOOD ELEMENTS

As River Island's first phase of development, The Community at South River Bend establishes a strong neighborhood character through direct relationships with both the San Joaquin River and the Central Lakes, a mix of single family housing types, a strong framework of roads and entries, and a connective open space system including a public neighborhood park (Vega Park) located on the lake. In addition to these elements, this NDP also addresses the first charter school (Banta School Dist.), which are located within the Town Center District, but is included here in order to ensure continuity of streets and connections, as well as providing neighborhood recreational amenities.

The intention for The Community at South River Bend is to create a place that feels like it belongs to its context—a place where nature and natural systems also belong, so that residents are refreshed by rediscovering connections to nature. The public realm should foster a sense of homecoming through inviting, welcoming neighborhood entries and other community features, especially at the pedestrian scale. The goal is a highly livable community that is walkable, bikable, and even navigable by water: one that feels open and invites inclusion and connection.

Figure 9 illustrates the type and location of community features addressed in this NDP to create a strong and consistent sense of place.

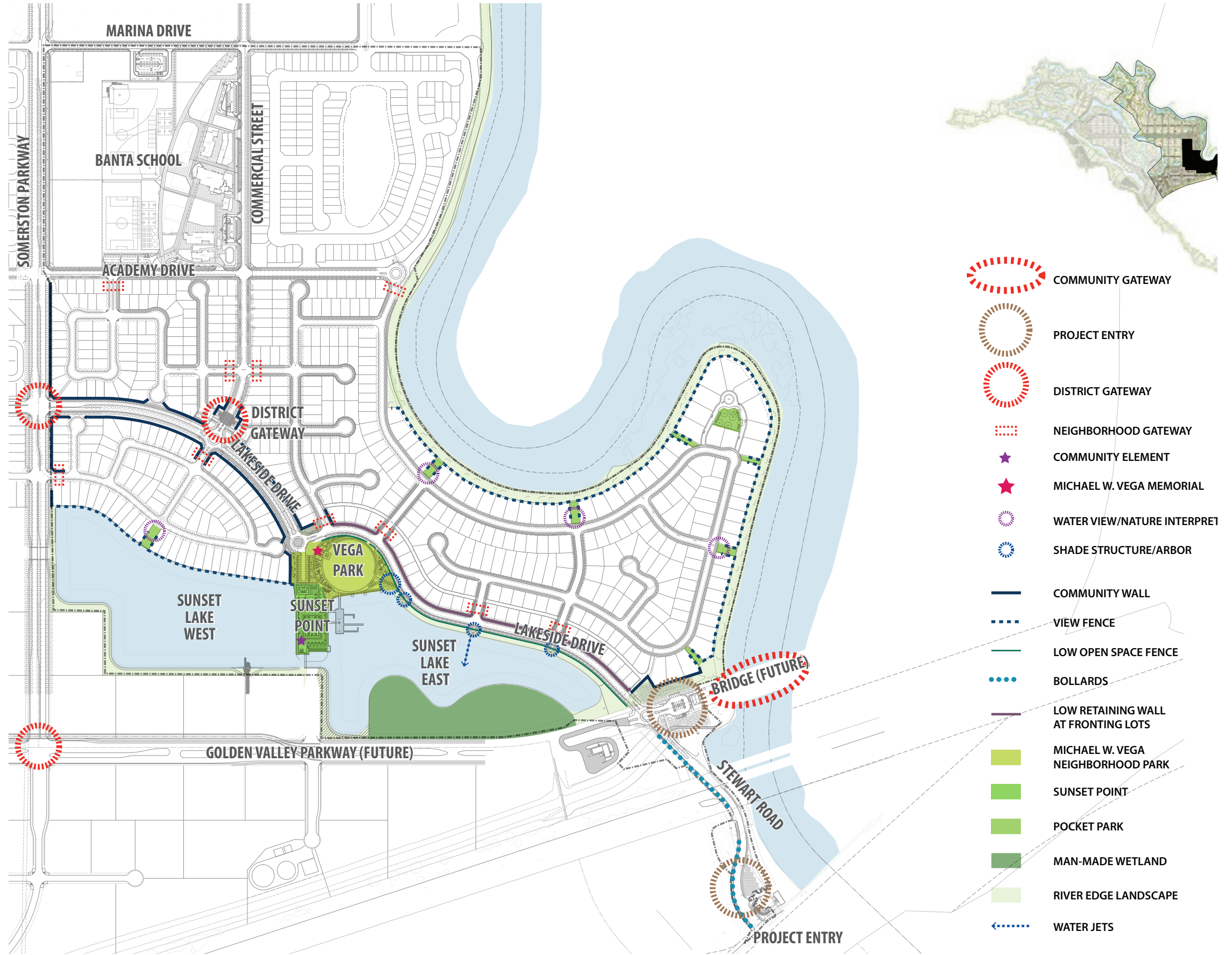


Figure 9. Neighborhood elements diagram

LAND USE

The Community at South River Bend consists of 143.8 acres within the East Village Planning District of River Islands. The neighborhood will be developed with 498 single family homes and related streets, parks, trails, and open space uses contained within three “sub-neighborhoods” (see Figure 5). These uses comply with the West Lathrop Specific Plan, which designates the area for Low Density Residential (RL) development with RL-RI zoning classification. Per the Specific Plan, uses are as follows.

Permitted Uses:

- Single-family residential uses
- Public parks and open space
- Private recreation
- Home business (subject to Administrative approval)

Conditional uses:

- Small family day care centers
- Religious facilities and schools

Density: 3 to 9 dwelling units/acre

Coverage: 50% maximum

Setbacks, lot depth and width: Per UDC
(Note: see Architectural Guidelines for lot standards.)

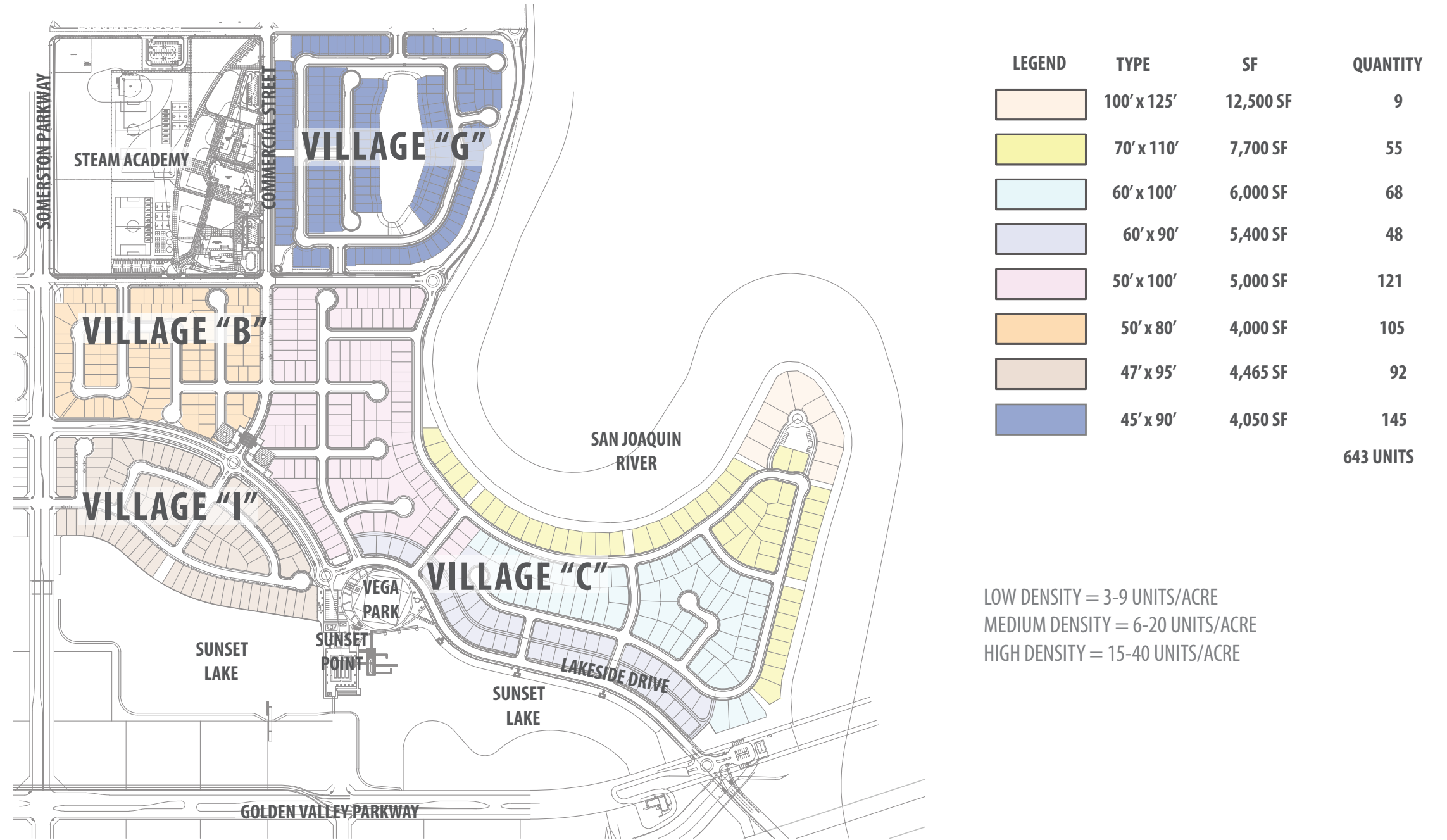


Figure 10. Unit type land use diagram

| AREA | PROPOSED UNITS | PROPOSED ACRES | PROPOSED UNITS/ACRE | PROPOSED DENSITY CATEGORY | TENTATIVE MAP ACRES | TENTATIVE MAP UNITS | TENTATIVE MAP UNITS/ACRE | TENTATIVE MAP DENSITY CATEGORY |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| VILLAGE "C" | 301 | 81.9 | 3.7 | LOW DENSITY | 81.9 | 317 | 3.9 | LOW DENSITY |
| VILLAGE "B" | 105 | 19.1 | 5.5 | LOW DENSITY | 19.1 | 151 | 7.9 | LOW/MED DENSITY |
| VILLAGE "I" | 92 | 19.1 | 4.8 | LOW DENSITY | 19.1 | 92 | 4.8 | LOW DENSITY |
| VILLAGE "G" | 145 | 35.8 | 4.1 | LOW DENSITY | 35.8 | 145 | 4.1 | LOW DENSITY |
| STREETS | n/a | 34.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| LAKE | n/a | 26.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| NEIGHBORHOOD PARK | n/a | 5.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| POCKET PARKS | n/a | 1.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

Figure 11. Development density table

OPEN SPACE LAND USE



Figure Open space land use diagram

CHAPTER THREE:
CIRCULATION



CIRCULATION CONCEPT

Streets form an important neighborhood framework at the Community at South River Bend, creating a public realm for pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation as well as identifying the character of each village area. As shown on Figure 13, the road hierarchy consists of major roads and a network of neighborhood streets. In addition, this NDP addresses the streets adjacent to Banta Schools.

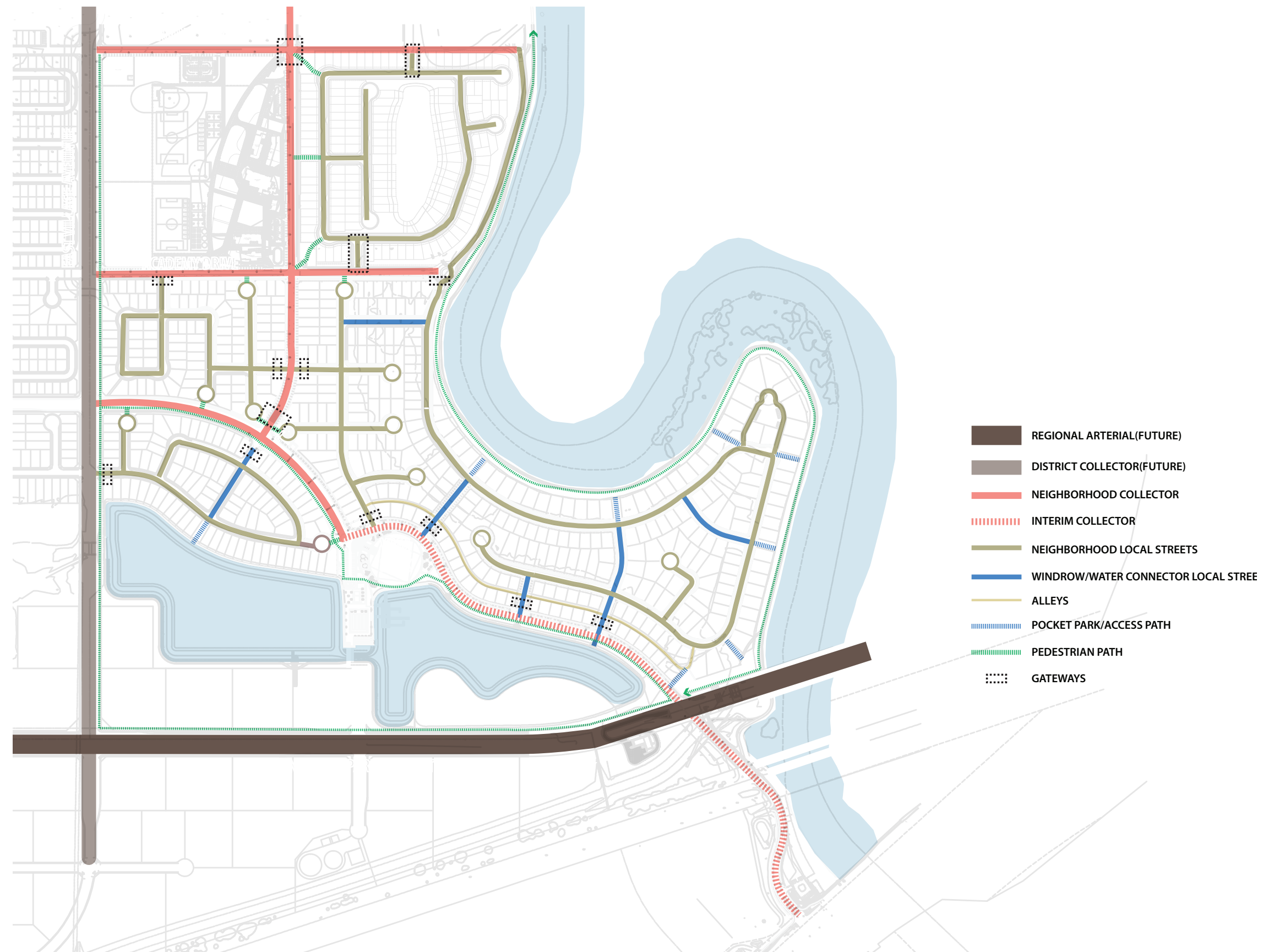


Figure 13. Circulation hierarchy diagram

STREET TREE CHARACTER

Street trees are critical to defining the character of all River Islands streets and creating a memorable, livable community. Trees provide shade for pedestrians, reduce building cooling costs, and raise property values. In addition, the selection of specific tree species can help to identify and differentiate village areas.

For this reason, the NDP proposes street tree selections for the neighborhood's roadways, as described in Figure 14, chapter 5, and in Appendix 1: Plant Palette. With the exception of the windrow trees, wide-spreading shade tree species are emphasized. Trees that also provide wildlife value and reinforce the riverine setting are also preferred in this plan.

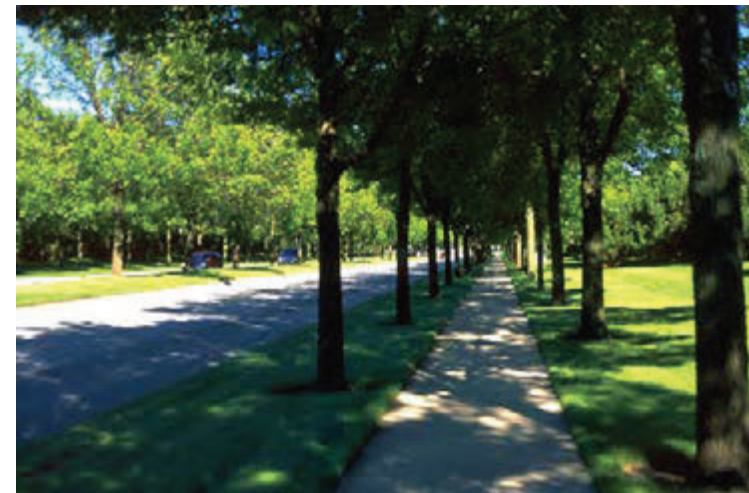


Figure 15. Street tree precedent images

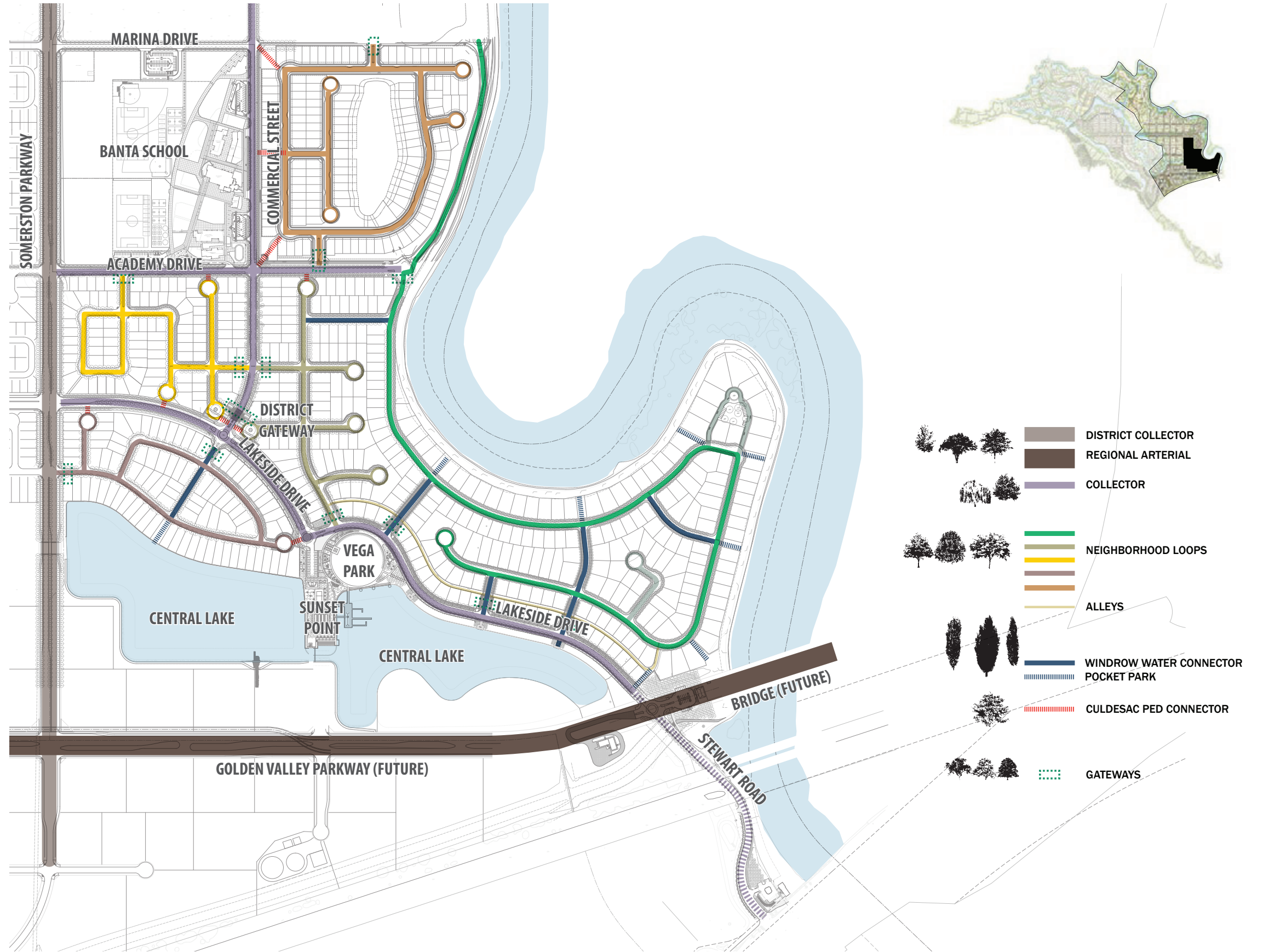


Figure 14. Street tree character diagram

ENTRY ROADS

A series of major roadways connect from the Project Entry to Banta Schools, and the future Town Center to the north. These early phase major roadways will set the tone of the landscape quality and character for the rest of River Islands, and their alignments provide opportunities to encounter parks, open spaces, neighborhood gateways and access to the water.



Figure 16. Entry road scope of work diagram

STEWART ROAD STREET SECTION

The rhythm of tall, columnar street trees and shade trees will be a landmark that can be seen from a distance. The rhythmic nature of the trees is reinforced with the low white bollards and fencing that lead visitors into River Islands. Both the trees and the bollards are only found on the west side of the road. The orchard trees on the river/east side of the road are an immediate reminder of the history and context of the community.



Figure 18. Stewart Road existing planting

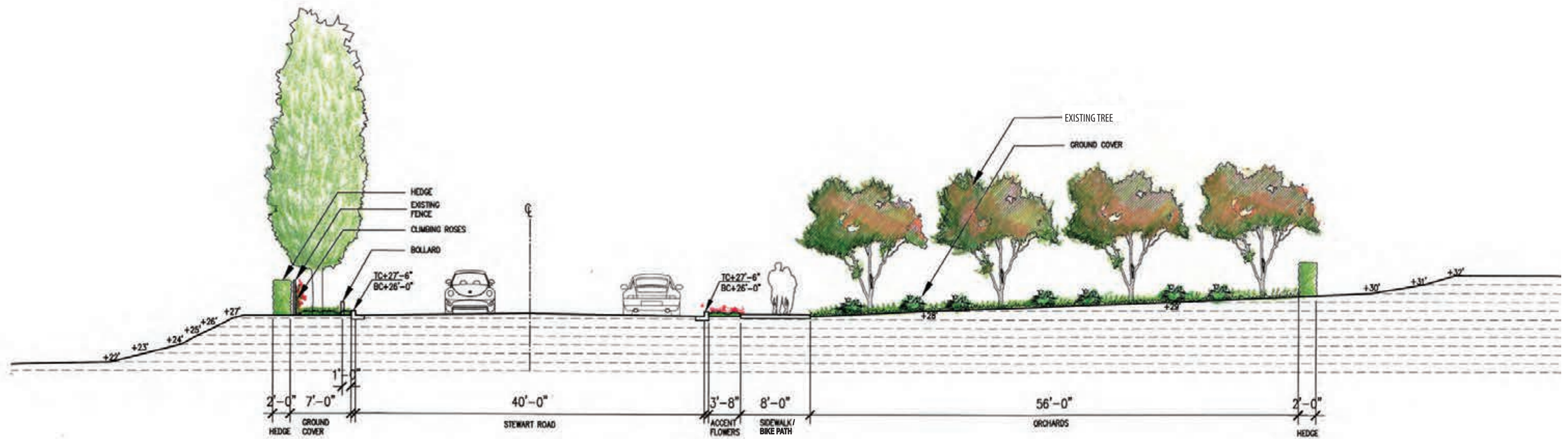
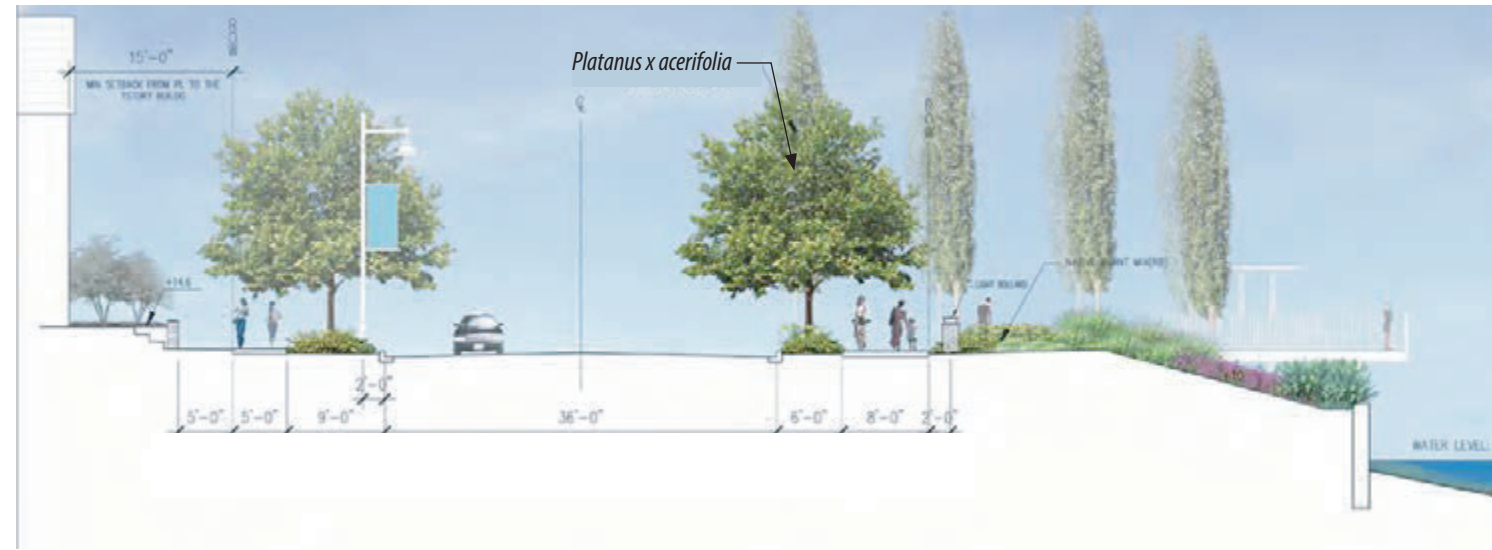


Figure 17. Stewart Road street section

ENTRY ROAD SECTIONS

SECTION A — LAKESIDE DRIVE

STREET TREES:
Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane)



SECTION B — LAKESIDE DRIVE

STREET TREES:
Quercus lobata (Valley Oak)



SECTION C — COMMERCIAL STREET

STREET TREES:
Zelkova serrata (Sawleaf Zelkova)

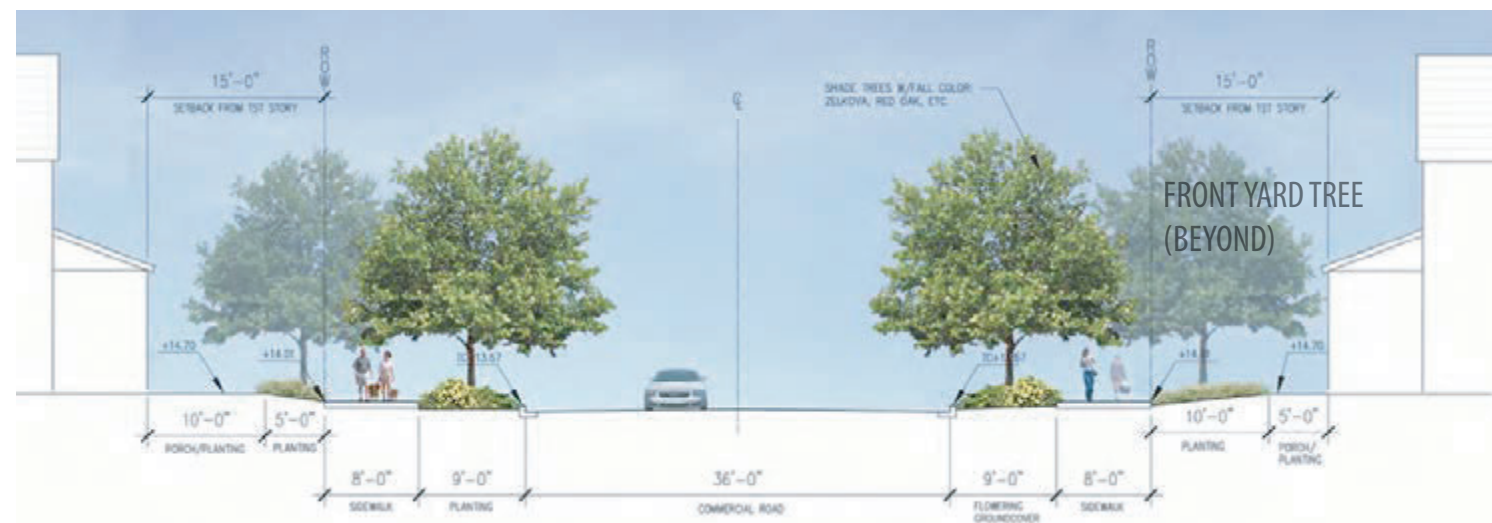


Figure 19. Entry road street sections

NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS

Neighborhood streets are scaled to support lower levels of traffic and encourage pedestrian and bicycle use. Parkway separates the curb from the sidewalk and provide locations for continuous tree planting. Each sub-neighborhood has one or two street tree species. More vertical windrow-type trees may be planted on streets that connect to the water, highlighting the special connections to waterways.

ALLEYS

Alleys will be constructed by the Master Developer and include landscape plantings similar to the proposed streetscape. The 20' wide asphaltic surface will be flanked by concrete curbs and driveways, with a 5' planting strip (See Figure 21A).

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SYSTEM

Consistent with the UDC, the neighborhood includes a trail along the Central Lake, through Vega Park and then along Lakeside Drive and up Somerston Parkway (see Figure 13 and Figure 19). The eight-foot wide trail varies from concrete along the roadways to decomposed granite within the park. A trail also follows the river levee along the northeastern edge of the neighborhood.



Figure 21. Precedent images of neighborhood street tree character

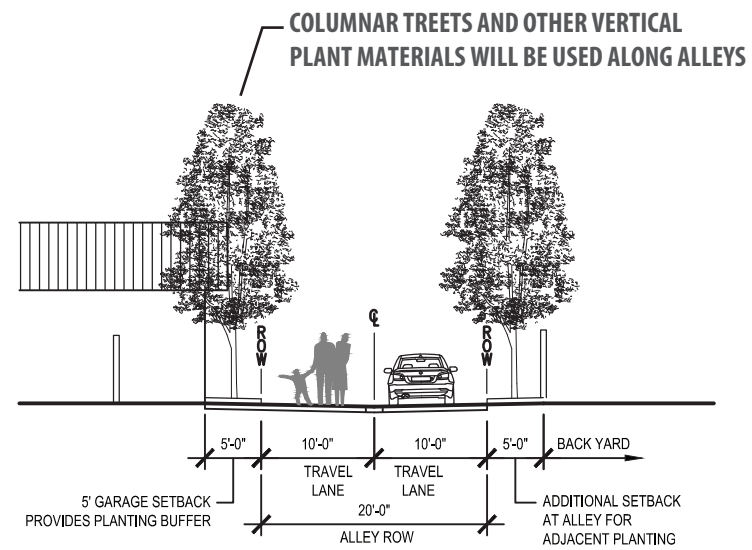


Figure 21A. Typical alley cross-section.

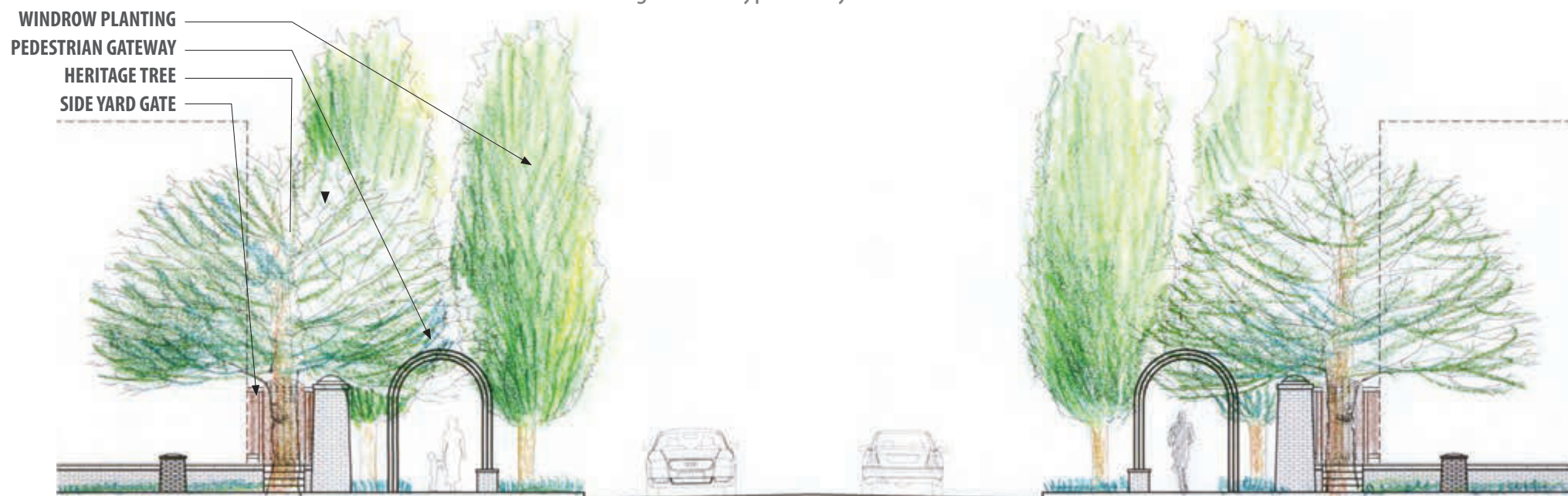


Figure 22. Street elevation illustrating windrow trees on special streets that connect to water

CHAPTER FOUR:
ENTRIES



PROJECT ENTRY

The Project Entry provides an important first impression of River Islands. Features include an entry fountain, gateway structure streetscape, existing orchard planting and a guard house. The sales center is located north of the project entry.

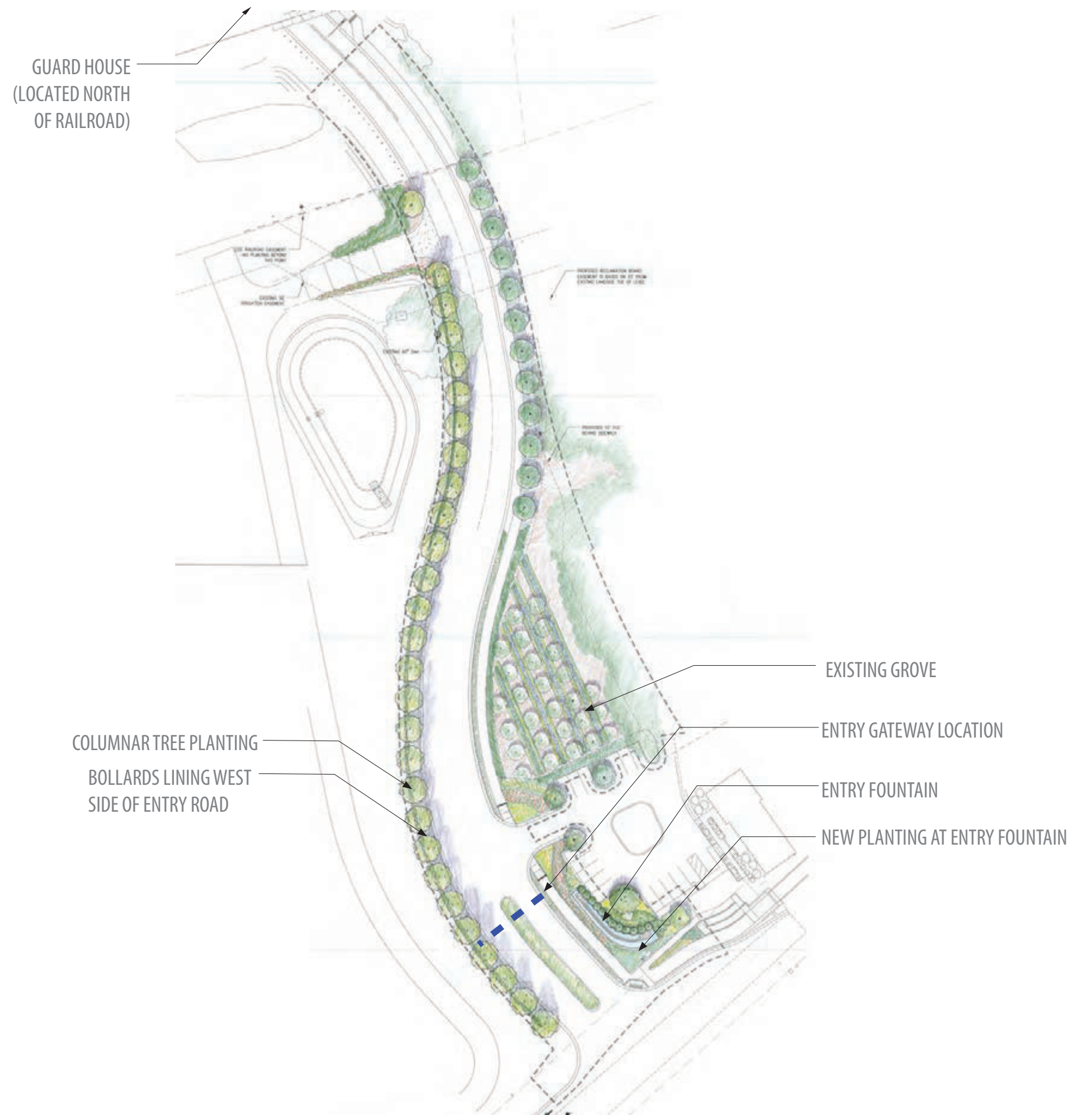


Figure 23. Project entry illustrative plan

PROJECT ENTRY GATEWAY & GUARD HOUSE

The entry structure has a barnlike appearance that sets a welcoming tone and recalls the region's agricultural roots.

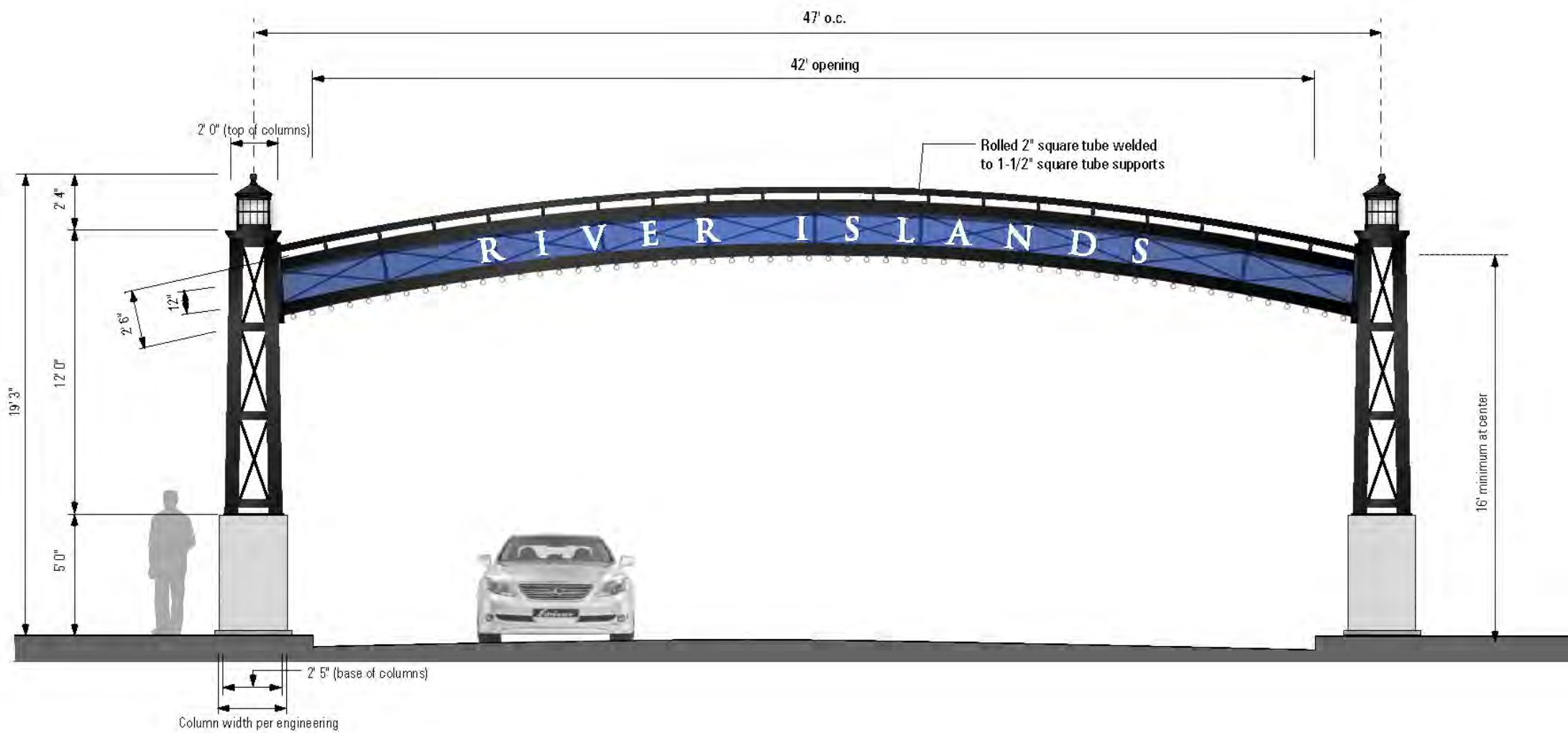


Figure 24. Project entry gateway design



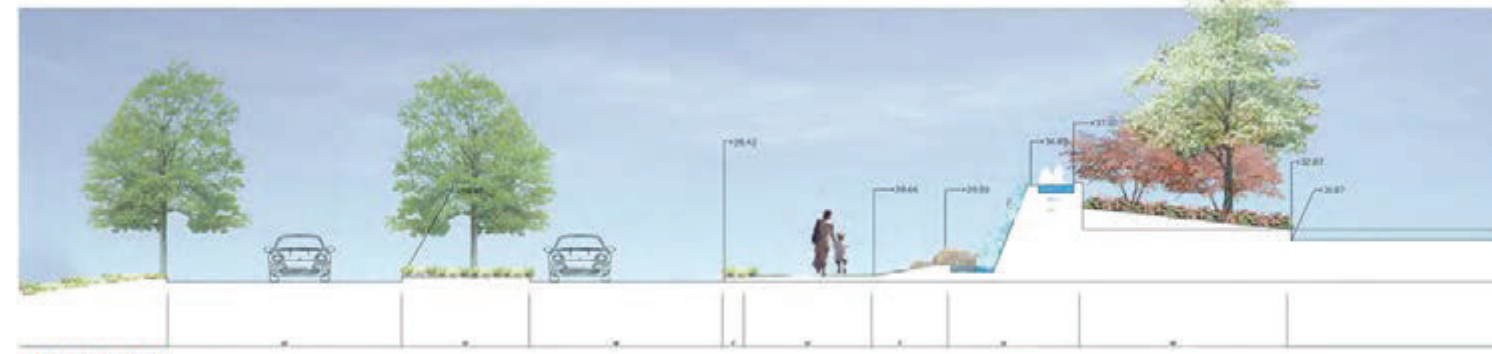
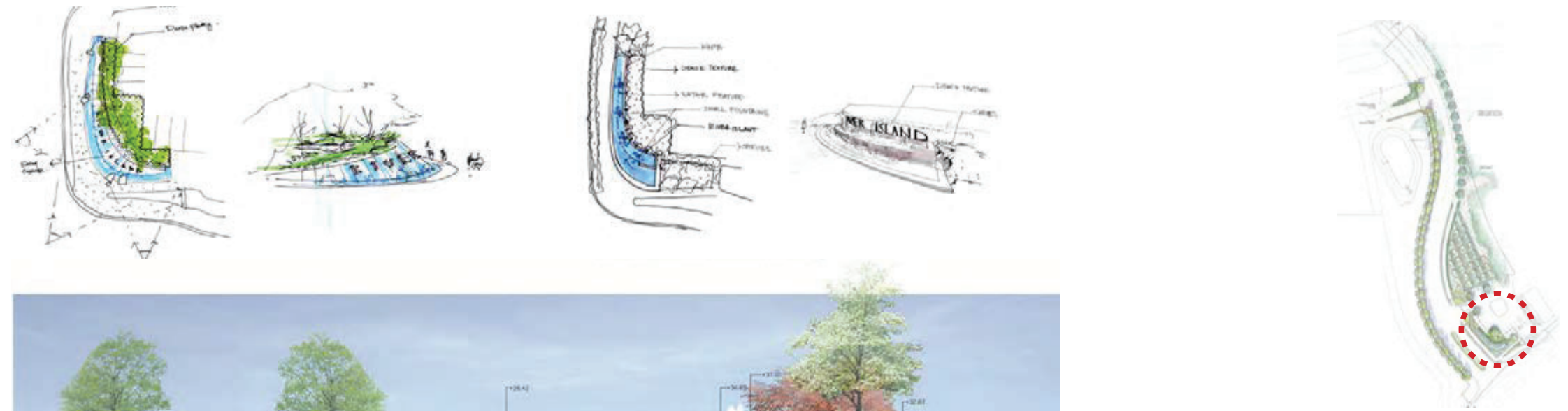
Figure 25. Rendering for entry gateway structure



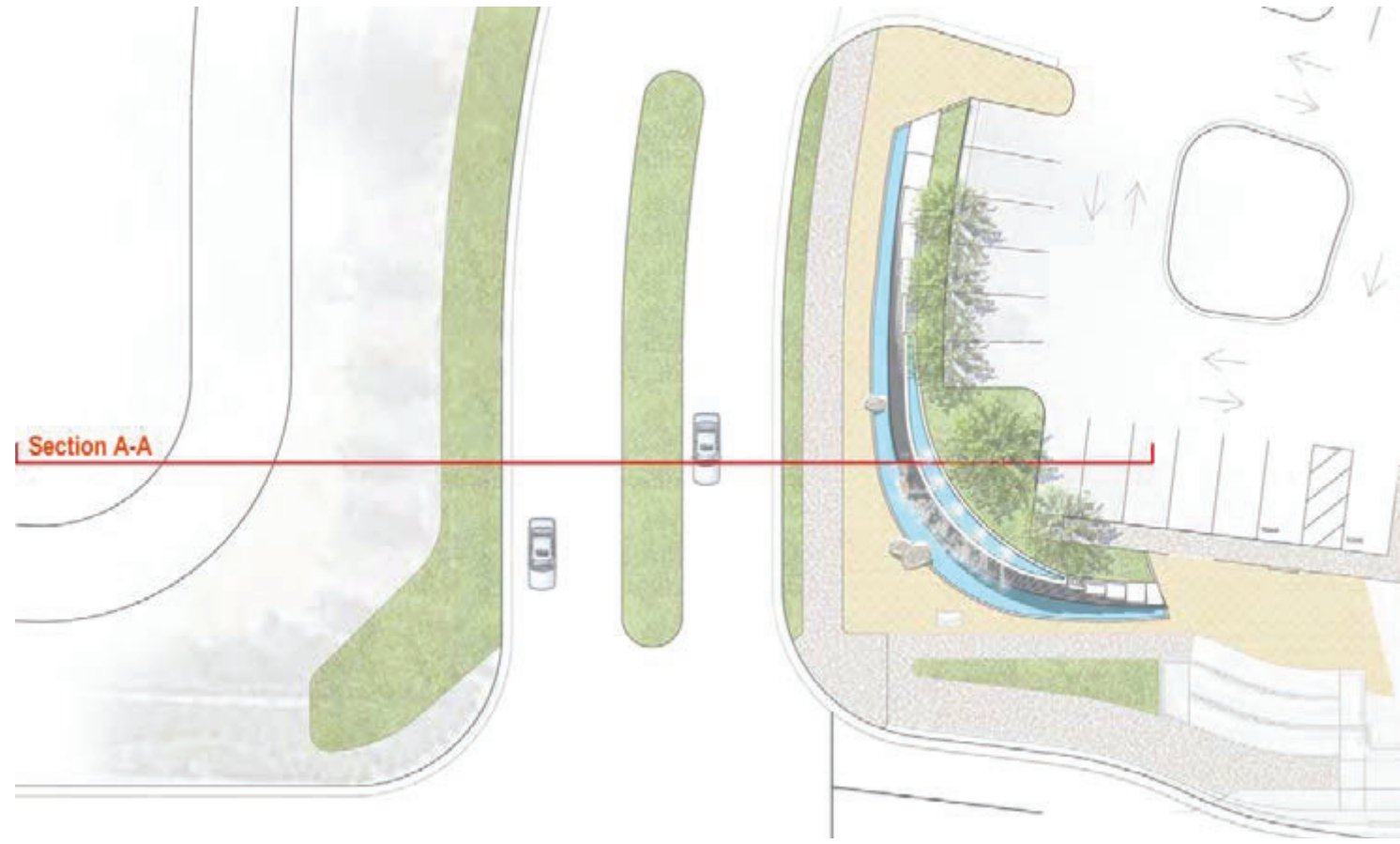
Figure 26. Concept sketch for guard house

ENTRY FOUNTAIN

The entry fountain announces arrival at River Islands with a curved waterwall, jets, and a backdrop of flowering trees.



Section A-A



Section A-A

Figure 27. Precedent images for project entry fountain

Figure 28. Project entry fountain schematic design drawings

ENTRY ROAD BOLLARDS

The entry bollards and fencing create a rhythm and language that continues into the neighborhood with the open space fencing. Possible materials include wood, stone, and metal.



Figure 32. Existing fencing



Figure 29. Precedent images for entry bollards

PLANTING PLAN

The project entry planting plan is simple and elegant, consisting of regularly spaced, columnar street trees and shade trees, a regularly spaced flowering and fruiting orchard with linear ground plane planting, climbing roses and a hedge.



Figure 30. Precedent images for project entry planting



Figure 31. Project entry planting plan

DISTRICT GATEWAY

The District Gateway marks the entrance from the neighborhood (and East Village) to the Town Center. The design incorporates the two adjacent cul-de-sacs to create a well-connected and multi-faceted pedestrian plaza. The large trees in the cul-de-sacs help identify the gateway area and 'root' the Town Center at River Islands to its context in the Central Valley habitat. The gateway structure's twinkle lights and flowering vines create visual appeal, and the simple, utilitarian forms of the structure recall the kind of practical, functional buildings found all over the Valley and the Delta. The structure creates a threshold that welcomes pedestrians and vehicular travelers alike, marking the passage between villages.

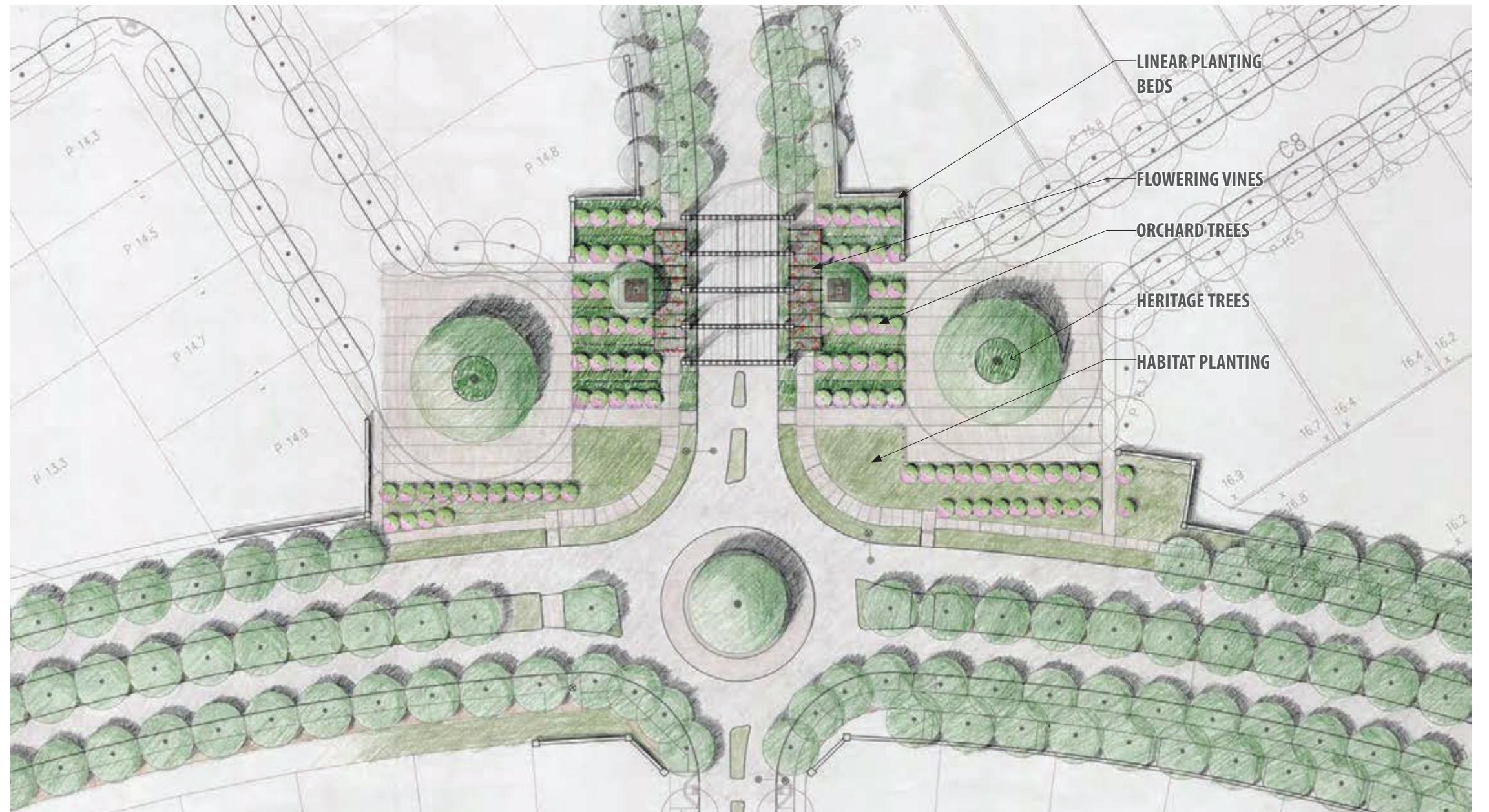
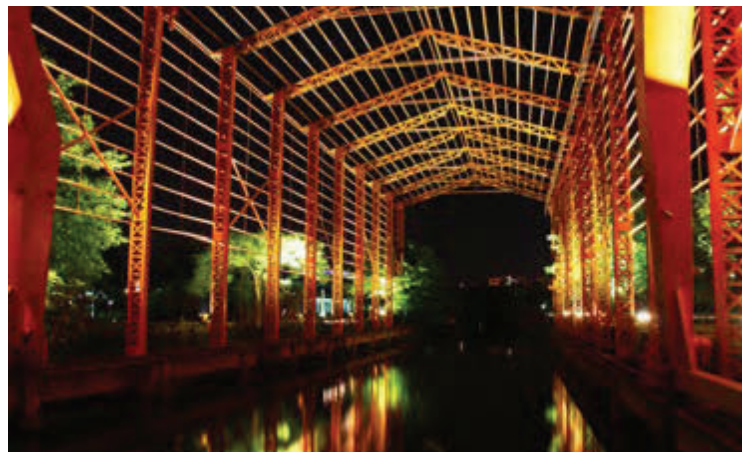
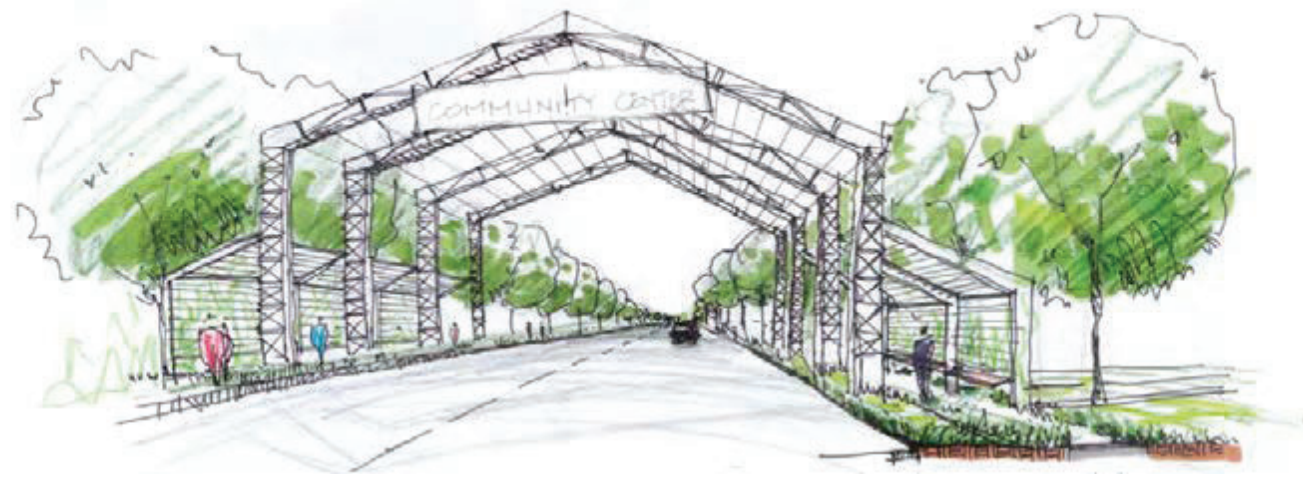
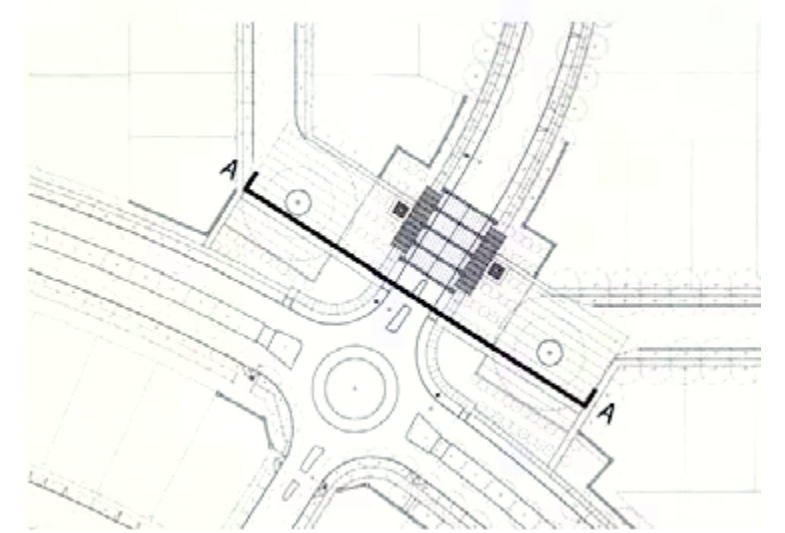


Figure 33. Precedent images for District Gateway

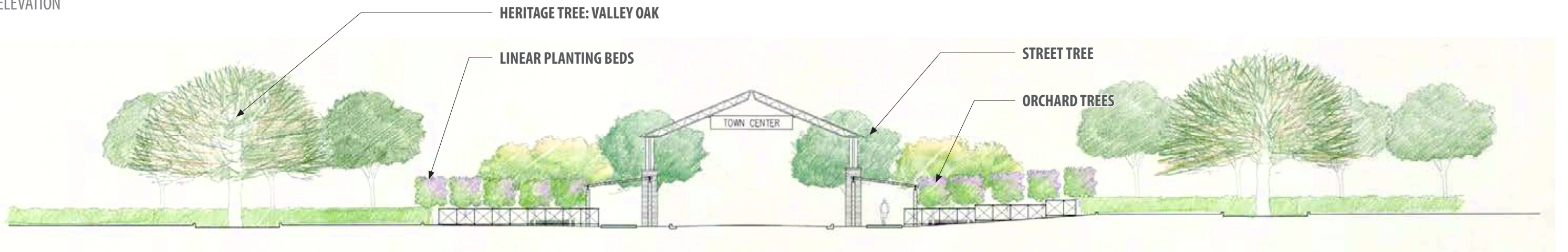
Figure 34. District gateway schematic design

DISTRICT GATEWAY

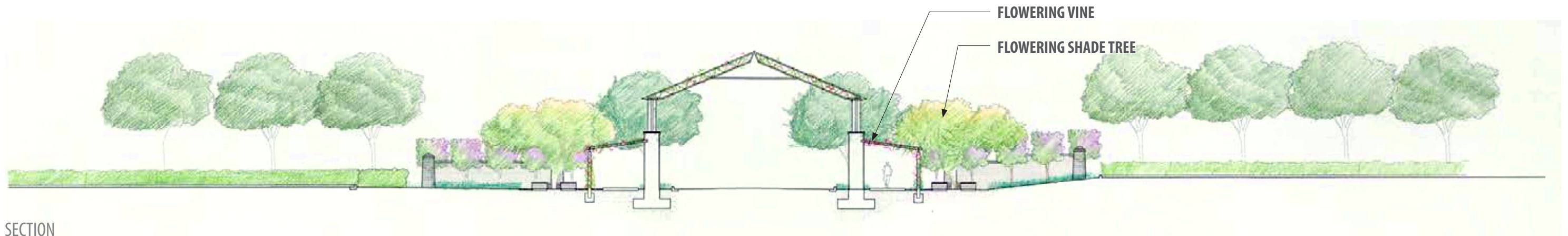
Orchard trees and linear planting elements reinforce the agricultural references of the District Gateway structure.



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION

Figure 35. District gateway section and elevations

DISTRICT GATEWAY

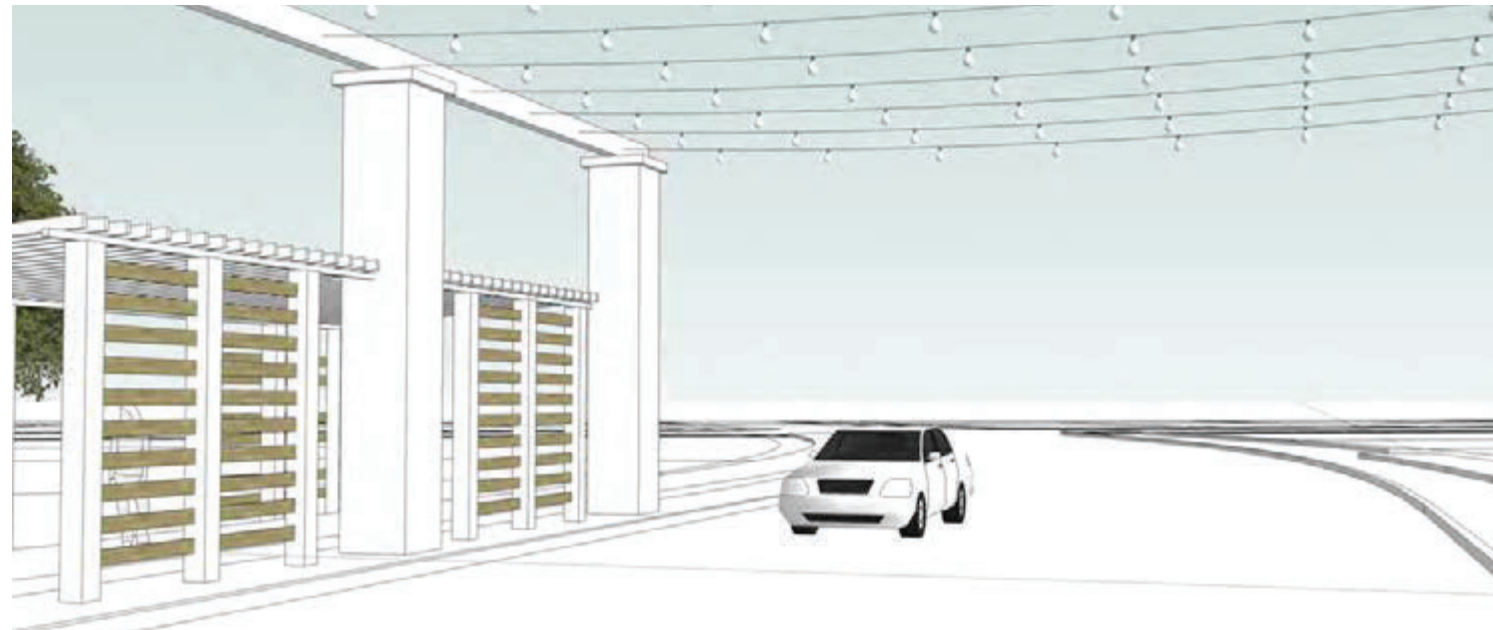
Design development of the District Gateway



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

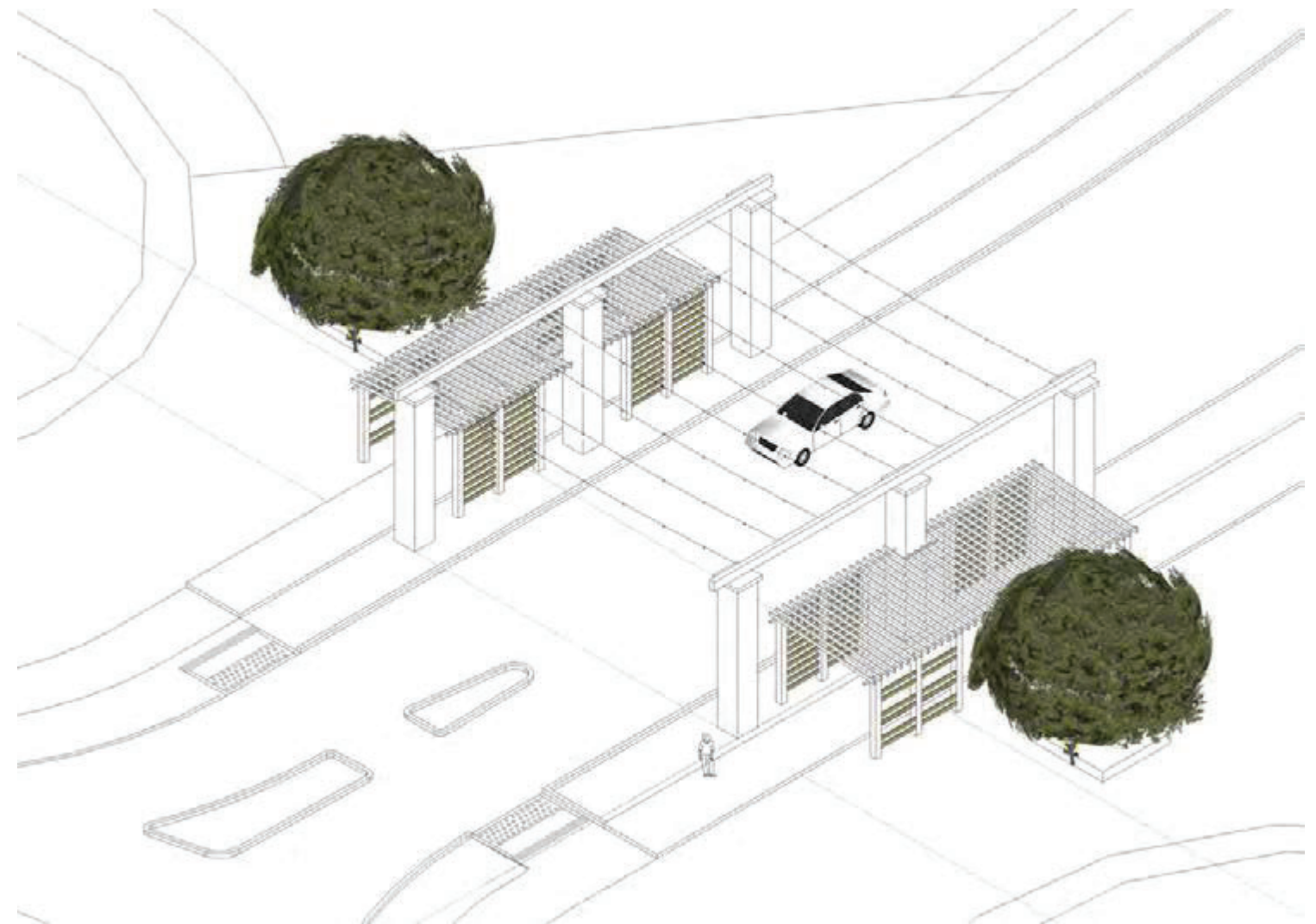


PERSPECTIVE OF DISTRICT GATEWAY



PERSPECTIVE OF DISTRICT GATEWAY

Figure 36. District gateway design development studies



3D VIEW OF DISTRICT GATEWAY

DISTRICT GATEWAY

Design development of the District Gateway



NEIGHBORHOOD GATEWAY ALTERNATIVES

Neighborhood Gateways are proposed for several locations, as shown by Figure 37 - Figure 39. Consistent with the UDC, architectural elements are purposely de-emphasized and made secondary to the landscape in order to emphasize River Islands' remarkable natural context.

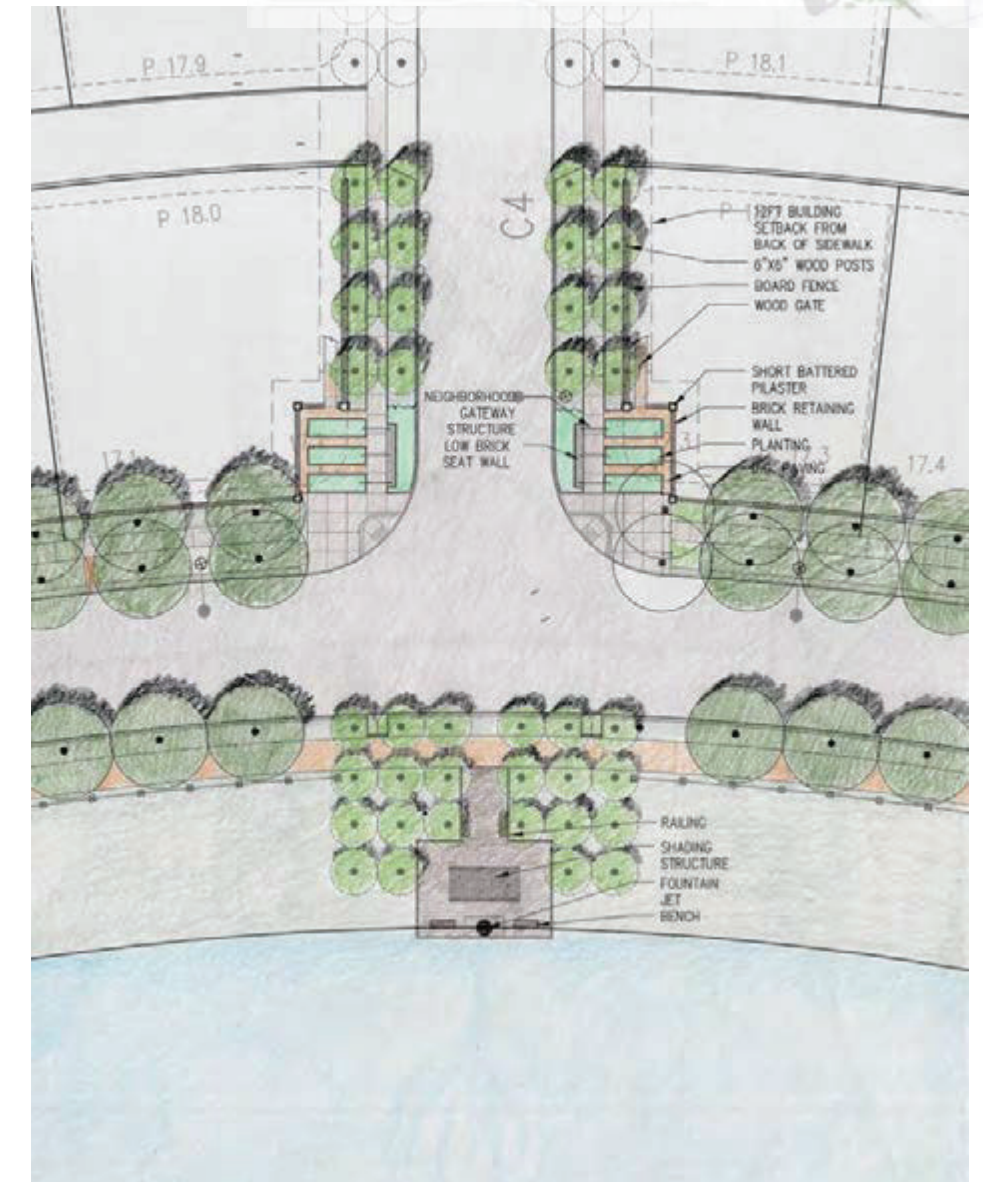
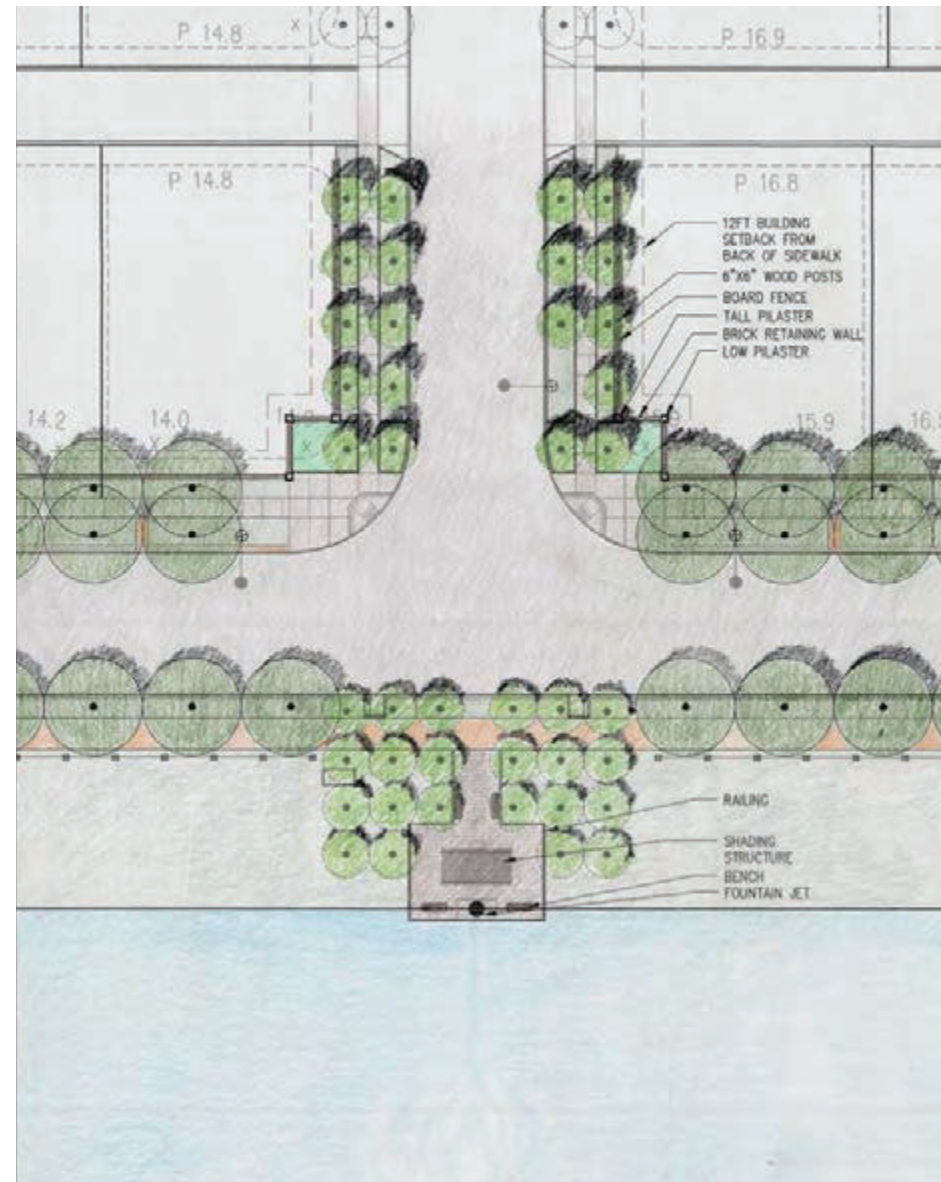
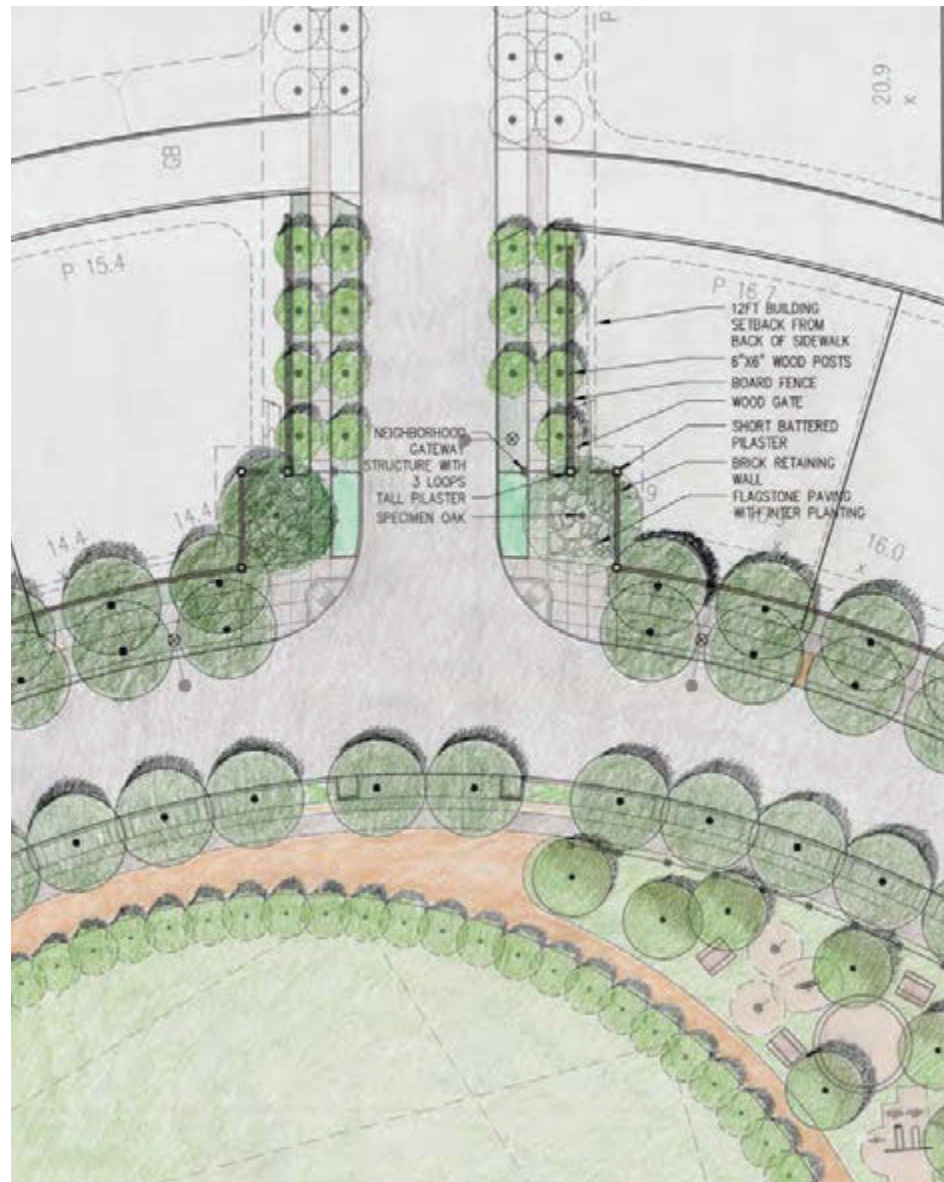


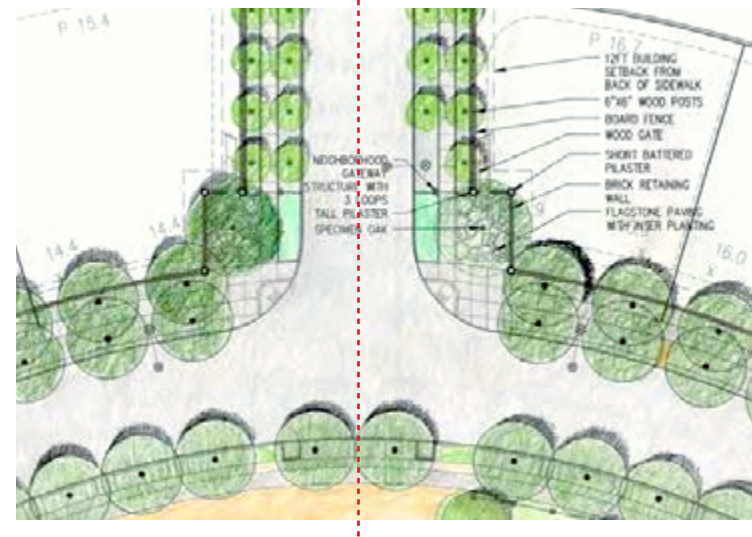
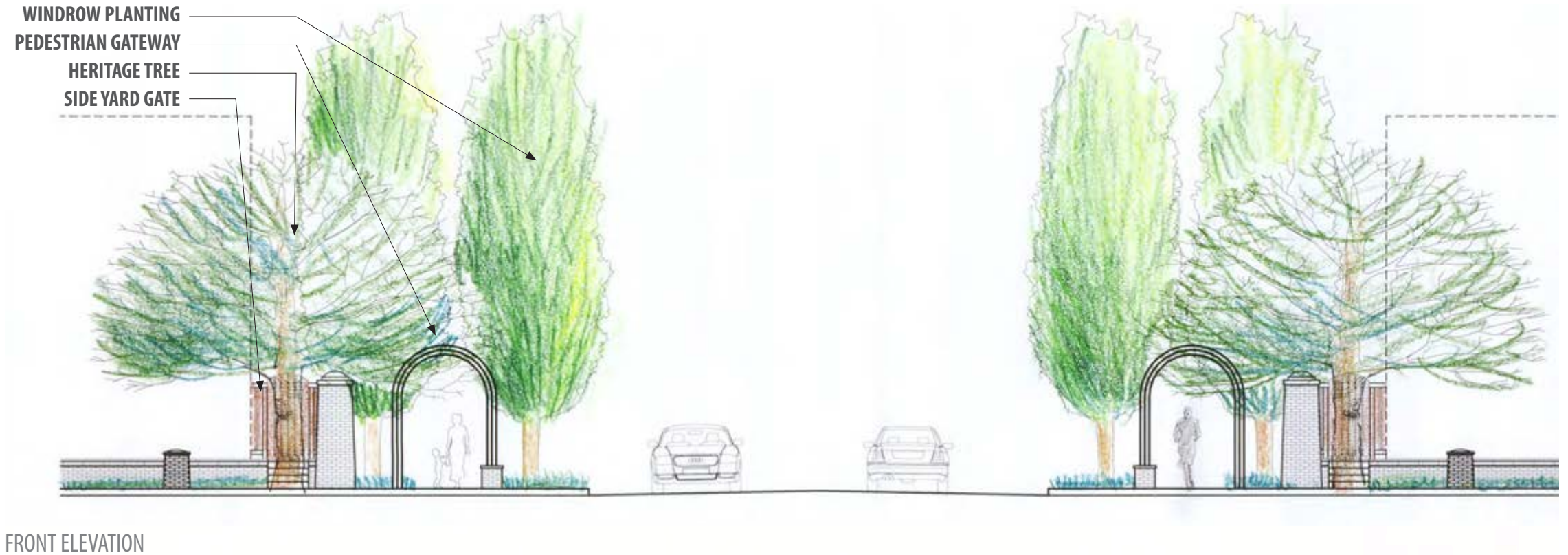
Figure 37. Neighborhood gateway alternative 1

Figure 38. Neighborhood gateway alternative 2

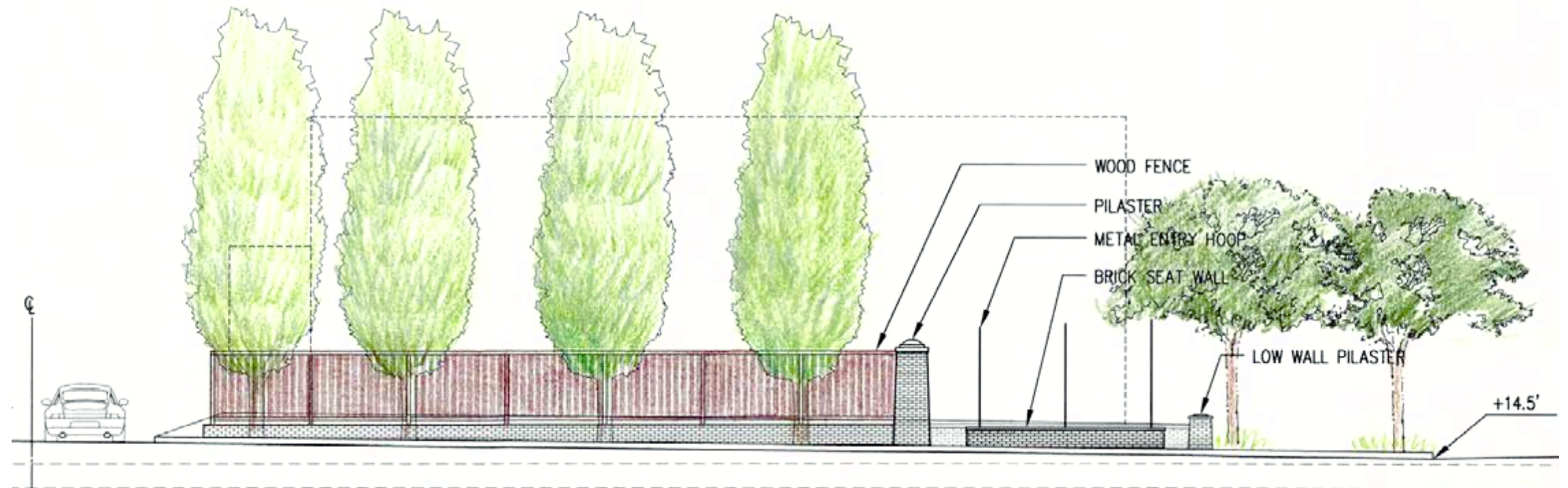
Figure 39. Neighborhood gateway alternative 3

NEIGHBORHOOD GATEWAY ELEVATIONS

For this neighborhood, the gateways provide a residential and garden-like character and include trees and ground plane landscape, trellises, seating, gardens, vines, and entry markers. As shown in Figure 37 - Figure 39, variations on a theme are possible.



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION ALTERNATIVE 3

Figure 40. Neighborhood gateway elevations

NEIGHBORHOOD GATEWAY ENTRY MARKER

Entry markers can highlight pedestrian routes and create a sense of surprise, discovery and identity that extends to the streets and neighborhoods beyond.

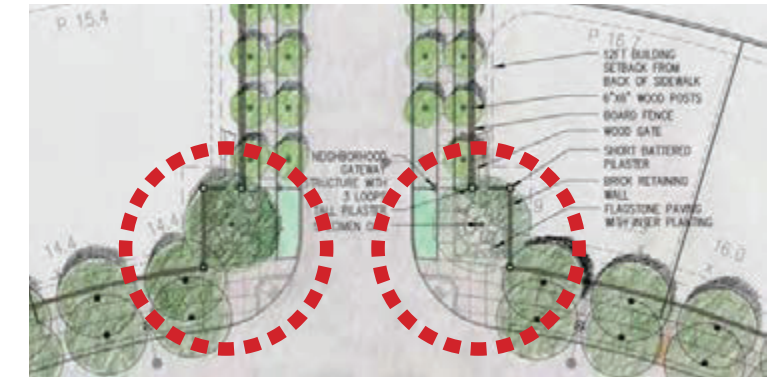


Figure 42. Neighborhood gateway entry marker fabrication mock-ups



Figure 41. Precedent images for neighborhood gateways

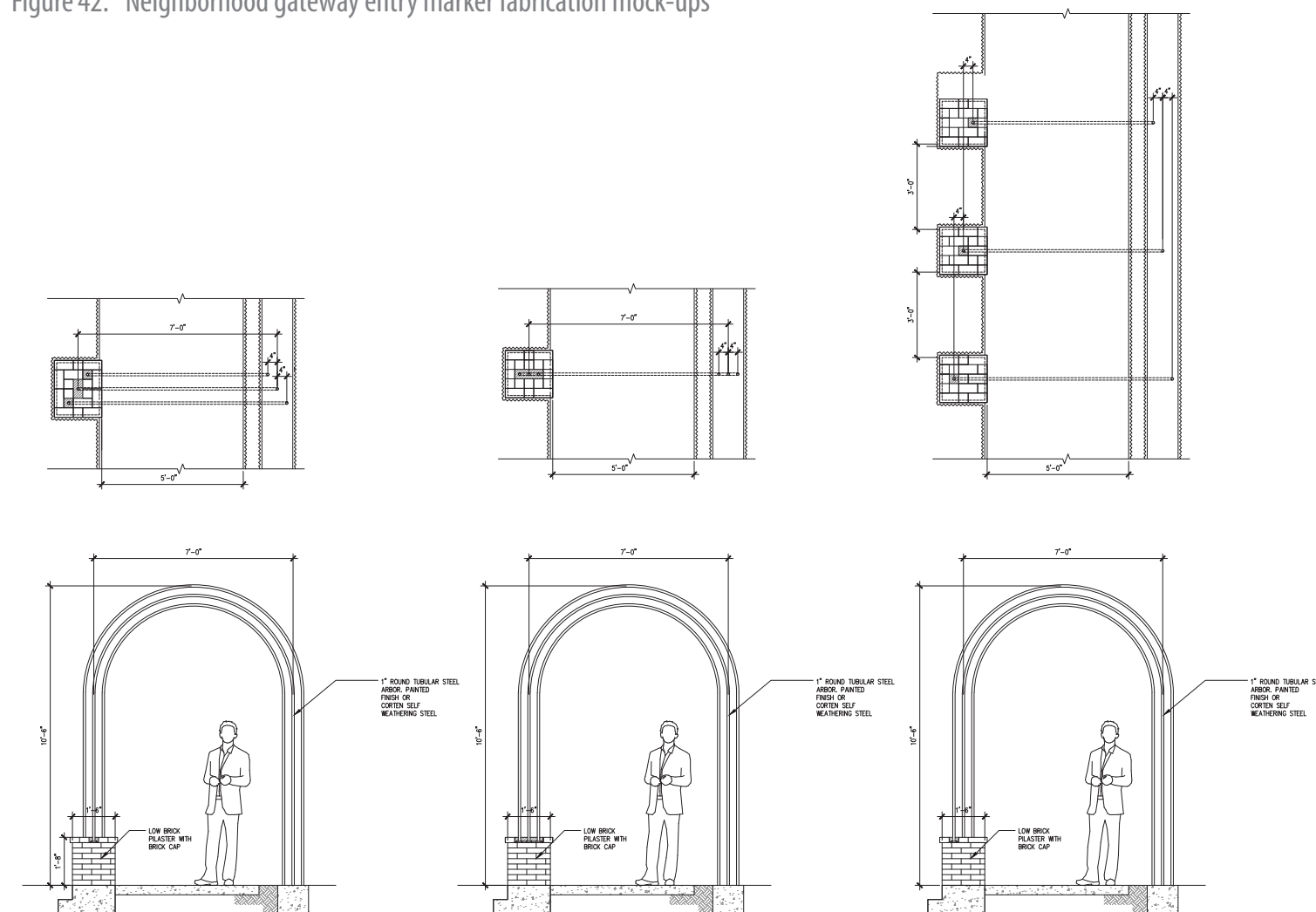


Figure 43. Neighborhood gateway entry marker plans and elevation alternatives

ROUNABOUT MARKERS



Figure 44. Schematic design for roundabout marker buoys

CHAPTER FIVE:
**PARKS &
OPEN SPACE**



MICHAEL W. VEGA NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Vega Park can provide active and passive recreation opportunities for The Community at South River Bend. Located on the shore of Central Lake.

The 5 acre neighborhood park divides naturally into two distinct areas: Vega Park and Sunset Point. Along the Entry Road, a series of spaces offers opportunities for multi-generational activities within flexible arrival plazas, a large lawn, playgrounds, seating along the water and a picnic grove. Vega Park, coupled with Sunset Point, offers multiple ways to experience the water's edge including the boat docks, floating pods, boathouse, waterfront promontory, or views from the circular lawn.

The activities at Sunset Point provide a range of active and passive uses including bocce, double-sided seating along the promontory under shade trees, picnic tables, as well as access to the boathouse with its own activities and bathrooms. Sunset Point is linked to Vega Park by the horseshoe, basketball and sand volleyball courts. A pedestrian bridge, to be designed and built in a later phase will connect the neighborhoods with the employment district to the south.

The design for Vega Park includes the following elements:

- Michael W. Vega Memorial Tower
- Arbor/Shade Structure
- Floating Pod Docks
- Site Furniture
- Nature Play and Play Equipment
- Youth Soccer Field Area
- Planting

The design for Sunset Point includes the following elements:

- Beacon
- Dock and Boathouse
- Planting
- Site Furniture
- Play courts

Figure 45. Neighborhood park illustrative plan



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SECTIONS

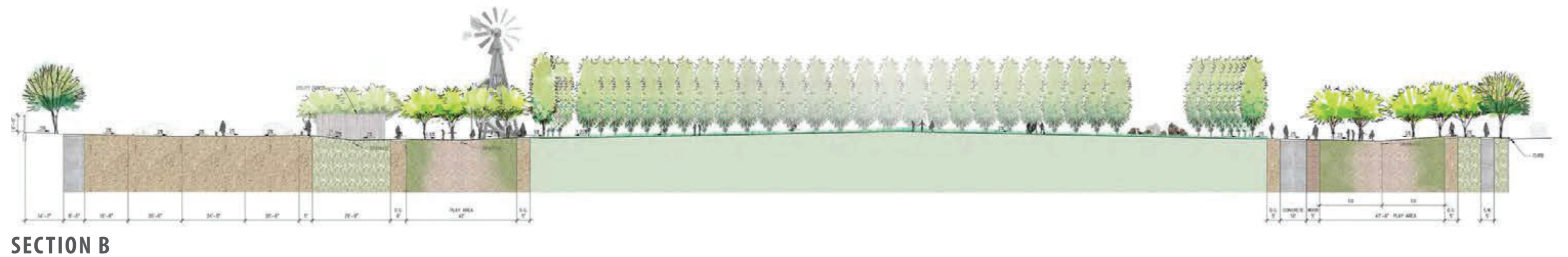
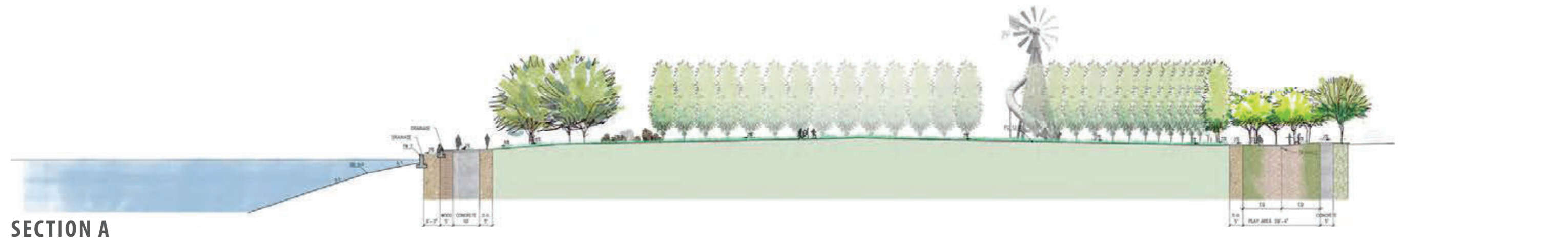


Figure 46. Neighborhood park schematic sections

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

MEMORIAL TOWER

Thematically the park bridges the two worlds of River Islands: the agrarian and the riverine. The Memorial Tower is firmly in the agrarian world and 'will serve as a focal point and lookout. The style of the tower is conceived as an innovative adaptation of the Delta's agrarian roots, and could be a unique play structure.

BEACON

The beacon, located at the end of Sunset Point, between the two lakes, and harkens to the Delta's aquatic, riverine roots with precedents of lighthouses and valley town water towers. The beacon could be visible from around the lakes and from Golden Valley Parkway.



Figure 48. Precedent image for beacon



Figure 49. Precedent image for memorial tower



Figure 50. Memorial tower as interactive slide/play

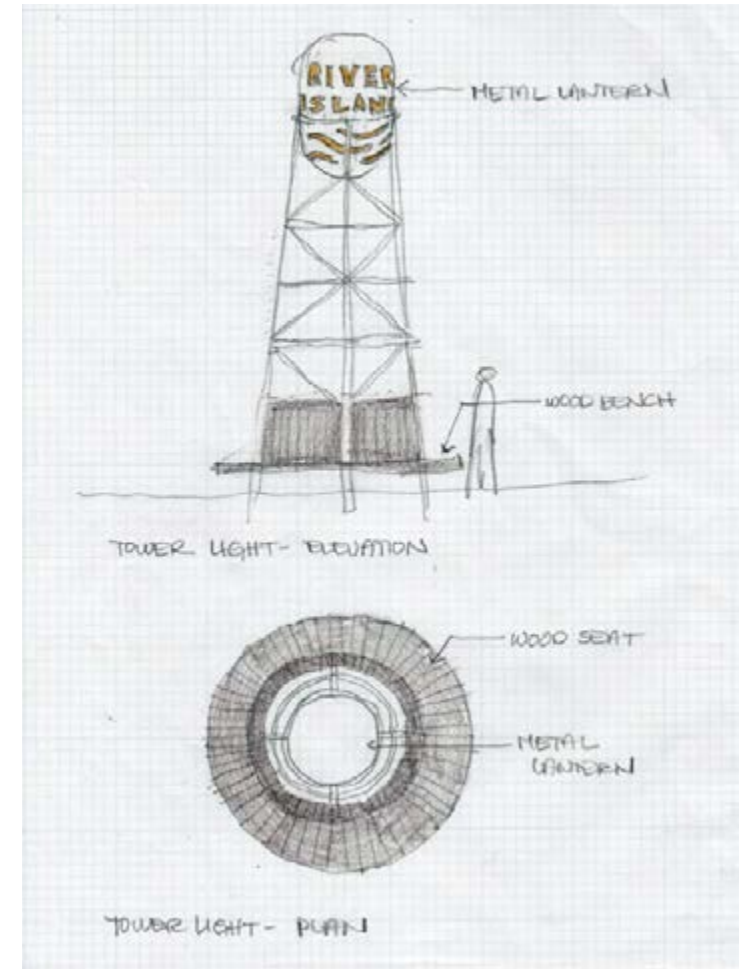


Figure 51. Sketch for memorial tower



Figure 47. Precedent image for memorial tower



Figure 52. Precedent image for memorial tower



Figure 53. Design for beacon

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

SUNSET POINT

Sunset Point, the Park Peninsula, is conceived as an urbane gathering place. Situated above the lake, it affords a sense of perspective and contemplative distance from nearby boating activities. Simple but refined features like the railing, double-sided benches, the decomposed granite surface and the tree bosque invite views to the lake and boathouse in one direction, and the activities at the bocce and horseshoe courts in the other. A lower level provides step seating at the water's edge.

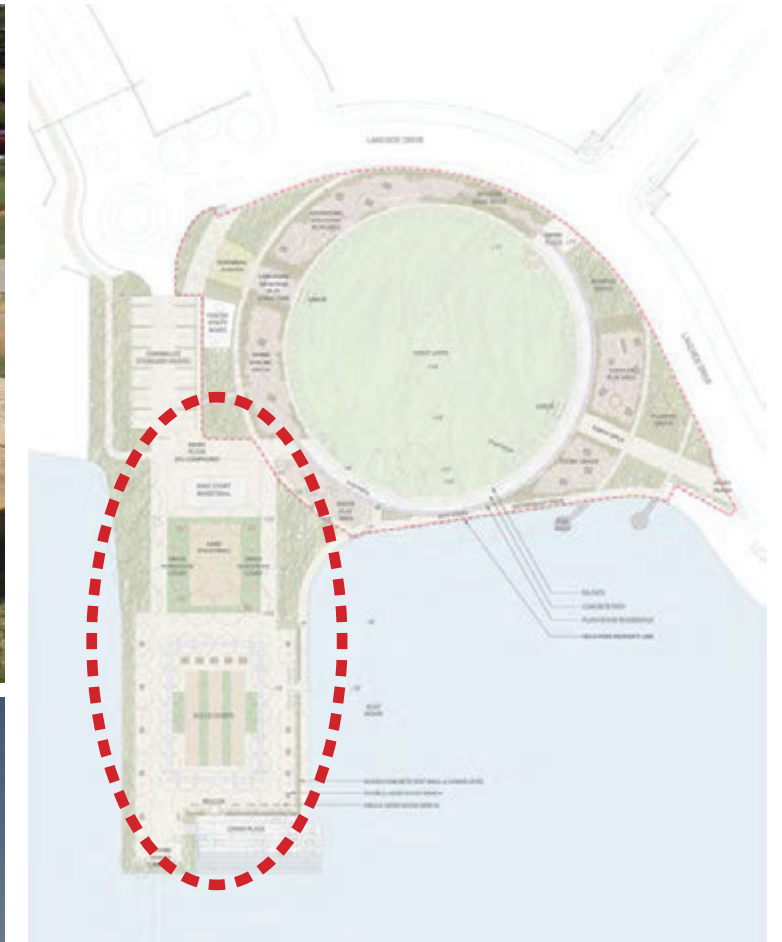


Figure 54. Precedent images for sunset park

Figure 55. Precedent image for stairs going into water

Figure 56. Precedent image for bocce courts

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

DOCK & BOATHOUSE

The boathouse will be integrated into the park through multiple access points. The architectural language of the boathouse can also reinforce the identity of the park and the neighborhoods.



Figure 57. Precedent images for boathouse

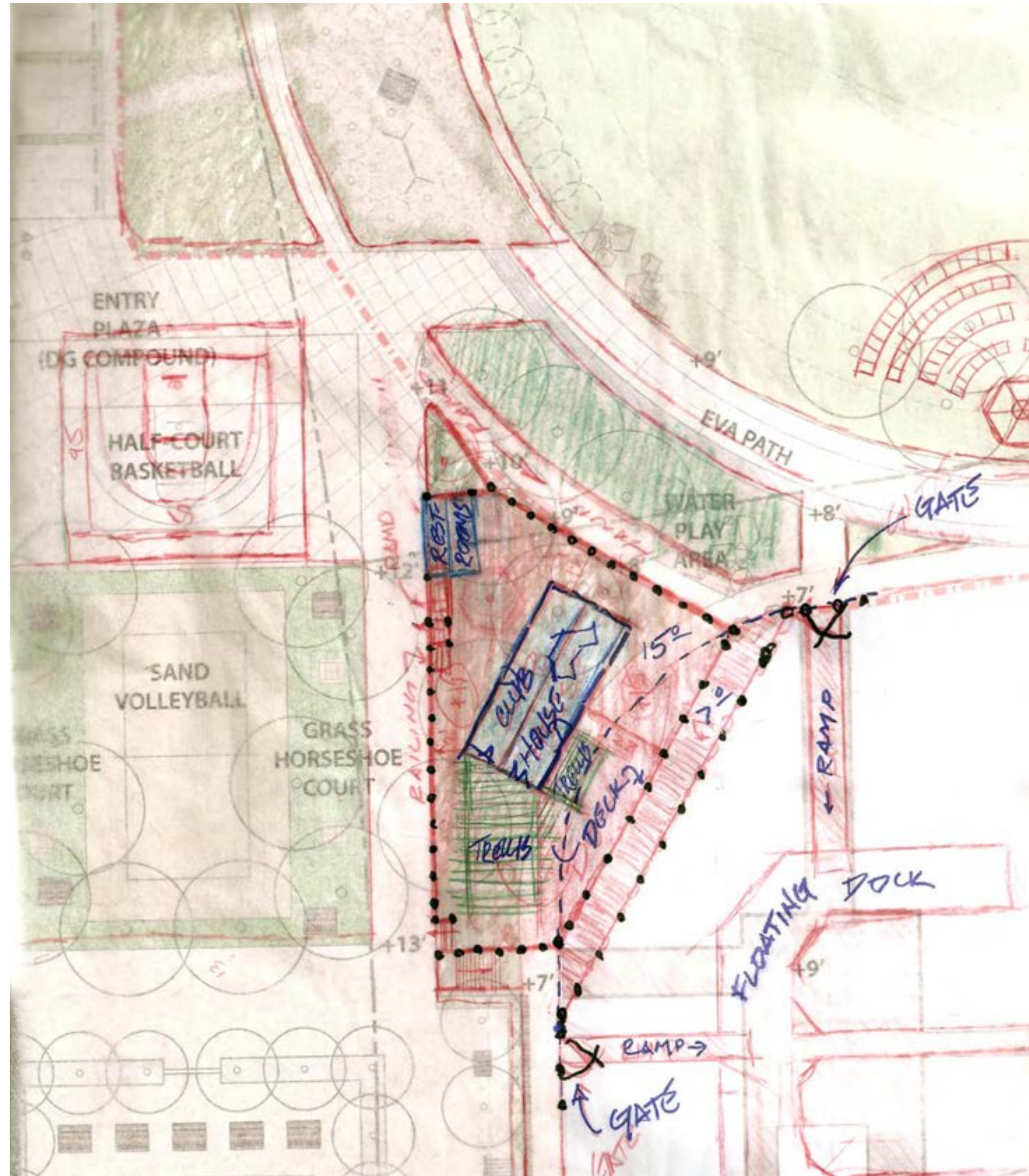


Figure 58. Concept sketches of boathouse elevation and connections to park



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

ARBOR

Arbors form an axial connection across the main open space of the park. They serve as entries to the park and provide variations on the “Delta Agrarian” theme of vines, arbors and trellises.



Figure 59. Precedent images of arbors

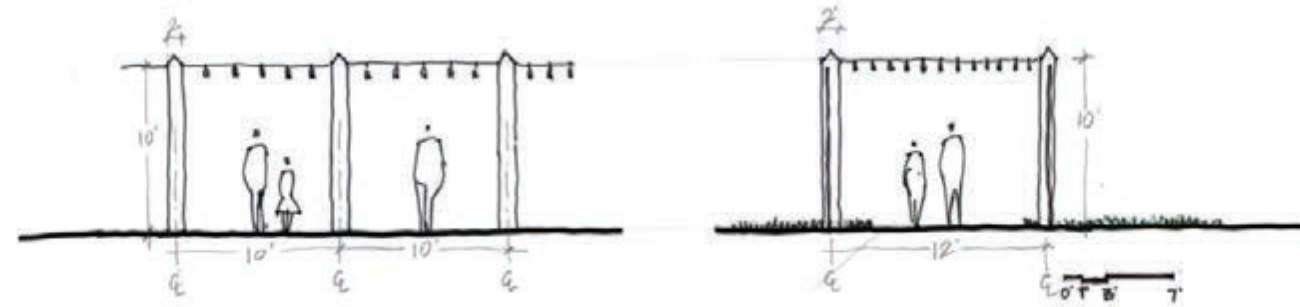


Figure 60. Concept sketches for arbor



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK DOCKS, PLAY ELEMENTS & FURNISHINGS

The park's special elements will provide surprise, fun and delight, inviting residents to enjoy the outdoors and engage in play and exploration.

The pod docks are round floating docks close to the water level. They can be used for sunning, picnicking, or launching a kayak. Other features and furnishings could include landscape forms made from natural materials that invite exploration and play; zero-depth interactive fountains; and climbing structures integrated into the park landscape.



Figure 61. Precedent images for docks, play elements and furnishings

POCKET PARK AT CENTRAL LAKE

The pocket park on the lake creates a place for viewing and gaining access the lake, in a more intimate setting than Vega Park.

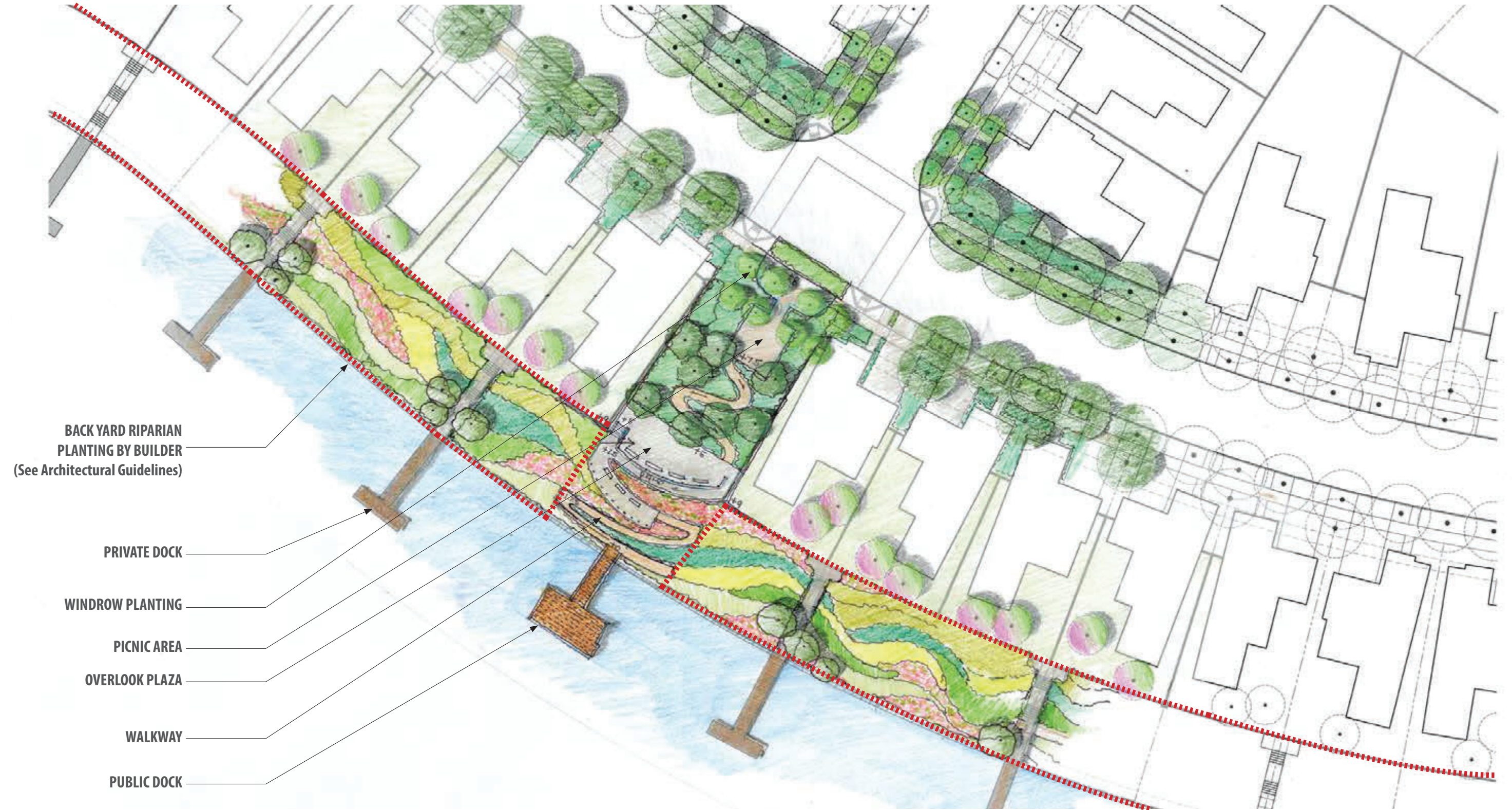


Figure 62. Lake-front pocket park illustrative plan

RIVERFRONT POCKET PARK ALTERNATIVES



Figure 63. Levee access pocket park illustrative plan option 1

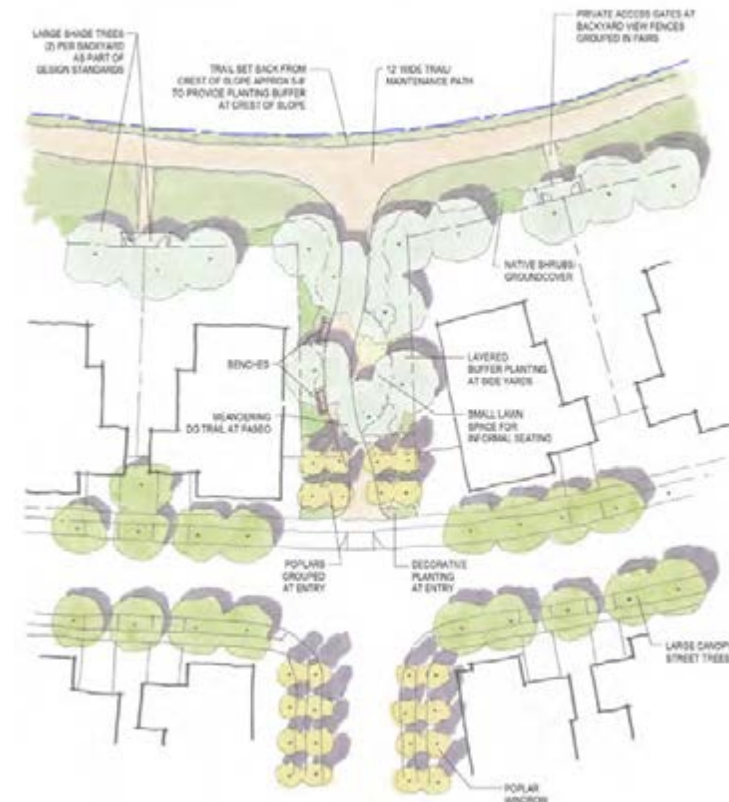


Figure 64. Levee access pocket park illustrative plan option 2



Figure 65. Levee access pocket park illustrative plan option 3

LAKESIDE DRIVE OVERLOOK

The neighborhood includes an elevated overlook located along the trail. The overlook integrates a water jet fountain, and provides a place to sit and look out over the lake.

The overlook and other seating areas along the lake create destinations and viewpoints for looking out over the Central Lake. Designed to accommodate small gatherings or solitary contemplation, the overlook provides a sense of being on a dock; this experience is heightened by the native habitat planting at the lake's edge that reinforces the riverine connection.

The shade structure, railings, and seat at the overlook is intended to be unpretentious and of natural materials, to reinforce the idea of sitting quietly and in harmony with nature.

The overlook design includes the following elements:

- Shade Structure
- Decking & Seating
- Planting
- Lake Water Jet Fountain
- Nature Interpretation Signage

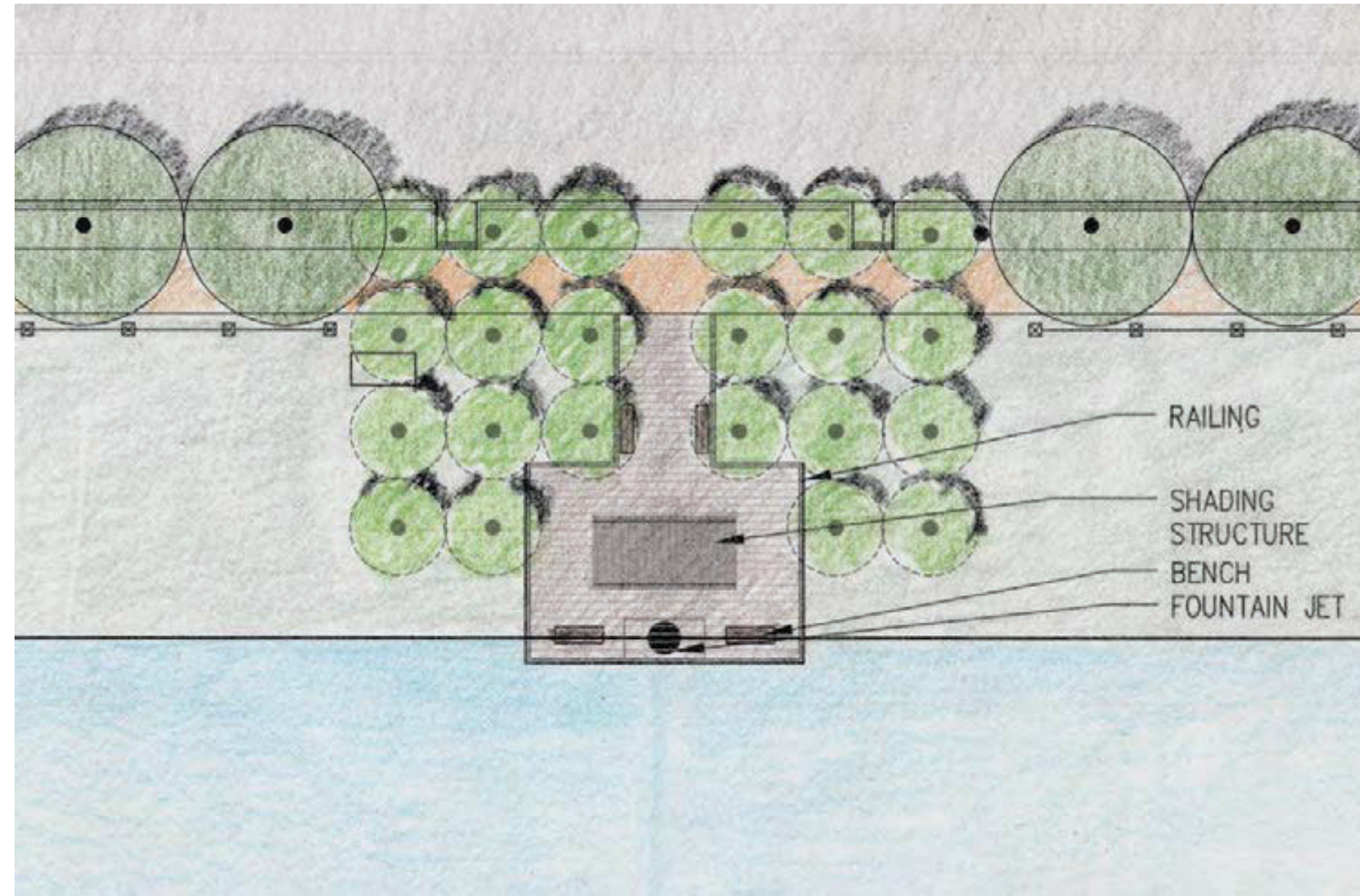


Figure 67. Overlook illustrative plan

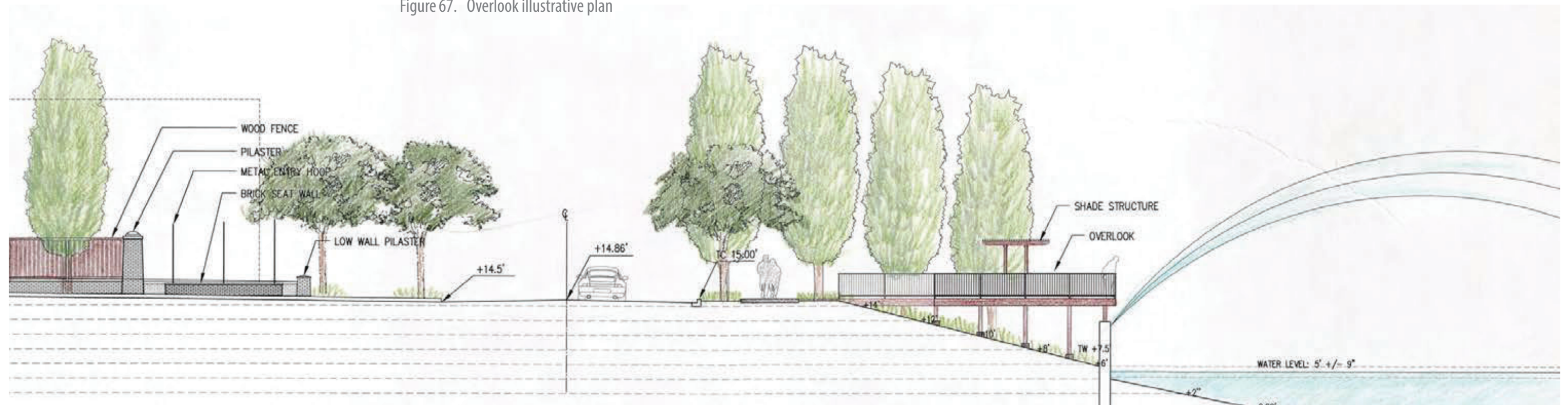


Figure 66. Overlook illustrative elevation

LAKESIDE DRIVE OVERLOOK
DECKING, SEATING & ARBOR

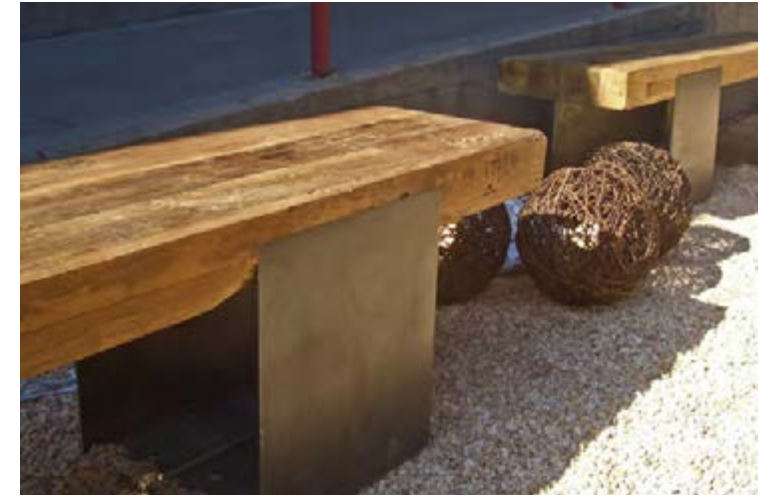


Figure 68. Precedent images for overlook shade structure, seating and decking

LAKESIDE DRIVE OVERLOOK

LAKE WATER JET FOUNTAIN

One to three water jets are proposed at the north edge of the lake. These elements will provide arched and timed water jets that shoot water up to a distance of approximately 100 feet out into the lake for short periods of time.

The jet features allow for a control system that will provide a gradual start and stop sequence. The control system should have the capability to monitor site specific weather, and will have an automatic shut off safety sensor that monitors water craft or pedestrian proximity.

The jets will have night lighting, in order to provide a night feature element. Final controls, plumbing, and operation times will be provided by and coordinated with a qualified fountain consultant.

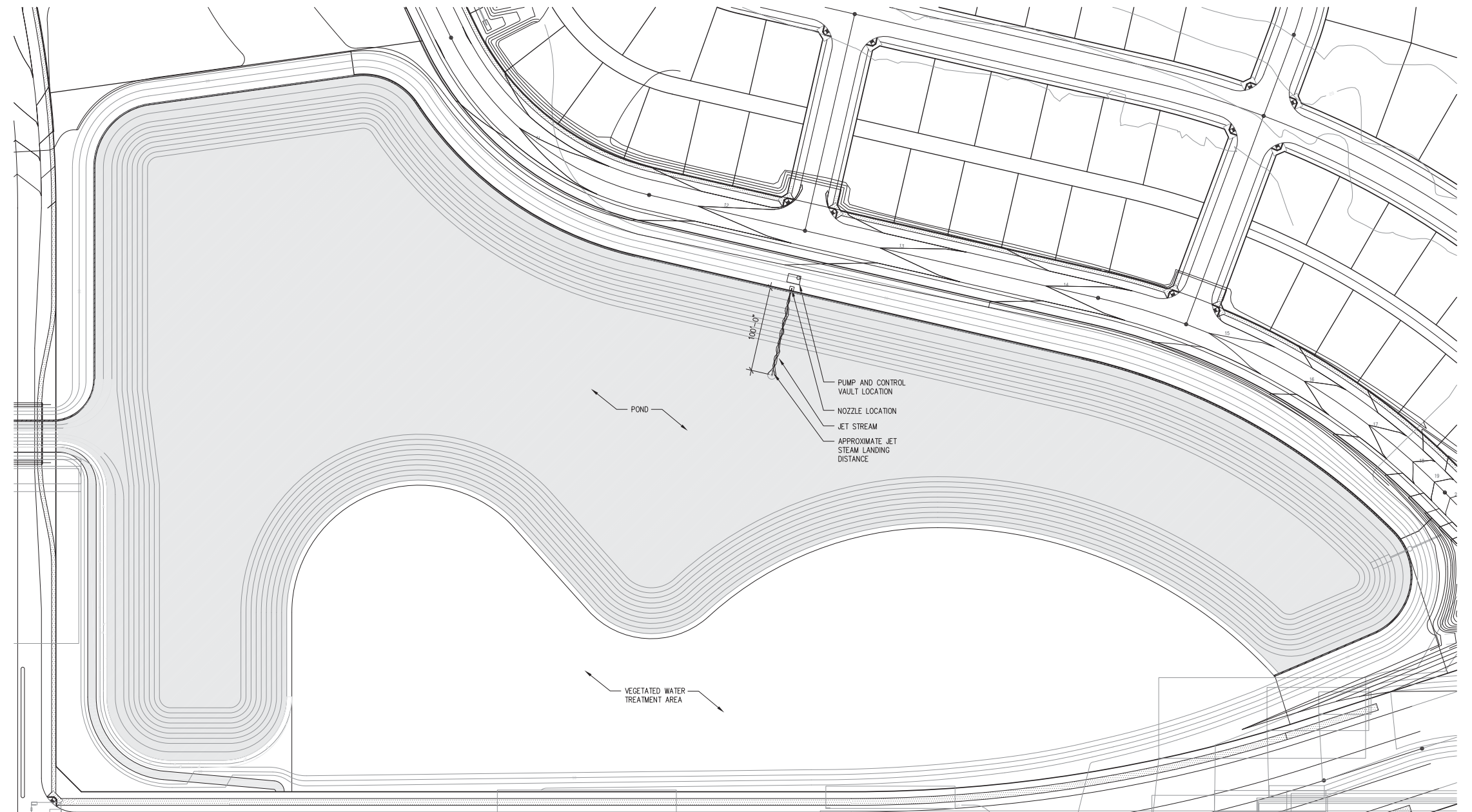


Figure 69. Precedent images for water jet fountain

Figure 70. Plan diagram for proposed locations of water jets at overlooks

LAKESIDE DRIVE OVERLOOK

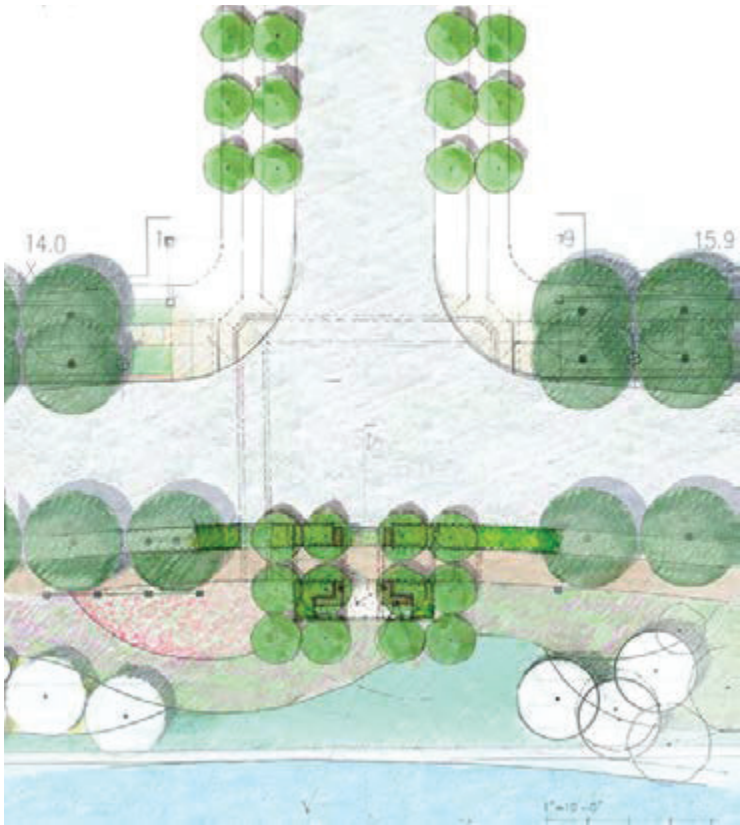
PLANTING

Planting design for overlooks will make the most of the opportunity to reinstate native Delta habitat. Plants will be selected for their aesthetic and habitat value. (See Plant Palette in Appendix.)

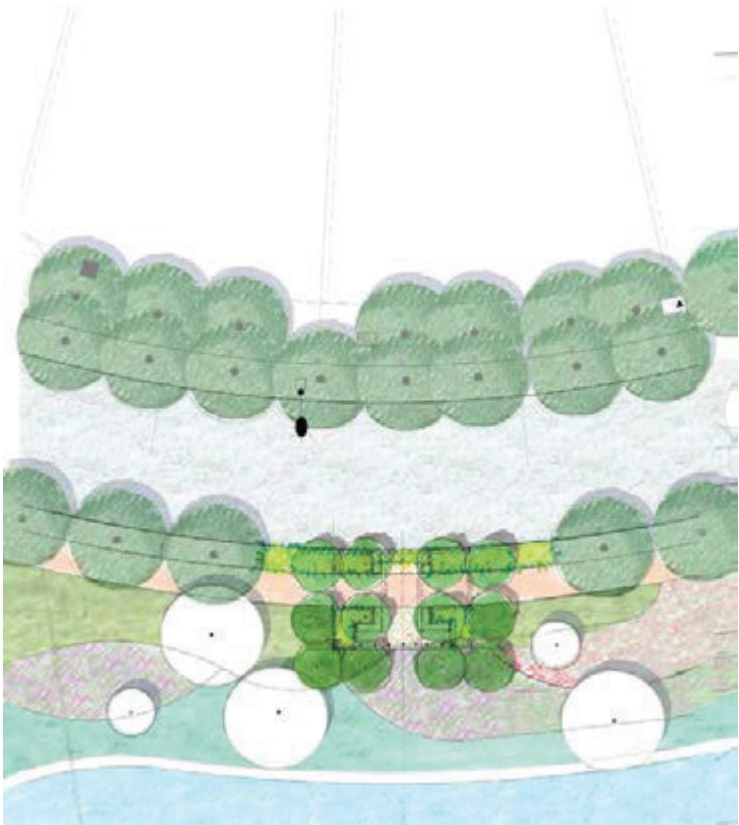


Figure 71. Illustrative plan for overlook and lakeside planting

LAKESIDE SEATING AREAS



SEATING AREA 1



SEATING AREA 2



MAN-MADE WETLAND & LAKE EDGE



Figure 72. Plan of treatment wetland and lake edge planting

CHAPTER SIX:
**LANDSCAPE &
PLANTING**



LANDSCAPE PLAN

The Community at South River Bend should reinforce the overall theme of River Islands, with a “Delta Agrarian” character based on the natural landscape and the valley’s man-made agricultural landscape. This theme may be expressed through use of fruit-bearing trees, orchard-style planting, wildlife-attracting hedgerows, riparian-type planting, abundant trees for beauty and comfort, and durable, long-lasting materials that convey a genuine sense of place.

The concepts and provisions described in this NDP are intended to provide a closely coordinated, cohesive, and memorable landscape experience to unify neighborhood character and ensure that every resident feels well-connected to site and landscape. The goal is to create a welcoming residential landscape that enhances the living experience, adds lasting value to homes and the neighborhood as a whole, and incorporates sustainable measures for landscape design and construction.

For Lakeside Drive Overlook Planting, refer to Figure 71 on page 46. For Project Entry Planting, refer to Figure 31 on page 24.

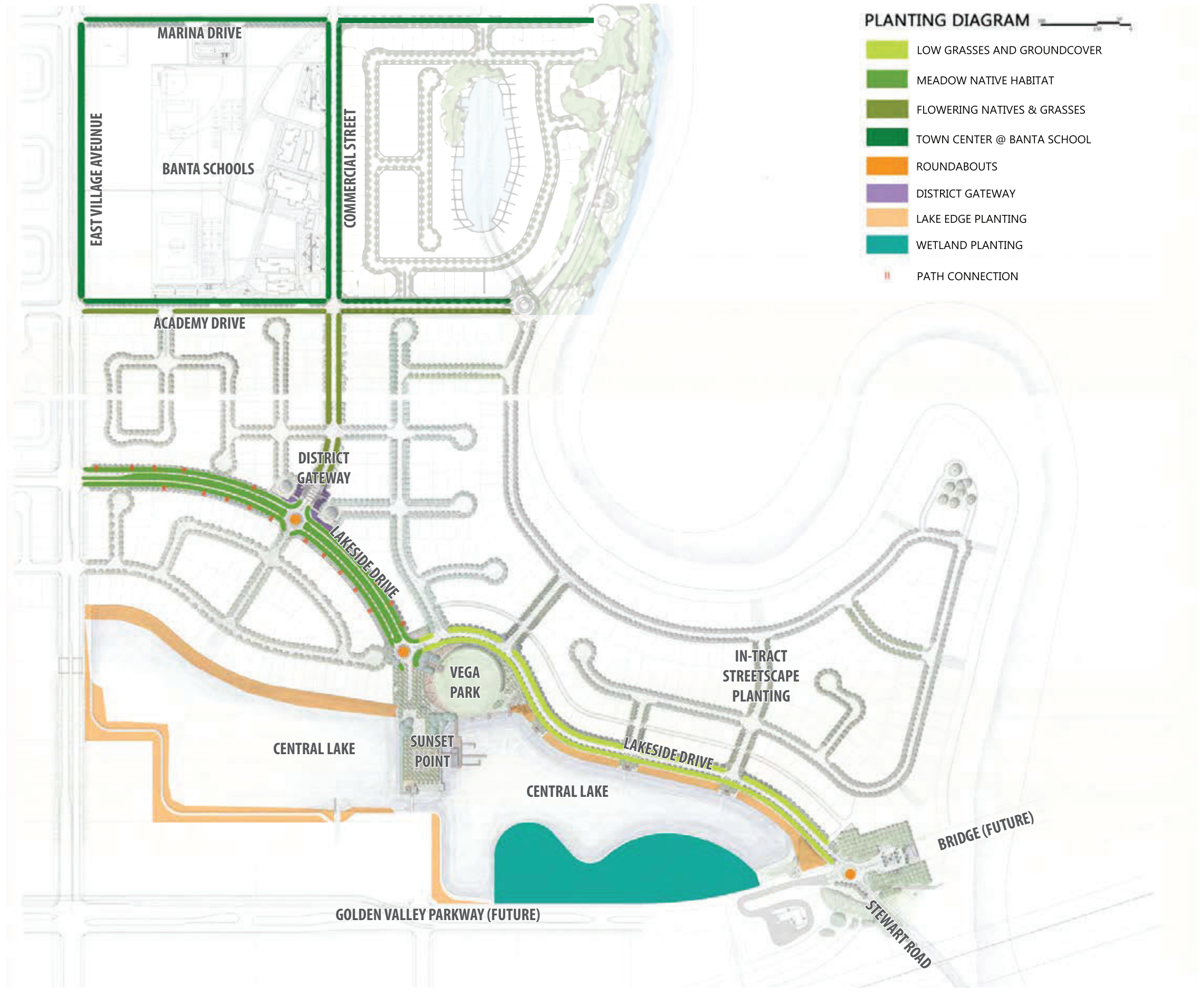


Figure 73. Landscape plan diagram

PLANT PALETTE

The goal for planting design at River Islands is to reinforce the identity of the community through planting of significant trees, edible landscapes, and climate-appropriate species that create habitat while addressing issues of longevity, low maintenance, integrated pest management, drought tolerance, and water quality treatment.

Appendix 1 provides a comprehensive listing of plant materials identified for each major landscape type area. Appendix 2: Architectural Guidelines provides additional requirements for landscapes to be installed by Builders. The following provisions apply to areas that will be implemented by the Developer.

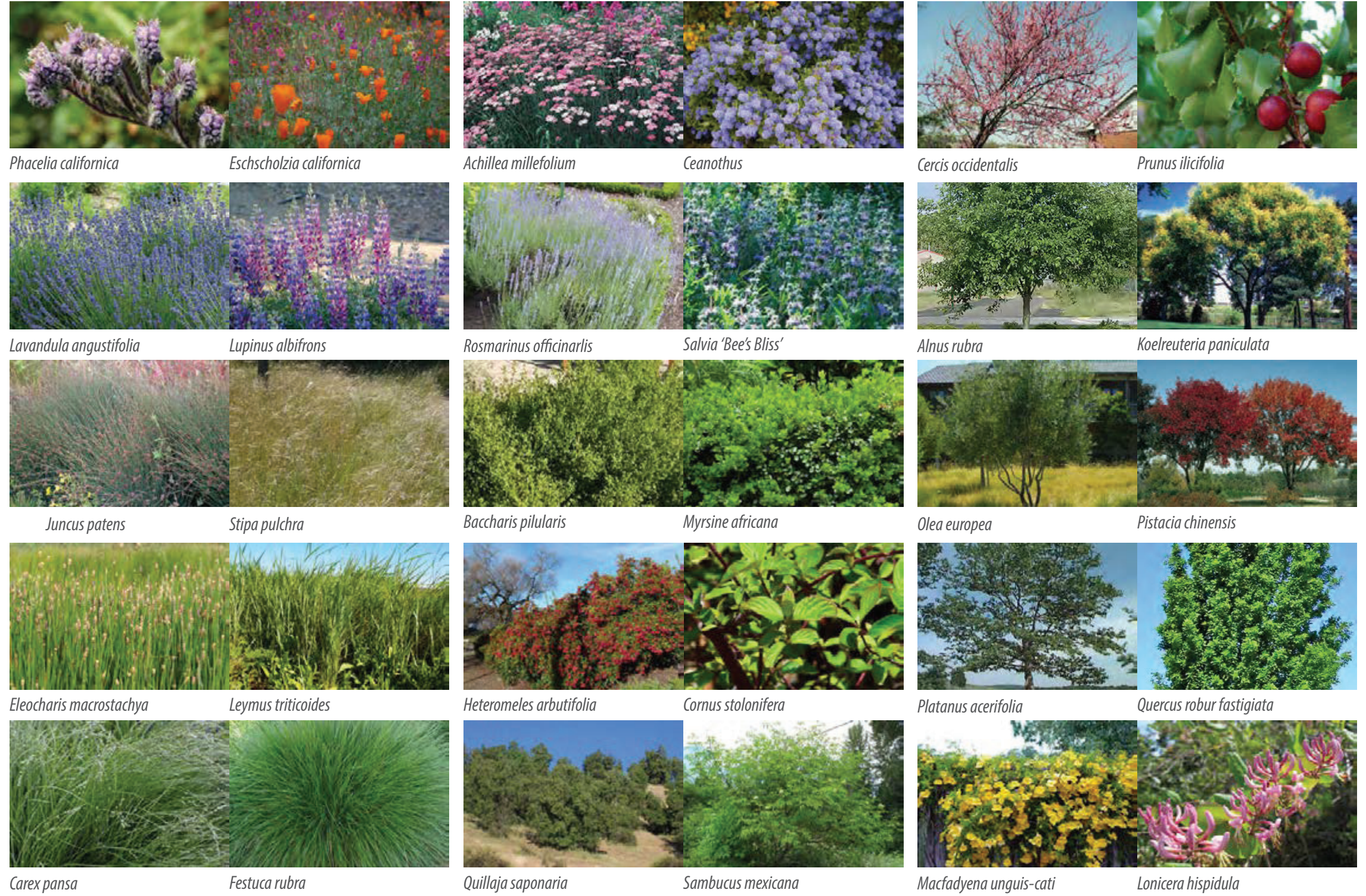


Figure 74. Precedent images for landscape palette

PLANTING DESIGN

The Developer will be responsible for landscape design, construction, and maintenance for all public use outdoor areas within The Community at South River Bend, including public streets, parks, restored wetlands and lake edges, levee edges, and trails (see Figure 73).

Maintenance will be provided by one of a number of public agencies, including River Islands Public Financing Authority, RD 2062, and the City of Lathrop depending on the facility/area.

Builders will be responsible for landscaping of all private yard areas visible from public parks, streets, alleys or lakes. Homeowners will be responsible for private yard areas enclosed within fences. The sequencing for construction and maintenance of streetscape will be as follows:

- Developer builds the road including curbs and sidewalks.
- Builder constructs home; Builder then constructs front yard landscape and stubs out irrigation for parkway strip.
- Developer installs landscape of parkway strip (including completion of irrigation, planting, and mulch). Developer also installs path across parkway strip, from curb to sidewalk, to meet front yard walkway. Builder may install under the direction of the developer.
- Homeowner maintains parkway strip, including irrigation which is part of home irrigation system.
- Parkway strips on backbone streets will be publically maintained. In-tract parkway strips will be maintained by adjacent homeowners.

Plant materials will be selected from Appendix ___: Plant Palette. Substitutions or additions may be considered by the DRB based on the suitability of the species in terms of similarity of form, adaptability, tolerance to site soils, climatic conditions or water quality, or other pertinent characteristics.

Planting will emphasize the use of drought-tolerant, long-lived and pest-resistant plant species that are indigenous and/or well adapted to the climatic and soils conditions of the site. Plant selection should reinforce the agricultural and delta character. Native grasses, flowers and flowering and fruiting trees are encouraged. Flowering shrubs such as roses and lavender would promote the community's agricultural identity.

Landscape design should emphasize the use of nectar-producing and flowering plants that supply food, shelter and breeding habitat for beneficial insects that pollinate edible crops and control pests. Gardens for butterflies, hummingbirds, and native bees are encouraged.

Plant selection should avoid the use of tree species with invasive root systems near utility lines and paving and avoid the use of non-native, invasive species that may spread into open space areas. All plants should be carefully selected to avoid toxic species that could be harmful to children or cause allergic reactions.

Fruiting or blossoming trees, such as Bradford pears, may be painted with white paint to express an agricultural character. If paint is used, it should be applied to the trunk from soil level to below the lowest branches (approximately three to four feet).

Landscape design should provide effective screening of retaining walls, utility enclosures, utility cabinets, or service areas to reduce negative visual impacts. Screen landscaping should incorporate evergreen plant species in order to maintain year-round leaf cover.

Low groundcover and native grasses should be used for ground plane landscape, as an alternative to turf. Turf should only be used for high use areas and the selected turf should be a deep rooting variety or a California Native variety. The use of turf should follow the guideline and requirements as described in AB1881. Plants with higher water demands should be located in shade or where more runoff occurs.

Landscape around buildings should be designed to provide shading in the summer months and solar access during the winter. Planting deciduous trees next to buildings will reduce ambient temperature, reduce heat gain, and allow for cooler natural ventilation. Deciduous trees and vines in front of south-facing walls and windows will further cool buildings by intercepting sunlight during summer months, yet allow direct sunlight during the winter.

Energy-efficient landscaping techniques are encouraged such as use of local materials, on-site composting, and chipping to reduce green waste hauling.

Structures such as trellises and porticoes may be incorporated into the building/landscape edge, especially on south- and west-facing exposures, to provide shade in the summer and allow solar penetration when the sun is at a low angle in the winter.

Landscape plans for all areas will be prepared by a landscape architect registered to practice in the State of California.

Irrigation will be provided for all planted areas by the Developer with installation of landscape (see below for irrigation provisions).

Plant sizes and spacing will comply with the specifications noted on Appendix ___: Plant Palette and be sufficient to provide healthy growth, attractive appearance, and full coverage of planting areas when plants are mature. In general, size and spacing requirements are as follows:

Street Tree: 24" box minimum with spacing 24 feet on center.

Flowering, fruiting, or other accent trees: 15 gallon min.; spacing varies.

Hedgerows: 5 gallon; 36" o.c. or as needed to create hedge, given anticipated growth pattern

Other shrubs: 5 gallon; 48" o.c. or as needed for full cover, given anticipated growth pattern.

Groundcovers for habitat and border planting: 1 gallon; 18" o.c. or as needed for full cover, given anticipated growth pattern.

Smaller groundcovers or perennials for parkway strips or yards: 1 gallon; 12" o.c. or as needed for full cover, given anticipated growth pattern.

Riparian planting for lakeside slope area: see Figure 72.

LAKESIDE DRIVE (ENTRY ROAD)

- grassy carpet
- greens and blues
- continuous texture



Platanus x acerifolia
(London Plane Tree)



Bouteloua gracilis 'Hachita'
(Blue Grama)



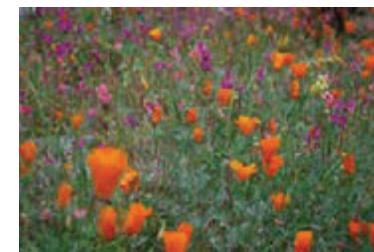
Delta Grassland Mix



Helictotrichon sempervirens
Blue oatgrass



Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince'
(Canyon Wild Rye)



Eschscholzia californica
California poppy



Sisyninchium idahoense bellum
Blue eyed grass



Carex divulsa
(Berkeley sedge)



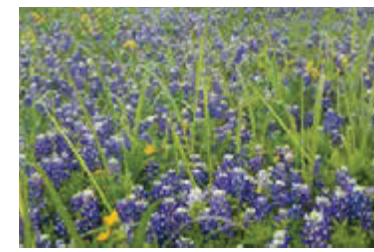
Festuca idahoensis
(Blue Bunch Grass)



Sporobolus airoides
(Alkali Sacaton)



Muhlenbergia rigens
(Deer Grass)



Lupinus microcarpu desiflorus
Lupin

LAKESIDE DRIVE (ENTRY ROAD)

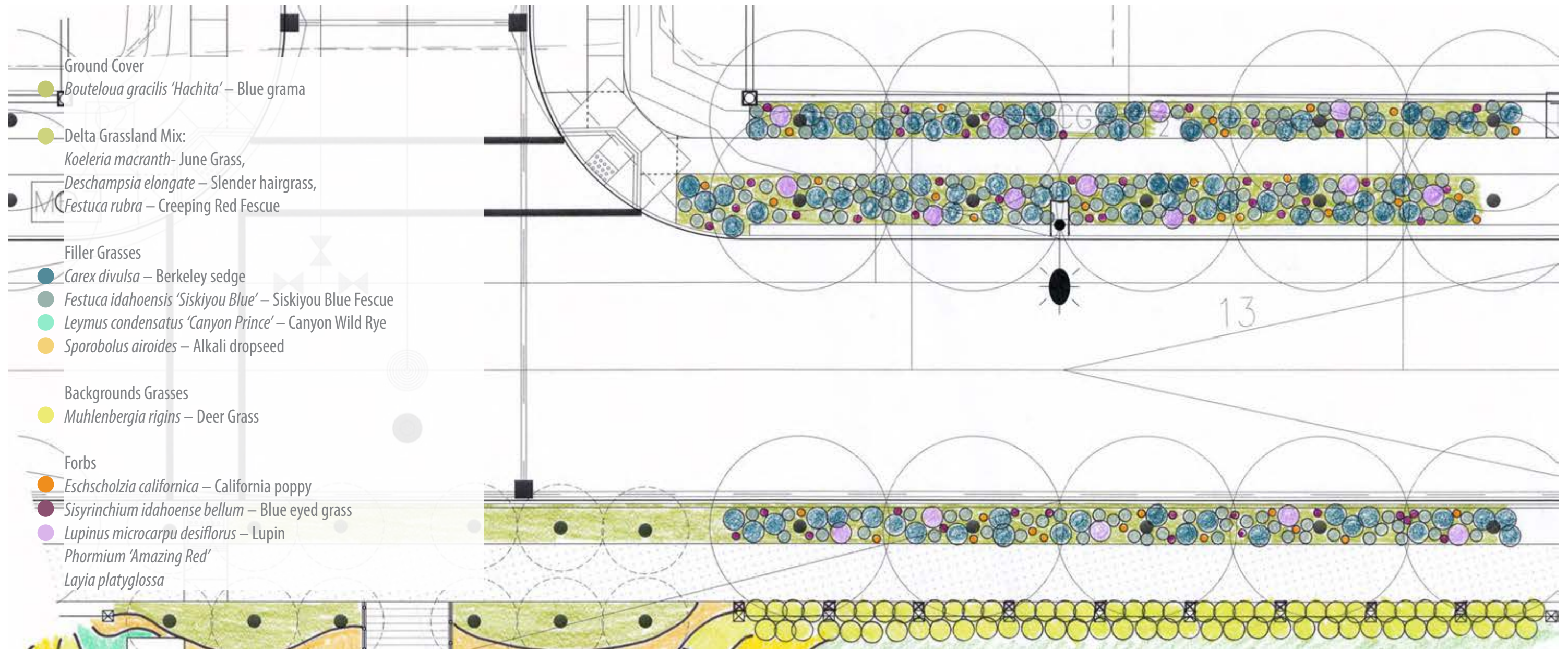


Figure 75. Schematic planting plan for Lakeside Drive along Central Lake

LAKESIDE DRIVE (ENTRY ROAD)

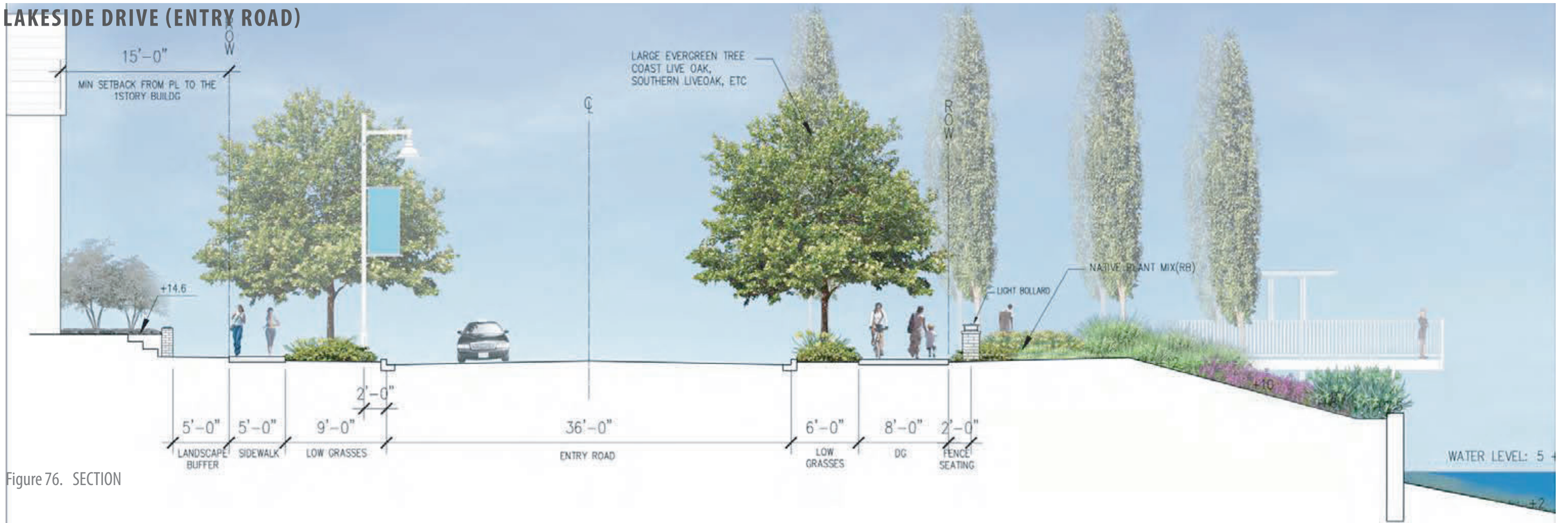


Figure 76. SECTION

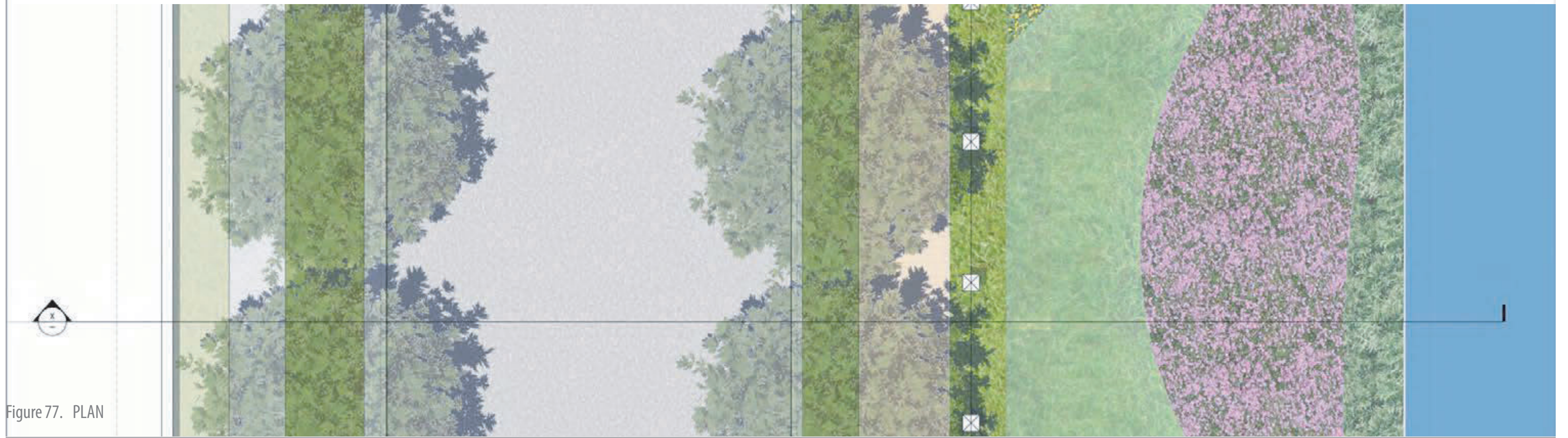


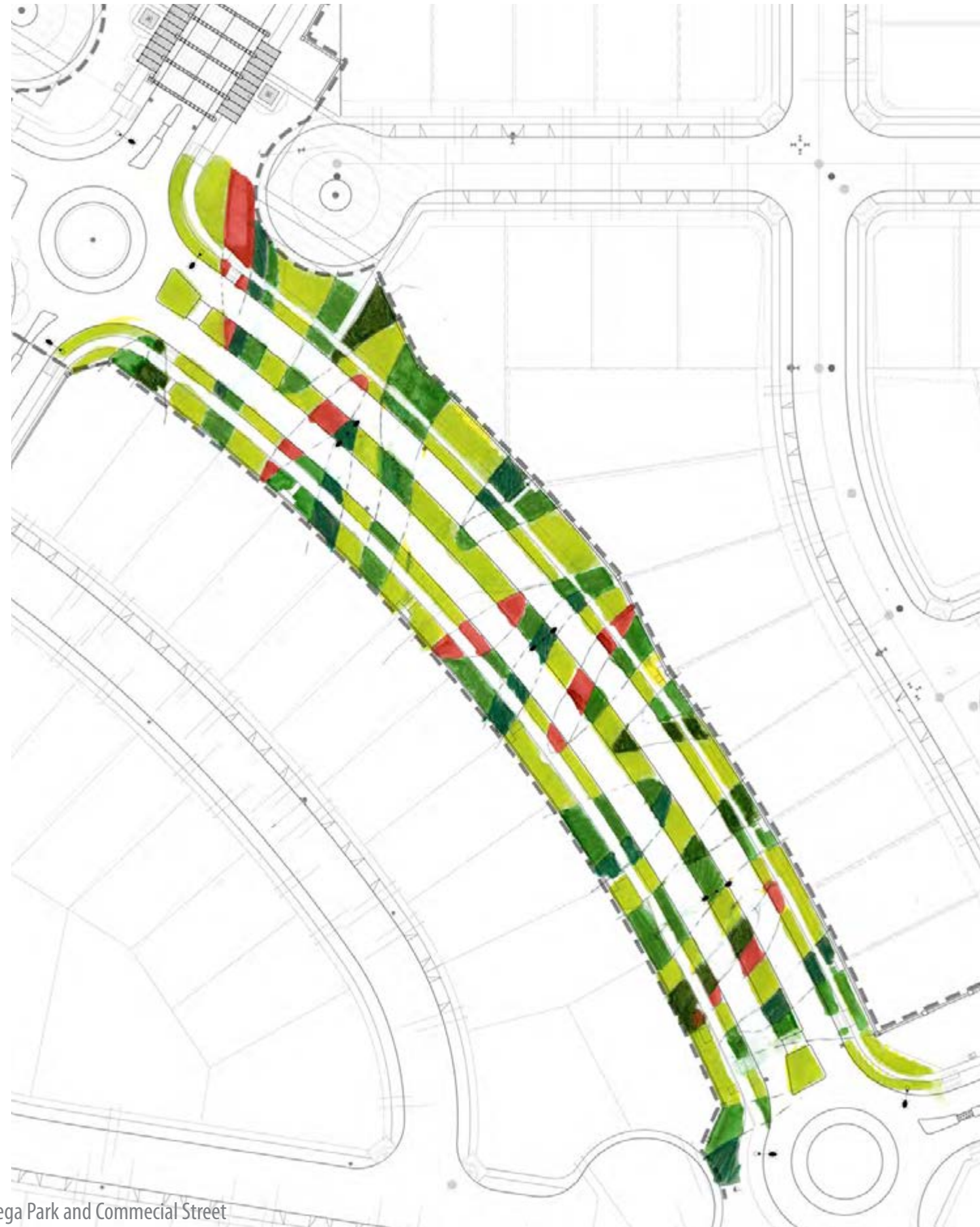
Figure 77. PLAN

LAKESIDE DRIVE (X STREET)

- layered drifts
- texturally and colorfully diverse foliage
- bird habitat
- beneficial insect hedgerows



Quercus lobata
(Valley Oak)



PROPOSED PLANT PALETTE

MEADOW 6-12"



Carex praegracilis

Bouteloua gracilis

MEDIUM SHRUBS 3-4'



Muhlenbergia rigens

Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince'

SEASONAL ACCENT SHRUBS 3-4'



Cornus stolonifera (sericea) 'Baileyi'

TALL SHRUBS 4-5'



Salvia apiana

Rhamnus californica 'Eve Case'

ACCENT FLOWERING PLANTS 2-3'



Eschscholzia californica

Achillea millefolium

Figure 78. Schematic planting plan for Lakeside Drive between Vega Park and Commercial Street

LAKESIDE DRIVE (X STREET)

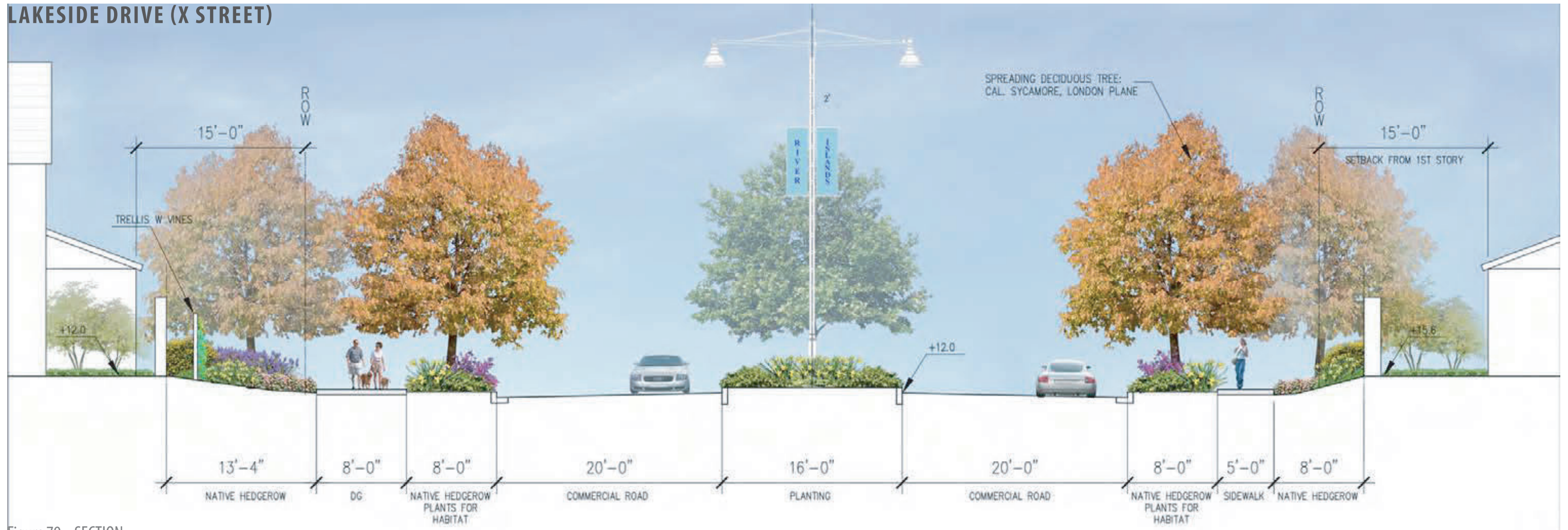


Figure 79. SECTION

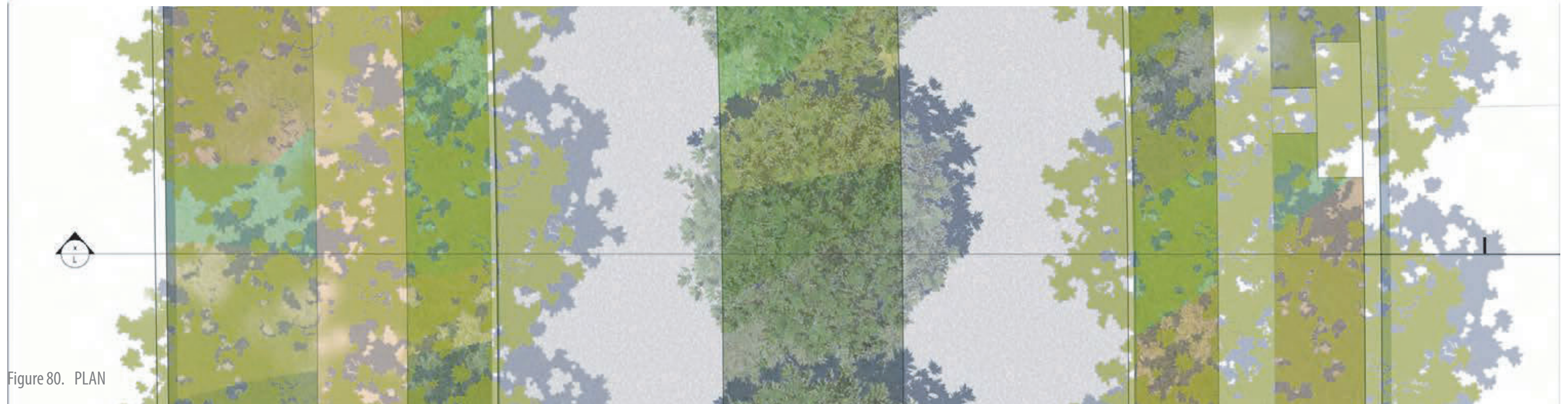


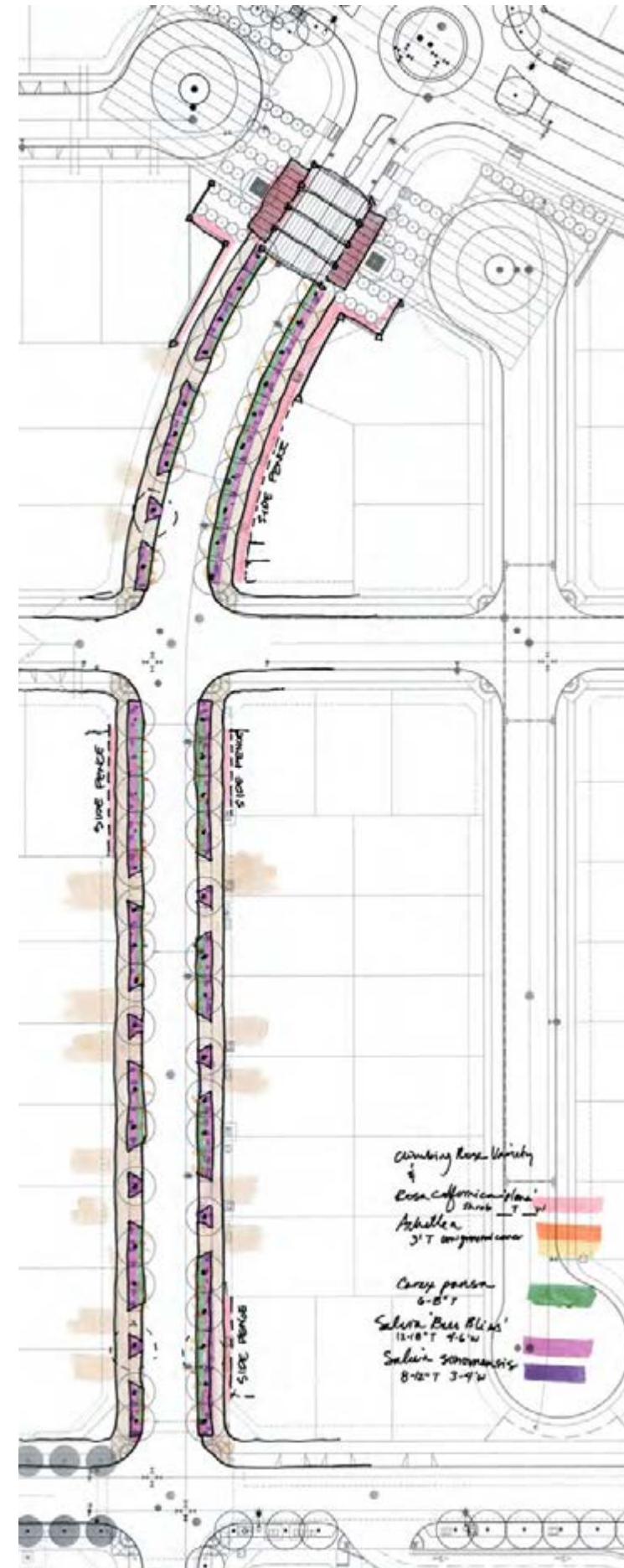
Figure 80. PLAN

COMMERCIAL STREET

- residential character
- flowering perennials
- layered



Zelkova serrata
(Sawleaf Zelkova)



PROPOSED PLANT PALETTE



Rosa californica



Salvia 'Bee's Bliss'



Salvia sonomensis
(Creeping Sage)



Achillea millefolium



Carex pansa
(California Meadow Sedge)



Carex Praegacillis



Bouteloua gracilis 'Hachita'
(Blue Grama)

Figure 81. Schematic planting plan for Commercial Street

COMMERICAL STREET

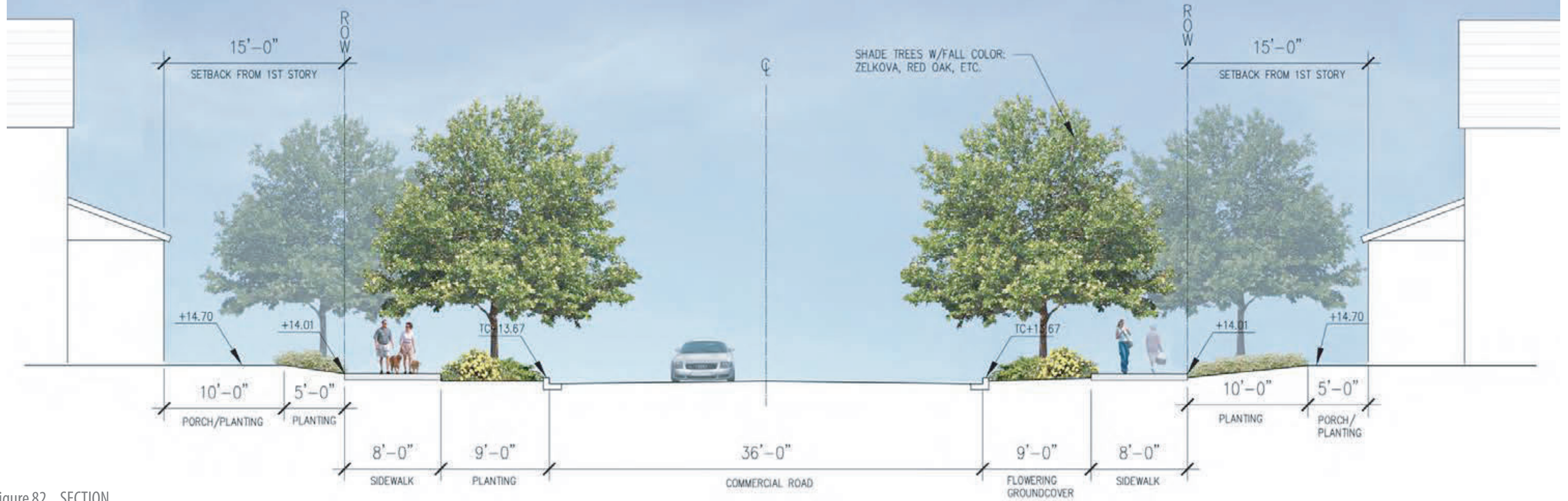


Figure 82. SECTION

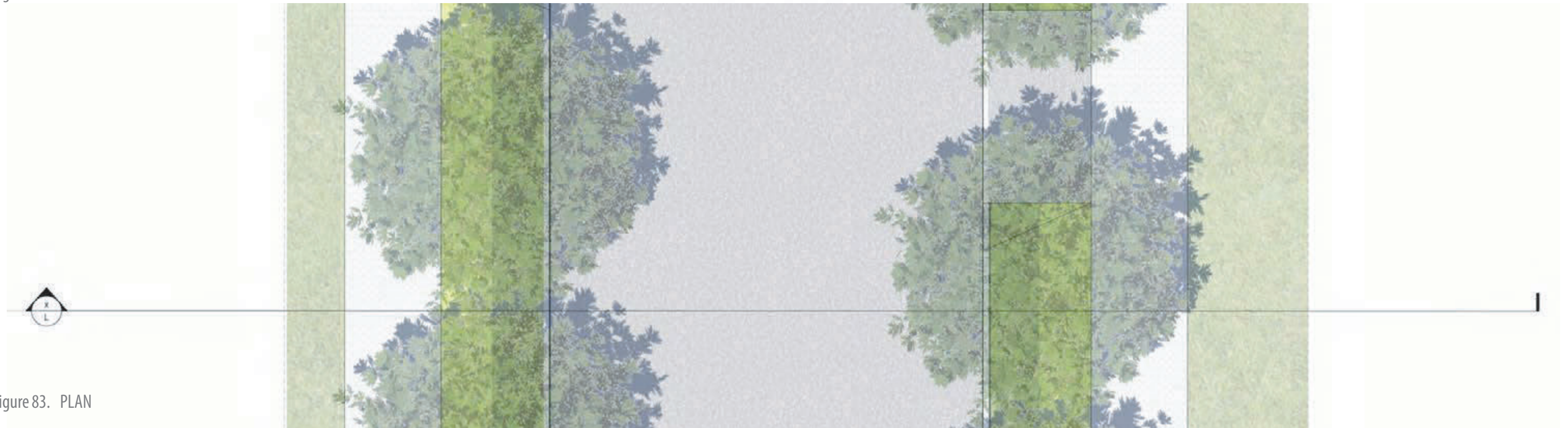


Figure 83. PLAN

LAKESIDE DRIVE OVERLOOK & CENTRAL LAKE EDGE



Muhlenbergia capillaris
(Hairy-awn Muhly)



Carex divulsa
(Berkeley sedge)

Muhlenbergia rigens
(Deer Grass)



Rhamnus californica 'Mound San Bruno'
(Coffeeberry)



Penstemon heterophyllus 'margarita'
(Blue Bedder)



Stipa gigantea
(Giant Feather Grass)

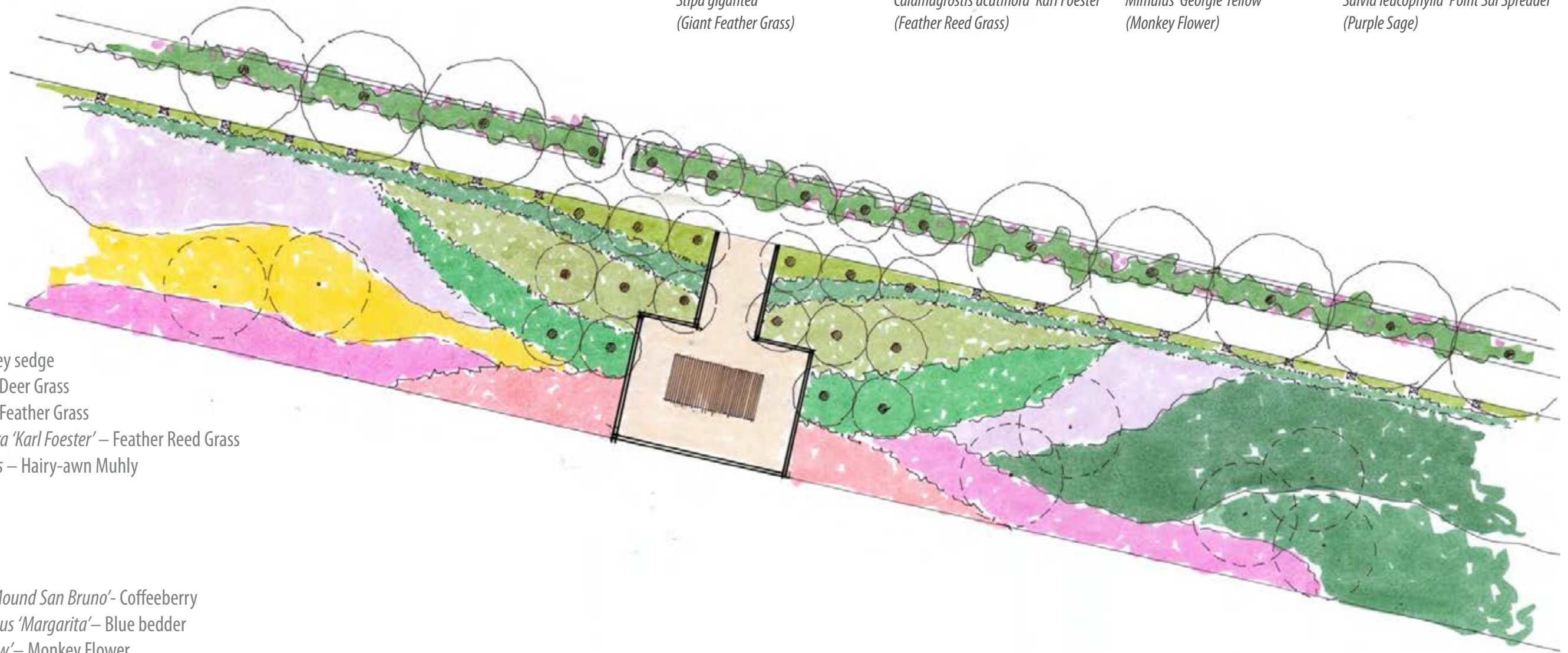
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foester'
(Feather Reed Grass)



Mimulus 'Georgie Yellow'
(Monkey Flower)



Salvia leucophylla 'Point Sal Spreader'
(Purple Sage)



SWA Plants:

- Carex divulsa* – Berkeley sedge
- Muhlenbergia rigens* – Deer Grass
- Stipa gigantea* – Giant Feather Grass
- Calamagrostis acutiflora* 'Karl Foester' – Feather Reed Grass
- Muhlenbergia capillaris* – Hairy-awn Muhly

R3 Plants:

- Rhamnus californica* 'Mound San Bruno' – Coffeeberry
- Penstemon heterophyllus* 'Margarita' – Blue bedder
- Mimulus* 'Georgie Yellow' – Monkey Flower
- Salvia leucophylla* 'Point Sal Spreader' – Purple PurpleSage
- Muhlenbergia rigens* – Deer Grass

VEGA PARK & SUNSET POINT



Quercus robur fastigiata (Columnar Oak)



Platanus x acerifolia (London Plane Tree)



Platanus racemosa (California Sycamore)



Quercus lobata (Valley Oak)



Schinus molle (California Pepper Tree)



Olea europaea 'Swan Hill' (Swan Hill Olive)



Sophora japonica (Scholar Tree)



Tilia cordata (Little-Leaf Linden)



Prunus amygdalus (Almond)



Prunus cerasus (Sour Cherry)

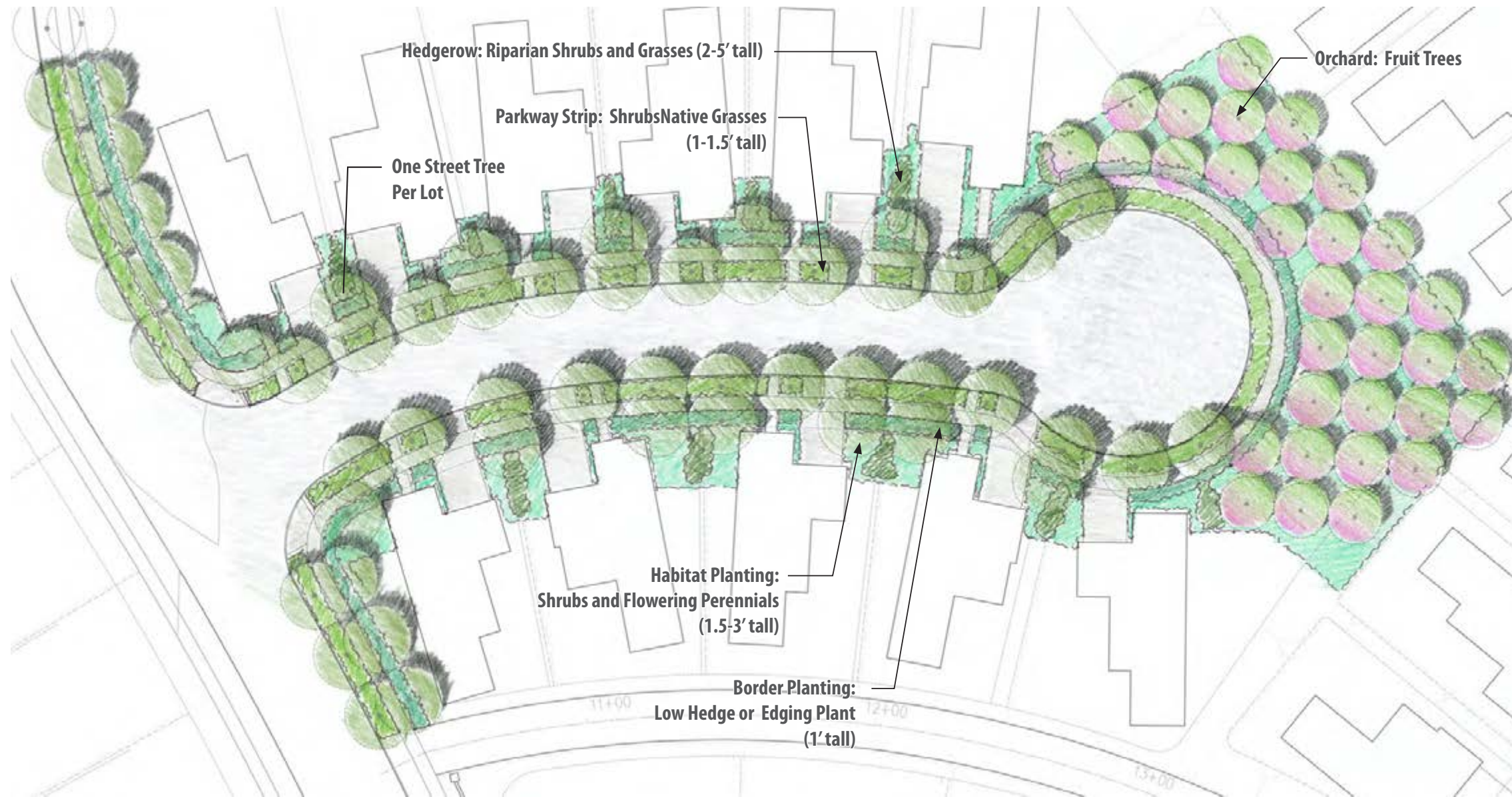


Ulmus wilsoniana (Wilson Elm)



Ulmus propinqua (Emerald Sunshine Elm)

INTRACT STREETScape PLANTING



Border Planting:
Liriope, Bearded Iris, Cottoneaster, Boxwood, etc.
1 gal. @ 12" o.c.

Habitat Planting:
Monkey Flower, California Fuschia, Douglas Iris, Bush Lupine, Deergrass, etc.
groundcover: 1 gal. @ 18" o.c.
shrubs: 5 gal. @ 48" o.c.

Fruit Trees:
Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.
15 gal. @ 20' o.c.

Hedgerow:
Snowberry, Wild Rye, Toyon, Redbud
shrubs: 5 gal. @ 36" o.c.
grasses: 4" pots @ 12" o.c.

Parkway Strip:
Sedge, etc.
1 gal. @ 12" o.c.

Figure 84. In-tract streetscape planting illustrative plan

INTRACT STREET TREES



Acer freemanii
(Freeman Maple)

Koelreuteria
(Goldenrain Tree)



Pistacia chinensis
(Chinese Pistachio)

Quercus robur fastigiata
(Columnar English Oak)



Robinia x ambigua
(Idaho Locust)

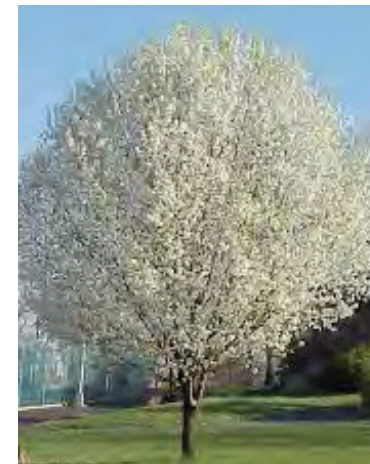
Ulmus propinqua
(Emerald Sunshine Elm)

ORCHARD TREES



Prunus amygdalus
(Almond)

Prunus cerasus
(Sour Cherry)



Pyrus calleryana
(Callery Pear)

IRRIGATION

The City of Lathrop Municipal Code, Chapter 17.92 Landscape and Screening Standards contain additional requirements for irrigation and water conservation. The following applies to all landscape areas to be constructed by the Developer.

Irrigation will be provided for all planted areas.

The irrigation system should be designed to conserve water resources by efficiently and uniformly distributing water.

Irrigation design should be based upon appropriate California Department of Water Resources ordinances and tailored to the climate of the City of Lathrop.

Use of low volume spray heads and drip irrigation systems should be maximized. New irrigation techniques and drip irrigation systems should be used to insure more efficient delivery of water.

Irrigation design should accommodate hydrozones accordingly, separating high, medium and low water-use plants. Trees should be put on a separate system when possible, and shrubs and trees should be irrigated with a drip system or MPR heads to provide deeper, more even watering and promote water conservation. Systems should also be separated by sun exposure, i.e., north/east exposures versus south/west exposures.

Turf and groundcover should be irrigated with a conventional spray system, using head-to-head spray coverage. Misting spray heads in turf areas should be avoided.

The irrigation controllers shall be programmed according to the water needs of plants on each circuit, with consideration of the time of year and plant maturity. If precipitation rate exceeds the soil absorption rate, multiple shorter cycles should be programmed as required to allow absorption.

Automatic irrigation systems shall include a rain shutoff valve. Main lines should have 18" of cover.

Irrigation controls shall be screened from view from the street by landscaping or other attractive site materials.

Irrigation systems shall be monitored regularly for proper operation, leaks and broken heads, adjustment of controller programming, and elimination of excessive over spray and runoff.

The irrigation system designed for River Islands utilizes the advanced central control system "Sentinel" from Toro®. This central system has the ability to control up to 999 field satellites from one location. The Sentinel System will give River Islands the ability to have a water management tool that provides reliability, accuracy and water savings. The Sentinel's database information and irrigation program data is stored at both the central computer and in field satellites. The Sentinel is equipped with true two-way communication which allows irrigation programs to be changed in the field and uploaded to the computer. All new water points of connection at River Islands will be safeguarded by a flow sensor and master valve. The Sentinel comes standard with flow monitoring and the ability to connect to a weather station for ET-adjusted runtimes.

SOIL PREPARATION AND MULCHING

Developers will require an Agricultural Suitability Soil Test. The soils will be tested for agricultural suitability, parasitic nematodes and herbicide or deleterious contamination. The test will be completed by a reputable testing agency and include recommendation for amendments, soil conditioners, pH correction, and fertilization.

Subsequent to installation of underground utilities, soil compacted by construction will be rototilled to a minimum depth of eight (8) inches. In order to prevent interface layers between import topsoil and native soil, native soil will be broken up by ripping or rototilling to a depth of 8 to 12 inches before the addition of import topsoil or amendment.

All planted areas will be amended to provide an optimum growing media for selected plants.

Amendments (e.g. nitrified compost, gypsum, soil sulphur, fertilizer, iron sulfate, etc.) should be rototilled into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Amendments are more effective when thoroughly incorporated into the soil. Avoid staining when using ferrous sulfate as an amendment by washing off all hardscape immediately after applying or mixing.

At all planting areas except lawns, a minimum of two inches of organic mulch will be applied on top of the soil surface after planting in order to cool the soil surface, reduce evaporation, and suppress weed growth. Organic mulches, including wood chips, shredded bark, and other commercially available mulches are preferred to inorganic materials. Organic mulches should not be dyed an artificial color, but should be a natural brown or dark brown in color. Permanent visible applications of inorganic sheeting, fabric, netting, etc. are not acceptable.



Figure 85. Precedent images for irrigation and mulching

EXTENT OF GRADING

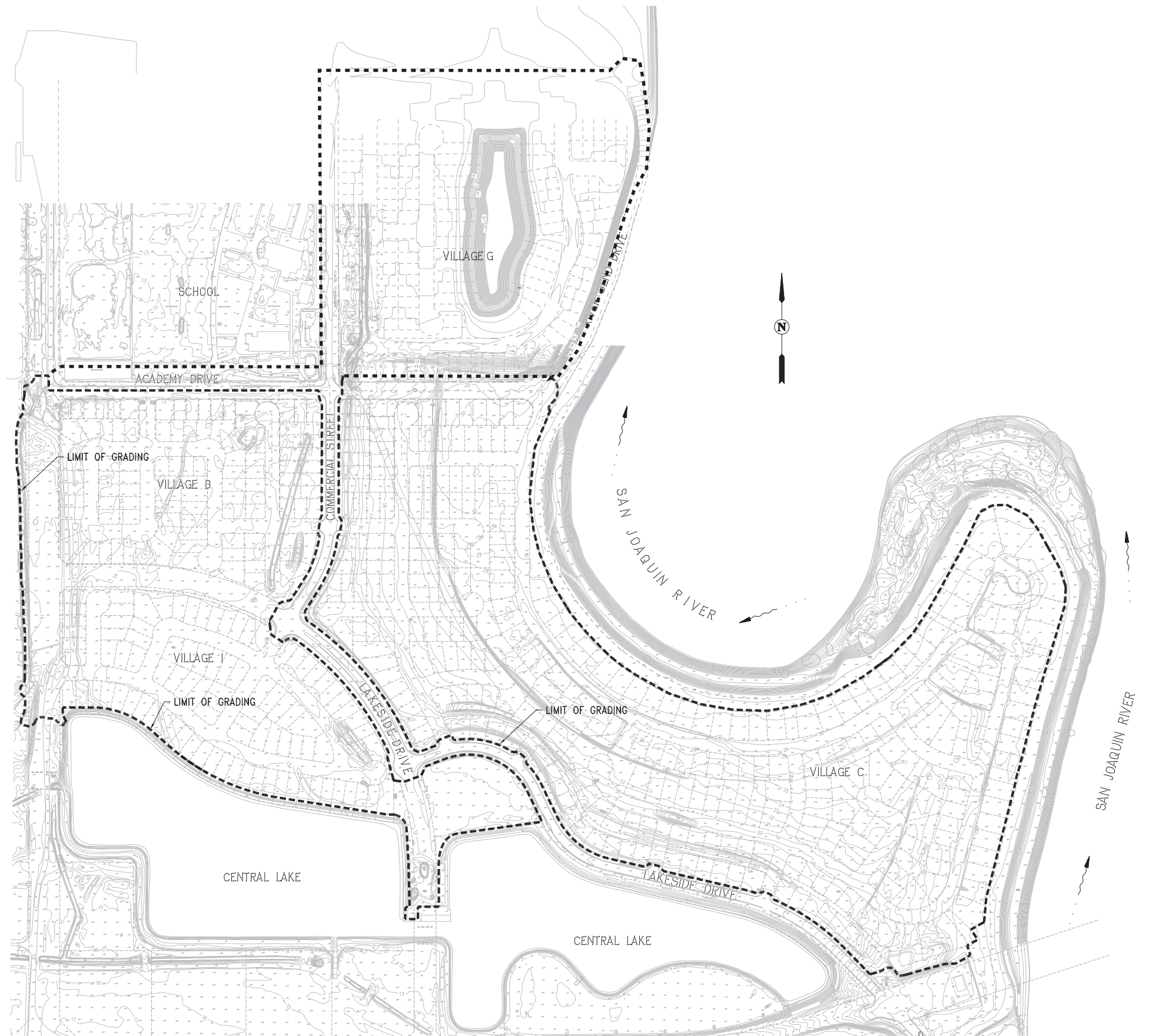


Figure 86. Extent of grading plan diagram

CHAPTER SEVEN:
**FENCING &
WALLS**



FENCING & WALLS

Figure 87 and Figure 89 illustrates the location and types of fencing to be used, with a variety of heights and design to be used for various conditions. These fences consist of a 'family' of elements, similar in style and materials, used in a consistent manner throughout the neighborhood.

The Developer will be responsible the following. *Builder may also install with the consent of the developer.

- Low wall at Entry Road
- Sound wall
- Side yard wall/fence along pocket parks and at street intersections
- Pilasters
- Metal fencing
- Open space fencing

Builders will be responsible for the following; additional provisions for these elements are addressed in Appendix 2: Architectural Guidelines.

- Decorative privacy fencing
- Side yard wall/fence
- View fencing for lots located along water edges

When designing a community to be inviting and connected, walls and fences present a special challenge. The designs for the neighborhood's fence and wall conditions are intended to visually recede due to their uncluttered simplicity. They are as short as possible and incorporate gates, vines, and hedges to soften and further minimize their intrusion into the landscape. Brick is proposed both for its earthy and unpretentious functionality and because of the Central Valley's history of brick manufacturing.

The following applies to design and installation of fencing and walls.

- In general, fencing should be designed to be natural-appearing and durable, compatible with neighborhood character, and reflective of the "Delta Agrarian" character of River Islands.
- Fencing should be made from high quality materials, be of durable construction, and present a "finished" appearance from adjacent properties.
- Solid side-yard privacy fencing that intersects open space view fencing should not exceed 5 feet in height within the rear setback.
- To reduce their visual prominence, fences should be used in combination with tree, vine, shrub, and hedge planting.
- In sloping areas visible from public streets or public use areas, fencing should step down the slope. Fencing may slope with the grade in areas that are outside of public view.
- Security fencing should be provided around any pool and spa areas in compliance with all applicable codes and ordinances.
- Barbed or razor wire, chain link and plastic/vinyl fencing is prohibited on residential properties.

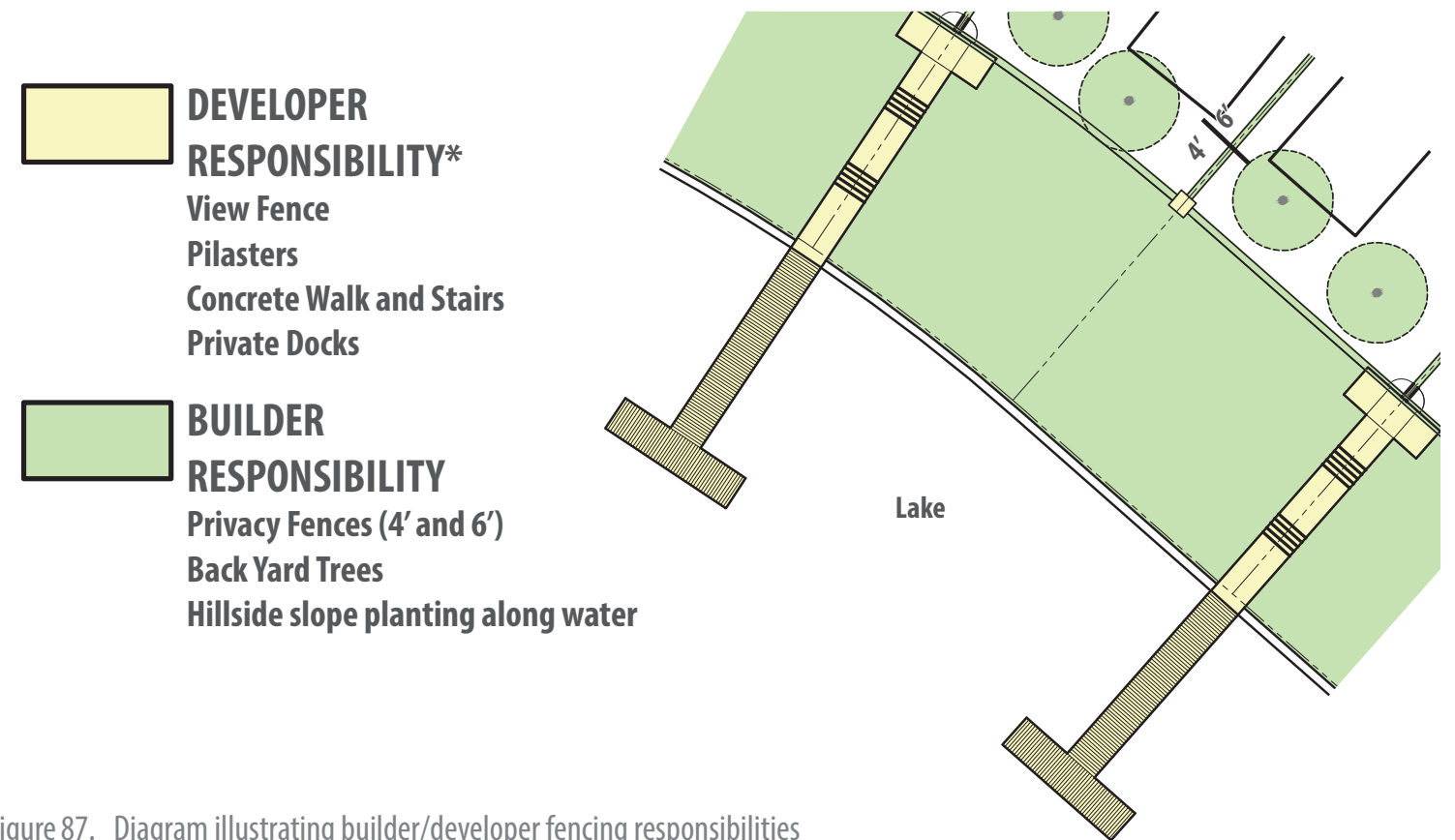


Figure 87. Diagram illustrating builder/developer fencing responsibilities

* Master developer will construct these items with each lot that borders the Central Lake and maintenance will be funded by a River Islands associated public agency.

FENCING & WALLS

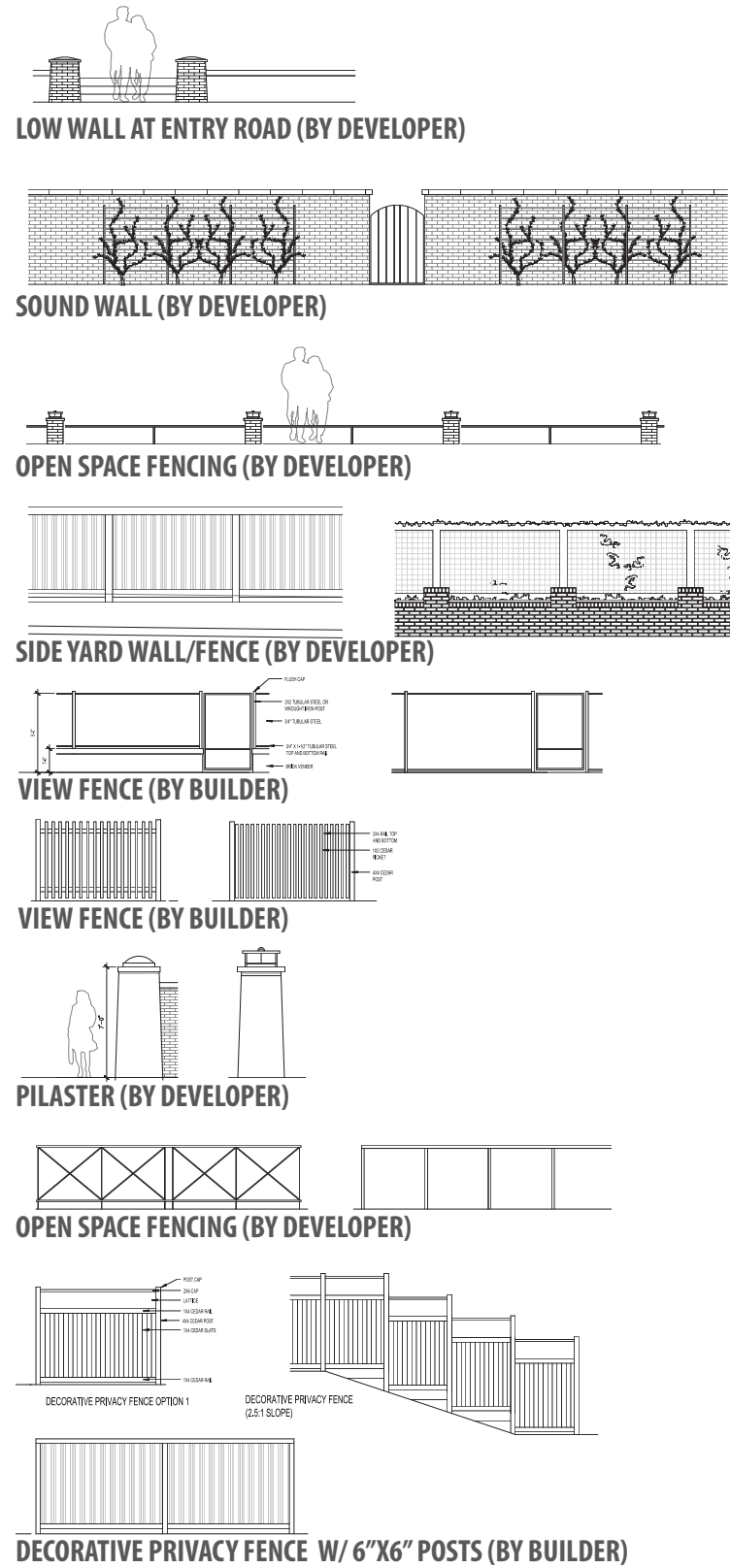
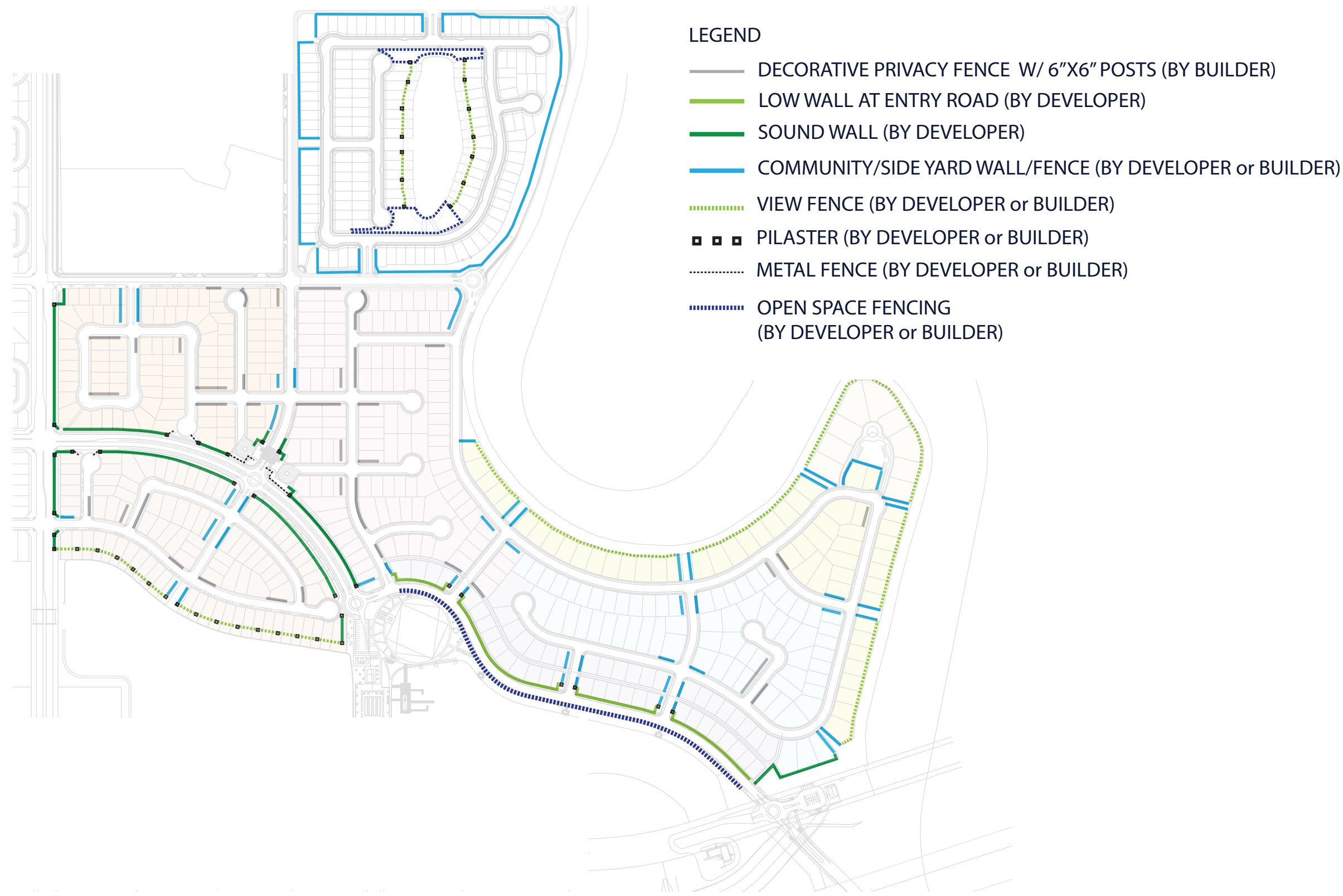


Figure 88. Fencing types



For privacy and view fencing, see Architectural Guidelines

Figure 89. Fencing types location plan

Master developer/builder will construct these items and maintenance will be funded by a River Islands associated public agency.

LOW WALL & LOW PILASTER

Low walls are functional elements that also provide unique neighborhood character along Lakeside Drive as it passes along the lake. Walls such as these are often found in historic neighborhoods. They could be made with a white brick similar to those produced at the old Carnegie Brickyard nearby.



Figure 90. Low wall precedent images

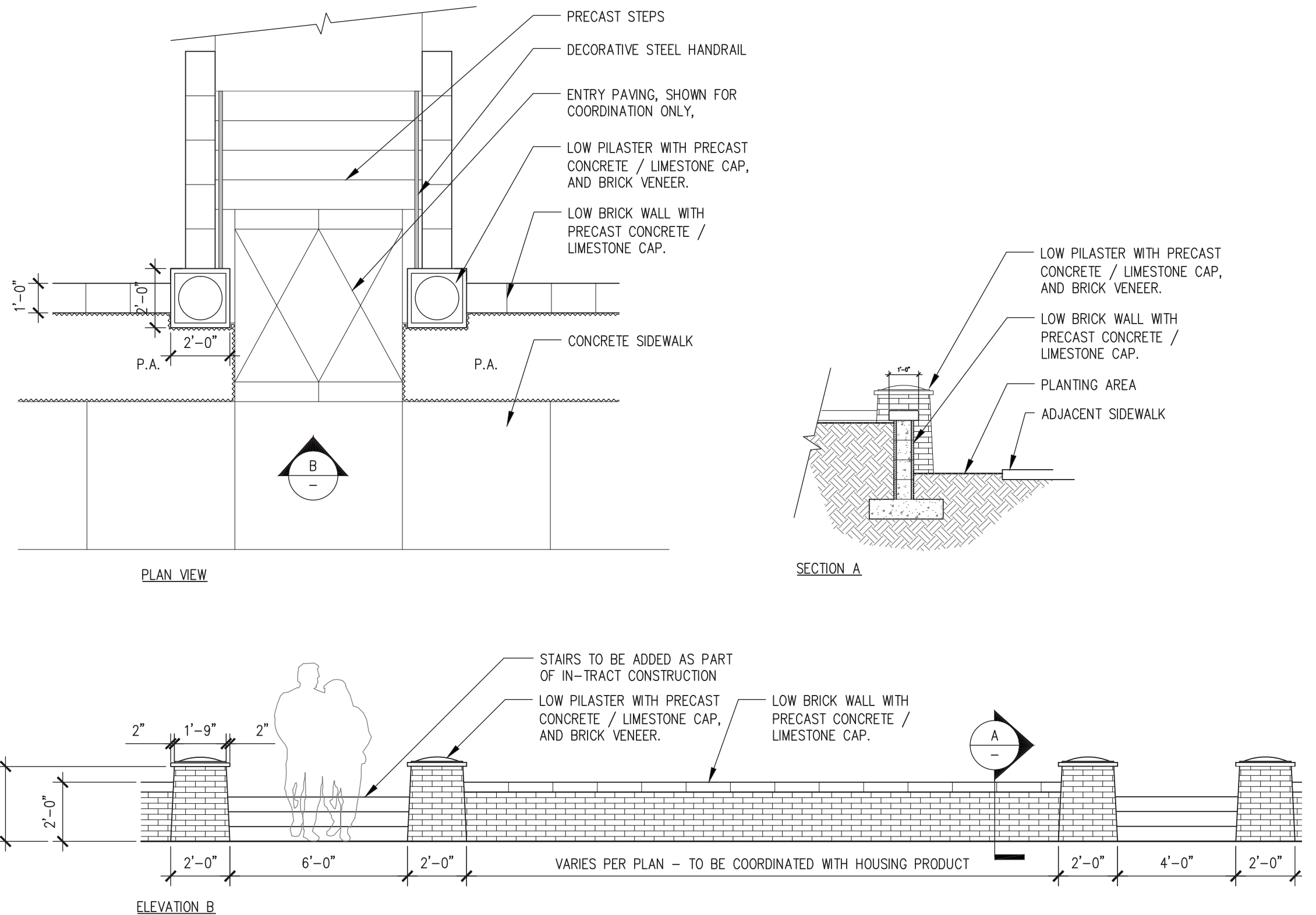


Figure 91. Builder to add low pilasters and stairs into developer-built low wall

SOUND WALLS & PILASTERS

The roads in Phase 1 will ultimately carry relatively low traffic volumes; therefore, adjacent sound walls, where required, may be relatively short and can include gates. Gates would improve visual interest and pedestrian connectivity for residents. The sound walls form simple backdrops for planting, including trellises with vines, to add additional neighbourhood character. Pilasters mark the corners and some entries, but are used sparingly otherwise.

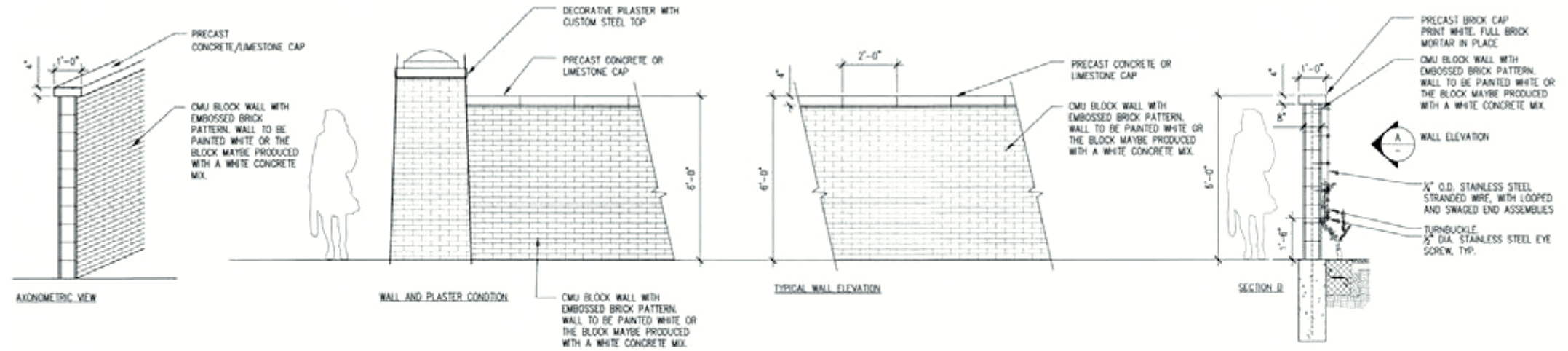


Figure 92. Brick precedent images

Figure 93. Schematic community sound wall drawings

PILASTER ALTERNATIVES

This alternative pilaster cap recalls the design language of Delta waterways.



Figure 94. Pilaster precedent image

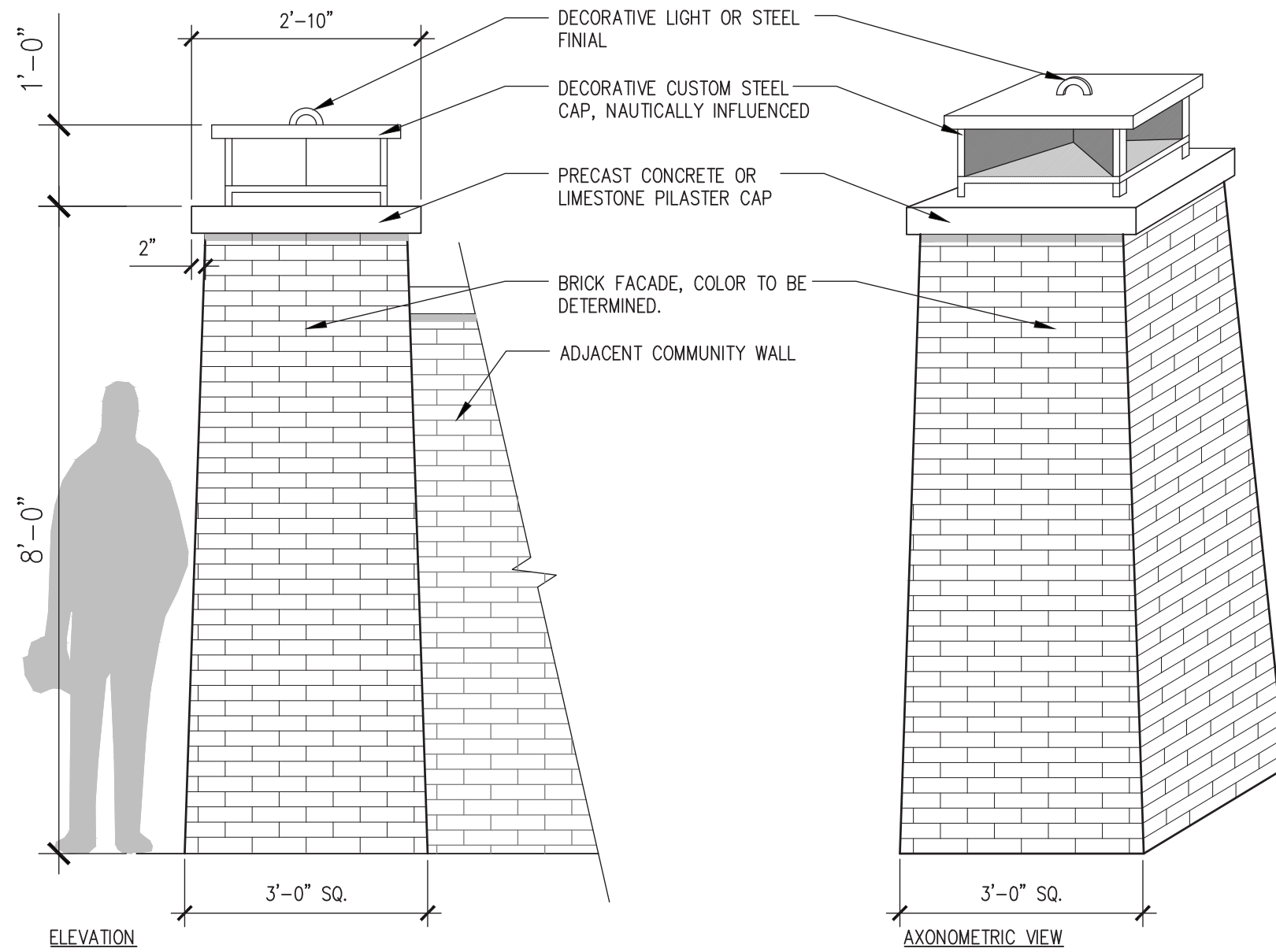


Figure 95. Pilaster alternative elevation study



REFERENCE IMAGE

OPEN SPACE FENCING

Open space fencing consists of low fencing along the waterfront with lit bollards to provide a safe and elegant environment for evening activities. The caps on bollards also recalls the waterway legacy of the Delta.



Figure 96. Lighted bollard precedent images

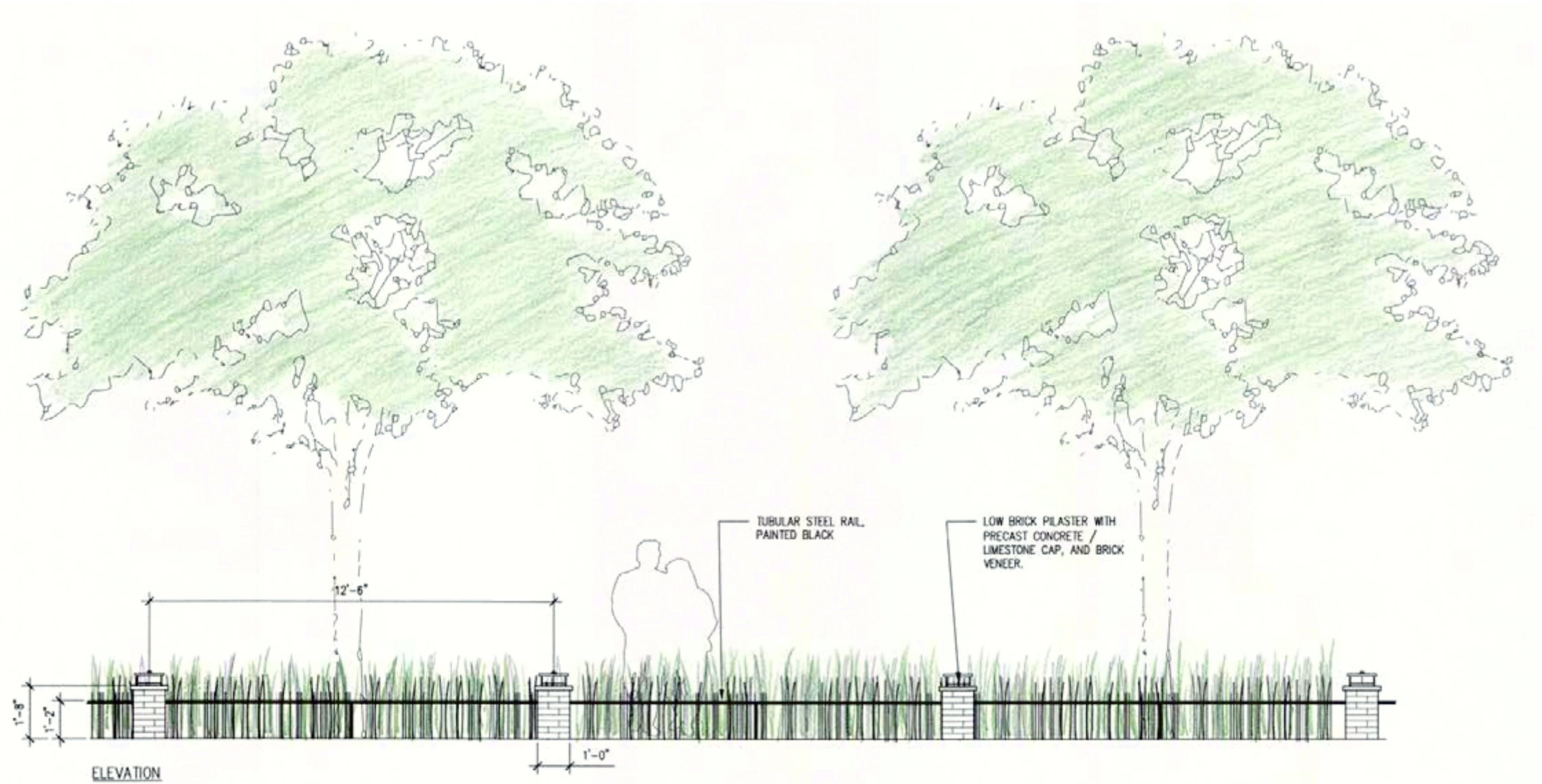
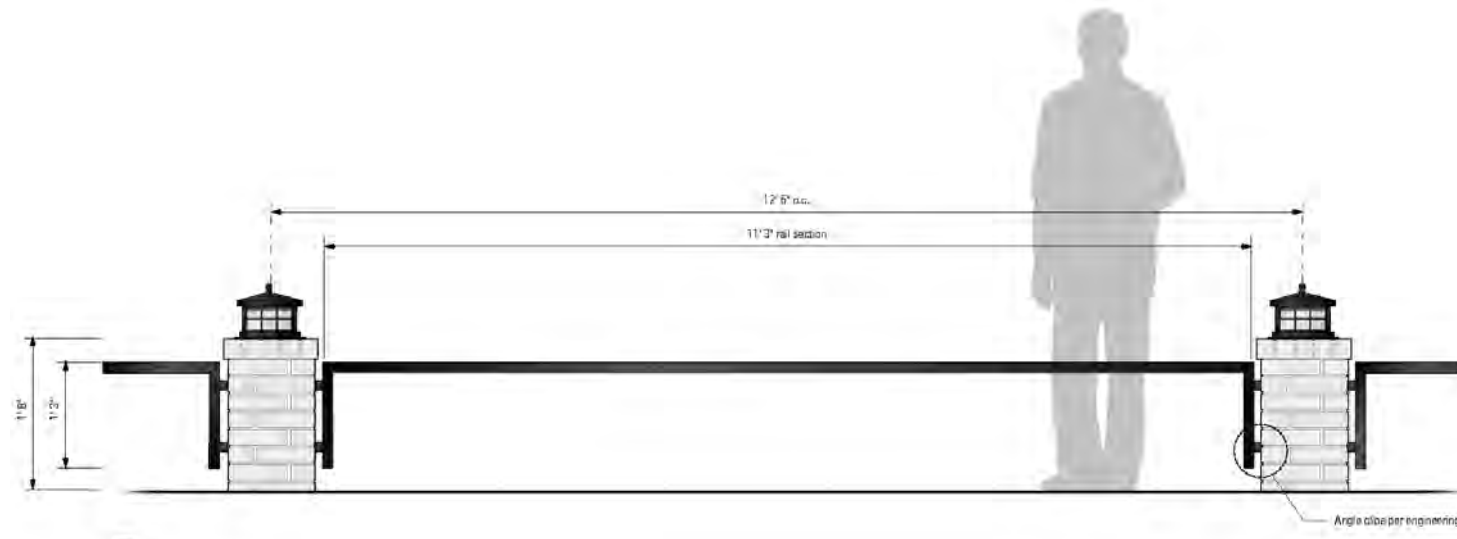


Figure 97. Schematic elevation of open space fencing with lighted bollard

METAL FENCING

Decorative fencing demarcates residential areas adjacent to public spaces, such as the cul-de-sacs that connect to larger roads. The feeling is light, airy and timeless, yet still establishes a threshold.

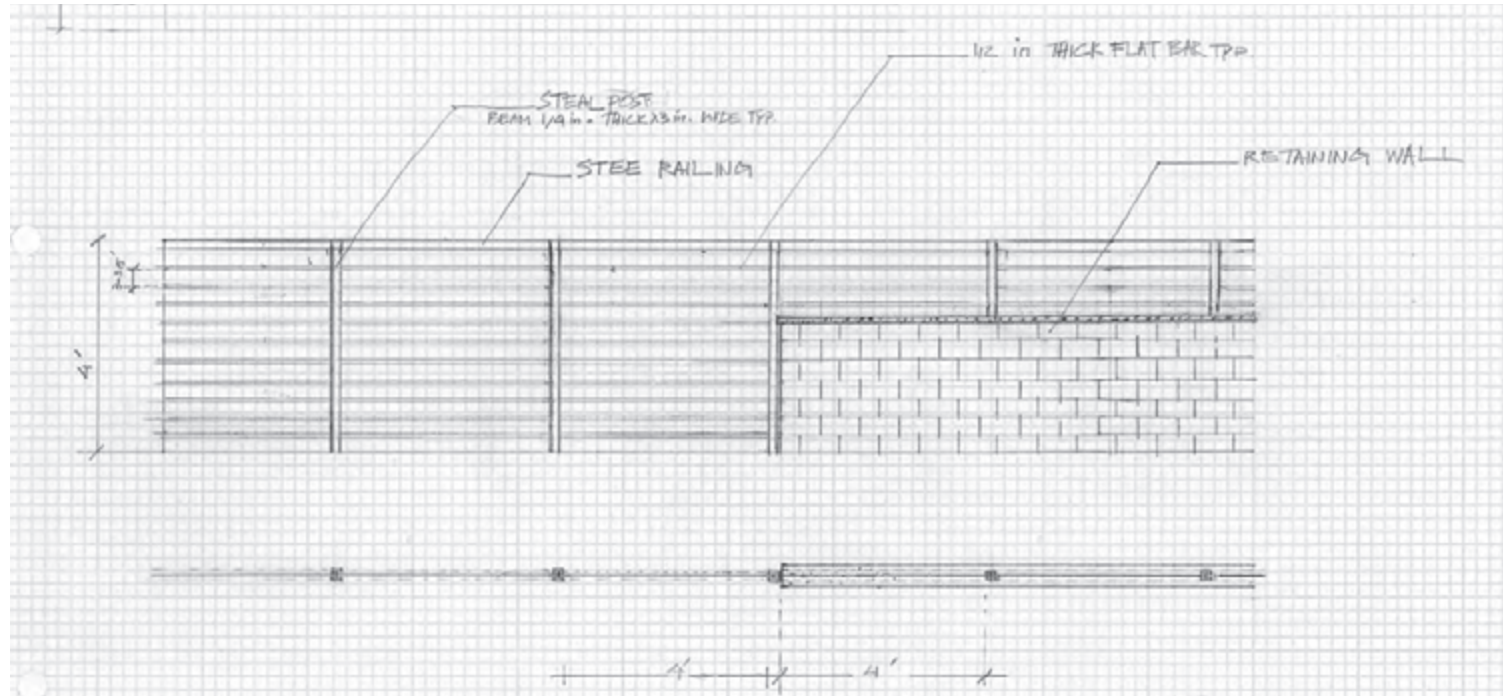
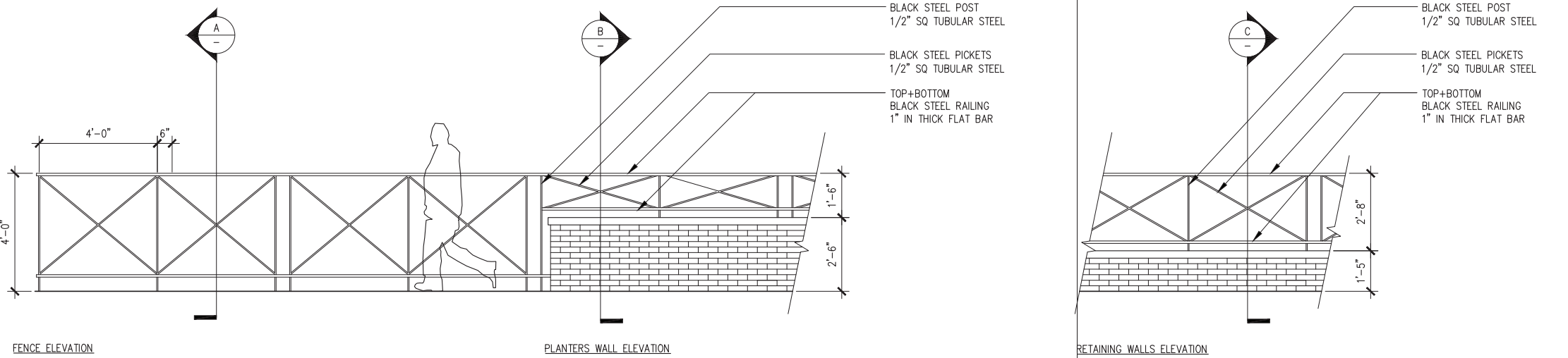
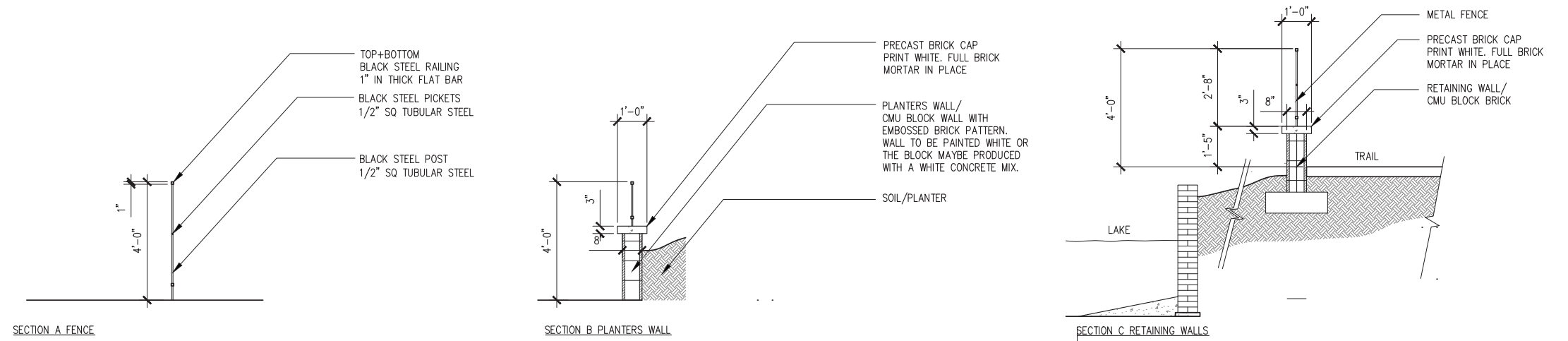


Figure 98. Metal fencing precedent images

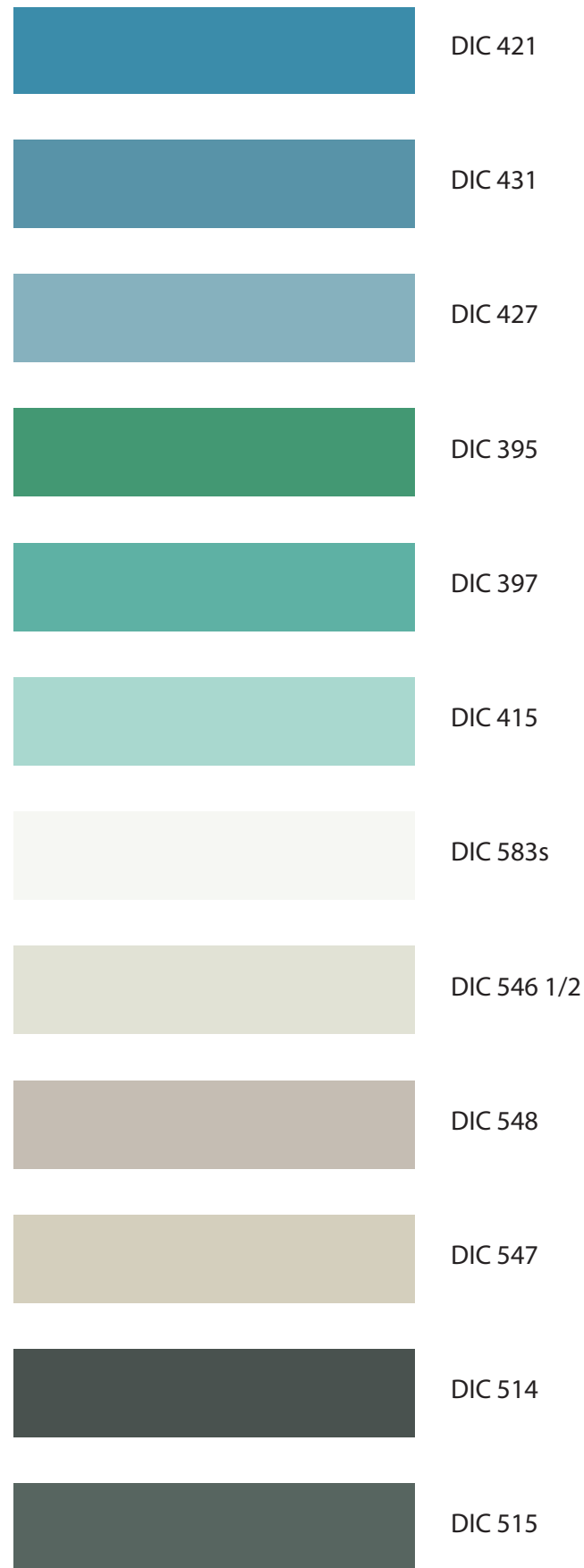
Figure 99. Precedent drawings for metal fencing

CHAPTER EIGHT:
**SITE
FURNISHINGS**



COLOR PALETTE

This conceptual color palette is based on colors from the Delta landscape and waterway themes. These will be used as base and accent colors for structures in the public realm, such as park pavilions, bridges, site furniture, or hardscape.



PAVING AND HARDSCAPE

Pavement design should provide a feeling of permanence with subtle textural variety using materials that appear related to the natural landscape. Brightly-colored and highly reflective materials are not acceptable. Pervious paving is encouraged to the extent feasible.

The use of exposed aggregate or broom finished concrete with integral color, unit pavers, stamped concrete, and bricks is encouraged. Planting areas are recommended between pavement and walls or fences. Concrete areas on the landscape plans should be designated with surface finish, color, expansion joints, and score joints. Expansion and score joints help isolate cracking locations in concrete and should occur 10 feet on center maximum in each direction.

Selected paving color/albedo should meet a minimum SRI (Solar Reflective Index) value of 29 in order to aid in reducing the heat island effect (note: typical grey concrete usually falls between 38-52).

A. Color-coded by Letter
Generic Within a Category



B. Color-coded by Number
Each Location Assigned a Number



C. Color-coded by Letter
and Assigned Number



Figure 100. Proposed color palette

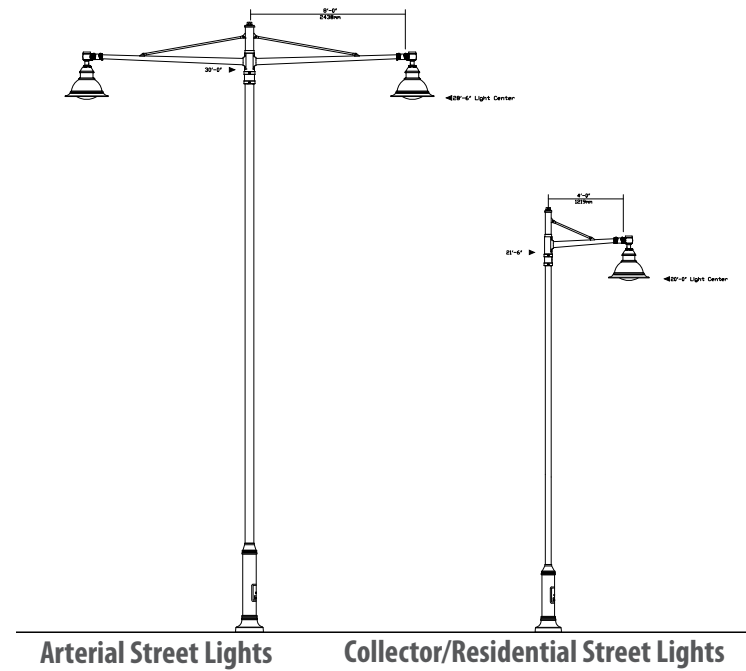
LIGHTING

The lighting palette for River Islands will include simple street lighting fixtures and special lighting at district gateways. Near the lakes the fixtures may take on a more nautical theme appropriate to their waterside setting.

Landscape lighting consists of:

- Street standards
- Bollard lighting
- Special character lighting at neighborhood and district gateways

- Landscape lighting should be designed to be hidden from direct view and to minimize glare and impacts to adjacent land uses, especially residences. Low-level, pedestrian-scale fixtures should be utilized to the degree possible.
- Landscape lighting should utilize durable, energy-efficient fixtures that provide pleasing color. High efficiency fixtures are encouraged to direct light where it is needed to avoid excessive glare and reduce impacts upon night sky and open space. No lighting should blink, flash, or be of unusually high intensity or brightness, except in the case of holiday lighting or other circumstances where deemed desirable.
- Landscape lighting should be minimized to reduce light pollution and minimize energy usage.
- LED fixtures and intelligent control systems should be utilized to the extent possible.



STREET STANDARDS

- Lumec LED luminaire
- Pole heights:
 - Arterial street lights—28.5' light center
 - Collector/residential lights—20' light center
- Color: black



BOLLARD LIGHTING

Figure 102. Bollard lighting precedent images



SPECIAL CHARACTER LIGHTING AT NEIGHBORHOOD AND DISTRICT GATEWAYS

Figure 103. Special character lighting precedent images

SIGNAGE

Signage is one of the most direct ways to communicate the authentic, innovative and inviting atmosphere envisioned for the neighborhood. The proposed signage program incorporates imagery that evokes the nearby waterways and farms.

Signage will include:

- Neighborhood entry signs
- Amenity signs
- Street signs (address poles)

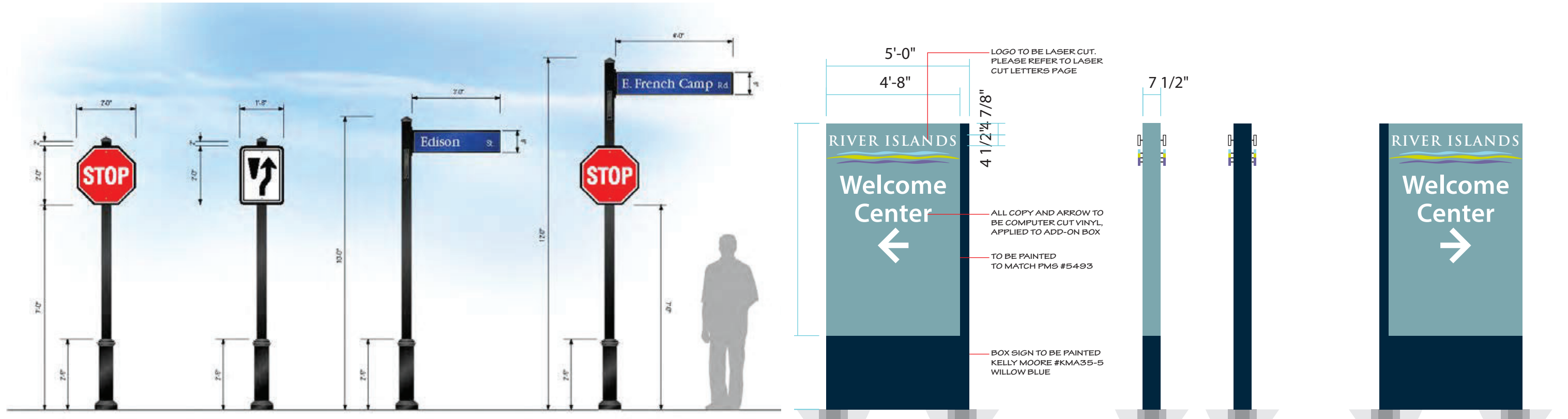


Figure 104. Signage precedent images

STREET FURNITURE

Street furniture is available for the use and benefit of the community. As such it can be read as a sculptural representation of the design elements suggested first by the graphics of signage. Benches, for instance, should be welcoming, comfortable, and placed to mark and create destinations as well as to promote engagement with nature and community.

Street furniture may include:

- Benches
- Mailboxes
- Bike Racks
- Trash Receptacles
- Newspaper Stands
- Bus shelters

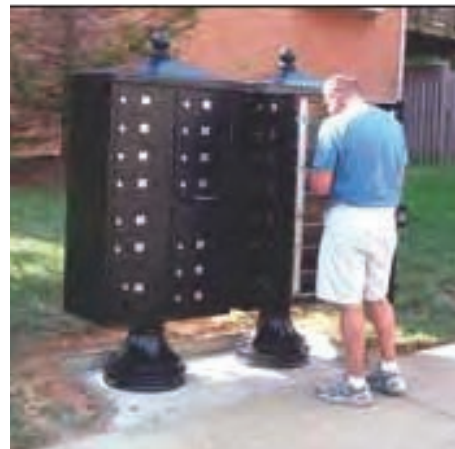


Figure 105. Street furniture precedent images

APPENDICES:
A1:PLANT LIST
A2:ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES & DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS



PLANT LIST

RIVER ISLANDS

Master Plant-List
River Islands Phase 1
2013 April 3

Sunset zone 14. WUCOLS zone 2

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | HABIT | NATIVE | H | W | City of Lathrop | WUCOLS | SUNSHADE | DIE | CATEGORIES | | | | | | | | | | TRAITS | TRAITS (ECOLOGICAL) | PLANTING NOTES | COMPANION | PRIMARY SOURCE | PH (7.3 - 8 ideal) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------|------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|----------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|--|--------|---------------------|--|-----------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | VALLEY RIPARIAN | DAK WOODLAND | FRONT & BACK YARDS | PARKS | HEDGEROW | OTHER ORNAMENTAL | MEADOW | EDIBLE/AGRICULTURAL | STREETSCAPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TREE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acer buergerianum</i> | Trident Maple | Low Spreading | | 20-25' | 20-25' | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fall Color: Red/Orange; Flaking Bark | | | | | | | Davis | | | | | | |
| <i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Autumn Blaze' | Maple, 'Autumn Blaze' | Oval, upright | | 40-50' | 40' | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fall Color: Orange/Red | | | | | | | Davis | | | | | | |
| <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Big Leaf Maple | Broad | CA | 30-75' | 30-50' | H | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fall Color: Yellow | | Big beautiful leaves and fall color. Too large for courtyards. | | | | SWA | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>californica</i> | California Box Elder | | CA | 30-50' | | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fall Color: Yellow; Sunset: Short-lived, weedy / suckers badly, box elder bugs | | | Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest | | AF, 10/8 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong' | Armstrong Red Maple | Columnar | | 40'-50' | 15' | H | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fall Color: Orange/Red | | | | | | SWA, MH | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aesculus californica</i> | Buckeye | Shrub or Tree | CA | 20-30' | 20-30' | VL | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fragrant Cream-colored flowers | | multi-trunk/natural | | Blue Oak Woodland | | SWA | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aesculus carnea</i> | Red Horsechestnut | Tree | | 40' | 30' | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | needs summer water | | | | SWA, MH | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | White Alder | Tree | CA | | | Y | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis | | | | | | |
| <i>Arbutus unedo</i> | Strawberry Tree | Shrub-Tree. Std. or Multi. | | 8'-25' | 8'-25' | Y | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis | | | | | |
| <i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i> | Marina' Strawberry Tree | Round canopy. Std. or Multi. | | 20'-30' | 20'-30' | Y | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | | | |
| <i>Betula jacquemontii</i> (<i>Betula utilis jacquemontii</i>) | White Barked Himalyan Birch | Narrow | | 40-60' | 25-30' | H | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | | | |
| <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata' | European Hornbeam | Pyramidal | | 40' | 30' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis, MH | | | | |
| <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | Western Catalpa | deciduous Round-headed tree | | 40-60' | 20-40' | Y | M | full-light shade | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | | |
| <i>Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'</i> | Desert Museum Palo Verde | | | 20' | 20' | ? | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis | | | | |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Oklahoma' | Eastern Redbud | Small Tree. Std. or Multi. | | 25-35' | 25-35' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH | | | | |
| <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> | Western Redbud | large Shrub or small Tree | CA | 10-20' | 10-20' | Y | VL | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, AF, MH, AM | | | | |
| <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> | Island Mountain Mahogany | Shrub or Tree | CA | 5-20' | 5-20' | VL | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Cedrus deodora</i> | Deodor Cedar | | | | | M | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis, MH | | | | |
| <i>Chionanthus retusus</i> | Chinese Fringe Tree | Multi-stem shrub/tree | | 20' | 15' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Citrus limon</i> | Orange | Fruiting Tree | | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Herr | | | |
| <i>Citrus sinensis</i> | Lemon | Fruiting Tree | | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Herr | | | |
| <i>Cornus controversa</i> | Giant Dogwood | | | 40-60' | 40-60' | ? | S/PSH | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis | | | |
| <i>Cornus kousa</i> | Kousa dogwood | Multi-stem shrub/tree | | 20' | 20' | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | |
| <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> | Washington Hawthorn | | | 25' | 20' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS, MH | | | |
| <i>Crinodendron patagua</i> | Chilean Lily-Of-The-Valley Tree | | | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> | Arizona Cypress | | | 40' | 20' | VL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AM | | | |
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Italian Cypress | | | | | M | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | | |
| <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | Persimmon (male clones) | | | 20-30' | 20-30' | ? | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis | | | |
| <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | Oregon Ash | | CA | 20-40' | | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | good for wider areas | Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest | AF |
| <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold' | Ginkgo, 'Autumn Gold' | | | 35-40' | 25-35' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis | | |
| <i>Gleditsia tricanthos inermis</i> | Thornless Honey Locust | | | 25-50' | 25-50' | Y | L | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> | Kentucky Coffee Tree | | | | | ? | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis, MH | | |
| <i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>hindsii</i> | Northern California Black Walnut | | CA | 30-60' | 30-60' | / | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | check native plant nurseries for size availability | Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest | SWA |
| <i>Koeleruteria elegans</i> | Chinese Rain Tree | | | | | ? | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10/8 | | |
| <i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i> | Goldenrain Tree | | | 20-35' | 25-40' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis, MH | | |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle | | | 15-25' | 15-20' | L | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Lagerstroemia x fauriei</i> 'Natchez' | Crape Myrtle | | | 20-30' | 15-20' | L | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lagerstroemia x fauriei</i> 'Muskogee' | Crape Myrtle | | | 20-30' | 15-20' | L | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Southern Magnolia | | | 25-80' | 15-50' | Y | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis | |
| <i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> 'D.D. Blanchard' | Tulip Magnolia | | | 50' | 25-35' | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Malus</i> | Flowering Crabapple, 'Snowdrift', 'Golden Raindrops' | | | 15-20' | 15-20' | Y | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis | |
| <i>Maytenus boaria</i> 'Green Showers' | Mayten Tree | | | 30-50' | 15-30' | M | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Morus alba</i> 'Fan-San', 'Kingan', 'Stribling' | White Mulberry varieties | | | | | M | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis, MH | |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> 'Swan Hill' | Swan Hill Olive | | | 25-30' | 25-30' | VL | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, Davis | |
| <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | Mexican Palo Verde | multi & standard trunk, thorns | | 15-20' | 10-20' | VL | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Pinus pinea</i> | Stone Pine | | | | | L | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine | coniferous evergreen | | 80-100' | 25-35' | / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AM | |
| <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> | Grey Pine | evergreen tree | | 45' up | | VL | full | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AM | |

RIVER ISLANDS

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | HABIT | NATIVE | H | W | City of Lathrop | WUCOLS | SUNSHADE | D/E | VALLEY RIPARIAN | SLACK WOODLAND | FRONT & BACK YARDS | PARKS | HEDGEROW | OTHER ORNAMENTAL | MEADOW | EDIBLE/AGRICULTURAL | STREETSCAPE | TRAITS | TRAITS (ECOLOGICAL) | PLANTING NOTES | COMPANION | PRIMARY SOURCE | PH (7.3 - 8 ideal) | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|--|---|--|---|----------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> | Quail bush | deciduous bush | | 3-10' | 6-12' | | ? | full | | | | | | | | | | | densely branched, sometimes spiny shrub | attracts pollinators; habitate for birds | can grow in saline or alkaline soils (salt flats, dry lake beds, coastline, and desert scrub); can also be found in nonsaline soils on riverbanks and woodland | | AM | | |
| <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> | Coyote Bush | | | | | | Y | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Herr | | |
| <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> | Mule fat | | CA | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese Barberry | arching, spiny habit, thorns | | 4-6' | | | Y | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | red berries, hedge, red fall color, barrier plant | | thorns! | | UCD | | |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Butterfly Bush | | | 6-10' | 6-10' | | ? | S/SPh | E | | | | | | | | | | fast growing, various colors | | | | UCD, AF, MH | | |
| <i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i> 'Green Beauty' | Japanese Boxwood | | | 4-6' | | | Y | M | S/Sh | E | | | | | | | | | slow growing hedge | | RS: best performing buxus variety | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i> | Korean Boxwood | | | | | | ? | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | | |
| <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Compacta' | Bottlebrush | | | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH | | |
| <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Little John' or 'Captain Cook' | Dwarf Bottlebrush | | | 3' | 3' | | Y | L | | E | | | | | | | | | loose habit, informal hedge | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Carpenteria californica</i> | Bush Anemone | | CA | 3-6' | | | | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | white flowers, May to August | | | | SWA, MH | | |
| <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> | Buckthorn | shrub | CA | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | spring, summer pink flowers | pollinator and bird value | | | Herr | | |
| <i>Ceanothus griseus horizontalis</i> 'Yankee Point' | | | CA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA, MH | | |
| <i>Ceanothus maritimus</i> 'Valley Violet' | Valley Violet Maritime Lilac | small | CA | | | | | L | | ED | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS, MH, AM | | |
| <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> 'Skylark' | Blueblossom | | CA | 3-6' | 5' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | blue flower - Feb - Aug. | attracts pollinators | available at Mostly Natives | | SWA, MH, AM | | |
| <i>Ceanothus 'Concha'</i> | | | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | Feb.-Aug. flower | attracts pollinators | | | UCD, MH, AM | | |
| <i>Ceanothus 'Dark Star'</i> | Dark Star California Lilac | | CA | 5-6' | 8-10' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | Feb.-Aug. flower | attracts pollinators | | | SWA, MH, AM | | |
| <i>Ceanothus 'Joyce Coulter'</i> | Wild California Lilac | | CA | 3-5' | 8-10' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | dark indigo blue flower | attracts pollinators | | | SWA, MH, AM | | |
| <i>Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'</i> | Ray Hartman California | | CA | 12-20' | 15-20' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | Feb.-Aug. flower | attracts pollinators | | | AS, MH, AM | | |
| <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> | Button Willow | Shrub or Tree | yolo | 3-15' | 3-15' | | ? | D | | | | | | | | | | | White flowers cluster into wide | | Good for naturalizing in wet areas | Great Valley Riparian | AF | | |
| <i>Cistus hybridus</i> (<i>Cistus corbariensis</i>) | White Rockrose | | | 2-5' | 2-4' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Cistus ladanifer</i> (<i>Cistus ladaniferus maculatus</i>) | Crimson-Spot Rockrose | | | 3-5' | 3-5' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> | Sageleaf Rockrose | | | 2' | 6' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Cistus purpurea</i> | Orchid Rockrose | | | 4' | 4' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, AF, MH | | |
| <i>Coleonema pulchrum</i> | Pink Breath of Heaven | taller in light shade | | 4-10' | | | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Coprosma repens</i> | Mirror Plant | | | 10' | 6' | | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> (sericea) 'Bailey' | Red-Twigged Dogwood | multi-stemmed | CA | 6-8' | 6-8' | | | H | PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks | | |
| <i>Corylus cornuta californica</i> | Western hazelnut | Multi-stem shrub/tree | CA | 5-12' | 5-12' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | Fall Color: Bright Yellow | | Filbert blight | Native to damp slopes | SWA | | |
| <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> (<i>Rhus cotinus</i>) 'Purpureus' | Smoke Bush | | | 15' | 15' | | | L | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i> (<i>Cotoneaster parneyi</i>) | | | | 8' | 10' | | Y | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | hedge screen, best unclipped | | RS: invasive | | UCD | |
| <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> | Rockspray Cotoneaster | | | 2-3' | 6' | | Y | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> | Hopseed Bush | | | 12-15' | | | ? | Y | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> | Silverberry | | | 6-15' | | | Y | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Eriogonum arborescens</i> | Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat | shrubby perennial | CA | 3-4' | 4-5' | | | L | full | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> | California Buckwheat | shrubby perennial | CA | 1-3' | 4' | | | L | full | | | | | | | | | | zone 7-9, 12-24; May-Dec. dense clusters of flowers; long flowering period makes it an excellent insectary plant | good for eroded slopes an dpoor dry soils; attracts pollinators; tolerate drought | Theodore Payne' is lower growing, makes an attractive green groundcover, as does 'Warriner Lytle'. | lower growing: 'Theodore Payne'; 'Warriner Lytle' | AM | | |
| <i>Euonymus sp.</i> | | | | 6-10' | 8' | | Y | M-L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'compacta' | Burning Bush | unclipped hedge | | 4-6' | 4-6' | | | M | S/Sh | E | | | | | | | | | | bright red fall color best in sun | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Euphorbia characias</i> | Euphorbia | shrubby perennial | | 4' | | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Fatsia japonica</i> | Japanese Aralia | tropical appearance | | 5-8' | | | | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Frangula californica</i> | Coffeberry | | CA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Herr | |
| <i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> | California Flannelbush | shrub | CA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | yellow flowers, May - June | | | | Herr | |
| <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> | Toyon | shrub or small tree | CA | 6-10' | | | Y | VL | | E | | | | | | | | | | berries through winter | | | | UCD, AF, MH, AM | |
| <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | Rose of Sharon | | | 10-12' | | | | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Ilex cornuta</i> | Chinese Holly | shrub or small tree, dense or open | | 10' | | | | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | Bay Laurel | shrub or tree, narrow habit | | 12-40' | | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Davis, MH | |
| <i>Lavatera maritima</i> | Tree Mallow | open habit | | 6-8' | | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Lavatera thuringiaca</i> 'Mrs Barnsley' | Mallow | less open, greener | | | | | | ? | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> 'Compactum' | Texas Ranger | dense | | 3-4' | | | Y | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | |
| <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> 'Texanum' | Texas Privet | | | 6-9' | | | Y | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> | Yellow Bush Lupine | | CA | 4-5' | | | | / | | E | | | | | | | | | | vigorous reseeder | | coastal native | | 4.0-7.0 | |
| <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> | Oregon Grape | erect | CA | 6' | | | | M | Sh/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta' | | | | | | | | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Mahonia lomariifolia</i> | | | | 6-10' | | | | M | Sh/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Myrsine africana</i> | African Boxwood | | | 3-8' | 3-6' | | Y | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Myrtus communis</i> | True Myrtle | | | 5-6' | 4-5' | | Y | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> | Sweet Olive | broad, dense, compact | | 10' | | | Y | M | PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Osmanthus x fortunei</i> | Hybrid Tea Olive | | | 6-20' | | | | M | PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | |
| <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> | Wild Mock-orange | showy, fountain-shaped | CA | 8-10' | | | ? | S/PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Philadelphus 'Belle Etoile'</i> | Purple Spot Mock Orange | | | 5-7' | 5-7' | | | ? | Sh/PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Tobira | shrub to small tree | | 6-15' | | | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> 'Variegata' | Variegated Tobira | | | 5' | | | | ? | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> 'Wheeler's Dwarf' | Dwarf Pittosporum | | | 1-2' | | | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Prunus lyonii</i> | Catalina Cherry | shrub or tree | CA | 30' | 30' | | Y | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> 'Nana' | Dwarf Pomegranate | dense | | 3' | | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> | India Hawthorn | | | 4-5' | | | | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> 'Clara' | India Hawthorn | | | 3-5' | 3-5' | | | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |

RIVER ISLANDS

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | HABIT | NATIVE | H | W | City of Lathrop | WUCOLS | SUNSHADE | DIE | VALLEY RIPARIAN | FRONT & BACK YARDS | PARKS | HEDGEROW | OTHER ORNAMENTAL | MEADOW | EDIBLE/AGRICULTURAL | STREETSCAPE | TRAITS | TRAITS (ECOLOGICAL) | PLANTING NOTES | COMPANION | PRIMARY SOURCE | PH (7.3 - 8 | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|-------|----------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|--------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ideal) | | |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> 'Springtime' | India Hawthorn | vigorous, upright | | 4-6' | | | L | S/PSH | | | | | | | | | | | deep pink flowers | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i> | Yeddo Hawthorn | | | 4-6' | 4-6' | | L | S/PSH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhamnus californica</i> 'Mound San Bruno' | San Bruno Coffeberry | evergreen shrub | CA | 3-15' | 8' | | L | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | zones 3a-10, 14-24; low spreading when grown near the ocean; in woodlands, it grows upright. | profuse flowerer and a major source of pollen; excellent plant in erosion control and highly adaptive in degraded and disrupted sites | roadside and field edge | Blue Oak Woodland | UCD, AF, AM | | |
| <i>Rhamnus californica</i> 'Eve Case' | Dwarf Coffeberry | | CA | 4-8' | 4-6' | Y | L | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | |
| <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> | Redberry | shrub | CA | | | | L | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | wildlife food | pollinator, butterfly and bird value | | | Herr | | |
| <i>Rhamnus tomentella</i> | Hoary Coffeberry | | CA | | | | L | S/PSH | D | | | | | | | | | | wildlife food | | | | BBB | | |
| <i>Ribes aureum</i> (var. <i>gracillimum</i>) | Golden Currant | open habit, erect, arching | CA | 3-6' | | | L | S/PSH | D | | | | | | | | | | yellow, fragrant flowers; red berries, wildlife food, fall color | | RS: remember open habit, 10/8 use behind lower shrubs due to habit | | Greenworks, MH | | |
| <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> | Pink Flowering Currant | | CA | 4-12' | | | M | S/PSH | D | | | | | | | | | | pink to red flowers, March to June, black berries | | | coastal native | MH | | |
| <i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> | Evergreen Currant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rosa banksiae</i> 'Alba Plena' | White Lady Banks' Rose | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rosa californica</i> 'Plena' | California Wild Rose | | CA | | | | L | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | valley grasslands - CAPLX | AF, MH | |
| <i>Rosa</i> 'Iceberg' Climbing | Rose Floribunda Climbing White | Climbing | | | | | ? | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | climbing rose 'Iceberg' | AS, MH |
| <i>Rosa</i> 'Gruss an Aachen', 'Perle d'Or' | Golden pearl polyantha rose | | | | | | ? | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS, MH | |
| <i>Rosa x odoratus</i> 'Mutabilis' | Butterfly Rose | | | | | | ? | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS, MH | |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'Irene' | Rosemary | | | | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10/8/2009, MH | |
| <i>Salix sitchensis</i> | Sitka Willow | | CA | | | | H | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks | |
| <i>Salvia apiana</i> | California White Sage | coarse evergreen perennial shrub | CA | 3-5' | 3-5' | | L | full | E | | | | | | | | | | zones 7-9, 11, 13-24; aromatic, woolly silvery gray leaves are elliptical, 3-4" long; white flower in spring; attractive at night | tolerate drought and poor soil; useful in sagebrush restorations; bumblebees, hawk moths, and wasps pollinate white sage; attracts hummingbirds | | hedgerow | AM | | |
| <i>Salvia greggii</i> / <i>Salvia x jamensis</i> | Autumn Sage | evergreen or deciduous shrub; dies to the ground in coldest winters but comes back | | 3-4' | 2' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | zone 8-24greggii Alba cultivar and sp.; slender, hairy stems are closely set with glossy green leaves; flower throughout summer and fall | | best selections are pure white 'Alba', deep red 'Furman's Red', 'Purple Paste', 'Ultra Violet', with magenta-purple flowers; and hot pink 'Wild Thing' | | AS, MH | | |
| <i>Salvia greggii</i> 'Alba' | | | | | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH | |
| <i>Salvia microphylla</i> | Mint Bush Sage | evergreen shrub | | 3-5' | 4-8' | | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | zone 7-24 red flowers | | | | | AS, MH | |
| <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> | Elderberry | semi-evergreen shrub | | 10-20' | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | broad arching forms | erosion control; provide food and cover for birds+mammals; hummingbirds collect nectar from the flowers | | | | AM | |
| <i>Sarcococca ruscifolia</i> | Fragrant Sarcococca | | | 4-6' | 3-7' | | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | white flowers, red fruit, RS:insect infestation issues | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> | Spiraea | | | 2-3' | | | M | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Symphoricarpos alba</i> | Snowberry | shrub | CA | | | | | | D | | | | | | | | | | fall-winter white fruits | pollinator and bird value | | | | Herr | |
| <i>Syringa x laciniata</i> | Cut Leaf Lilac | | | 8' | | | ? | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks | |
| <i>Teucrium fruticans</i> | Bush Germander | | | 4-8' | 4-10' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | informal hedge | | compact var. available | | | AS | |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Spring Bouquet' | Laurustinus | shrub or narrow tree | | 6-12' | | Y | M | | E | | | | | | | | | | white flowers, blue berries | | compact var. available | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> | Chaste Tree | shrub or small tree | | 6-25' | | | L | | D | | | | | | | | | | lavender flowers | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Wistrenia rosmariniformis</i> | Coast Rosemary | | | 3- 6' | 4- 8' | | ? | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Xylosma congestum</i> | Shiny Xylosma | small tree | | 8-10' | 8-10' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Yucca recurvifolia</i> | | | | 6-10' | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| PERENNIALS (FORBS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acanthus mollis</i> | Bears Breech | | | 2-3' | 3-4' | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Achillea millefolium californica</i> | Yarrow | | CA | 1-3' | 1-3' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | cut back after flowering | | | | valley grassland - LP | SWA, MH | |
| <i>Achillea millefolium rosea</i> 'Island Pink' | Pink Yarrow | herbaceous perennials | | 1-3' | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | strong sweet scent | attract butterflies and native bees | frequently found in the mildly disturbed soil of grasslands | plant yarrow in between larger shrubs in hedgerow | | SWA, AM | |
| <i>Achillea tomentosa</i> | Woolly Yarrow | | | 6" | | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | cut back after flowering | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Aqapanthus africanus</i> | Lily of the Nile | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Aloe species</i> | | | | varies | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | many species | | | UCD | |
| <i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> | Blue Star Flower | | | 2-3' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | blue flowers | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Aquilegia eximia</i> | Serpentine Columbine | | CA | 2' | 1-3' | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | |
| <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> | Mugwort | | CA | 3' | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | bird habitat | | tolerates seasonal flooding | Valley Wildrye Grassland | | BBB | |
| <i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> | Narrow-leaved Milkweed | | CA | 1-3' | 1' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | Monarch Butterfly habitat, aggressive spreader | | | valley grasslands- CAPLX | | BBB | |
| <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> 'Sprenger' | Sprenger asparagus | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Aspidistra elatior</i> (<i>Aspidistra lurida</i>) | Cast-Iron Plant | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Clivia miniata</i> | | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | Corriander | annual grass | | 1-1.5' | 9" | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | flowers are pollinated by insects; noteworthy in attracting wildlife and, when interplanted, can draw pollinators from the hedgerow to the crops | interplanting | | | AM | |
| <i>Dietes bicolor</i> | Fortnight Lily, Bicolor Iris | | | 4' | 4' | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Euphorbia characias</i> | | | | 6' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Euthamia occidentalis</i> | Western Goldenrod | scrubby flowering plant | | 6' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | yellowish clusters of flowers | Attracts beneficial insects | often found in wetish meadows, ditches, marshes an along stream banks | | | | |
| <i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> | | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Grindelia camporum</i> | Gum Plant | perennial herb | CA | 1-3' | 1- 3' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | pollinators; attracts butterflies and birds | understory; readily grows in disturbed and altered areas such as ditches and roadsides; can tolerate deer and salty soil | | | AM | 6.0 - 8.0 |

RIVER ISLANDS

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | HABIT | NATIVE | H | W | City of Lathrop | WUCOLS | SUNSHADE | D/E | VALLEY RIPARIAN | OAK WOODLAND | FRONT & BACK YARDS | PARKS | HEDGE/ROW | OTHER ORNAMENTAL | MEADOW | EDIBLE/AGRICULTURAL | STREETSCAPE | TRAITS | TRAITS (ECOLOGICAL) | PLANTING NOTES | COMPANION | PRIMARY SOURCE | PH (7.3 - 8 ideal) | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------|-------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|--------|---|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Helleborus x hybridus</i> | Lenten Rose | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | | |
| <i>Hemerocallis</i> sp. 'Stella D'oro' | Day Lily | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> | Coral Yucca | | | 2' | 2' | | / | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Heuchera 'Lillian's Pink'</i> | Lillian's Pink Coral Bells | | CA | | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Heuchera maxima</i> | Island Alumroot | | CA | 3-4' | 3-4' | | M | PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Heuchera 'Rosada'</i> | Rosada Coral Bells | | CA | | | | ? | PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> | Coral Bells | | AZ | | | | M | PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Iris 'Canyon Snow'</i> | Canyon Snow Pacific Iris | | CA | | | | ? | | E | | | | | | | | | | | summer-fall flowers | pollinator and butterfly value | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Iris douglasiana</i> | Douglas Iris | | CA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Herr | | | | |
| <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> | Red Hot Poker | | | | | | Y | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | | |
| <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> | English Lavender | evergreen shrubs | | 8"-2' | 8"-2' | | Y | L | full | | | | | | | | | | | zones 2-24, shorter-lived in zones 2 and 3; sweetly fragrant lavender | drought tolerant; attracts pollinators | | | SWA, MH; AM | | | |
| <i>Lavandula 'Goodwin Creek Grey'</i> | Goodwin Creek Lavender | | | | | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS, MH | | | | |
| <i>Lavandula stoechas 'Otto Quast'</i> | Otto Quast Spanish Lavender | | | 18"-3' | 2' | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS, MH | | | | |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Lily Turf | | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | | |
| <i>Lupinus albus</i> | Bush Lupine | herbaceous perennial | N | 3-5' | 2-3' | | L | full | E | | | | | | | | | | | silky-silver palamate foliage; flowers; 3" blue to magenta flowers | attracts pollinator insects; bees and butterflies, wildlife food | chapparel, coastal sage | AM | 6.0-8.0 | | | |
| <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> | Orange Bush Monkey Flower | | CA | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | | | |
| <i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> | Scarlet Monkey Flower | | CA | 18"-3' | 1-3' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | | | |
| <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> | Sheep Monkey Flower | | CA | 1-3' | 1-3' | | L | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | | | |
| <i>Nepeta x faassennii</i> | Hybrid Catmint | | | 2' | 18"-2' | | M | S/PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | lavender-blue flowers, butterflies & pollinators, gray-green | | | | AS, 10/8, MH | | | |
| <i>Oenothera hookeri</i> | Evening Primrose | | CA | 1-3' | 1-3' | | ? | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | | | |
| <i>Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita B.O.P.'</i> | Santa Margarita Foothill Penstemon | | CA | 1-3' | 1'-18" | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | species long-lived | | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Penstemon species</i> | | | | | | | M-L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | | | |
| <i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> | Showy Penstemon | | CA | 3' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | lavendar flowers, April-June | | | | | | | |
| <i>Phormium tenax 'shirazz'</i> | New Zealand Flax | | | | | | Y | L | PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | | |
| <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | Sword Fern | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | | |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AF, MH | | | | |
| <i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> | Coral Fountain | | | | | | ? | S/PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | coral-red flowers, spring to autumn | | (10/8: looks great w/Pennisetum rubrum) | | AS, 10/8 | | | |
| <i>Salvia</i> | | | | | | | L-M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | | | |
| <i>Salvia 'Bee's Bliss'</i> | Bee's Bliss Salvia | | | 1-2' | 8' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | | | |
| <i>Salvia 'Mrs. Beard'</i> | Mrs. Beard Salvia | | | 2' | 3-6' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | | | |
| <i>Salvia sonomensis</i> | Creeping Sage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Salvia spathacea</i> | Hummingbird Sage | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Solidago californica</i> | California Goldenrod | | CA | 1-3' | 18"-3' | | L | S/PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | full sun, spreader, gc in shade, weed suppression | attracts pollinators | | | BBB | 5.5-7.2 | | |
| <i>Symphotrichum chilense</i> | California aster | herbaceous perennial | CA | 1-3' | | | ? | | D | | | | | | | | | | | mid-June to October white flowers | erosion control; attracts native bees | native prairie restoration; deep extensive root, understory | | AM | | | |
| <i>Woodwardia qimbriata</i> | Giant Chain Fern | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | | | |
| <i>Zauschneria californica 'Catalina'</i> | Island California Fuschia | | CA | 1-3' | 1-3' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | good drainage, drought tolerant | | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Zauschneria cana</i> | California Fuschia | | CA | 2-3' | 18"-3' | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | tolerates foot traffic | | | | AS | | | |
| GRASSES, SEDGES & RUSHES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> | Blue Grama Grass | coarse "lawn" | CA | 6"-18" | 6"-1' | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | yellowish-white when dormant | | | | AS | | | |
| <i>Calamagrostis arundacea 'Karl Foerster'</i> | Foerster's Feather Reed Grass | | | 18"-3' | 2-3' | | ? | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | meadows, open woods | | | |
| <i>Carex barbarae</i> | White Root Sedge | | CA | 1-3' | 1-3' | | M | S/PSh | SE | | | | | | | | | | | filter strip | seeds relished by a variety of wildlife | aggressive when watered, grows in wet and seasonally wet habitat, such as meadows and on riverbanks | | AF, AM | | | |
| <i>Carex divulsa</i> | Berkeley Sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex pansa</i> | California Meadow Sedge | lawnlike | CA | 3-4" | | | Y | M | S/PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | plugs | sand dunes, coastal plains | | |
| <i>Carex praegracilis</i> | Clustered-field Sedge | | CA | 1' | 6" | | Y | M | S/Sh | | | | | | | | | | | habitat, flood basins, no need for summer water | | | | plugs | valley grassland - CAPLX | BBB | |
| <i>Carex tumulicola (divulsa)</i> | Berkeley Sedge | | CA | 2-6" | 3" | | Y | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | plugs | AS | | |
| <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair Grass | | | 1-3' | 1-3' | | L | S/Sh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Deschampsia elongata</i> | Slender Hair Grass | perennial dense clump grass | | 3' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | fast growing and forms very small tufts of fine leaves and elegant arching seed heads | erosion control; tolerates period flooding | often in wet meadows and alongside water | | AM | | | |
| <i>Eleocharis macrostachys</i> | Spike Rush | | CA | 3' | 2' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AF | | | |
| <i>Elymus glaucus 'Anderson'</i> | Blue Wild Rye | | CA | 2-3' | 2' | | L | | SE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | needs to be cut back annually, plant from seed | Greenworks | |
| <i>Elymus triticoides</i> | Creeping Wildrye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Filter Strip; erosion control | an important native plant in California chaparral and woodlands habitat restoration projects | | | AM | | | |
| <i>Festuca californica</i> | California Fescue | | CA | 2-3' | 2-3' | | Y | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | attracts butterflies, drought tolerant | | | | AS, MH | | | |
| <i>Festuca idahoensis 'siskiyou blue'</i> | Blue Bunch Grass | dense clump grass | | 14" | 10" | | L | S/PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | zone 1-10, 14-24; blue-green to silvery blue foliage in dense clump | very drought tolerate and can be used in a xeriscaping; food for wild and domestic animals; slope stabilizer | Mow-free mix w/f.rubra & f.idahoensis | | SWA, MH, AM | | | |
| <i>Festuca occidentalis</i> | | | CA | | | | Y | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA, MH | | | |
| <i>Festuca ovina 'Glaucua'</i> | Elijah's Blue, Blue Festuca | | | 4-10" | 6" | | Y | ? | S/PSh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA, MH | | | |
| <i>Festuca mariei</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> | Red Fescue | perennial grass | CA | 3-12" | 6" | | Y | / | E | | | | | | | | | | | narrow dark green blades; zone 1-10, 14-24 | erosion control; tolerates period flooding; food for bird; forms important habitat for bird nesting | best in well-drained soils; often used in blends with other lawn grasses but can be used along | valley grassland - CAPLX | SWA, MH; AM | | | |

RIVER ISLANDS

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|--|--------------------------------|---|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|--------|---|--|--|---|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ideal) | |
| <i>Grindelia camporum</i> | Gum Plant | perennial herb | CA | 1-3' | 1 - 3' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | pollinators; attracts butterflies and birds | understory; readily grows in disturbed and altered areas such as ditches and roadsides; can tolerate deer and salty soil | | AM | 6.0 - 8.0 | |
| <i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i> | Blue Oat Grass | | | 2-3' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH | | |
| <i>Hordeum brachycantherum</i> 'Californicum' | Meadow Barley | | CA | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | valley grassland - CAPLX | AF, Greenworks | | |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> 'Rubra' | Japanese Blood Grass | | | 1-2' | | | H | S/PSH | | | | | | | | | | | spreads by runners | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus balticus</i> (balticus?) | Baltic Rush | perennial herb | | 3' | | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | filter strip; bloom May-June | provides habitat for wildlife | invasive; likes moist soil, bogs and shallow water; can form large clumps and spread quickly | | AM | |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Pacific Rush | | CA | 3-6' | 3' | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AF | |
| <i>Juncus patens</i> | CA Gray Rush | | CA | 2' | 2' | | H | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | more tolerant of heat / drought than other J. | | | |
| <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> | Rice Cutgrass | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks | |
| <i>Leymus condensatus</i> 'Canyon Prince' | Canyon Prince Wild Rye | | CA | 2 - 4' | 2' | Y | VL | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | good slope erosion control | | | | SWA | |
| <i>Leymus triticoides</i> 'Grey Dawn' | Creeping Wild Rye | low growing | CA | 2' | 18" | Y | VL | E | | | | | | | | | | | good slope erosion control, great blue color | | 10/8: doesn't need cutting, does need an edge | Valley Wildrye Grassland, Valley Oak Woodland | AF, MH | |
| <i>Melica imperfecta</i> | Coast Melic Grass, Oniongrass | | CA | 1-2' | 1- 2' | | ? | S/PSH | SE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA,R | |
| <i>Melica californica</i> | Melica | perennial bunch grass producing a dense cluster | CA | 4' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | filter strip | attracts beneficials from March to June | drought tolerate but can thrive a variety of conditions including moist soils and bioswales | | AM | |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Japanese Silver Grass | | | 5-6' | | | H | S/Sh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Morning Light' | | | | 5-6' | | | H | S/Sh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> | Hairy Awn Muhly | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10/8 |
| <i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i> | Mexican Deergrass | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS |
| <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> | Deer Grass | annual grass | CA | 3' | 3' | | M | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | flowers extend another 2' above | attracts beneficial insects; drought and heat tolerant | plant in between shrubs in hedgetow; best planted in early spring, requires little maintenance when growing | streams, meadow edges, dry hillsides | UCD, AF; AM | |
| <i>Nasella pulchra</i> 'Yolo' | Purple Needle Grass | fine, billowy texture, compact | CA | 2' | 2'-3' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks, MH |
| <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Moudry' | Black Fountain Grass | | | 18"-2' | 18"-2' | | L | S/PSH | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH |
| <i>Pennisetum orientale</i> | Oriental Fountain Grass | | | 12-18" | 12-18" | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH |
| <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum' | Red Fountain Grass | | | 3- 4' | 3- 4' | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH |
| <i>Scirpus americanus</i> | Three-square Bulrush | | CA | 5' | 5' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks |
| <i>Scirpus actus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> | Hardstem Bulrush | | CA | 5-8' | 5-8' | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks |
| <i>Scirpus californica</i> | California Bulrush | | CA | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Herr |
| <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> | Small-fruited Bulrush | | CA | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks |
| <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> | Alkali Sacaton | | CA | 1 - 3' | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA |
| <i>Stipa cernua</i> | Nodding Feather Grass | | CV | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA |
| <i>Stipa pulchra</i> | Purple Needle Grass | | CA | 1-2' | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | historic central valley species | historic central valley species, good erosion control | once established it aids in suppressing the growth and spread of non-native invasive weeds | | UCD, MH; AM | |
| <i>Stipa gigantea</i> | Giant Feather Grass | perennial grasses | Spain | 2-3' | 2-3' | | ? | full | | | | | | | | | | | zones 4-9, 14-24; narrow, arching evergreen leaves in a clump | little to moderate water | | | AS | |
| GROUNDCOVERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ajuga species</i> | Carpet Bugles | perennial | | 1' | 3' | | M | full | | | | | | | | | | | woody-based gold and silver chrysanthemum | | | | | UCD |
| <i>Arctostaphylos</i> 'Pacific Mist' | | | CA | 2 1/2' | 4' | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH |
| <i>Aster chilensis</i> 'Pt. St. George' | Pt. St. George Aster | | CA | 4 - 6' | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | tolerates foot traffic | | | | SWA |
| <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> 'Pigeon Point' | Dwarf Coyote Brush | evergreen perennial | CA | 6' | 6' | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | zones 5-11, 14-24 | attracts pollinators and birds; nectar sources for wasps, native small butterflies and flies; provide shelter for wildlife | needs shearing once a year in early spring before new growth starts | | | SWA, MH; AM |
| <i>Berberis aquifolium</i> 'Compacta' | Oregon Grape | | | 1' - 3' | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. | Wild Lilac | fragrant and colorful evergreen perennial | CA | 4-12' | | | L | full | | | | | | | | | | | zone 5-9, 14-24 | very drought tolerate; attracts pollinators; may attract deer | roadsides and field edge | | | AF, MH |
| <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> | Snow-In-Summer | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS |
| <i>Coprosma kirkii</i> | Kirk's Coprosma | | | 2-3' | | | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Epilobium canum</i> | California Fuchsia | | CA | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS |
| <i>Erigeron</i> 'Wayne Roderick' | Wayne Roderick Seaside Daisy | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS |
| <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> | Santa Barbara Daisy | | Mexico | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD |
| <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | California Poppy | perennial often grown as annual | CA | 1' | 1.5' | | VL | full | | | | | | | | | | | zones 1-24; color flower; the fruit is a slender dehiscent capsule containing numerous small black seeds; flowers close at night and on overcast days | drought tolerate; self-seeding; attracts pollinator insects; pollinated by beetles and european bees | not good for close view; grows well in disturbed areas; not the best for important beds viewed close up; good for naturalizing on sunny hillsides; along drives; or in dry fields, vacant lots, parking strips, or country gardens | | | AM |
| <i>Fragaria Chiloensis</i> | Beach Strawberry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gazania</i> | | | | | | | Y | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH |
| <i>Hypericum calycinum</i> | Aaron's Beard | | | | | | Y | M | | | | | | | | | | | | RS: invasive | | | | UCD, MH |
| <i>Hypericum moserianum</i> | Gold Flower | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD |
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | Orange Balsam | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenworks |
| <i>Layia Platyglossa</i> | Tidy Tips | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>californica</i> 'Silver Carpet' | Silver Carpet California-Aster | | CA | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS |
| <i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> | Chick Lupine | annual | | 2 1/2' | | | ? | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RIVER ISLANDS

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | HABIT | NATIVE | H | W | City of Lathrop | WUCOLS | SUNSHADE | D/E | VALLEY RIPARIAN | GRAV WOODLAND | FRONT & BACK YARDS | PARKS | HEDGEROW | OTHER ORNAMENTAL | MEADOW | EDIBLE/AGRICULTURAL | STREETSCAPE | TRAITS | TRAITS (ECOLOGICAL) | PLANTING NOTES | COMPANION | PRIMARY SOURCE | PH (7.3 - 8 ideal) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--------|---------|-------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|----------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>Lobularia maritima</i> | Sweet Alyssum | annual | | 2-12" | 8-12" | ? | full | | | | | | | | | | | | interplanting; branched stem with dense clusters of flowers | resistant to heat and drought; when planted between crops alyssum draws pollinators from the hedgerow to the crops | best planted in early spring, requires little maintenance | | AM | | |
| <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> | Myoporum | | | 6" | 9" | | L | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Nerium oleander 'Dwarf'</i> | Red, Pink, or Salmon Dwarf Oleander | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Phacelia californica</i> | Phacelia | evergreen perennial | | 18" | | ? | full | | | | | | | | | | | | | attracts pollinator insects; bees and butterflies; a food source for the Mission blue butterfly, and endangered species endemic to SF | | | AM | | |
| <i>Potentilla verna</i> | Spring Cinquefoil | | | | | Y | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Plumbago auriculata</i> | Cape Plumbago | sprawling, mounding shrub | | 6" | 8-10" | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> | Evergreen Currant | | CA | | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Greenwork, MH | | |
| <i>Rosa species (ground cover types)</i> | | | | | | Y | L-M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Rosmarinus o. Prostratus</i> | Dwarf Rosemary | | | | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Sedum</i> | Stone Crop | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> | Blue-eyed Grass | | CA | 4 - 12" | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | |
| <i>Tanacetum douglasii</i> | Dune Tansy | | CA | 3 - 10" | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | |
| <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> | Asian Jasmine | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD | | |
| <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> | Star Jasmine | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RS: stay w/T. Jasminoides SM:Asian more controllable | | UCD | | |
| <i>Verbena peruviana</i> | Peruvian Verbena | | | | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | | |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> | Creeping Myrtle, Periwinkle | | | 1' | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH | | |
| <i>Zauschneria 'Everett's Choice'</i> | Everett's Choice Cal. Fuschia | | CA | 2 - 4" | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SWA | | |
| <i>Zauschneria californica mexicana</i> | Common California Fuschia | | CA | 6"-3' | 3-5' | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | mow in December | | | | |
| <i>Zephyranthes candida</i> | Argentine Rain Lily | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AS | | |
| VINES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aristolochia californica</i> | California Pipevine | creeping & climbing | CA | | | L | PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | | attracts butterflies | | | | BBB | |
| <i>Campsis radicans (Bignonia radicans)</i> | Common Trumpet Creeper | | | | | L | S/PSh | SE | | | | | | | | | | | | orange-red flowering | | | | UCD | |
| <i>Clematis armandii 'Snow Drift'</i> | Evergreen clematis | | | 15-20' | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | white flowering | Green Screen' recommended | valley grassland - CAPLX | | BBB | |
| <i>Cytostoma callistqioides</i> | Violet Trumpet Vine | drooping | | | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MH | | |
| <i>Distictis buccinatoria</i> | Trumpet Vine | | | 20'-30' | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | pink-red trumpet flowering | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Ficus pumila</i> | Creeping Fig | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> | Carolina Jessamine | | | 20' | | L | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | yellow trumpet flowering | Green Screen' recommended | | | UCD | |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea 'Happy Wanderer'</i> | Hardenbergia Vine | | | 10' | | ? | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | bold purple(lancelet) flowering | Green Screen' recommended. May be too short for stair application | | | UCD | |
| <i>Jasminum polyanthum</i> | Pink Jasmine | | | 20' | | M | S/PSh | E | | | | | | | | | | | | white (pinkish) flowering | Green Screen' recommended | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> | Honeysuckle | climbing deciduous to semi-evergreen shrub | | 3-10' | | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | pollinators; attracts hummingbirds and bees; drought tolerant; edible red berry by birds | use as a bank filler or groundcover | | AM | |
| <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> | Cats Claw | | | 20-40' | | Y | L | S/PSh | SE | | | | | | | | | | | yellow flowering | Green Screen' recommended | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> | Boston Ivy | dense, uniform wall cover | | | | Y | M | S/PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | UCD, MH | |
| <i>Vitis californica</i> | California Wild Grape | deciduous vine | | 12-30' | | M | S/PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | | vine or groundcover; good fall color; small sour but edible purple grapes hang from the vines in autumn | attractor; important food source and cover for birds | grows along streams and rivers but can withstand period of dry conditions | Great Valley Riparian Forest | AF, AM | |
| <i>Vitis labrusca</i> | American Grape | | | | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vitis vinifera</i> | European Grape | | | | | Y | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wisteria sinensis 'Alba' or 'Cooke's Special'</i> | | | | | | Y | M | S/PSh | D | | | | | | | | | | | white or purple flowering | Green Screen' recommended | | | UCD, MH | |

PRIMARY SOURCE CODES

BBB = Bringing the Birds Back, project of California Partners in Flight and PRBO Conservation Science
 UCD = University of California Davis
 Davis = City of Davis
 AF = Andrew Fulk
 AS = Arboretum All Star
 VC = Valley Crest
 R = River-Friendly Landscape Guidelines
 MH = Mountain House
 AM = Alemaya Farm Research

WUCOLS

H High = 70-90% ET
 M Moderate = 40-60% ET
 L Low = 10-30% ET
 VL Very low = <10% ET
 / The species was considered inappropriate for the region
 ? Unknown

CAPLX = Ca. Native Plant Link Exchange
 LP = Las Pilitas Nursery

The Community at South River Bend Architectural Design Guidelines & Development Standards

SEE SEPARATE DOCUMENT