

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	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.
Grass	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, a close relative to fountain grass, is also a dangerous fire threat.
	Buffelgrass <i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	
	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	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		