COUNTY OF SAN MATEO PLANNING AND BUILDING

County Government Center 455 County Center, 2nd Floor Redwood City, CA 94063 650-363-4161 T 650-363-4849 F www.planning.smcgov.org

May 20, 2019

Eric Cox 299 East Warren Avenue Fremont, CA 94539

Dear Mr. Cox:

SUBJECT: Coastside Design Review Continuation

Cabrillo Highway and Virginia Avenue, Moss Beach APN 037-133-100; County File No. PLN 2018-00097

At its meeting of April 11, 2019, the San Mateo County Coastside Design Review Committee (CDRC) considered your application for design review recommendation to allow construction of a new 5,402 sq. ft., two-story mixed-use building, comprised of a 2,341 sq. ft. commercial space and nineteen (19) parking spaces on the first floor and two (2) residential units on the second floor, located on a 9,512 sq. ft. parcel (after Lot Merger), as part of a Use Permit (UP), hearing-level Coastal Development Permit (CDP), Certificate of Compliance (COC) Type B to legalize the parcel and Lot Merger. No trees are proposed for removal and only minor grading is proposed. The CDRC was unable to determine the findings for design review approval based on certain design deficiencies. In order to resolve these deficiencies in the project's design, a more thorough review of the "Standards for Design for One-Family and Two-Family Residential Development in the Midcoast" manual is required.

As such, recommendations from the CDRC for further project redesign are as follows:

Recommendations:

- 1. Show proposed Signage on plans.
- 2. Show light fixture locations, adjacent to upper unit doors on plans.
- 3. Roof shall be accurately depicted on plans.
- 4. Add trim to garage doors.
- 5. The plans shall have consistent information, including call-outs of elements and materials.
- 6. Railing design details shall be clarified including style, posts, pickets or cable elements.



- 7. Wayfinding to main entries of commercial spaces, should be enhanced.
- 8. Commercial space entries should be enhanced such that they have more prominence, identity.
- 9. Trash enclosure shall have a roof overhang, consistent with main building. The structure shall be made less prominent and located in a less visible location. The depths of roof eaves shall match the main building.
- 10. Add perimeter planting, including accent planter pots to commercial entries, vines at solid fence wall in parking lot, and along building frontage at Virginia Avenue.
- 11. Surface of parking lot had proposed turf block throughout, which was unlikely to conform to Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) requirements. The applicant could use turf block in parking stalls if they choose.
- 12. Landscape shall conform to WELO requirements.
- 13. A sidewalk shall be provided to each Commercial entrance facing Cabrillo Highway. The building needs to be setback from the property line to provide pedestrian circulation to all building entrances.
- 14. Sidewalk along Virginia Avenue is redundant. Building entrances on this side of the commercial building can have a sidewalk which connects perpendicularly to existing sidewalk to provide more space for landscaping.
- 15. Dark sky compliant lighting to be provided at every building exterior door, as required by code.
- 16. The building mass (both roof and walls) facing Virginia Avenue is not well articulated. More articulation should be added to break up the mass, long walls and long rooflines. Architectural features should be incorporated to make entries facing Virginia more prominent and to provide coverage during inclement weather.
- 17. Roof plan and elevations do not coordinate, and roof eave depths on building are not consistent. Ensure all drawings details are coordinated.

At the meeting, you were presented with the following available options at the end of the CDRC's deliberation of the project: (i) request for a decision from the CDRC on the plans presented or (ii) request that the project be considered at the next meeting to provide you with ample time to consider and incorporate the elements recommended for project redesign. You chose the second option, and the CDRC directed staff to schedule your project for consideration at a later date.

Please contact Dennis P. Aguirre, Design Review Officer, at 650/363-1867, if you have any questions.

To provide feedback, please visit the Department's Customer Survey at the following link: http://planning.smcgov.org/survey.

Sincerely,

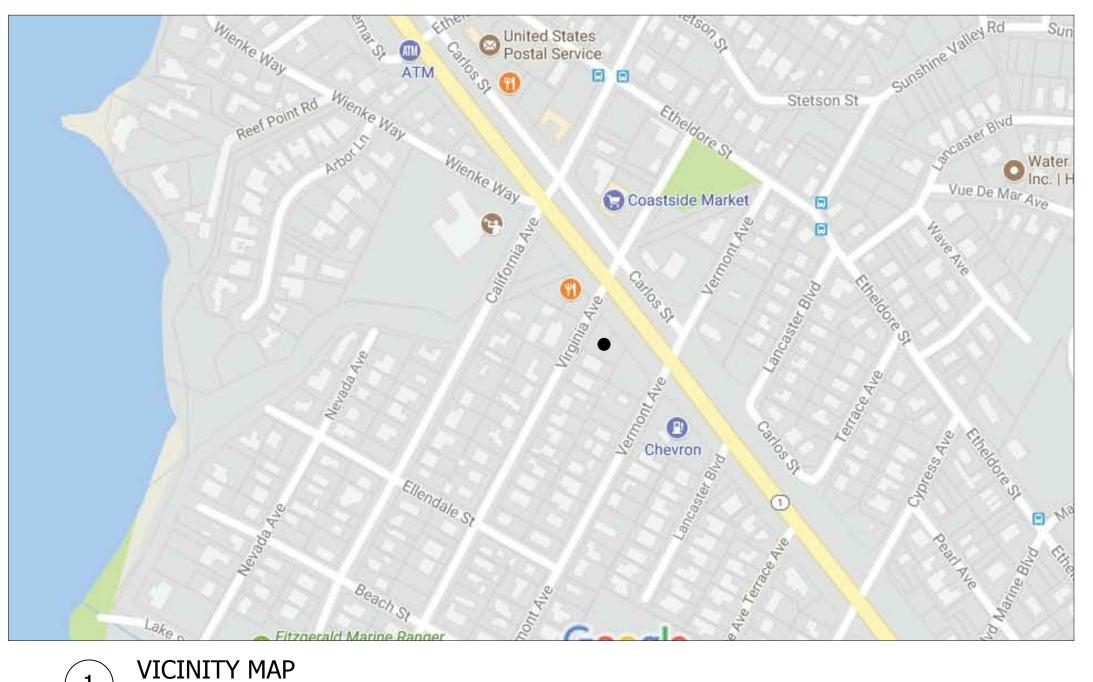
Dennis P. Aguirre Design Review Officer

DPA:ann - DPADD0234 WNN.DOCX

cc: Bruce Chan, Member Architect Katie Kostiuk, Member Architect

Melanie Hohnbaum, Moss Beach Community Representative

Edward Love, Interested Member of the Public



37-13 (4)

PARCEL MAP



PROJECT INFORMATION:

Zoning: C-1 APN: 037133100 AND 037133110

Type: VB

Lot area: 9512 sqft

Stories: 2

Commercial area: 2341

2nd Floor Residential area: 2341

Garage: 720 sqft

Total Bldg area: 5402 sqft

• Bldg Footprint: 3061 Lot Coverage: 3061/9512=32%

Floor Area Ratio: 4682/9512=0.49

Allowable Lot Coverage= 50% Allowable Floor Area Ratio= 1.0

SCOPE OF WORK:

NEW BUILDING MIXED USE, COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL

Engineer: KEMBCON ENGINEERS

Building Owner: THOMAS MOORE 275 WILLITS ST, DALY CITY

GENERAL NOTES:

NOT TO SCALE

NOT TO SCALE

1. The work included under this contract shall consist of all labor, materials, transportation, tools and equipment necessary for the construction of the project leaving all work ready for use, unless otherwise noted.

All construction shall conform to 2016 CBC, 2016 CPC, 2016 CMC, 2016 CEES, and any other local governing codes and ordinances. In the event of conflict, the most stringent shall apply.

3. The plans indicate the general extent of new construction necessary for the work, but are not intended to be all-inclusive. All new work necessary to allow for a finished job in accordance with the intent of the construction documents is included, regardless of whether shown on the drawings or mentioned in the notes.

4. Any errors, omissions, or conflicts found in various parts of the construction documents shall be brought to the attention of the designer and owner for clarification before proceeding with the work.

The general contractor shall maintain a current and complete set of construction documents on the job site during all phases of construction for use by all trades and shall provide all subcontractors with current documents as required.

6. The general contractor shall verify and assume full responsibility for all dimensions and site conditions. The general contractor shall inspect the existing premises and structures and take note of existing conditions prior to submitting prices. All discrepancies shall be brought to the attention of the designer and owner prior to construction.

7. The general contractor shall check and verify all dimensions and conditions of building and site prior to proceeding with the work. He shall pay attention to implied plan and sectional spatial relationships and verify all axes and implied symmetries before beginning work. All dimensions are to be checked for accuracy as the work proceeds.

8. Designer does not assume responsibility for existing conditions nor will the Designer be responsible for construction means, methods or procedures of construction or safety, which shall remain the responsibility of the general contractor.

9. All dimensions when shown in plan are to face of finish or concrete unless otherwise noted. 10. All dimensions are to finished wall or framing in sections or elevations unless otherwise

11. Written dimensions take precedence. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.

12. Coordinate all work with existing conditions.

APPLICABLE CODES:

All construction shall conform to the currently adopted edition of the building code and any other local governing codes and ordinances. In the event of conflict, the most stringent shall apply. Code editions used for the design of the project:

• 2016 California Residential Code 2016 California Mechanical Code (CMC) (CPC) 2016 California Plumbing Code 2016 California Electrical Code (CEC) 2016 California Fire Code 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CGBSC)

SHEET INDEX:

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A0.1 : PERSPECTIVE

A1.0 : SITE PLAN/ PARKING PLAN

A1.1 : SITE PLAN WITH DRAINAGE PLAN

A1.2 : SITE PLAN WITH GRADING

California Title 24 Energy Standards

A1.2a: ENLARGE SITE PLAN & PARKING LOT SECTION

A1.3 : SITE PLAN WITH ROOF PLAN

A1.4 : SITE PLAN WITH EROSION CONTROL PLAN

A1.6 : BOUNDARY SURVEY

A2.0 : FIRST FLOOR PLAN

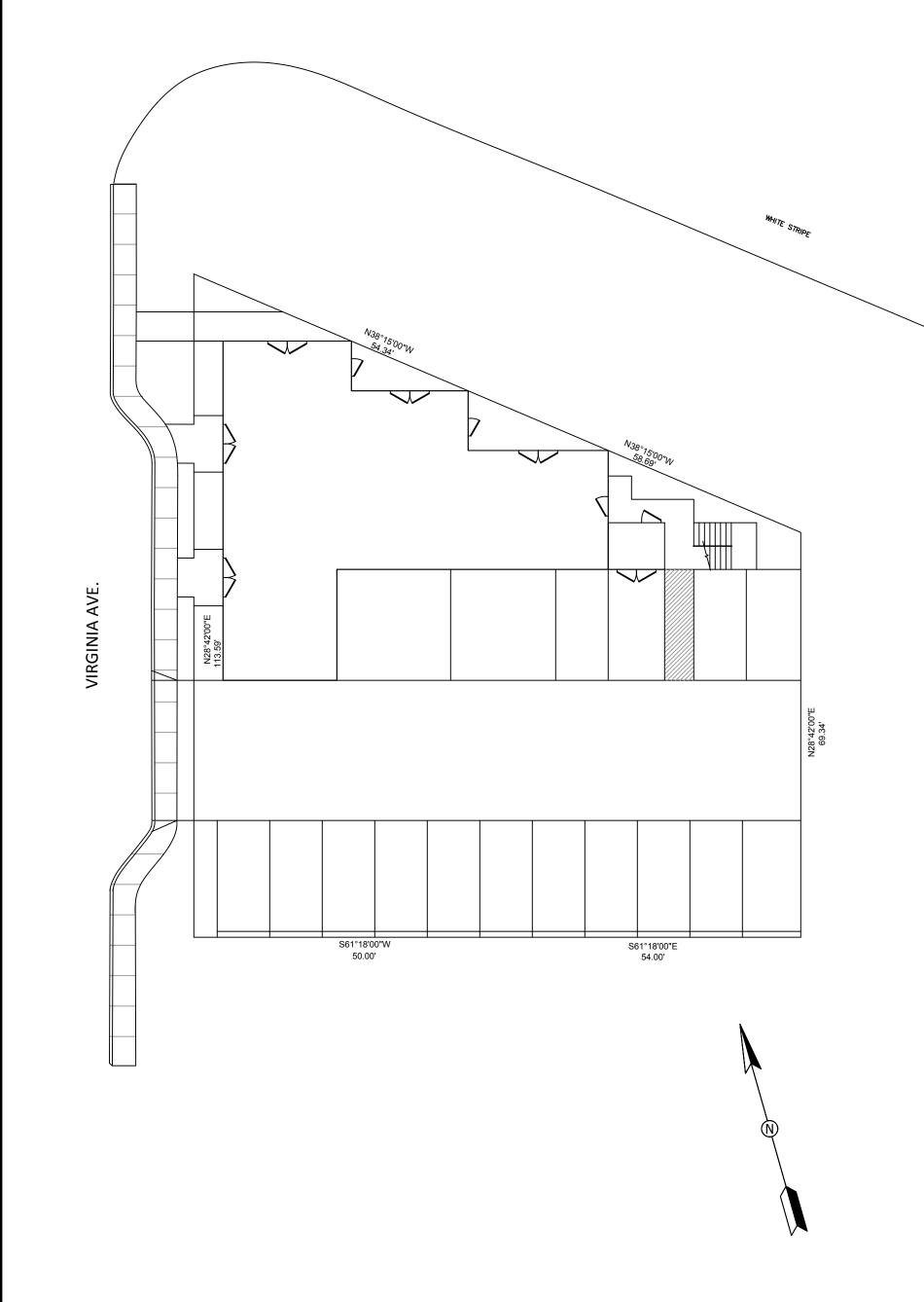
A3.0 : SECOND FLOOR PLAN

A5.0 : SECTIONS

A6.1 : WEST ELEVATION / EAST ELEVATION

L1.0 : LANDSCAPE PLAN

L2.0 : LANDSCAPE PLANTS



SITE PLAN

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



PERSPECTIVE

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REVISIONS

KEMBCON ENGINEERS
CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL
P.O. BOX 389
MILLBRAE, CA 94030
650.343.8310
engineers@kembcon.co

7/9/2019

DATE: 3/8/2018 SCALE: AS SHOWN

NOT TO SCALE

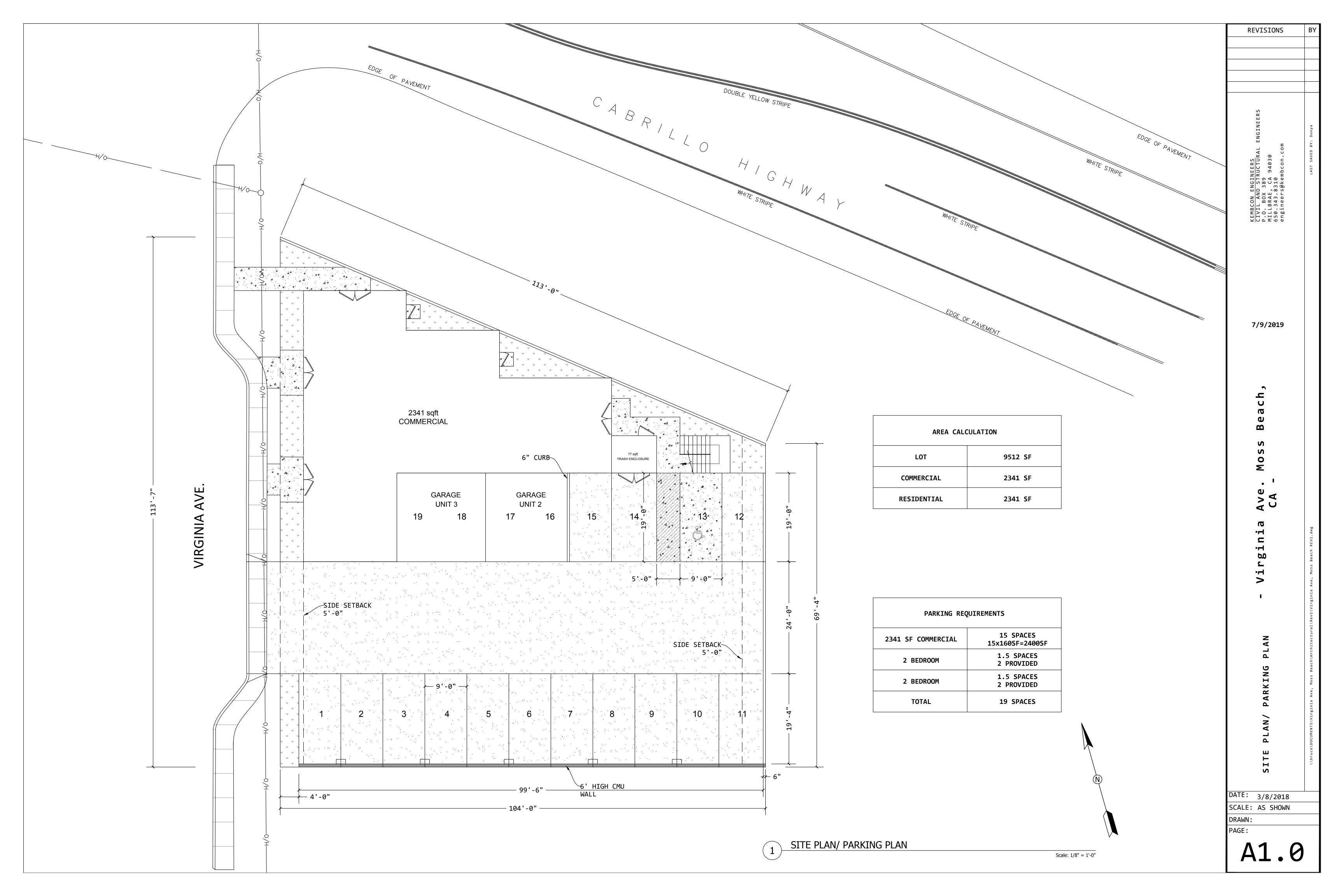
A1.5 : BMPS

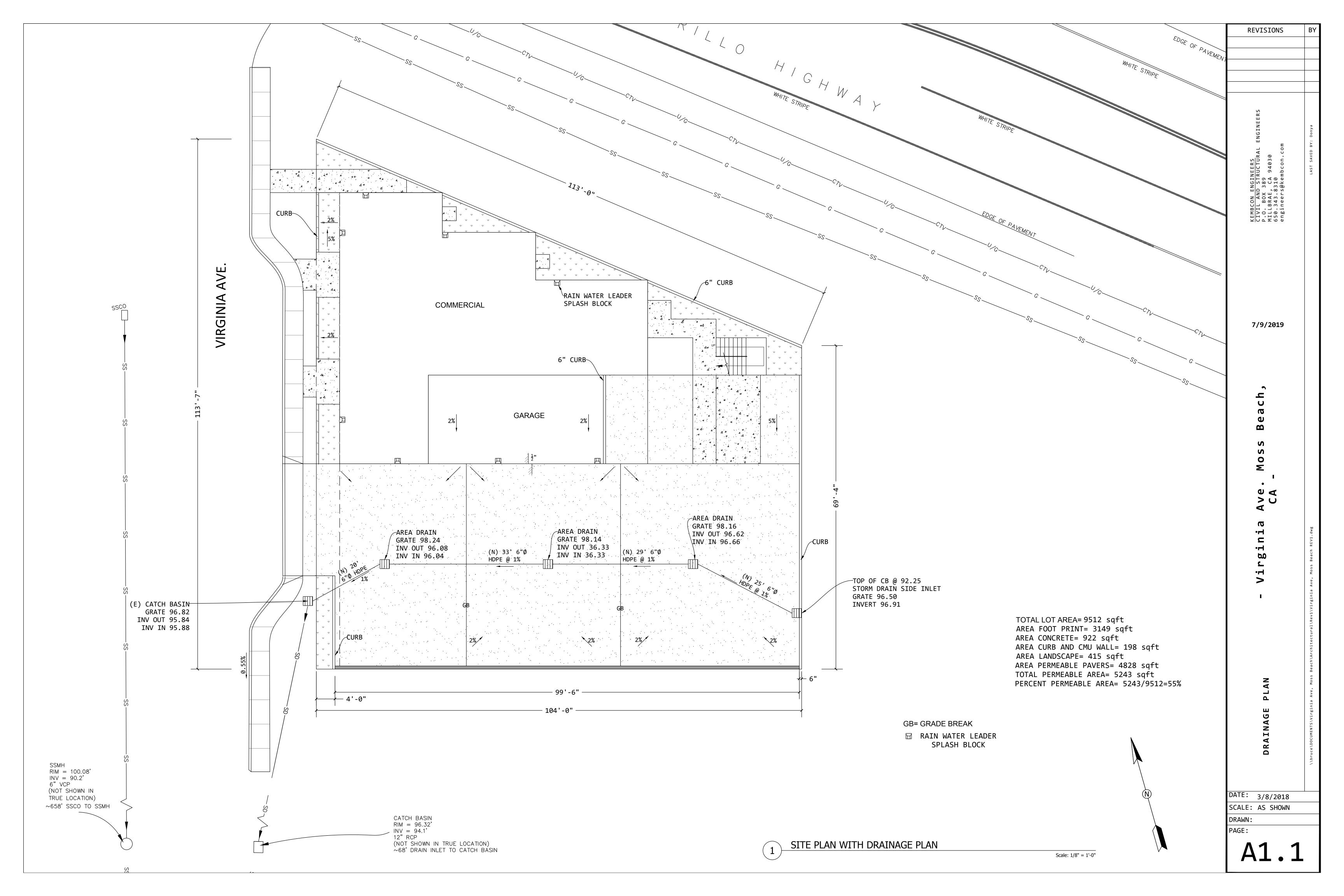
A4.0 : ROOF PLAN

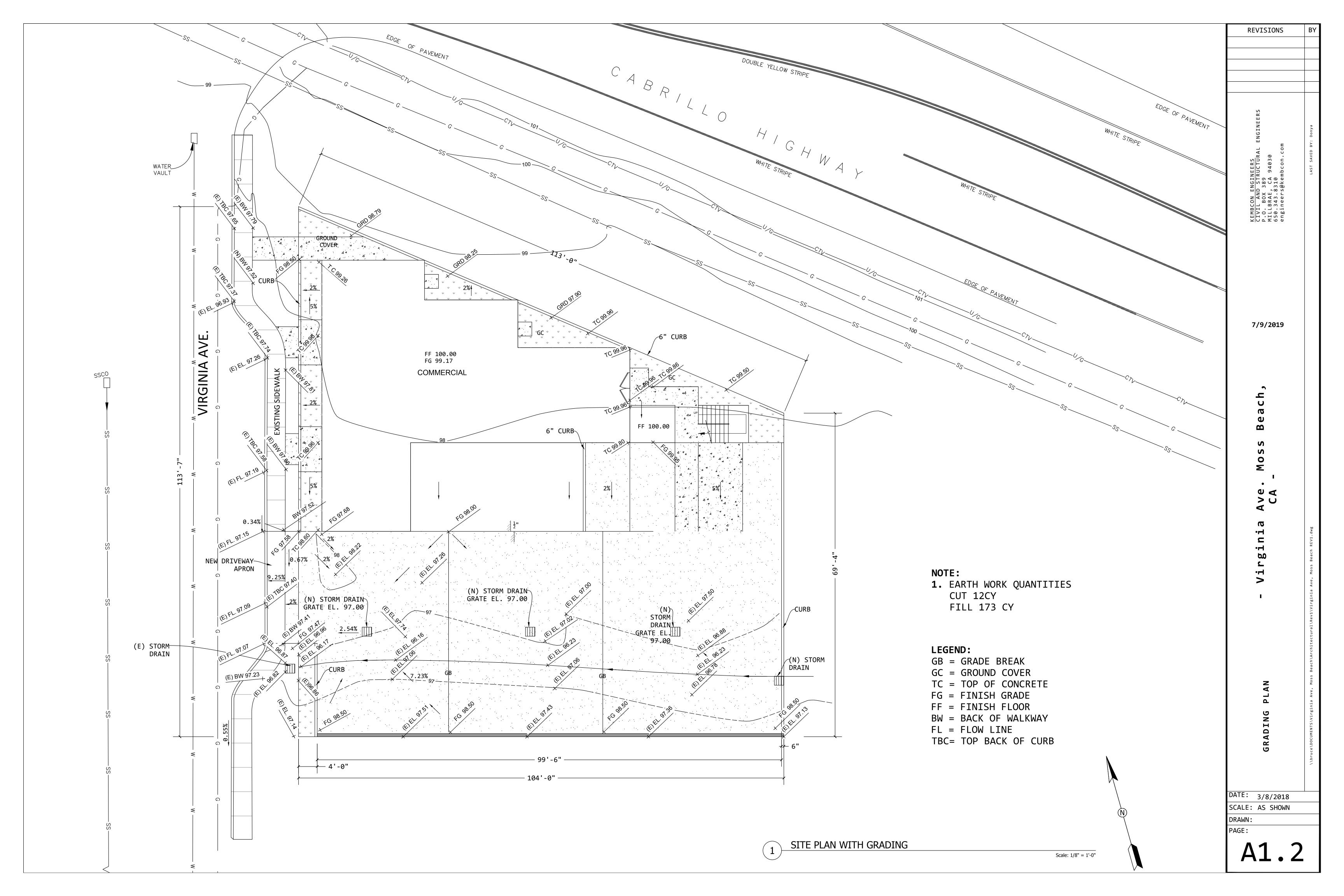
A6.0 : NORTH ELEVATION / SOUTH ELEVATION

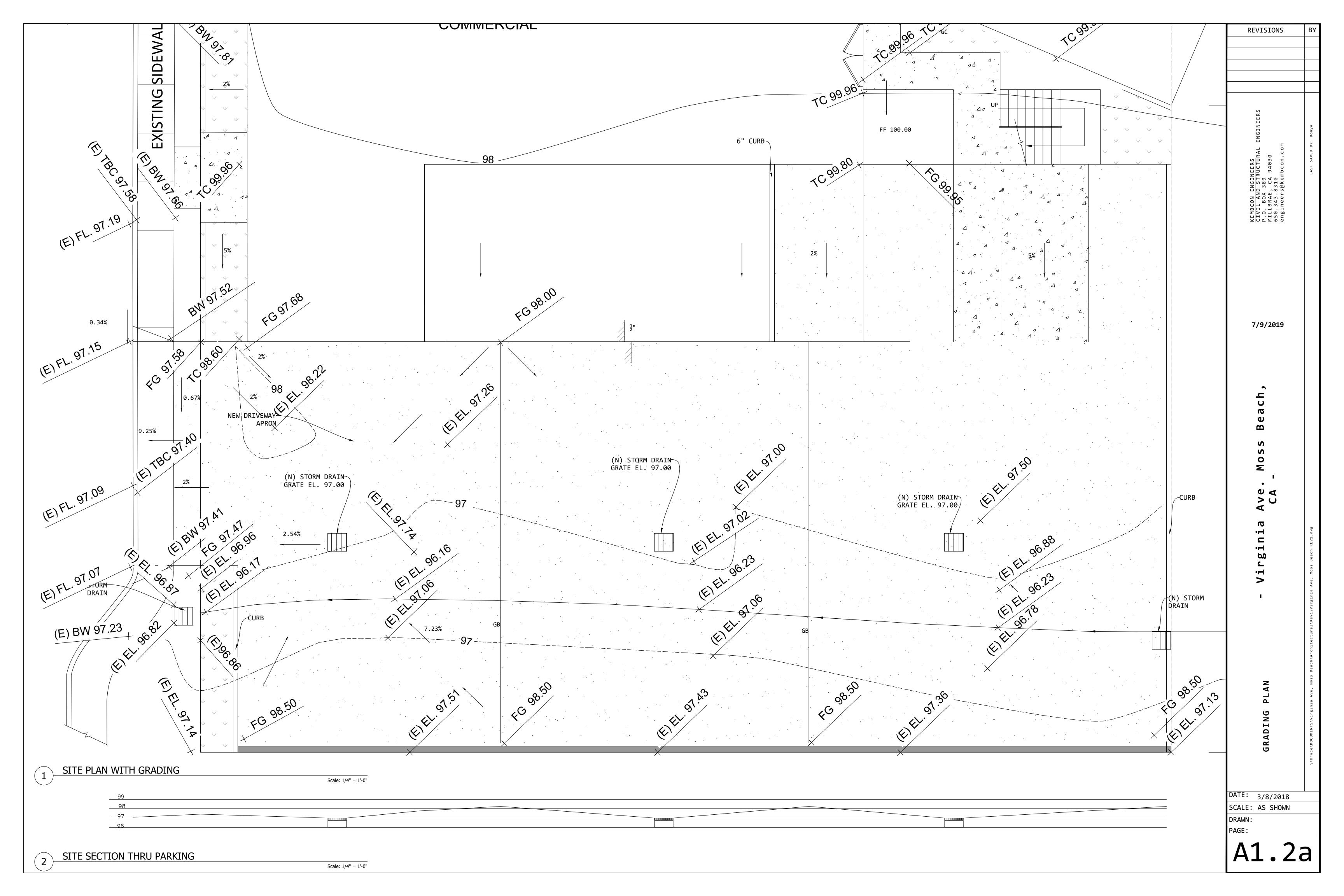
A7.0 : EXTERIOR FINISHES

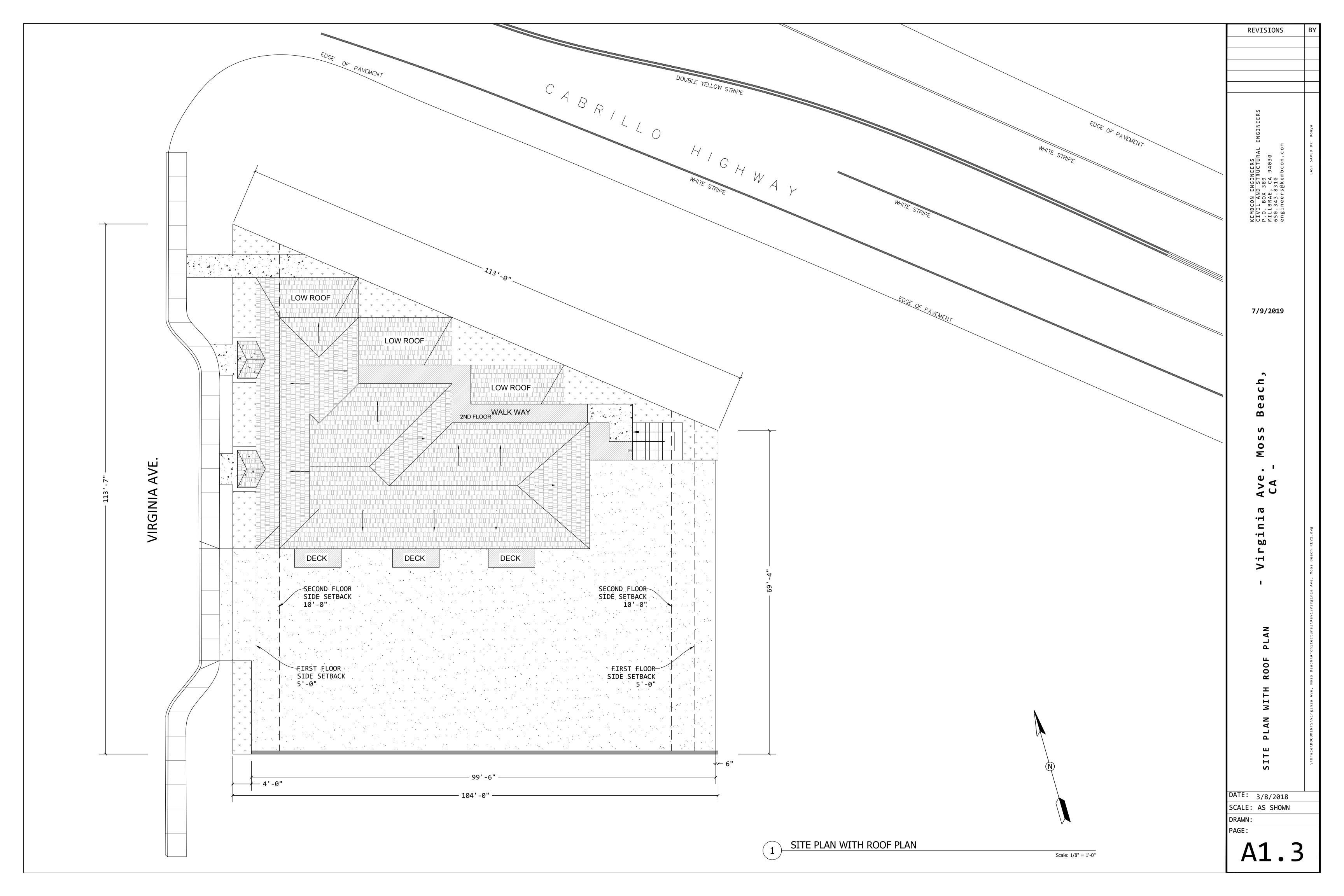


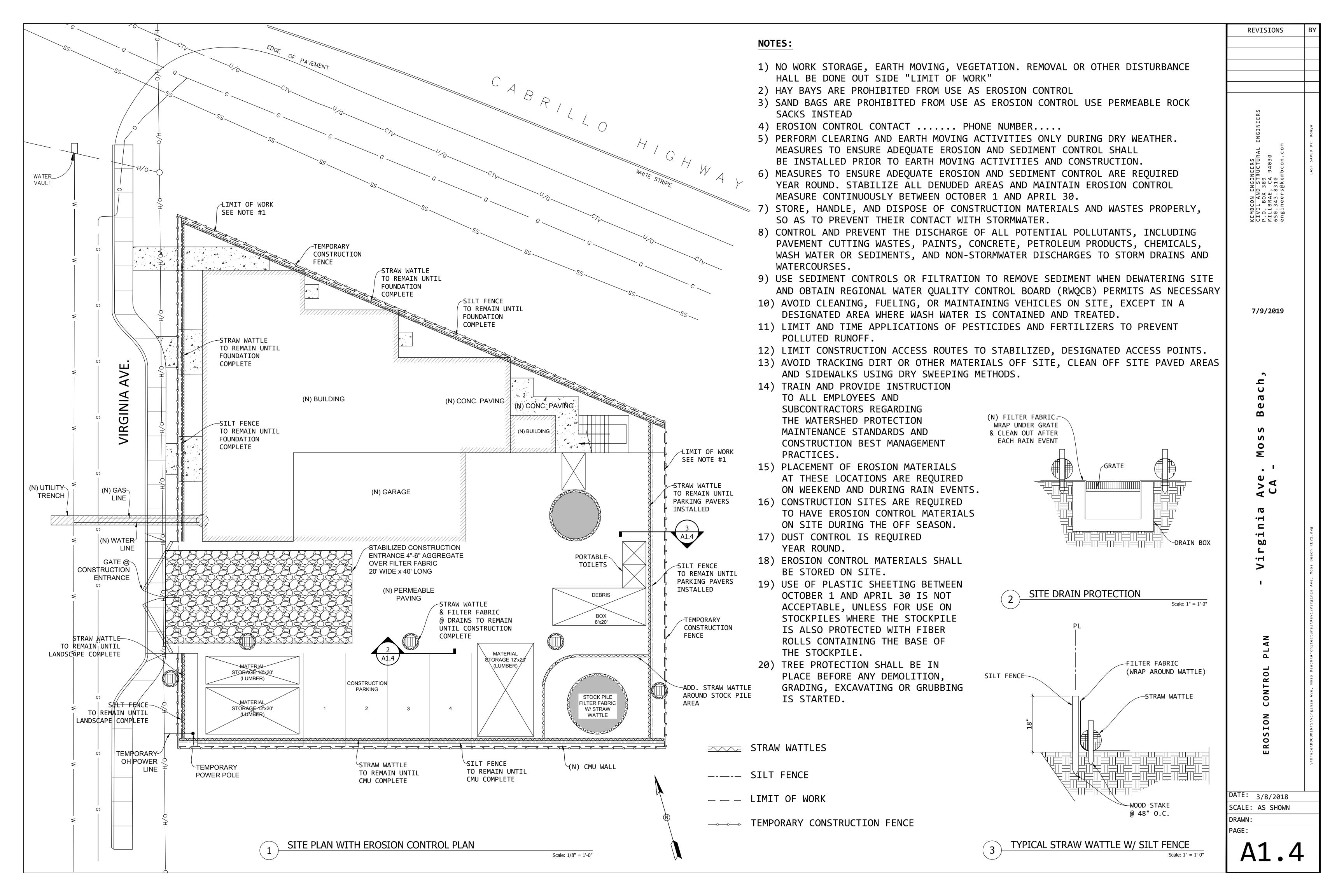














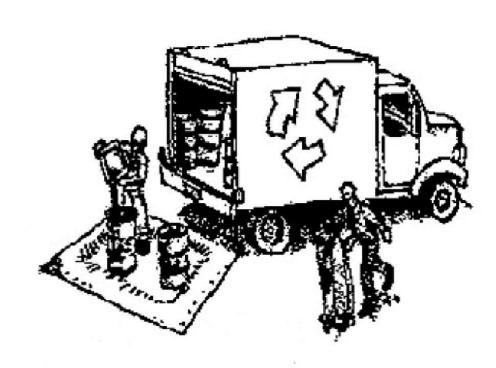
Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Water Pollution Prevention Program

Construction projects are required to implement the stormwater best management practices (BMP) on this page, as they apply to your project, all year long.

Clean Water. Healthy Community.

Materials & Waste Management



Non-Hazardous Materials

- ☐ Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or if not actively being used within 14 days.
- ☐ Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.

Hazardous Materials

- ☐ Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with city, county, state and federal regulations.
- ☐ Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ☐ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- ☐ Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

Waste Management

- Cover waste disposal containers securely with tarps at the end of every work day and during wet weather.
- ☐ Check waste disposal containers frequently for leaks and to make sure they are not overfilled. Never hose down a dumpster on the construction site.
- ☐ Clean or replace portable toilets, and inspect them frequently for leaks and spills.
- ☐ Dispose of all wastes and debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled (such as asphalt, concrete, aggregate base materials, wood, gyp board, pipe, etc.)
- ☐ Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.

Construction Entrances and Perimeter

- ☐ Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.
- ☐ Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

Equipment Management & Spill Control



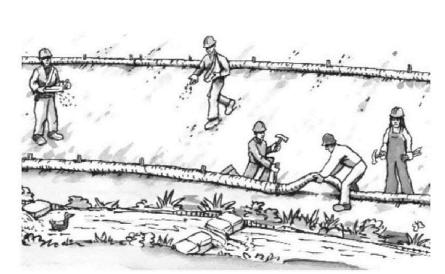
Maintenance and Parking

- ☐ Designate an area, fitted with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle and equipment parking and storage.
- ☐ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- ☐ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done onsite, work in a bermed area away from storm drains and over a drip pan big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
- ☐ If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done onsite, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
- ☐ Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, steam cleaning equipment, etc.

Spill Prevention and Control

- ☐ Keep spill cleanup materials (rags, absorbents, etc.) available at the construction site at all times.
- ☐ Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- ☐ Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).
- ☐ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Do not try to wash them away with water, or bury them.
- ☐ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- Report significant spills immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill: 1) Dial 911 or your local emergency response number, 2) Call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Earthwork & **Contaminated** Soils



Erosion Control

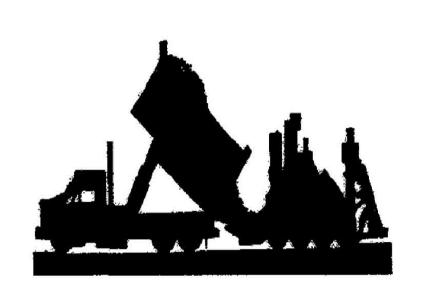
- ☐ Schedule grading and excavation work for dry weather only.
- ☐ Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- ☐ Seed or plant vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.

Sediment Control

- ☐ Protect storm drain inlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses with appropriate BMPs, such as gravel bags, fiber rolls, berms, etc.
- ☐ Prevent sediment from migrating offsite by installing and maintaining sediment controls, such as fiber rolls, silt fences, or sediment basins.
- ☐ Keep excavated soil on the site where it will not collect into the street.
- ☐ Transfer excavated materials to dump trucks on the site, not in the street.
- ☐ Contaminated Soils
- ☐ If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Regional Water Quality Control Board:
- Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor.
- Abandoned underground tanks.
- Abandoned wells
- Buried barrels, debris, or trash.

Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of up to \$10,000 per day!

Paving/Asphalt Work

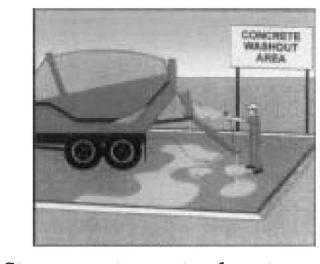


- ☐ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast before fresh pavement will have time to cure.
- ☐ Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.
- ☐ Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do NOT sweep or wash it into gutters.
- ☐ Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement.

Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

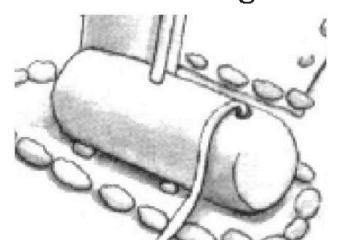
- ☐ Completely cover or barricade storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system.
- ☐ Shovel, abosorb, or vacuum saw-cut slurry and dispose of all waste as soon as you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day (whichever is sooner!).
- ☐ If sawcut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.

Concrete, Grout & Mortar **Application**



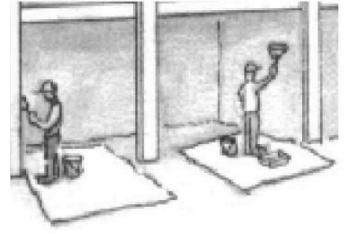
- ☐ Store concrete, grout and mortar under cover, on pallets and away from drainage areas. These materials must never reach a storm drain.
- ☐ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a contained area, so there is no discharge into the underlying soil or onto surrounding areas. Let concrete harden and dispose of as garbage.
- ☐ Collect the wash water from washing exposed aggregate concrete and remove it for appropriate disposal offsite.

Dewatering



- ☐ Effectively manage all run-on, all runoff within the site, and all runoff that discharges from the site. Divert run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas or otherwise ensure compliance.
- ☐ When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- ☐ In areas of known contamination, testing is required prior to reuse or discharge of groundwater. Consult with the Engineer to determine whether testing is required and how to interpret results. Contaminated groundwater must be treated or hauled off-site for proper disposal.

Painting & Paint Removal

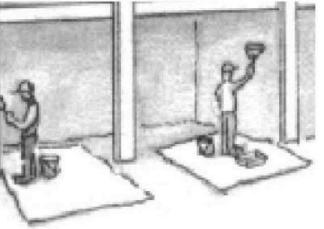


Painting cleanup

- ☐ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or surface waters.
- ☐ For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible. Rinse to the sanitary sewer once you have gained permission from the local wastewater treatment authority. Never pour paint down a drain.
- ☐ For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of residue and unusable thinner/solvents as hazardous waste.
- ☐ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- ☐ Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.



- ☐ Contain stockpiled landscaping materials by storing them under tarps when they are not actively being used.
- ☐ Stack erodible landscape material on pallets. Cover or store these materials when they are not actively being used or applied.
- ☐ Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a



7/9/2019

REVISIONS

Paint removal

- paints containing lead or tributyltin must

Landscape Materials



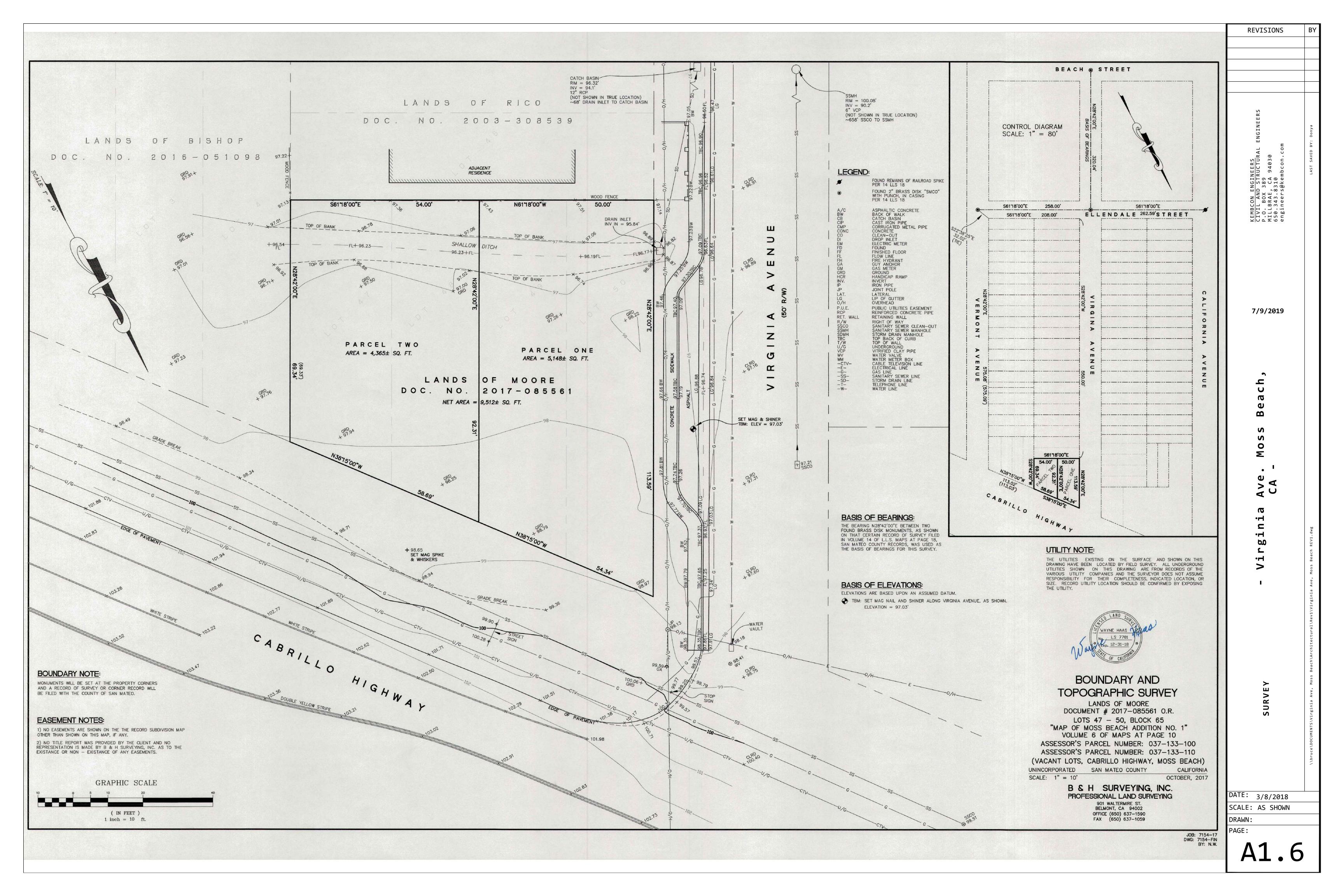
- forecast rain event or during wet weather.

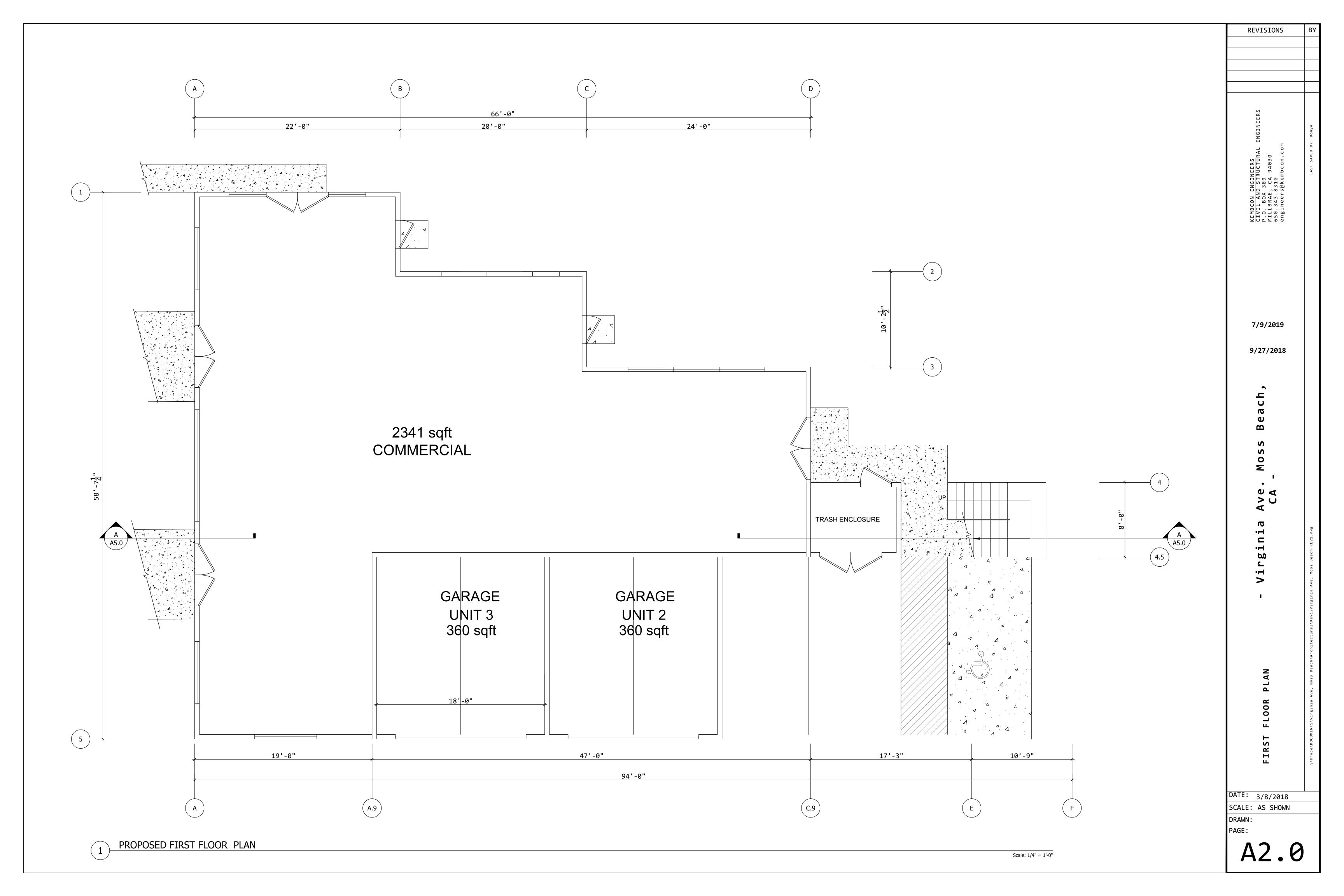
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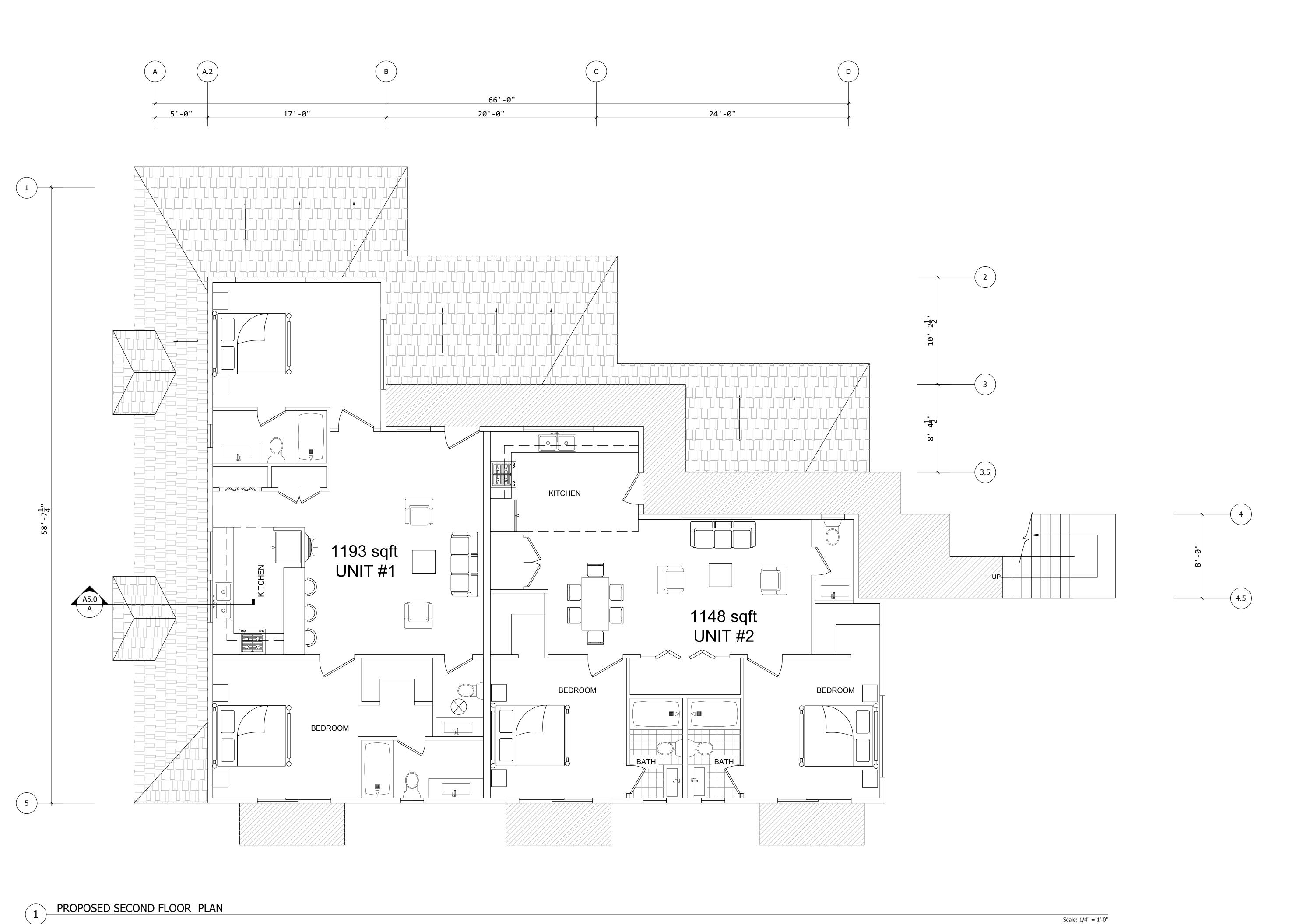
SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN:

A1.5



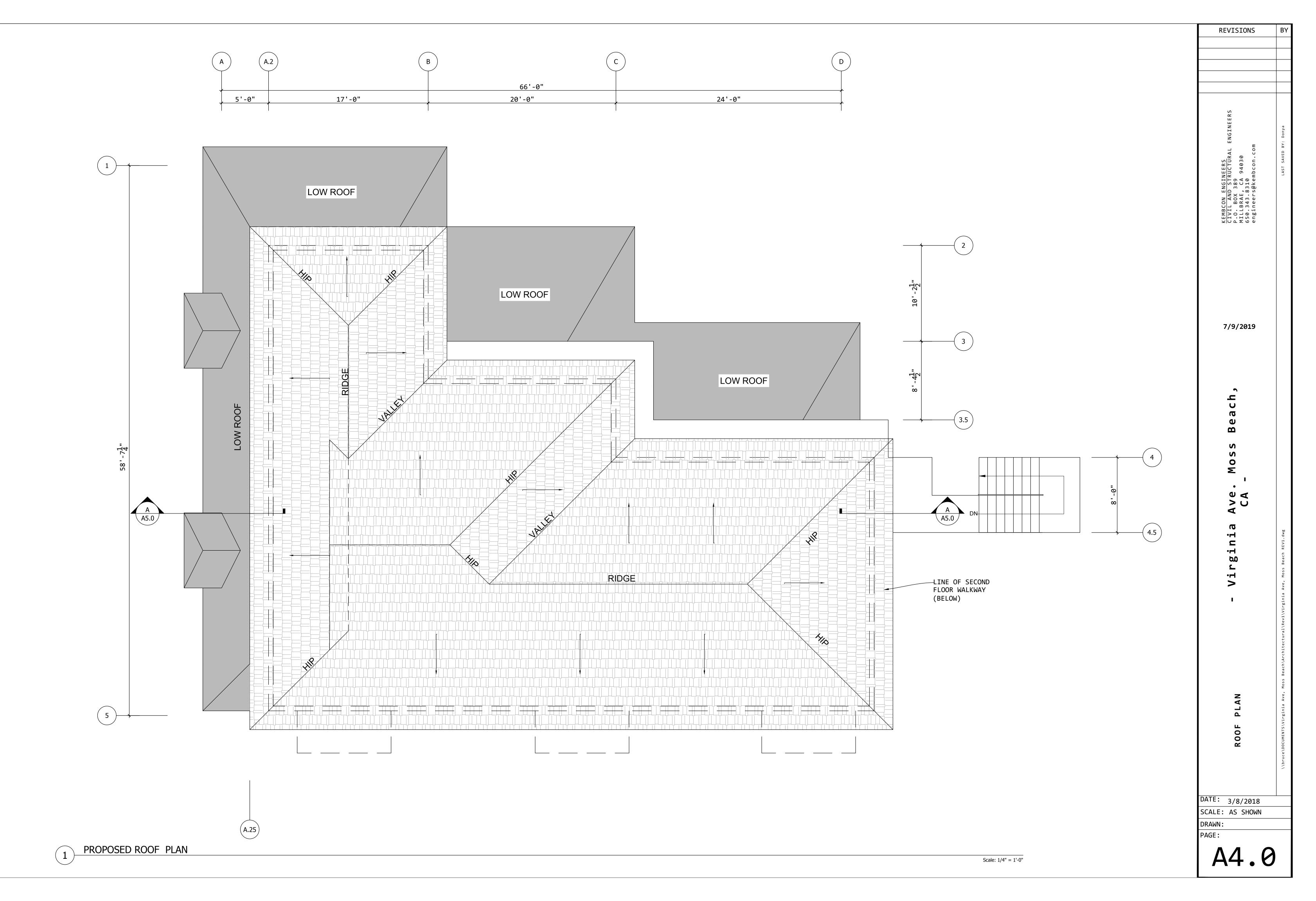


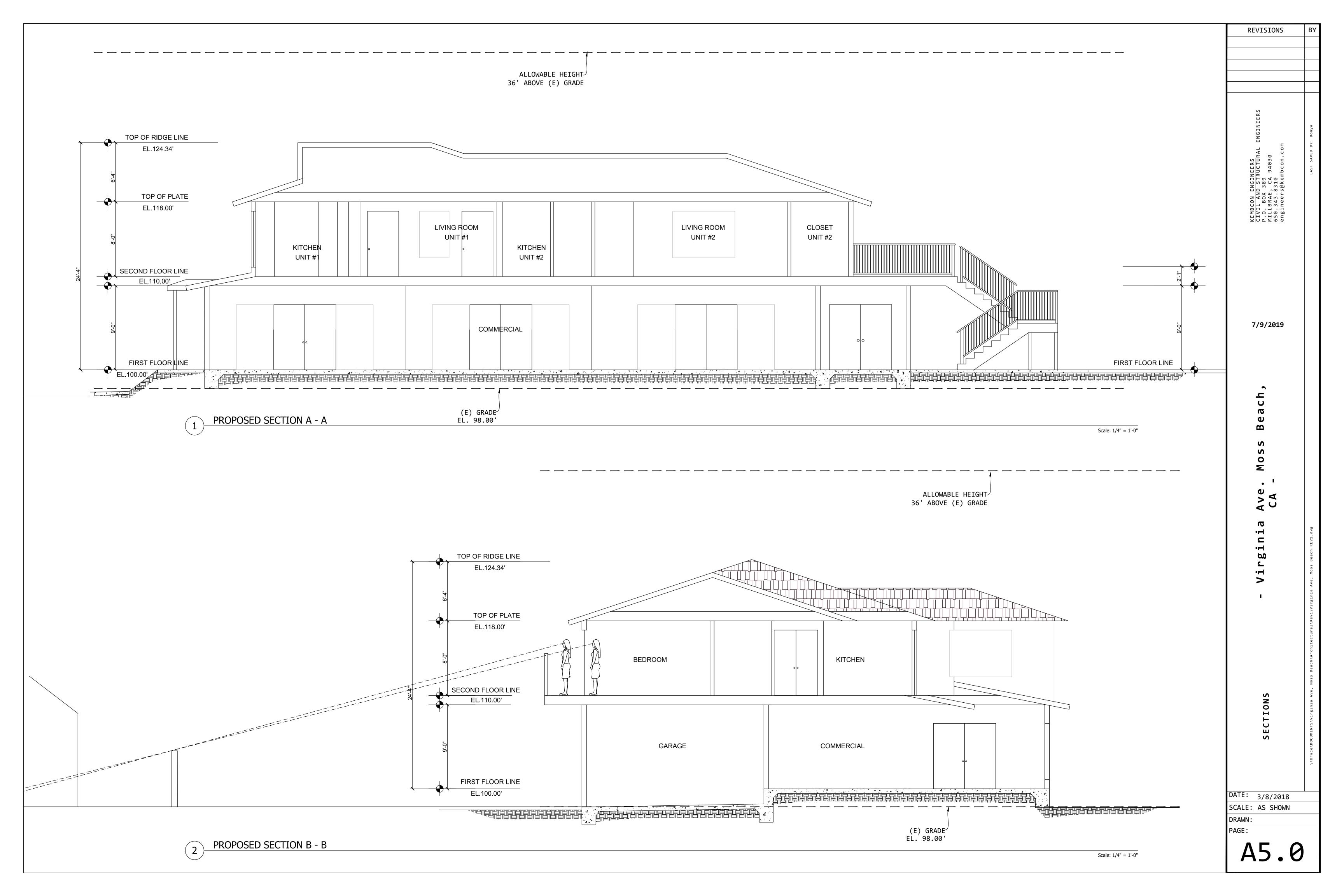


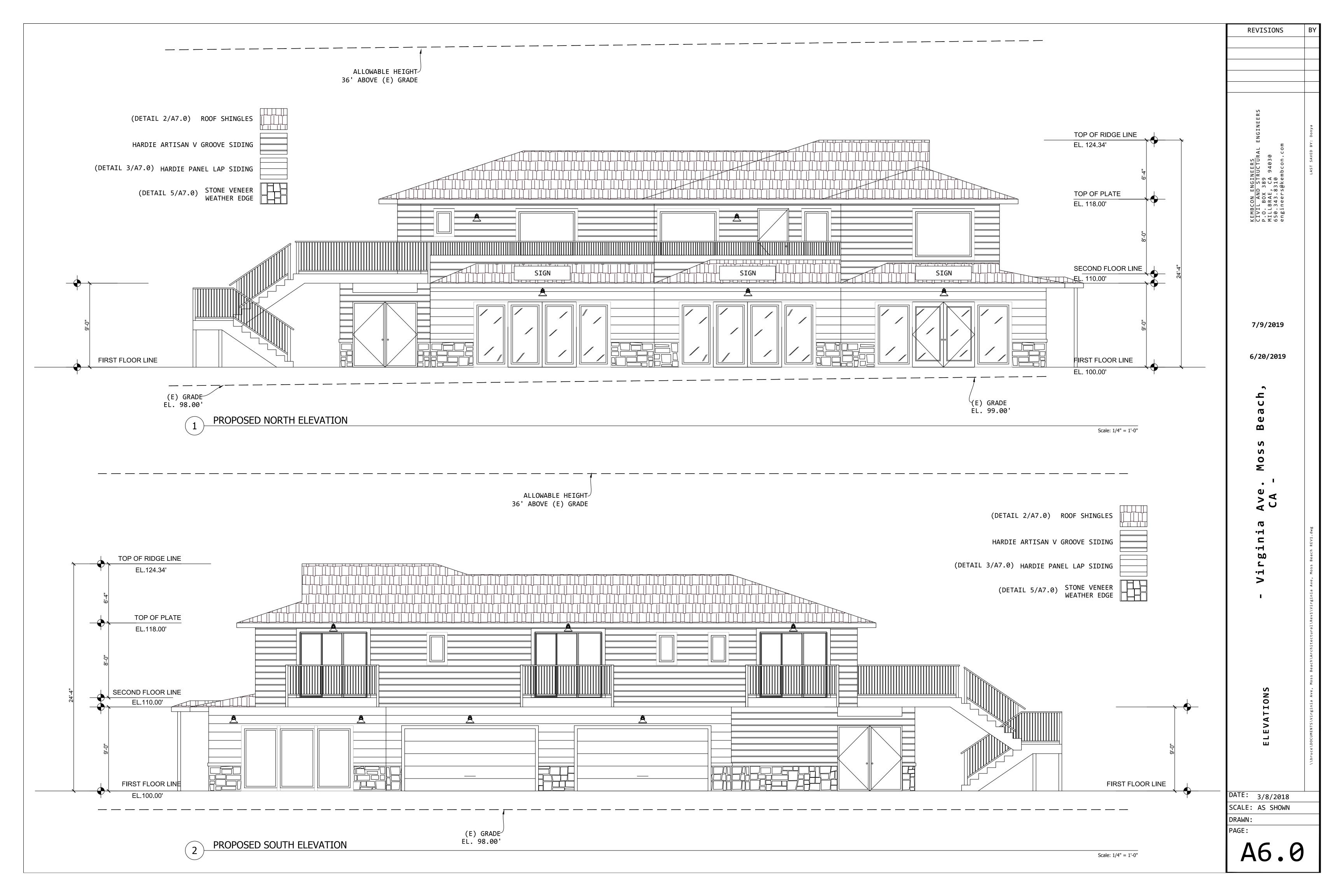
REVISIONS 7/9/2019 Ave CA

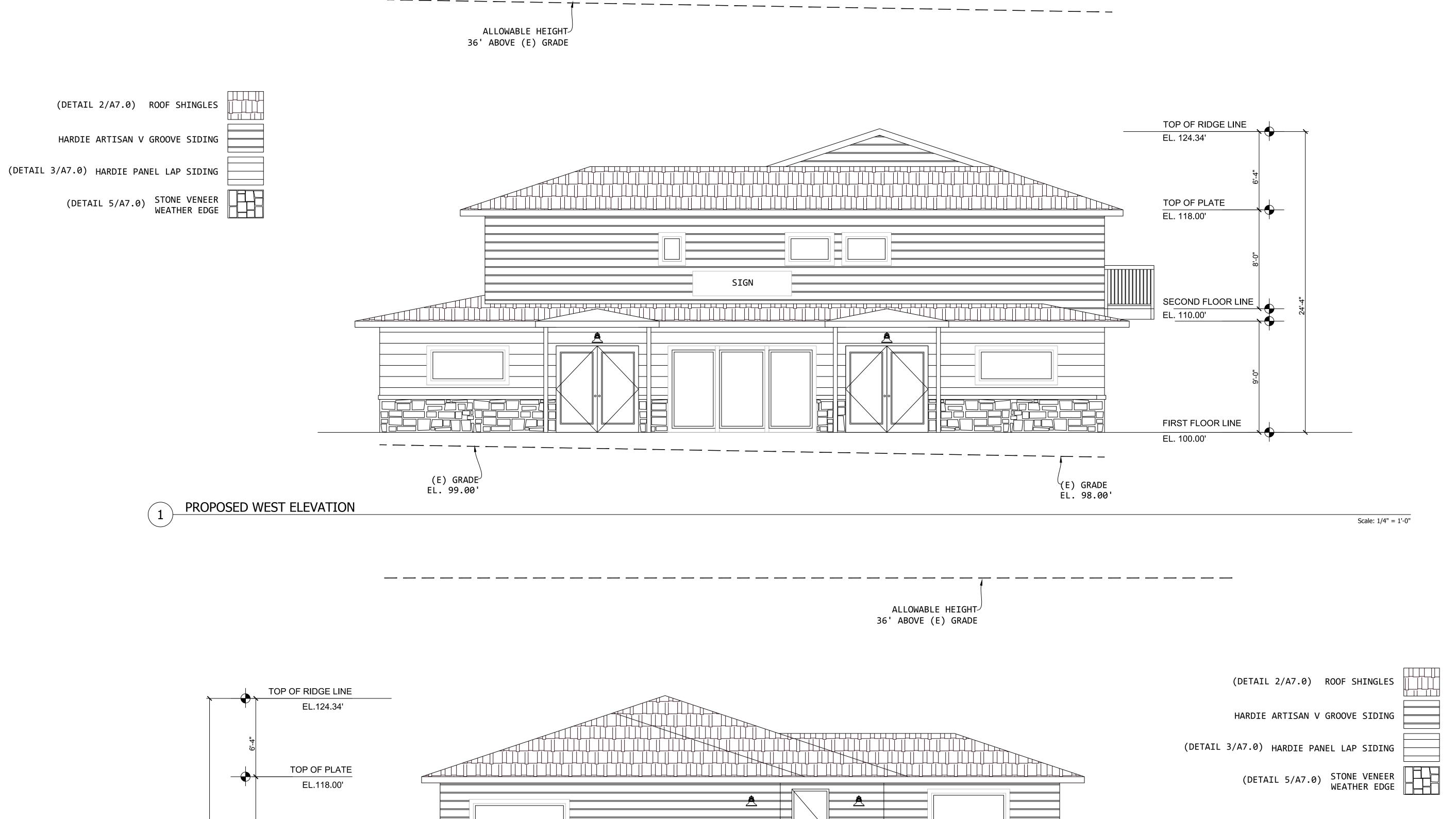
DATE: 3/8/2018 SCALE: AS SHOWN

A3.0









(E) GRADE EL. 98.00'

SECOND FLOOR LINE

EL.110.00'

FIRST FLOOR LINE

PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION

EL.100.00'

KEMBCON ENGINEERS
CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL
P.O. BOX 389
MILLBRAE, CA 94030
650.343.8310
engineers@kembcon.com 7/9/2019 Ave CA DATE: 3/8/2018 SCALE: AS SHOWN DRAWN: A6.1

REVISIONS

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



COLORED FRONT ELEVATION

KEMBCON ENGINEERS
CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

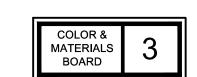
P.O. BOX 389 MILLBRAE, CA 94030 VOICE 650.343.8310 FAX 650.343.8312

ROOF SHINGLES





HARDIEPLANK LAP SIDING

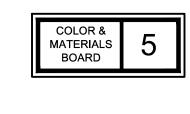


STEP 3. PICK YOUR COLOR HUE(S)

EL DORADO ARCHITECTURAL STONE VENEER



EL DORADO ARCHITECTURAL STONE VENEER WEATHER EDGE



COLOR & MATERIALS BOARD

REVISIONS

KEMBCON ENGINEERS
CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL
P.O. BOX 389
MILLBRAE, CA 94030
650.343.8310
engineers@kembcon.cor

7/10/2019

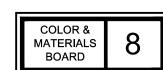
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ARTISAN V GROOVE SIDING

LIGHTING SPECIFICATION

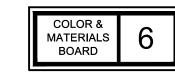
Certifications and Listings

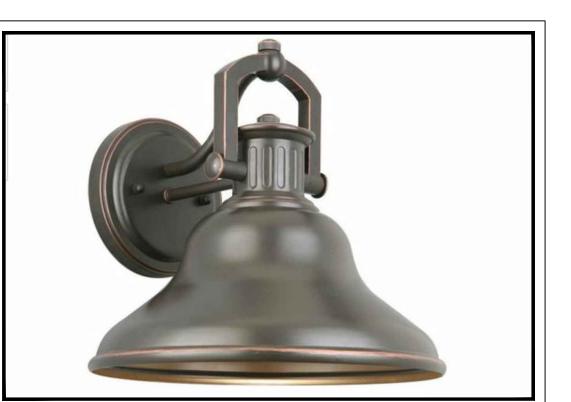


5 year limited warranty

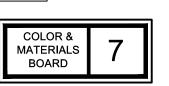


ANDERSEN WINDOW & DOORS SERIES 100



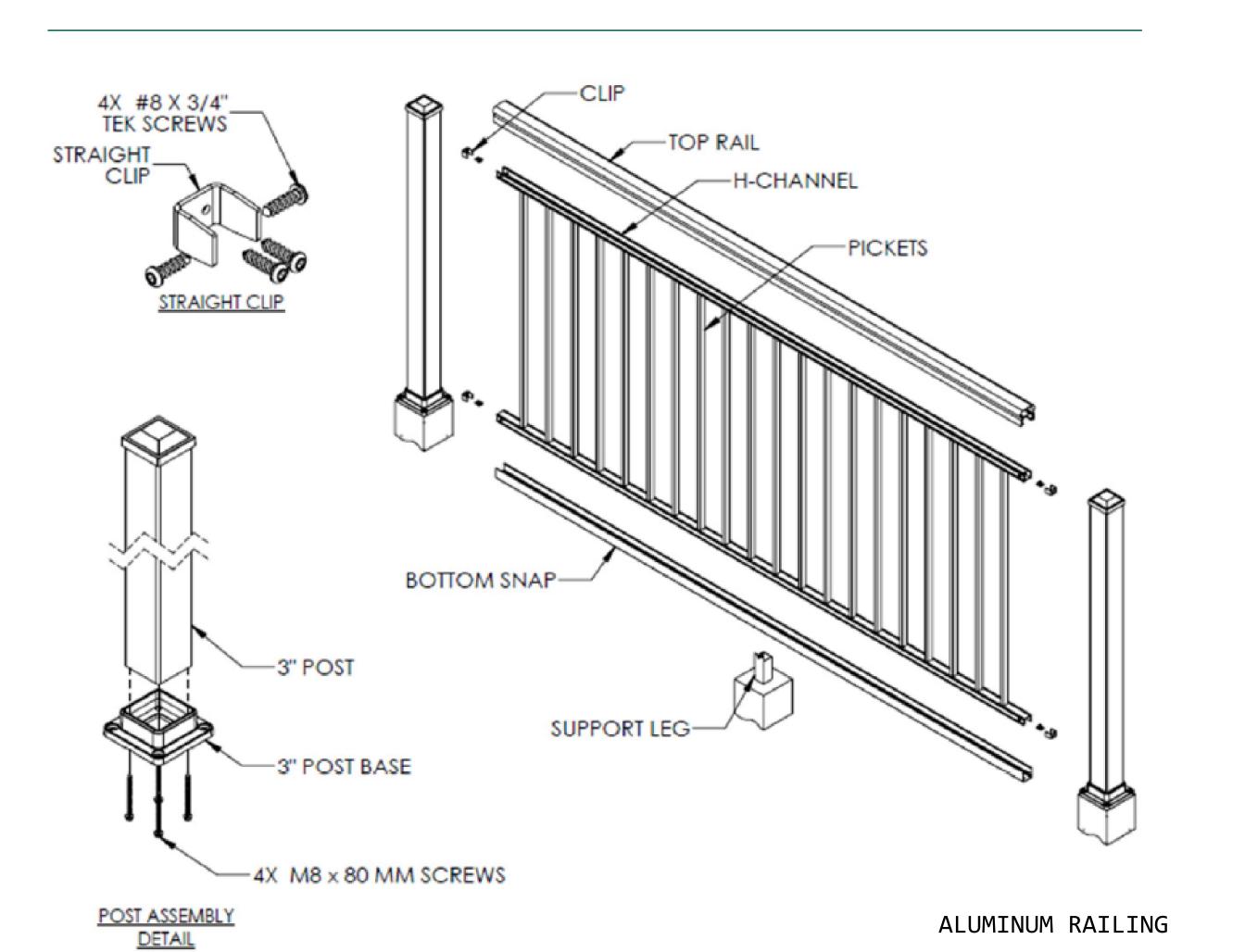


LOW WATTAGE WALL HANG LIGHTS



DATE: 3/8/2018 SCALE: AS SHOWN

A7.0

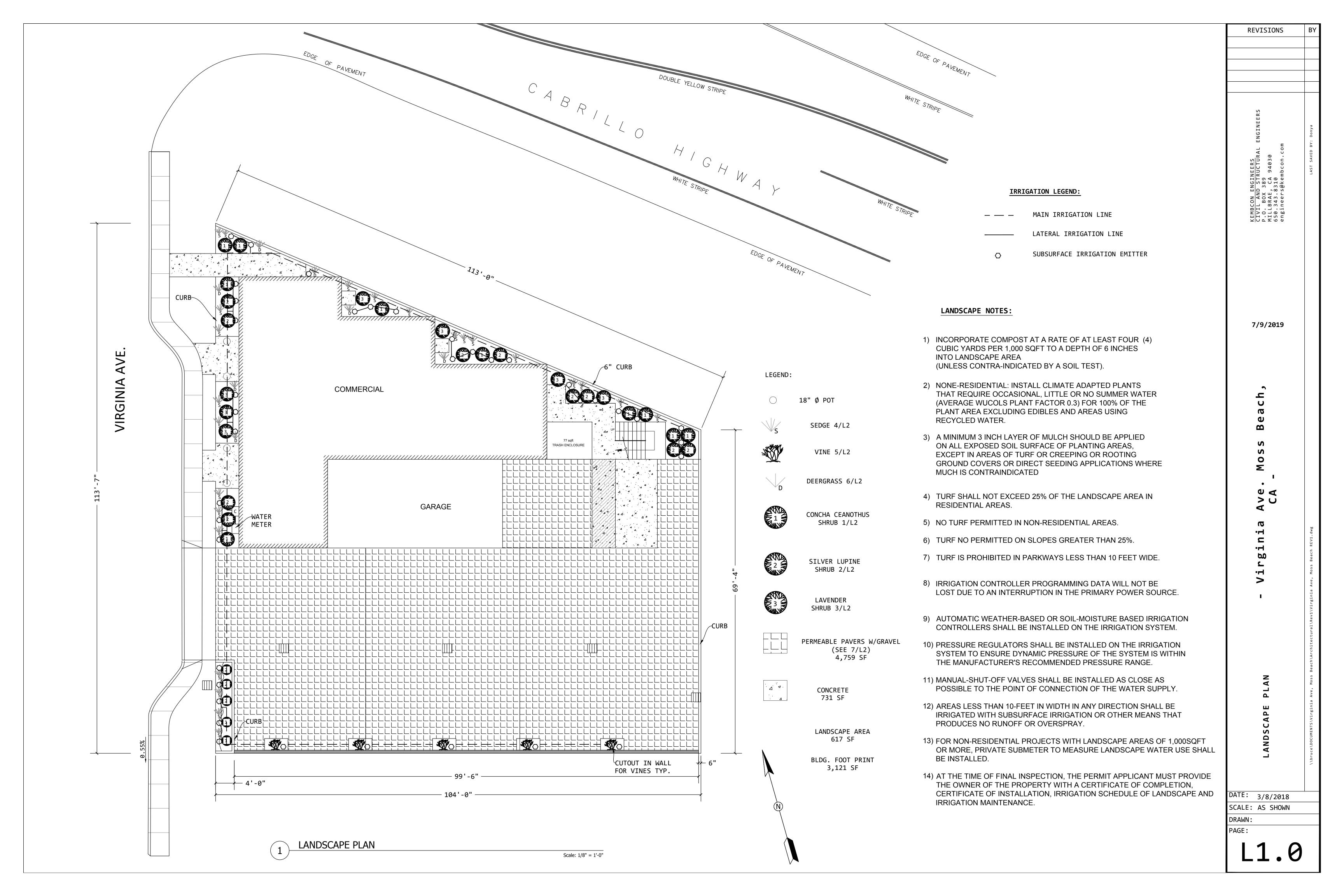


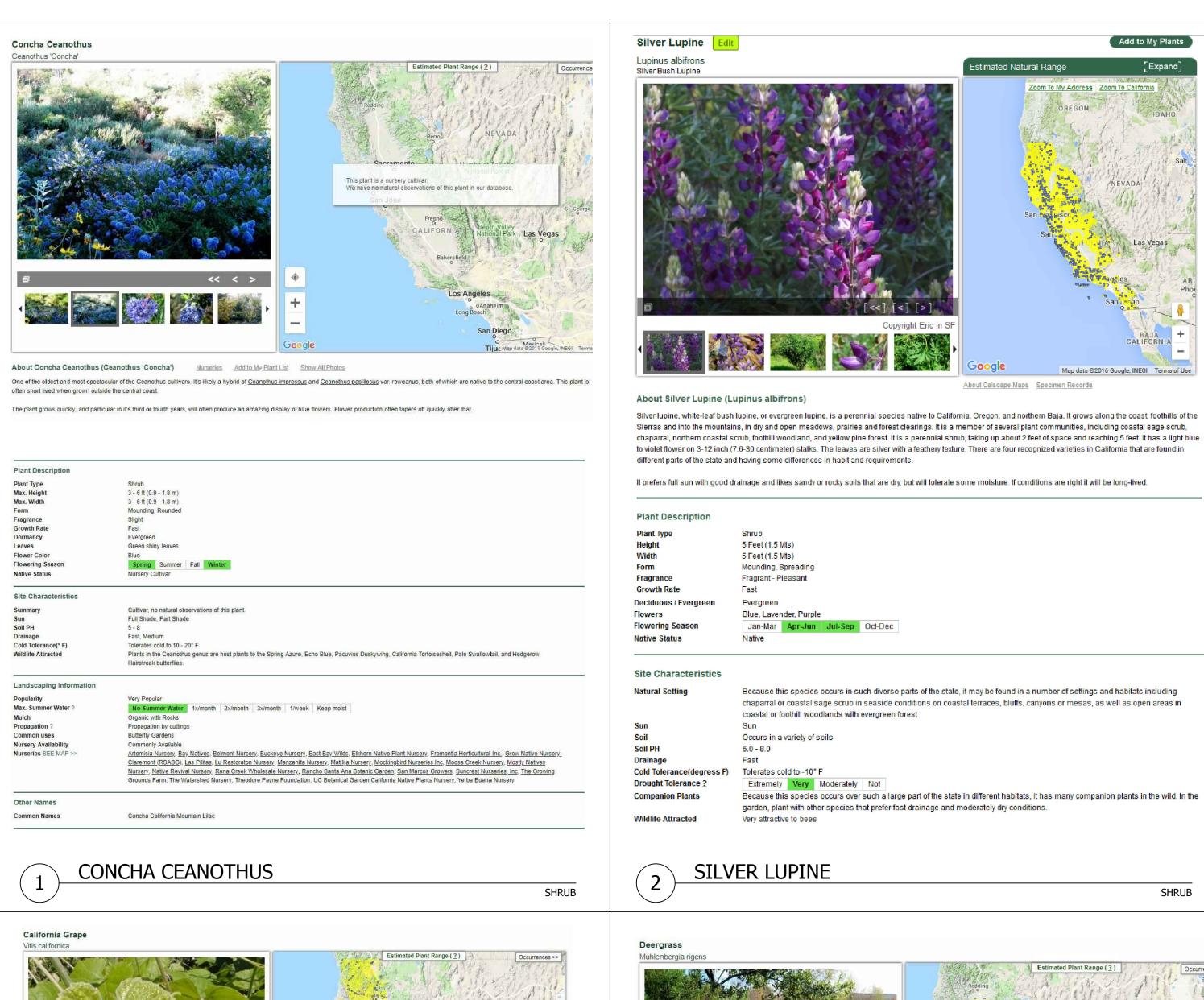


Product Depth (in.)	10.5	Product Width (in.)	10.38
Product Height (in.)	9.88		
Details			
Actual Color Temperature (K)	3000	Lumens	660
Color Rendering Index (CRI)	80	Number of Lights	1 Light
Color Temperature	Bright White	Outdoor Lighting Features	Dark Sky, Weather Resistant
Compatible Bulb Type	LED	Package Quantity	1
Exterior Lighting Product Type	Outdoor Sconces	Power Type	Hardwired
Fixture Color/Finish	Oil-Rubbed Bronze	Product Size	Medium
Fixture Material	Aluminum	Product Weight (lb.)	1.39lb
Glass/Lens Type	No Glass/Lens	Returnable	90-Day
Included	Hardware Included	Sconce Type	Barn Light
Light Bulb Type Included	Integrated LED	Voltage Type	Line Voltage
Light Direction	Down	Watt Equivalence	60

Manufacturer Warranty

1-UL Listed,Energy Star





About California Grape (Vitis californica) Nurseries Add to My Plant List Show All Photos

10 - 40 ft (3 - 12.2 m)

Large, bright green, rounded.

hapes and purposes.

California Wild Grape

Groundcovers, Bird Gardens

Cream, Green, Yellow

None, Slight

winter deciduous, groundcover.

Plant Description

Max. Height

Max. Width

Fragrance Growth Rate

Dormancy

Leaves Flower Color

Flowering Season **Native Status**

Ease of Care

Popularity

Pest Control

Common uses

Other Names

Common Names

Nursery Availability

Nurseries SEE MAP >>

Water Requirement?

Max. Summer Water

Landscaping Information

abundant dead leaves can be a problem in a tidy garden.

variety of wild animals, especially birds, and the foliage provides thick cover. Bees love the flowers, and it is one of the best plants for butterflies in fall.

Extremely Low Very Low Low Moderate - High

Grape White Fly is a common but not particular damaging pest

California Native Plants Nursery, Walker Avenue Nursery, Yerba Buena Nursery

Vitis californica, or California Wild Grape, is a species of wild grape that grows throughout central and northern California, and occasionally in southern California. Specifically, it grows as far south as the foothills of the Transverse Range, over the entire range of Sequoia and Cascade Foothills, occasionally in the San Joaquin Valley, and throughout the Sacramento Valley, North Coast Range and Klamath Range, and into southern Oregon. It is a deciduous vine which can grow to over 10 meters (30 feet) in length. It climbs on other plants or covers the ground with twisted, woody ropes of vine covered in green leaves. In the fall the

leaves turn many shades of orange and yellow, and bunches of small and often sour but edible purple grapes hang from the vines. It is a common sight along the banks of the Sacramento River. The California wild

grape grows along streams and rivers and thrives in damp areas; however, like most other native California plants it can withstand periods of dry conditions. The grapes provide an important food source for a

California Wild Grape is extremely fast growing and easy to grow. It's easy to train into an arbor, or windbreak along a fence, or pretty much any shape you want. If it has nowhere to climb, it makes a nice, though

Though this plant naturally grows in moister areas, it is surprisingly drought tolerant once established. It puts down deep roots and in most of its native range needs little or no incremental irrigation once it is

The downside of this plant is that it can be extremely aggressive, and may require continuous pruning to keep under control. While it can be invasive, it's easy to pull out. Also, it is winter deciduous, and its

established, though it will tolerate as much irrigation as you want to give it. More water makes it larger and lusher (not necessarily a good thing). It prefers to have its leaves in full sun, and will stretch up through

can handle hard pruning. This plant is very aggressive, and may require regular pruning to keep under control. It can also be trained and woven into a variety of

Annie's Annuals, Bay Natives, Buckeye Nursery, Cactus Mart, California Flora Nursery, Capitol Wholesale Nursery, Central Coast Wilds, CNL Native Plant

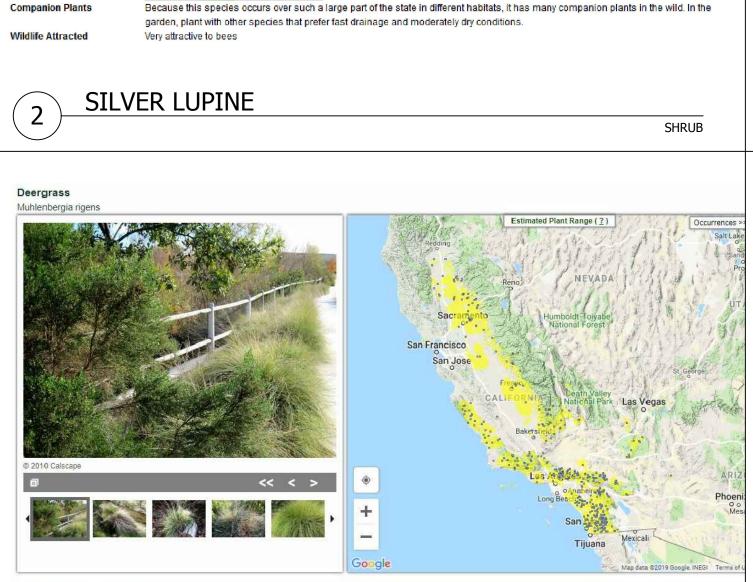
Nursery, CNPS SCV Nursery, East Bay Wilds, El Nativo Growers, Inc., Elderberry Farms Native Plant Nursery, Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery, Floral Native

lursery, Flourish, Garden Growers Nursery, Gold Rush Nursery, Grow Native Nursery-Claremont (RSABG), Larner Seeds, Las Pilitas, Lu Restoraton Nursery,

Moosa Creek Nursery, Mostly Natives Nursery, Native Here Nursery, Native Springs Nursery, North Coast Native Nursery, O'Donnell's Fairfax Nursery, Oaktown

Native Plant Nursery, Our City Forest Nursery, Rana Creek Wholesale Nursery, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, RECON Native Plants, S&M Growers, Sierra

Seed Supply, Suncrest Nurseries, Inc. Tanweed Native Plants, The Watershed Nursery, Theodore Payne Foundation, Tree of Life Nursery, UC Botanical Garden



Because this species occurs in such diverse parts of the state, it may be found in a number of settings and habitats including

chaparral or coastal sage scrub in seaside conditions on coastal terraces, bluffs, canyons or mesas, as well as open areas in

5 Feet (1.5 Mts)

5 Feet (1.5 Mts)

Evergreen

Native

6.0 - 8.0

Mounding, Spreading

Blue, Lavender, Purple

Occurs in a variety of soils

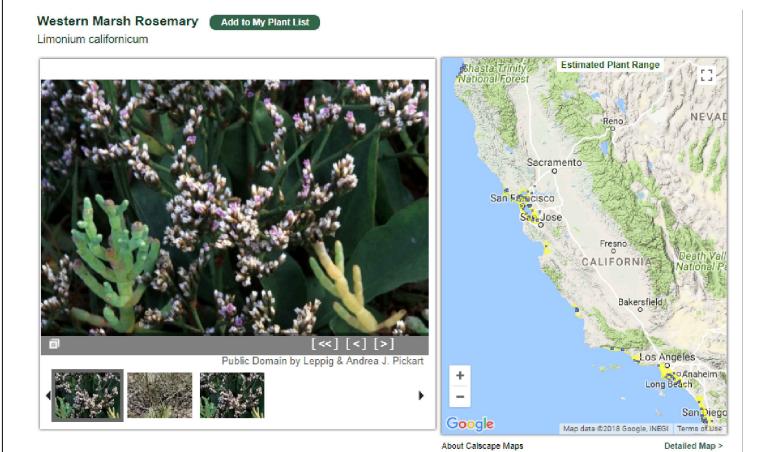
Jan-Mar Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Oct-Dec

coastal or foothill woodlands with evergreen forest

Extremely Very Moderately Not

Fragrant - Pleasant

DEERGRASS



About Western Marsh Rosemary (Limonium californicum)

Limonium californicum is a species of sea lavender known by the common names western marsh rosemary and California sea lavender. It is native to western North America from Oregon to Baja California, with occasional sightings in Nevada and Arizona. It is a plant of coastal habitat such as beaches, salt marshes, and coastal prairie, and other sandy saline and alkaline habitat such as playas. This is a tough perennial herb growing from a woody rhizome. The thick, leathery leaves are oval in shape and up to about 30 centimeters long including the petioles, located in a basal rosette about the stem. The flower cluster is a stiff, branching panicle no more than about 35 centimeters tall bearing large clusters of flowers. The flowers have brownish white ribbed sepals and lavender to nearly white petals.

Plant Description Plant Type

Form

Leaves

Wildlife Attracted

Add to My Plants

mated Natural Range

About Calscape Maps Specimen Records

Perennial herb Max. Height 1 - 2 ft (0.3 - 0.6 m) Max. Width 1 - 2 ft (0.3 - 0.6 m) Mounding, Spreading Growth Rate Fast Dormancy Evergreen Thick, leathery, oval in shape, pale green in color Flower Color Blue, Lavender, White, Brown

Many pollinators

Flowering Season Spring Summer Fall Winter **Native Status** Native

Landscaping Information

Ease of Care Water Requirement ? Extremely Low | Very Low Popularity Moderately Popula Max. Summer Water ?

Common uses Bogs and Ponds **Nursery Availability** Commonly Available

Bay Natives, California Flora Nursery, Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery, Gold Rush Nursery, Grow Native Nursery-Claremont (RSABG), Moosa Creek Nursery, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, RECON Native Plants, S&S Seeds Inc, Stover Seeds, The Watershed Nursery, Tree of Life Nursery, Walker Avenue Nursery, Yerba Buena Nursery

LANDSCAPE WATER-EFFICIENCY (MWELO) APPENDIX - D CHECKLIST

Landscape Parameter	Design Measures	Location or Plans
Compost	Incorporate compost at a rate of at least four (4) cubic yards per 1,000 sq. ft. to a depth of 6 inches into landscape area (unless contra-indicated by a soil test).	L1
Plant	Residential: Install climate adapted plants that require occasional, little or no summer water (average WUCOLS plant factor 0.3) for 75% of the plant area excluding edibles and areas using recycled water.	NA
Water Use	Non-residential: Install climate adapted plants that require occasional, little or no summer water (average WUCOLS plant factor 0.3) for 100% of the plant area excluding edibles and areas using recycled water.	L1
Mulch	A minimum 3-inch layer of mulch should be applied on all exposed soil surfaces of planting areas, except in areas of turf or creeping or rooting groundcovers.	L1
	Total turf area shall not exceed 25% of the landscape area. Turf is not allowed in non-residential projects.	NA
Turf	Turf (if utilized) is limited to slopes not exceeding 25% and is not used in parkways less than 10 feet in width. Turf, if utilized in parkways is irrigated by sub-surface irrigation or other technology that prevents overspray or runoff.	NA
Irrigation System	Irrigation controllers use evapotranspiration or soil moisture data and utilize a rain sensor. Irrigation controller programming data will not be lost due to an interruption in the primary power source. Areas less than 10 feet in any direction utilize sub-surface irrigation or other technology that prevents overspray or runoff. A private landscape submeter is installed at non-residential landscape areas of 1,000 sq. ft. or more.	L 1

Foothill Sedge About Foothill Sedge (Carex tumulicola) Nurseries Add to My Plant List Show All Photos Foothill Sedge (Carex tumulicola) is a native grass-like herb in the Cyperaceae (Sedge) family that is found primarily along the coast from Humboldt County to San Luis Obispo County and on the Channel Island. It tends to grow in meadows and open places, at elevations from sea level to 4,000 feet. Unlike many other members of this genus, it is not a wetland plant. It prefers some moisture but can tolerate short periods of dryness. It spreads slowly by rhizomes. **Plant Description**

0.5 - 1 ft (0.15 - 0.3 m) Max. Height 2 ft (0.6 m) Max. Width Growth Rate Moderate Dormancy Summer Semi-Deciduous Flower Color Flowering Season Native Status

Landscaping Information Ease of Care Water Requirement ? Max. Summer Water ? No Summer Water 1x/month Common uses Nurseries SEE MAP >>

Bay Natives, Buckeye Nursery, Cactus Mart, California Flora Nursery, Capitol Wholesale Nursery, East Bay Wilds, El Nativo Growers, Inc., Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery, Fremontia Horticultural Inc., Gold Rush Nursery, Manzanita Nursery, Mockingbird Nurseries Inc, Native Here Nursery, Our City Forest Nursery, Quercus Landscape Design, Rana Creek Wholesale Nursery, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, RECON Native Plants, San Marcos Growers, Stover Seeds, Tree of Life

DATE: 3/8/2018 SCALE: AS SHOWN

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7/9/2019

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About Deergrass (Muhlenbergia rigens) Nurseries Add to My Plant List Show All Photos Degraphed a large perennial bunchgrass found in sandy or well drained soils below 7000 feet in elevation in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. In California, it grows primarily in the coast ranges of central and southern California, the Sierra and Cascade foothills, and the eastern part of the North Coast range. The plant is characterized by dense, tufted basal foliage consisting of narrow pointed leaves that reach lengths of about 3 feet and range in color from light silver-green to purple. The spike-like stems are less than half an inch wide and 3 to 4 feet in length. During bloom, the numerous flower bunches often reach heights of five feet. Deergrass is characteristic of tallgrass prairie of much of the Western United States. It inhabits a wide range of ecotypes including grassland, riparian, chaparral, mixed conifer, and oak woodland commu Deergrass is one of the most beautiful and probably the easiest to grow of all the native California bunchgrasses, typically reaching mature size in one or two years. It prefers sandy or gravelly soils, but does OK in almost any soil as long as it's well drained. It can handle fairly frequent summer water (up to 1x per week), but once mature, it really doesn't need any supplementary water. It prefers full sun or part shade, but handles full shade reasonably well - it just grows more slowly. Plant Description Plant Type 4 - 5 ft (1.2 - 1.5 m) Max. Height Upright, Fountain Growth Rate Fast, Moderate Dormancy Evergreen Flower Color Yellow, Cream Flowering Season Native Status Landscaping Information Ease of Care Water Requirement Popularity Max. Summer Water No Summer Water 1x/month 2x/month 3x/month Can be cut back in fall if it becomes unruly Propagation 7 For propagating by seed: No treatment. Groundcovers, Deer Resistant Common uses Nursery Availability Commonly Available Annie's Annuals, Antelope Valley Resource Conservation Nursery, Artemisia Nursery, Bay Natives. Buckeye Nursery, Cactus Mart, California Flora Nursery, Capitol Wholesale Nursery, Central Coast Wilds, CNL Native Plant Nursery, CNPS SCV Nursery, Conflower Farms, Desert Natives Nursery, East Bay Wilds. El Nativo Growers, Inc., Elderberry Farms Native Plant Nursery, Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery, Flourish, Fremontia Horticultural Inc., Garden Growers Nursery, Gold Rush Nursery, Grow Native Nursery-Claremont (RSABG), Hahamongna Native Plant Nursery, Hedgerow Farms, High Ranch Nursery, Intermountain Nursery, Larner Seeds. Las Pilitas, Lu Restoraton Nursery, Manzanita Nursery, Matilija Nursery, Mockingbird Nurseries Inc, Moosa Creek Nursery, Mostly Natives Nursery, Native Springs Nursery, North Coast Native Nursery, O'Donnell's Fairfax Nursery, Our City Forest Nursery, Plants of the Southwest, Quercus Landscape Design, Rana Creek Wholesale Nursery, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, RECON Native Plants, S&S Seeds Inc. San Marcos Growers, Seedhunt, Sonoma Valley Wholesale Nursery, Stover Seeds, Suncrest Nurseries, Inc, Tarweed Native Plants, The Acorn Cap, The Growing Grounds Farm, The Watershed Nursery, Theodore Payne Foundation, Tree of Life Nursery, Yerba Buena Nursery Other Names Common Names Deer Muhly

QUANTITY WUCOLS WUCOLS PLANT TOTAL FACTOR RATING 0.2 LOW12 2.4 VERY LOW 13 0.1 1.3 LOW0.2 1.4 0.2 LOW20 0.2 LOW0.2 LOW

TURFSTONE PERMEABLE PAVER