

Appendix D - Prohibited Plant List

Existing landscape plants on a lot which are on this list may remain in place; however, should any such plant material die, the homeowner shall not replace them with any plant other than those on the approved “Plant Species Native to CFE#7” (C2.16.1).

TREES	
Common Plant Name <i>Scientific Plant Name</i>	Description
African Sumac <i>Rhus lancea</i>	A widely-promoted, low-water-use landscape tree that threatens riparian areas by diverting channel flow, thus enhancing the potential for streambank erosion, and it can displace mesquites. Besides producing abundant seeds, it also spreads by suckers and competes with native plants for water.
Mediterranean Cypress <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	A formal tall cylindrical shape, not in keeping with the desired desert aesthetic. They are a magnet for rodents.
Aleppo pine <i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Grows 20-50 feet tall, can grow a foot a year, often starts out as a “living Christmas tree” The oil from fallen needles and shade from the canopy suppress the growth of native plants underneath. Their large size means they often drop unwelcome tree debris into neighbors’ yards.
Pinyon <i>Pinus edulis</i>	Pinyon Pine is a gnarled evergreen with horizontal branches. It is symmetrical and bushy when young, but develops a flat crown with age. Its mature height is 20’ with a spread of nearly double that. It is susceptible to wind damage.
Afghan Pine <i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Often entering residential landscapes as a “Living Christmas Tree” it soon loses its conical shape and becomes rangy while retaining its mostly upright habit. Can grow to 50’ in height.
Palm trees Family Arecaceae	All species visible from outside the lot are prohibited. Can grow to a height of 60’. Falling fronds can be a hazard to people and animals. Because of their great height they are prone to lightning strikes resulting in fires.
Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	All Eucalyptus varieties that can be seen from outside the lot are prohibited. They can grow to a height of up to 60’. They have invasive and aggressive root systems that will deprive other plants of water, even on adjoining lots. They are prone to wind damage and their size can make fallen limbs a danger to property. Their oily leaves make them an extreme fire hazard,

CFE#7 Architectural, Landscape, and Land Use Guidelines

Grass	
Common Plant Name <i>Scientific Plant Name</i>	Description
Fountain Grass <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	An African grass that spreads aggressively by seed and forms dense clumps, choking out native plants and altering wildlife habitat. Fountain grass is an extreme fire hazard to homes, native plants, and animals. Fountain grass comes in many varieties. All should be considered invasive until tested and verified. No variety is recommended for planting.
Buffelgrass <i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffelgrass, a close relative to fountain grass, is also a dangerous fire threat.
Bermuda Grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Aggressively invades yards, gardens, and riparian areas; inhibits the natural meandering of streams; competes with native plants for space, light, and nutrients; and forms dense mats that inhibit the growth of other species. Removal is difficult because of an extensive system of underground stems, up to 1 foot deep in soil. Bermuda grass can also be a hay contaminate.

Flowers	
Common Plant Name <i>Scientific Plant Name</i>	Description
Periwinkle <i>Vinca major</i> <i>Vinca minor</i>	As with many invasive plants, its beauty is deceiving. Vinca is an aggressive groundcover with trailing stems that root wherever they touch the soil. It also resprouts from stem fragments, enabling it to spread rapidly along creeks and moist drainages, where it competes for resources and smothers native vegetation.

For a complete list of invasive plants, visit:
<http://www.aznps.com/invasives.php>