



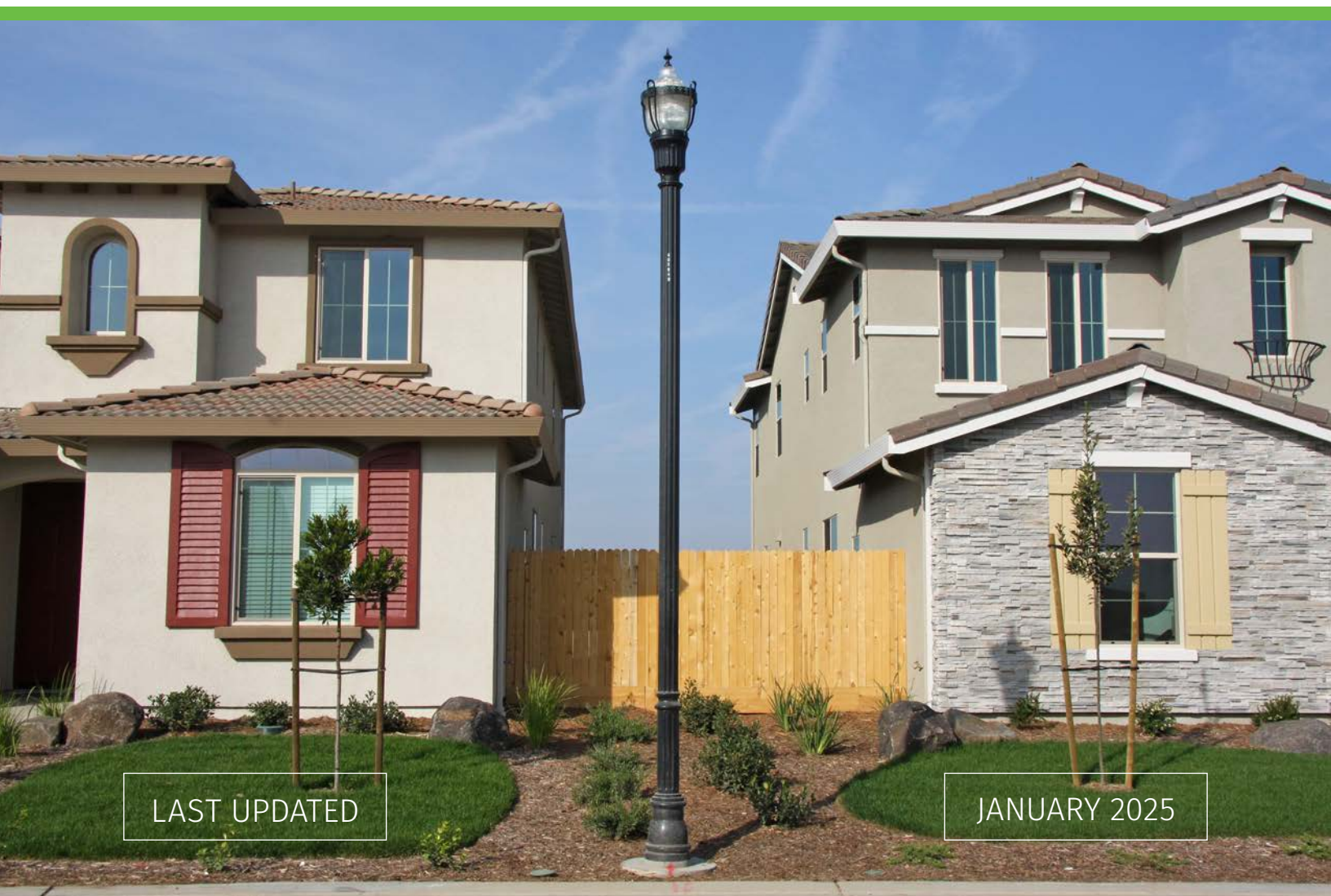
CITY OF DINUBA

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1088 Kamm Ave.
Dinuba, CA 93618
(559) 591-5921

LANDSCAPE

■ DESIGN GUIDELINES ■



LAST UPDATED

JANUARY 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	SECTION
INTRODUCTION & APPLICABILITY	1
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	2
RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES	3
NON-RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES (COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL,)	4
PLANTING REQUIREMENTS	5
IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS	6
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	7
RECOMMENDED PLANTS LIST	8
SUBMITTAL PROCESS	9
APPENDIX	10



WHY HAVE GUIDELINES?

The purpose of landscaping is to provide aesthetic enhancement of a project site, screen objectionable objects from public view, and soften the built environment. A successful landscape design will consider the appropriate use of plant materials in terms of climate, water use, size and function, proper plant spacing, and long term maintenance needs for each plant type.

The Zoning Ordinance contains landscaping requirements (commencing with Section 17.71.130 of the Municipal Code). While those requirements provide “hard and fast” standards for landscaping, these guidelines serve to complement the standards contained in the Dinuba Zoning Ordinance, without dictating specific planting design, for private residential and nonresidential development projects, as well as for landscaping along certain parkways in the City. Additionally, the guidelines provide direction for the planting of street trees.

The City’s goal is that all plans for new or modified landscaping be drought-tolerant and compatible with the area’s climate, while presenting an attractive appearance. All plans for new or modified landscaping must also be consistent with the State of California’s “Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006” and the “Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance”. All landscape plans should be consistent with these Guidelines and with the Dinuba Municipal Code (DMC.)

TOGETHER, A BETTER COMMUNITY.

INTRODUCTION

SECTION ▼

1

The City of Dinuba, located in the heart of California's San Joaquin Valley, faces many challenges regulating landscaping for new developments. Ever increasing periods of drought combined with State water conservation mandates make it difficult to find a balance between conserving water and creating visually appealing landscapes.

Through the standards listed in this document, the City of Dinuba seeks to assist the public in achieving landscaping that is both drought tolerant and attractive. Pulled from standards within the Dinuba Municipal Code and Dinuba General Plan, the Dinuba Landscape Design Guidelines (DLDG) provides property owners, project designers, and developers with a clear layout of City requirements, best practices, and preferred plantings for new residential, commercial and public development.

OUR GOAL

With the information provided, the City hopes to foster a community-wide visual aesthetic that is inviting, drought tolerant, and environmentally sound.



Example of full, lush, colorful landscape in parking lot "finger" island.

APPLICABILITY

Principles listed in the DLDG apply to all new construction and modifications within the City of Dinuba. This includes new commercial development and significant additions thereof, new single family and multifamily residential development, and public infrastructure that contains landscaping components (i.e. new buildings, sidewalks, street medians).

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION ▼

2



Residence at Ridge Creek Estates

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Landscaping must be provided and maintained prior to occupation.
- Plant materials should reflect the approved architectural theme.
- A mixture of ground cover or live plant material is strongly encouraged. If sod is used, it should not exceed 20% of the total landscape area, unless synthetic.
- All plantings should be planted to ensure lush coverage at full growth.
- Containerized woody, shrub ground cover should be planted to ensure 80% to 100% coverage in one year based on expected plant growth.
- All vegetation should be provided with an adequate, permanent and nearby source of water.
- All vegetation should be permanently maintained by the property owner.

Guidelines and standards listed below apply to all developments, regardless of type. The requirements aim to make landscaping an integral part of development, encouraging designs that compliment structures and accentuate community values.

Landscape plans should indicate the following, as applicable:

- A. PLANTING AREA** (Non-turf);
- B. TURF AREA;**
- C. HARDSCAPE AREA** (walkways, patios, etc., excluding driveway, circulation aisles and parking areas);
- D. WATERSCAPE AREA** (fountains, waterfalls, streams, ponds, etc.).

SEE DINUBA MUNICIPAL CODE FOR A FULL LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

- Landscaping should be kept free from weeds, undesirable grasses, and insects.
- Trees should be a minimum of 15 gallon size and shrubs a minimum of 5 gallon size when available.
- Landscaping should comply with the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
- Native and mature trees and vegetation should be retained and integrated.
- Street trees should be installed in accordance with the city planting requirements. (See Page 5)
- Dense landscaping should be used to screen unattractive views such as parking lots, storage areas, trash enclosures, utility services, enclosures, and transformers.
- Plant material should be designed to shade the western exposure of residential structures.
- Landscaping should permit adequate sight distance for motorists and pedestrians.

KEY ELEMENTS

The guides, photos and descriptions below will help summarize the key elements of this document and provide visual examples of the general requirements for landscaping throughout the City.

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

■ No more than 20% sod

Turf areas should not exceed 20% of total landscaped area. When turf is used, drought resistant varieties should be used.

■ Sod/turf is discouraged in:

- Median strips, or adjacent to walls.
- Areas less than eight (8) feet wide (except on approved parkways); Unless synthetic.

■ Plants cover 80% of planter area at full growth

Plants should be spaced to fill in 80% of the proposed planting areas within two (2) years after planting.

■ Residential Front Landscape

- A variety of trees, shrubs, groundcover, and ornamentals is encouraged.
- At least two (2) medium-sized tree should be provided for each residential lot.

■ Planter Strip

- **Sod/turf is strongly discouraged** in planter strips. Low maintenance, drought tolerant ground cover is ideal.

■ Base of wall or any fence

Landscaping planters should be included along masonry walls, building walls, and fences to provide lush, dense covering of walls.

■ Irrigation System

- Water conserving systems such as drip irrigation should be considered.
- Landscaping for all uses should be irrigated with an automatic, timed irrigation system. (See Section 6)



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PLANT SELECTION

- Careful consideration of plant selection should be performed to provide color, varying height and textures, add shade, and provide an aesthetically pleasing and low-maintenance landscaped areas
- Minimum Plant Size (When available)
 - Trees - Minimum of 15 gallon size
 - Shrubs - minimum of 5 gallon size
 - Grasses & Ornamentals - minimum 1 gallon
- Landscape plans should be designed to shade the western exposure of residential structures.
- Sod should be limited to 20% maximum. Groundcover coverage must be 100% in one year,.
- Decorative back should be dark brown or black, medium sized or larger, and should be replaced as required.



FRONTAGES ON PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS

- Landscaping must permit adequate sight distance for motorists and pedestrians entering and exiting the site and must not conflict with public utilities.
- Frontages on public right-of-ways should be aesthetically pleasing and provide “curb appeal”. This can be accomplished by planting a variety of trees, shrubs, and ornamentals which create a rich, lush landscape..
- Should provide perennial/year-round vibrance.



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

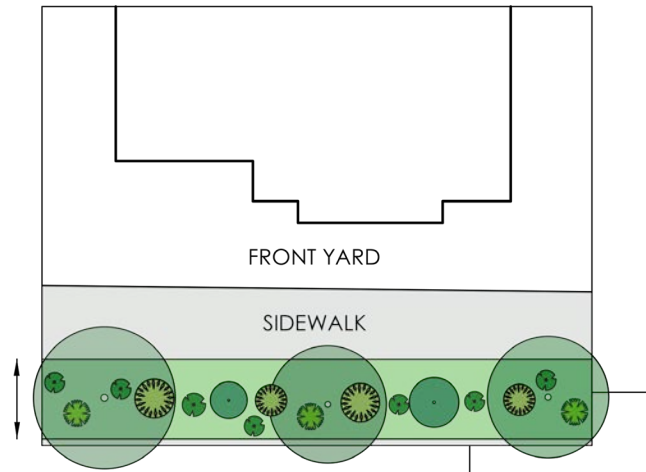
- Soil amendment should be applied at a minimum depth of 12” in all planting areas.
- Irrigation details including location, type, and size of all irrigation related equipment (i.e. lines, heads, valves, sensors, back-flow preventers, meters);
- Tree canopies drawn to scale representing the estimated canopy at a 15 year growth period;
- The total area in square feet of the paved spaces and the area shaded by tree canopies.
- Trees and plants should not be planted within 15 ft of water and sewer laterals.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PLANTING ARRANGEMENT

- Plants should be spaced to ensure that not more than 30% of the plant's mature canopy/spread will overlap into other plants and/or when in public view.
- The proximity of the plants to surrounding buildings and existing landscaping should be considered.
- Close attention should be paid to the location of trees in proximity to light poles and utility poles/wires.
- Plants should be use to provide acceptable screening near and around utility equipment, large water valves, and trash enclosures in parking lots, etc.).
- Shrubs should be spaced to fill in 80% of the proposed planting areas within two (2) years after planting.
- Ground-cover plantings should be spaced to fill in 80% of the proposed planting area within one (1) year after planting. However, overcrowding must also be considered.



SEE PLANT PALETTE FOR A FULL LIST OF RECOMMENDED PLANTS

WATER EFFICIENCY

- All landscaping should comply with the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, in particular through use of drought-tolerant plants, where feasible.
- Smart water meters or “smart clocks” and drip irrigation systems are strongly encouraged to promote the conservation and efficient use of water, and minimize water waste. Systems should be housed in a weather-resistant enclosure.
- All vegetation should be provided with an adequate, permanent and nearby source of water by means of installed on-site irrigation system. Water conserving systems such as drip irrigation may be required where feasible.



See City Standards for system requirements

MAINTENANCE

- All vegetation on the site and street right-of-way should be permanently maintained by the property owner and/or occupant.
- Any vegetation which shows signs of such damage or injury should be replaced by the same or similar vegetation.
- Landscaping should be kept free from weeds, undesirable grasses, and insects.

ABANDONED PLANTER AREAS ARE NOT ALLOWED PER DINUBA MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 17.71.130. DEAD, DYING OR DISEASED PLANTS SHOULD BE REPLACED

RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES

SECTION ▼

3

The guidelines below apply to both single family and multifamily developments within City Limits. Guidelines support creation of attractive open spaces for use by families for play and relaxation.

Residential Guidelines apply to the following projects:



A. Single-Family Residential Projects



B. Multi-Family Residential Projects

SEE DINUBA MUNICIPAL CODE FOR A FULL LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

- All uses in the R district should have landscaping installed by the developer in the required front yard, including irrigation, plants and ground cover within 6 months of occupancy.
- Each residential lot should have a minimum of two (2) medium-sized trees for each residential unit.
- All required setbacks should be landscaped with live plants except the walkways, driveways, parking areas and patio areas. Landscaping bordering such areas is encouraged. Non-organic groundcover should not be used in place of plant material in planter areas unless utilized as a decorative accent.
- Plants should be grouped according to similar water needs.
- A minimum planting area of four (4) feet in width should separate a building from a driveway or parking area as feasible.
- Where new residential development is proposed that adjoins existing commercial or industrial development, the residential developer should be required to provide an architectural transition, to include landscaping requirements to benefit future residents.
- Trees or large shrubs should not be planted within 15 ft of water or sewer laterals.

RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES

EXAMPLES

The photos and descriptions below will help provide visual examples of the general requirements for landscaping throughout the City.

LANDSCAPE STRIPS

The planting of sod is highly discouraged in landscape strips. Low-maintenance, drought tolerant groundcover, complimentary grasses, and ornamentals are encouraged.

See the 'Recommended Plants' list at the end of this document for a list of recommended plants.

Encouraged →



NEW HOMES

Landscape plans for new home should not include more than 20% sod. The remaining portion of landscaping should consist of a variety of trees, shrubs, groundcover, and ornamental plants which provide a variation in height, texture, and color.

← Encouraged

PLANT SELECTION

In all developments, low maintenance, drought tolerant plants and trees which provide lush, year-round coverage are encouraged. Plants should be zone 9 appropriate and be tolerant to high heat. Shade trees are strongly encouraged. Palm trees should not exceed 10% of all trees.

See the 'Recommended Plants' list at the end of this document for a list of recommended plants.

Encouraged →



NON-RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES

(Commercial, Industrial, Other...)

SECTION ▼

4

The following standards are applicable to all new office, commercial, and industrial development, or major modifications thereof. Standards are intended to foster complimentary commercial/industrial spaces that attract the public and provide pleasing views.



Non-Residential Guidelines apply to the following projects:

A. Commercial Projects

B. Industrial Projects

C. Other projects which do not qualify as residential

SEE DINUBA MUNICIPAL CODE FOR A FULL LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

Non-Residential Requirements

PARKING LOTS

- Each commercial and industrial parking lot should have a minimum of one medium-sized tree for every 5-6 parking spaces. (Refer to [Appendix A](#) for example) For new uses within all non-residential areas, 50% of paved parking lot surfaces should be shaded by tree canopies within 15 years of planting (subject to site constraints).
- A landscaping plan submitted for site plan review should detail the degree of compliance with the parking lot shading. Note that:
 - Parking lots should be separated from street frontages and from abutting uses by planting areas. In addition, planting areas should be interspersed among the parking stalls as feasible, including provisions of trees for appearance and shade.
 - Parking lots should feature landscaping to promote an attractive visual environment and reduce summer heat buildup. Recommended techniques include:
 - Providing landscaping or mounding in areas between parking lots and street right of way. Alternately, a low screening wall with climbing vegetation can be provided;
 - Providing landscape planters along masonry walls and building walls.
- Off-street parking facilities should conform to the following requirements:
 - Not less than six (6) percent of a parking lot comprising up to 20 parking spaces should be landscaped and continuously maintained;

NON-RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES

- Not less than 10 percent of a parking lot comprising more than 20 parking spaces should be landscaped and continuously maintained;
- Not more than **6** consecutive parking stalls should be allowed without an approved landscaped tree well of 20 square feet or more.
- Driveways for drive-through restaurants should have a minimum 3 ft. landscape buffer (e.g. hedges and tall grasses) to screen vehicles that are queued in the drive-through. (See Appendix # for example)

BUFFERING BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL & NON-RESIDENTIAL

- Establish landscaping buffer zones within residential and other sensitive receptor uses to separate those uses from high-ways, arterials, hazardous material locations and other sources of air pollution or odor.
- Pedestrian access between individual commercial buildings and adjacent land uses should be emphasized through the use of generous walkways and landscaping.
- Features such as courtyards and plazas with outdoor seating, landscaping, water features, etc. are encouraged.
- The scale of large buildings should be “broken up” or reduced by creating horizontal emphasis of the building through the use of landscaping.
- Commercial landscaping should incorporate a combination of shrubs, turf, trees and flowers.
- All areas of commercial sites not occupied by structures or paving should be landscaped with ground cover or plant materials.
- Vines and climbing plants integrated upon buildings, trellises and perimeter garden/masonry walls are strongly encouraged (i.e. bougainvillea, grape ivy, and wisteria vines, but excluding vines that might damage masonry walls).
- Informal groupings of street trees spaced at an average of thirty feet (30') on center are required along commercial frontages.
- Accent trees and shrubs should be integrated around commercial sites to provide visual windows into the commercial project.



Block Wall Example



Drive Thru Example



Utility Box Example

NON-RESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES

EXAMPLES

The photos and descriptions below will help provide visual examples of the general requirements for landscaping throughout the City.

PLANT SELECTION

Property owners and developers are encouraged to review the 'recommended plant list' page of this document. Selected plants should be drought tolerant, low water, low maintenance plants that improve the overall aesthetics of the property. Selected plants should be Zone (9) appropriate and provide rich, dense, lush coverage.

Encouraged →



MAINTENANCE

All landscaping is required to be maintained in perpetuity per Dinuba Municipal Code Chapter 17.71.130. Landscape maintenance may include, but not be limited to: mowing, pruning, weeding, removal and replacement of dead, dying or diseased plants, adjusting watering schedules and periodic plant fertilization.

← Encouraged

PLANTING

Planting should be spaced in such a way that it provides rich, lush, and dense coverage. A well-planned landscape plan is recommended and the use of a variety of drought tolerant, low water plants of varying sizes is encouraged.

Large open areas of bare dirt or decorative bark are strongly discouraged. When used sparingly, bark should be dark brown or black, and medium sized or large pieces.

Discouraged →



PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

SECTION ▼

5

Special care and consideration should be given when planting to ensure optimum and minimized water usage, and to protect the future integrity and health of all plants.

All planting should follow city standards.

APPLIES TO ALL PROJECTS

Drainage

Irrigation systems should be designed to prevent runoff, low head drainage, over-spray, or other similar conditions where irrigation water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, hardscapes, roadways, or structures.

Spacing

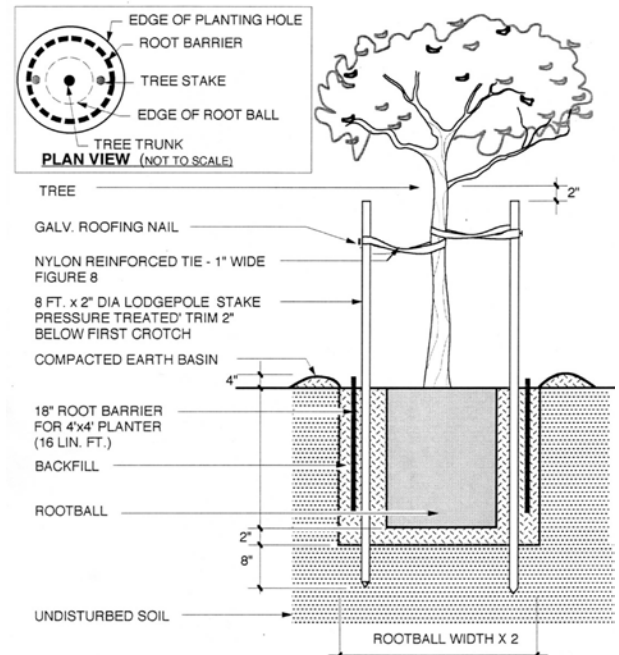
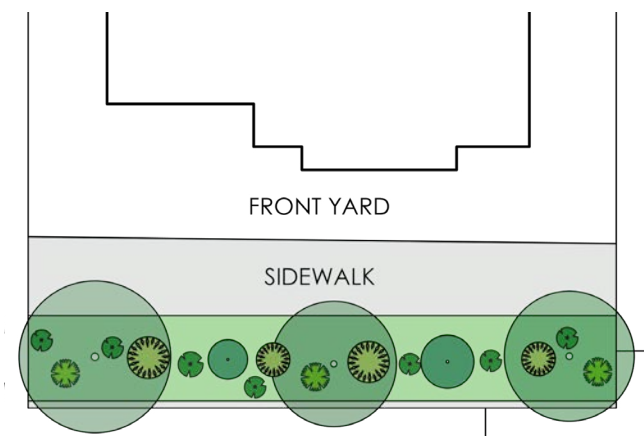
For best results, plants should be spaced to ensure that not more than 1/3 of the plant's mature canopy/spread will overlap into another plant's. Careful consideration should be given to spacing when preparing the landscape plan to ensure that plants are spaced appropriately for plant health, but also to provide rich, lush coverage. (See photo example below)

Irrigation

Automatic irrigation systems should include a low precipitation rate sprinkler or drip system. All sprinkler heads should be positioned to prevent over-spray into non-planted areas. Irrigation systems should be monitored regularly for proper operation, leaks and broken heads, adjustment of the controller programming to reflect weather changes, and elimination of excessive over-spray and runoff onto streets, paved areas, etc.

Shade

When planning the landscaping for tree areas such as parking lots, trees species should be considered that will provide effective shade (i.e., 50% of the area is shaded within 10-15 years of planting). Refer to Dinuba Municipal Zone Code Section 17.71.130 for minimum requirements for tree planting. See the plant list included in this document for a list of recommended trees.



IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION ▼

6



The City's goal regarding irrigation is to promote the conservation and efficient use of water.

All irrigation systems should demonstrate consistency with the State of California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Chapter 2.7, Division 2, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations).

Irrigation requirements apply to the following sites:

A. Commercial Projects

B. Industrial Projects

C. Multi Family Residential Projects

D. Other projects which do not qualify as residential

← Drip Systems & Smart Timers Encouraged

SEE DINUBA MUNICIPAL CODE FOR
A FULL LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

Irrigation Requirements

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Drip systems are strongly encouraged. Bubblers shall not exceed 1.5 gallons per minute per device.
- Valves and circuits shall be separated based on water use, sprinkler types, etc.
- Sprinkler heads must have matched precipitation rates within each control valve circuit.
- Integral backflow prevention devices or "check valves" are required on all sprinkler heads.
- Sprinkler head spacing shall be designed for head-to-head coverage. Maximum spacing of sprinklers (excluding bubblers or drip emitters) shall not exceed 50% of the diameter. The system should be designed for minimum runoff and overspray onto non-irrigated areas.
- All irrigation systems shall be equipped with a smart controller or "smart clock" controller capable of dual or multiple programming. Controllers must have multiple cycle start capacity and a flexible calendar program.
- Irrigation systems should be monitored regularly for proper operation, leaks and broken heads, adjustment of the controller programming to reflect weather changes, and elimination of excessive overspray and runoff onto streets, paved areas, etc.

IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS

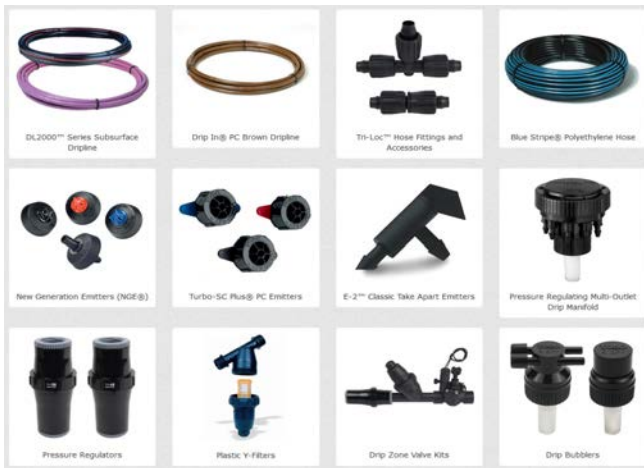
EXAMPLES

The photos and descriptions below will help provide visual examples of the Irrigation requirements for landscaping throughout the City.

Smart Timers

Smart Controllers or Smart Meters with wireless connectivity and alerting functionality are strongly. These timers work with pressure and moisture monitoring sensors to provide the optimum watering for multiple zones, while also reducing over watering and waste.

Encouraged →



Drip Systems

The installation of quality drip line, bubblers, and emitters can dramatically reduce water consumption, while delivering optimal water application directly to the root zone. The goal is to place water directly into the root zone and minimize evaporation. Installing drip systems below the surface is strongly encouraged to minimize damage to the drip components.

← Encouraged

Monitoring & Maintenance

The irrigation system and its related components should be planned and designed to allow for proper installation, management, and maintenance. A regular maintenance schedule shall include routine inspection, adjustment, and repair of the irrigation system and its components. Irrigation systems should be monitored regularly for leaks, and water waste issues should be repaired immediately.

Discouraged →



MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

SECTION ▼

7

All landscaping is required to be maintained in perpetuity per Dinuba Municipal Code Section 17.71.130. Landscape maintenance may include, but not be limited to: mowing, pruning, weeding, removal and replacement of dead, dying or diseased plants, adjusting watering schedules and periodic plant fertilization.



Maintenance requirements apply to the following sites:

A. Commercial Projects

B. Industrial Projects

C. Multi Family Residential Projects

D. Other projects which do not qualify as residential

← **Encouraged (Well-maintained Planter)**

SEE DINUBA MUNICIPAL CODE FOR A FULL LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

Maintenance Requirements

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

- All vegetation on the site and street right-of-way should be permanently maintained by the property owner and/or occupant free of physical damage or injury. Any such vegetation which shows signs of such damage or injury should be replaced by the same or similar vegetation.
- Landscaping should be kept free from weeds, undesirable grasses, and insects. Preemergent should be applied seasonally to discourage weed growth.
- Lawns and grass areas should be mowed and weeded regularly, and reseeded when necessary to ensure a rich, lush, healthy landscape.
- Barren landscape areas should be addressed by cleaning, repairing faulty irrigation, and planting new plants.
- Regular pruning should be performed to ensure that trees look their best, are cleared of dead or broken limbs, and so they do not obstruct visibility in streets and parking lots. All tree pruning should conform to current arboricultural pruning guidelines including American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards.
- Periodic plant fertilization is highly recommended for all plants, trees, and sod.
- The regular application of preemergents is highly recommended to prevent or reduce weeds.
- Watering schedules should follow city of dinuba watering schedule, and be adjusted accordingly.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

EXAMPLES

The photos and descriptions below will help provide visual examples of the maintenance requirements for landscaping throughout the City.

Weeds & Plant Care

Mowing, pruning, weeding, removal and replacement of dead, dying or diseased plants, adjusting watering schedules and periodic plant fertilization is the responsibility of the property owner, and should be planned in perpetuity for all properties.

Encouraged →



Plant Replacement

Abandoned planter areas are not allowed per Dinuba Municipal Code Section 17.71.130. All dead, dying or diseased plants should be replaced. See recommended replacement plant sizes below:

Shrubs: 5-gallon plants

Grasses, Groundcover, and Ornamentals: 1-gallon plants

Trees: 15 gallon or 24-inch boxed container

← **Discouraged**

Tree Pruning

Pruning is encouraged to remove dead, dying or diseased branches, structurally unsound branches or to thin out overcrowding branches. No more than 25% of the live foliage should be removed during pruning. Property owners are encouraged to follow American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards.

Encouraged →



PLANTS LIST

SECTION ▼

8

Landscape areas should include a variety of colors and textures, including trees, grasses, perennials, and flowering shrubs. Plants should be selected which provide low maintenance, drought and heat tolerant, rich, dense, lush coverage that is achieved in one to two years. Sod should be avoided unless necessary in commercial centers.

EXAMPLES

The photos and descriptions below will help provide visual examples of the general requirements for landscaping throughout the City.

TREES

Trees should be selected which provide **50% coverage in 10-15 years**. Drought tolerant, low water, low maintenance, (Sunset) Zone 8-9 trees are encouraged. Trees should provide adequate shade for the selected application and trees with invasive or destructive root structures should be avoided.



Encouraged →

SHRUBS

Shrubs should be selected which provide a variety of color and texture. Shrubs should be perennial and require little to no maintenance. Shrubs should compliment surrounding landscape, and should not be the primary focal point unless required by zoning code.



← Encouraged

GROUND COVER, GRASSES & ORNAMENTALS

Ground cover, perennial grasses, and ornamentals should provide color and texture, and should be used to add character to the property. Natural, zone-appropriate plants are strongly encouraged. Plants such as juniper and lavender are discouraged as they are susceptible to drying during periods of high heat, and/or drought.



Encouraged →

PREFERRED PLANTS LIST

The goal of the plant list below is to provide examples of plant material which have a proven track record in the community.

TREES

Small Tree(s) 20' or Less

BOTANICAL NAME

Lagerstroemia indica
Cercis canadensis
Cercis mexicana
Cercis occidentalis
Cotinus coggygria 'Purpureus'
Thuja
Cotinus coggygria 'Royal Purple'
Laurus nobilis 'Saratoga'
Vitex agnus-castus
Olea europaea 'Wilsonii'

COMMON NAME

Crape Myrtle "Red Rocket" or White
Eastern Red Bud
Mexican Red Bud
Western Red Bud
Purpureus Smoke Tree
Tiny Tower Arborvitae
Royal Purple Smoke Tree
Laurel Saratoga
Lilac Chaste Tree
Fruitless Olive Tree

Large Tree(s) 20' or More

BOTANICAL NAME

Pistachia chinensis 'Keith Davey'
Ulmus parvifolia
Olea europaea 'Swan Hill'
Platanus racemosa 'Roberts'
Quercus agrifolia
Quercus frainetto 'Forest Green'
Quercus lobata
Quercus muehlenbergii
Quercus engelmannii
Quercus rugosa
Quercus suber
Quercus wislizenii

COMMON NAME

Chinese Pistache "Keith Davies"
Chinese Elm
Swan Hill Olive
Roberts Sycamore
Coastal Live Oak
Forest Green Oak
Valley Oak
Chinkapin Oak
Engelmann Oak
Netleaf Oak
Cork Oak
Interior Live Oak

Notes

Oak trees and other large trees are discouraged in parking lots and in landscape strips along sidewalks.

Continued →

PLANTS LIST

GROUND COVER & GRASSES

BOTANICAL NAME

Dianella caerulea 'Clarity Blue' or 'Bluetopia'
Aptenia cordifolia
Muhlenbergia capillaris
Lantana sellowiana (Avoid in small planters)
Nassella tenuissima
Trachelospermum asiaticum
Calamagrostis acutiflora
Juniperus horizontalis 'Blue Chip'
Salvia 'Bee's Bliss'
Teucrium cossoni
Teucrium chamaedrys 'Nanum'
Juncus patens
Juncus effusus
Mahonia repens
Pennisetum spathiolatum
Penstemon ettonii
Penstemon x heterophyllus
Carex divulsa
Carpenteria californica
Bouteloua gracilis
Pennisetum alopecuroides
Pennisetum spathiolatum

COMMON NAME

Dianella "Clarity Blue"
Red Apple
Pink Muhly Grass
Lantana (Purple or White - Avoid in small planters)
Mexican Feather Grass
Asian Star Jasmine
Karl Forester (feather reed) Grass
Blue Chip (Blue Rug) Juniper
Bee's Bliss Salvia
Fruity Teucrium
Germander
California Gray Rush
Common/Soft Rush
Creeping Barberry
Slender Veldt Grass
Firecracker penstemon
Penstemon 'Margarita BOP'
Berkeley Sedge
California Meadow Sedge
Blue Grama Grass / Blonde Ambition
'Little Bunny' Pennisetum
Rye Puffs

SHRUBS & ORNAMENTALS

BOTANICAL NAME

Salvia greggii 'Furman's Red'
Olea europe 'Little Ollie' Olive
Bay Laurel (Single Trunk for Fence lines)
Dwarf Crepe Myrtle
Chinese Red Fringe Flower
Bouteloua gracilis
Cistus x pulverulentus 'Sunset'
Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita BOP'
Juniperus sabina

COMMON NAME

Furman's Red Autumn Sage
Olea europe 'Little Ollie' Olive
Bay Laurel (Fence lines)
Dwarf Crepe Myrtle
Razzleberry
Blue Gamma Grass "Blond Ambition"
Sunset Rockrose
Margarita BOP Penstemon
Buffalo Juniper

SHRUBS & ORNAMENTALS CONT..

BOTANICAL NAME

Agave ‘Blue Flame’
 Agave ‘Blue Glow’
 Myrtus communis ‘Compacta’
 Yucca Filamentosa, Yucca Gloriosa
 Maritime Ceanothus
 Dietes bicolor
 Salvia leucantha ‘Santa Barbara’
 Salvia chamaedryoides
 Penstemon eatonii
 Nepeta x faassenii

COMMON NAME

Blue Flame Agave
 Blue Glow Agave
 Dwarf Common Myrtle
 Yucca (mixed small ornamentals)
 Valley Violet
 Fortnight Lily
 Mexican Bush Sage
 Germander Sage
 Firecracker Penstemon
 Walkers Low CatMint

PLANTS TO AVOID

- Daylily
- Lavender
- Rosemary
- Palms (Used sparingly for ornamental purposes)
- Oak Trees (Avoid using in parking lots or near sidewalks)
- Yarrow (“weedy” and poisonous to pets)
- Pine Trees and Large Evergreens
- Fountain grass
- Any plant on the california invasive species list

Examples

The photos below show examples of the types of plants or landscape designs that are discouraged, and should be avoided.



Plants such as Lavender and rosemary do not provide year-round color and vibrancy.



Excessive use of ornamental grasses should be avoided. Plants such as grasses should only be used to soften landscape areas.

APPENDIX

SECTION ▼

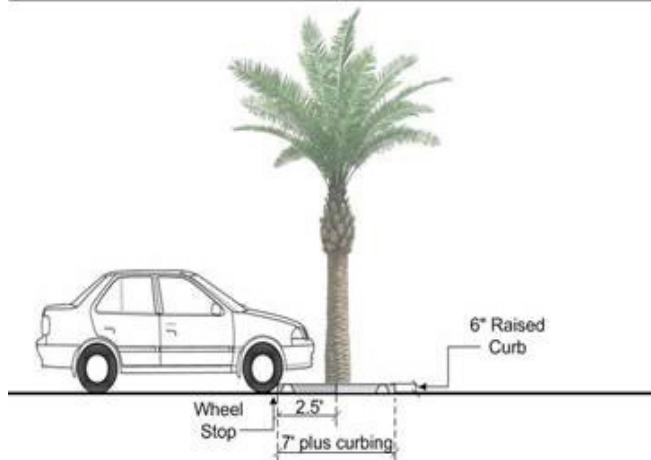
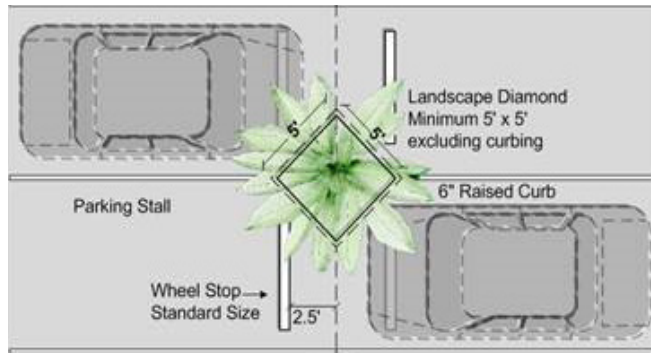
9

The images and diagrams below are intended to provide visual examples of the information contained within this document.

APPENDIX A

Driveways for drive-through restaurants should have a minimum 3 ft. landscape buffer (e.g. hedges and tall grasses) to screen vehicles that are queued in the drive-through.

EXAMPLES



APPENDIX B

Landscape plans for all development types should be submitted for plan check with building plans.

PLAN CHECK PROCESS



CITY OF DINUBA

