

CSI Section	Product Description	Manufacturer	Model If Appl.	Color/Finish	Exhibit
32 33 10	SITE EQUIPMENT				
	<u>Notes:</u> 1. Security Bollards - a. Manufactured by: Calpipe Security Bollards, Model IBP06080 SC89 ASTM A-53 Carbon Steel. b. 6" diameter x 48" height with standard flat cap style design. c. Color to be powder-coated, yellow, or otehr color selected by the College. d. Fixed and/or removable models to be selected by the college, based on location requirements. Fixed to be set-in reinforced concrete foundaton, and removable to be installed with stainless steel sleeve and cap set-in concrete reinforced foundation, and provided with securing pad lock design components to control ability to remove the bollard. 2. Skate Board Deterrents - a. Manufactured by Skate Stoppers, model name "Arches" b. Cast Aluminum with clear anodized finish, or alternate material and finish as selected by the College. To be installed on all horizontal low site wall caps, seat wall caps, and low planter wall caps, regardless of the cap material. To act as a deterrent to to skateboard riding on edges and top surfaces of such walls. c. Size: Approximately 3-1/2" wide x 5" deep x 1/2" tall, acnhored wit two blind SMART PINS PLUS anchored in conjunction with two-part epoxy. d. Spacing to be installed 18" from end of wall/planters and approx. 36" on-center, avoiding cap gout join locations. Review and approval of all installation locations to be secured b College revivew prior to installation.				
32 80 00	IRRIGATION SYSTEM		-	-	
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Typically, use Schedule 40 PVC with Schedule 80 fittings. 2. Use Rainmaster controllers exclusively, with provisions for future central system. 3. Use Toro or Hunter sprinkler heads only, gear driven types where applicable. 4. Valves should be Griswold, Toro, or Weathermatics. Use brass, not plastic, for 2-inch size and larger. 5. Valve boxes and covers shall be strong enough not to break or deform when motorized vehicles run over them. Such boxes shall be set in a gravel base with sufficient compaction to preclude settling when run over by motorized vehicles. 6. Provide sleeves where pipes run under concrete walks. 7. Provide swivel type risers "Marlex" or double 90° nipple and double 90°. Use threaded risers only for connections to the pipe, so they can be replaced. 8. Provide water hammer arresters on all systems. 9. Provide irrigation to all planting, even drought resistant types. 10. Wiring from controller to valves shall be direct burial. Place directly under main line to valves or provide Schedule 40 PVC buried conduit for wiring.				
32 80 00	DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM Drip Line	Rainbird	Black Stripe (XBS)		
	<u>Notes</u> 1. With (1) 2 GPH Xeri-Bug Emitter (XB) per plant.				
32 84 13	DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM Drip Hose	Rainbird	Sub-Surface (XFS)		
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 13	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Reduce Pressure Backflow Preventer	Febco	825YA	Powder Coated	
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Provide StrongBox - Backflow Enclosure - cold rolled steel, with standard powder coat finish.				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Flow Sensor Valve	Hunter			-
	<u>Notes</u>				

CSI Section	Product Description	Manufacturer	Model If Appl.	Color/Finish	Exhibit
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Master Valve	Superior	3300 Series	Brass	
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Irrigation "Smart" Controller	Rainmaster	Eagle-i-Plus		
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Provide all irrigation controllers with stainless steel Rainmaster Enclosure Box.				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Rain Gauge	Irritrol	Rainsensor Series		
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Gate Valves	Nibco		Brass	
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Remote Control Valve	Superior	950 Series		
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Quick Coupling Valves	Rainbird	3-LRC Series		-
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Rotor Heads (pop-up heads)	Hunter	Rainsensor Series		-
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Spray Heads (pop-up heads)	Rainbird	1800 Series (SAM)		
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Bubbler Heads (in canister)	Rainbird	RWS Series		
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Mainline (PVC) - 1-1/2-inches & Smaller	Pacific Plastics	Schedule 40 - 18-inches min deep		-
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Mainline (PVC) - 2-inches & Larger	Pacific Plastics	CL 315 - 18-inches min deep		-
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Lateral Line (PVC)	Pacific Plastics	CL 200 - 12-inches min deep		-
	<u>Notes</u>				

CSI Section	Product Description	Manufacturer	Model If Appl.	Color/Finish	Exhibit
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Sleeve (PVC)	Pacific Plastics	Schedule 40 - 24-inches min deep		-
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 84 23	IRRIGATION SYSTEM Fittings (PVC)	Lasco	Schedule 80		-
	<u>Notes</u>				
32 90 00	PLANTING				
	<u>Notes</u> REFER TO APPENDIX "F" - LANDSCAPE AND EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS STANDARDS" 1. Consult with Campus Ground, and College Administration, prior to any design work. Refer to "Campus Landscape Design Guidelines" for Plant Materials "to Avoid and those Recommended" by the District and College Leadership. 2. Perform soil testing for each planting area, as soil types vary over the campus. Use appropriate soil amendments for each soil type, as evidenced by the results of soil tests. Soil amendments are to be purchased from agreed upon sources and verified with presentation of receipts at time of delivery. 3. Use drought tolerant plants only. 4. Provide ornamental grasses for planter beds. 5. For relocating existing plants (10 gallon or larger) or trees, employ the services of a licensed arborist. 6. All plant material shall be subject to review and written approval by the owner prior to planting. 7. Campus backfill requirement in planting areas is 1:3 Kellog amend to soil. Kellog Amend equivalent acceptable with Campus piro approval. 8. When not specified, use a single variety of the species listed throughout the proeject to maintain consistency. 9. Avoid materials with limited distribution. Plant materials that are only distributed by a single grower may become unavailable. 10. Identify current pest and disease issues for each plant species. Review plant list at each Horizon to determine if substitutions are necessary to avoid species decimation from pest and/or other disease. 11. To protect the integrity of the designer's intent throughout the life cycle of the project, designers should also include a maintenance manual describing the critical procedureds for sustaining the intended planting scheme.				
32 91 13	MULCHING Mulch	-	-	-	-
	<u>Notes</u> NO REDWOOD MULCH 1. Mulch shall be applied at a minimum depth of 2-inches and shall be "dark brown dyed" wood mulch., 1" to 3" size. 2. Install geotextile weed barriers under mulch fro all tree wells and planting beds.				
32 92 00	TURF AND GRASSES Turf - Sod	Marathon II semi dwarf	lie		-
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Turf application shall be "sod" as deemed applicable by the District on specific projects. 2. Marathon II semi dwarf to be installed in order to save water consumption and maintenance cost.				
32 92 00	TURF AND GRASSES Turf - Hydroseed	Marathon II semi dwarf	lie		-
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Turf application shall be "hydroseed" as deemed applicable by the District on specific projects. 2. Marathon II semi dwarf to be installed in order to save water consumption and maintenance.cost.				
32 93 13	GROUND COVERS Ground Covers	-	-	-	-
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Ground cover material may be installed from flats or container stock 2. All Ground Covers shall be drought tolerant.. 3. All Ground Cover Plant Material must be selected from the Recommended List of Materials in the Campus Landsape Design Guidelines approved by the District/Campus Leadership				

vining/climbing plants not to exceed 8 ft ; should climb screen rather than affixing directly to wall

CSI Section	Product Description	Manufacturer	Model If Appl.	Color/Finish	Exhibit
32 93 33	SHRUBS Shrubs and Vines	-	-	-	-
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Minimum Size shrub and vines shall be one gallon. 2. All shrubs shall be drought tolerant (M-L) species. 3. All Shrub Plant Material must be selected from the Recommended List of Materials in the Campus Landscape Design Guidelines approved by the District/Campus Leadership				
32 93 33	TREES Trees	-	-		-
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Minimum tree size shall be 15 gallon with non-evasive roots and drought tolerant species. 2. All Tree Species must be selected from the Recommended List of Materials in the Campus Landscape Design Guidelines approved by the District/Campus Leadership. 3. Test all tree wells and planting pits for adequate drainage using standard methods. 4. Any tree wells for trees that are to be planted in turf areas are to be sized adequately and should be mulched and irrigated by a sub-surface irrigation system separate from the turf irrigation system. Placement of rotor irrigation should avoid water sprays from hitting existing and new tree trunks during watering. 5. Avoid placement of trees with flower and fruit dropping over walkways, seating, or parking. 6. Identify the feeding field of all trees to be preserved. Make sure impervious surfaces to be installed do not encroach into these areas. 7. Trees to be preserved in place must be protected and maintained during construction activities. Avoid any use of areas within 20% to 40% beyond the dripline of an existing tree during construction. Contractor is responsible for providing trees with deep irrigation and managing resultant runoff during the period of construction.				
32 93 43	TREES Root Barriers	Deep Root Corp.	UB-24-2	Black	
	<u>Notes</u> 1. All trees located 5-feet or less from structures and/or hardscape edge shall receive root barriers, including at adjacencies to sidewalks to prevent sidewalk lift.				
33 00 00	UTILITIES				
33 46 00	SUBDRAINAGE SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-
	<u>Notes</u> 1. Provide subdrainage systems at perimeter of water features. 2. Provide subdrainage systems at all retaining wall situations. 3. Provide subdrainage systems at floor levels below grade.				
34 00 00	TRANSPORTATION				
	<u>Notes:</u>				
40 00 00	PROCESS INTEGRATION				
	<u>Notes</u>				

APPENDIX - F

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

This Landscape & Exterior Improvement Standards guideline provides insight from the College for acceptable and non-acceptable plant materials for ground cover, shrubs and trees aligned with the desire to continue to implement and maintain plant materials which are consistent with existing similar materials, while eliminating use of those materials found incompatible, non-sustainable, and which require excessive maintenance and water consumption. The list of recommended materials is intended to reinforce consistency of character and compatibility of the campus design aesthetic.

In addition, an evaluation of Exterior Improvements, including hardscape, site furnishings and equipment, this guideline document suggests materials that embrace the College's intent to embrace and continue application of similar materials and products to reflect the design integrity of the campus character and aesthetic. All additional or alternate materials brought for consideration must be presented to the District and Campus leadership for formal written approval prior to incorporating into any future design components.

- I. Plants
- II. Exterior Improvements
- III. Irrigation and Planting Details

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

A. Recommended Plants –

NOTE:

Identified in this section are plant materials, including; Groundcover, Shrubs, and Trees, which the District and College have chosen to list as **recommended** for use on future projects for the Fullerton College campus. All Architects, Designers, Landscape Architects and Builders are to refer to this list for use of these materials. Only written approval of the District Leadership can override this direction, and no other authority to alter this direction is granted to other Faculty, staff or persons affiliated with the college or private industry or organization.

1. Groundcover –

Arctotis – African Daisey or Gousblom

- Genus of annual and perennial plants in the family Asteraceae
- Daisy-like composite flowers tending to close in late afternoon or dull weather
- Available in a wide range of colors. Tender perennials are often grown in temperate regions as half-hardy annuals



Gazania – Garzania

- Family Daisy, Asteraceae
- Common name - Treasure flower, African Daisy
- Annual plant, grows 6-10 in. tall and 10" wide
- Full sun, sandy, dry well-drained soil
- Bloom late spring and early summer, red, orange, yellow, white, pink and variegated flowers
- Drought tolerant



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Helenium – Sneezeweed

- A genus of annuals and herbaceous perennials in the sunflower family native to the Americas
- They bear yellow or orange daisy-like composite flowers
- Large species may grow up to 6.6 ft. tall
- Useful for late summer and fall bloom, usually in less formal compositions



Myoporum – Myoporum Parvifolium

- Known as creeping boobialla, creeping myoporum, dwarf native myrtle, or small leaved myoporum. In the figwort family, Scrophulariaceae
- A low spreading shrub with long, trailing stems and white star-shaped flowers
- Forms a mat 10 ft. in diameter with white flowers



Dwarf Plumbago – Ceratostigma Plumbaginoides, Plumbago

- A Herbaceous perennial of the Plumbaginaceae family
- Grows as a groundcover to 0.75 - 1.0 ft. high, spread of 1.0 to 1.5 ft. with showy blooming deep blue flowers in July to September in full sun or part shade
- It tolerates clay soil



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

2. Shrubs –

Arabian Lilac – Vitex Trifolia “Purpurea”, also known as Fascination

- Part of the Lamiaceae Family
- A very fast growing evergreen to semi-evergreen shrub or small tree to 12 - 14 ft. tall and 10 - 15 ft. wide
- Lavender blooming flowers in Summer/Winter,
- Best in sun or shade exposure and fairly drought tolerant



Sweet Olive –

- Oamanthus Fragrans, commonly known as Sweet Osmanthus, Sweet Olive, Tea Olive, and Fragrant Olive
- A evergreen shrub or small tree growing 10 - 39 ft. tall
- Flowers of white, pale yellow, yellow or orange-yellow having a strong fragrance, bloom in late summer and autumn



Yucca (Small) – Yucca Filamentosa or Adam’s needle and thread, common yucca

- Spanish byonet, bear-grass, needle-palm, of the Asparagaceae family
- Grows up to 9.8 ft. tall and an evergreen shrub and has flower stems up to 10 ft. tall in early summer
- Found mostly in sandy soils, also in silt and clay



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Mallow – *Malva Sylvestris*

- Flowering plants of the Hibiscus and Malva family of plants, family Malvaceae
- Common names - High Mallow, Tall Mallow, Blue Mallow, and more
- Grows 12 - 40 in. tall
- Flowers bloom reddish purple in July - September
- Grows in most soils , all parts of plant are edible



Japanese Blood Grass – *Imperata Cylindrica 'Rubra'*

- Ornamental grass of the Poaceae family. Grows to 2 - 4 ft. high and spreads 2 - 4 ft. wide
- Requires full sun to part shade with medium water use
- Considered drought tolerant, and tolerant of poor soils
- Can be invasive
- Rarely flowers



Encella – *Encelia Farinosa*, also known as Brittlebush or Brittlebrush

- It is a common desert shrub that grows up to 12 - 59 in. tall with fragrant leaves
- It requires a very sunny position in a deep very well-drained soil
- It is often used as a border, erosion control and ground cover
- It has orange-yellow florets



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Brunfelsia – Also known as raintree, in the family Solanaceae, the nightshades

- It is a neotropical shrub and small tree species
- It can be poisonous to domestic animals
- Typical habitat for wild species is light woodland and thickets
- Promoted for its tricolored blooms and drought resistance



Cigar Plant – *Cuphea Ignata*

- Grows up to 2 - 3 ft. tall and 3 - 5 ft. wide, and can get leggy creating some naked stems
- It has narrow, inch-long flowers that range from deep orange to red
- Grows in full sun or even in part shade
- It prefers well-drained enriched soil, and requires regular watering/fertilization



Crown of Thorns – *Euphorbia Milii*, also called Christ plant, Christ thorn

- It is a flowering plant in the spurge family Euphorbiaceae.
- A succulent subshrub or shrub growing 5 - 6 ft. tall
- It has densely spiny stems with leaves on new growth, and small flowers of red, white or pink
- Sap is moderately poisonous



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Brugmansia – Angel’s Trumpets

- A genus of seven species of flowering plants in the family Solanaceae
- They are poisonous woody small trees or large shrubs
- They can reach heights of 10 - 36 ft.
- It has large pendulous, trumpet-shaped flowers 6 - 20 in. long and 4 - 14” across at opening, fragrant and colorful



Buddleia – Commonly called Butterfly Bush

- Grows to approx. 16 ft. tall with the largest reaching 98 ft.
- Both evergreen and deciduous species occur, but mostly deciduous in U.S.
- Flower colors of yellow and reds mostly in U.S., in the dioecious type floral group.
- Also 2 - 3 ft. tall smaller variety (“Blue Chip”)



‘Miss Molly’ – Also called Butterfly Bush

- Grows between 4 - 5 ft. tall and 4 - 5 ft. wide
- Considered non-invasive and heat loving
- It is a vibrant bloomer with rose-red flowers mid-summer to early fall
- They have a honey-scented nature attracting butterflies and hummingbirds
- Grows in full sun



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Natal Plum – *Carissa Macrocarpa* of the Apocynaceae family

- It is a spiny evergreen shrub containing latex
- It is considered a drought-resistant plant
- Grows best in full sun exposure
- It produces shiny, deep green leaves, snowy white flowers with perfumed evening scents and crimson fruit in summer/fall



Night Blooming Jasmine – *Cestrum Nocturnum* is a species of *Cestrum* in the plant family Solanaceae

- An evergreen woody shrub that grows to 13 ft. tall
- It has greenish-white slender tubular flowers, with a sweet perfume scent at night
- Grows in average to moist soil that is light and sandy
- Invasive potential



Pride of Madera – *Echium Candicans*

- A flowering plant in the family Boraginaceae, it is a large herbaceous perennial subshrub
- It grows to 5 - 8 ft. tall
- It produces broad rosette of leaves with large flower heads of white and blue color
- It is drought tolerant and water conserving
- Invasive species



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Rose of Sharon –

- A deciduous flowering shrub
- It is a member of the mallow family which is distinct from a typical rose which is a member of the Rosaceae family
- It has been suggested that it could be a crocus, type of lily, or a bright red tulip-like flower prolific in the hills of Sharon, or a Tulipa Aagenensis



Ceanothus – Buckbrush, California Lilac, soap bush, or just ceanothus (Greek for “spiny plant”)

- It is a genus of about 50 - 60 species of nitrogen fixing shrubs and small trees in the buckhorn family
- Most shrubs evergreen
- Height ranges 1.6 - 9.8 ft. tall, but small multi-trunked trees in CA can be 20-23 ft. tall



Lantana –Shrub Verbenas or Lantanas

- It is a genus of about 150 species of perennial flowering plants in the verbena family, Verbenaceae
- It grows from 1.6 - 6.6 ft. tall
- They have aromatic flower clusters of a mix of red, orange, yellow, or blue and white florets
- Some species are invasive



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Torch Bougainvillea – Bogenvillea ‘Torch Glow’

- Family Nyctaginaceae
- Evergreen accent shrub with reddish pink blooms spring to fall
- Fast growing, moderate growing reaches 6 - 8 ft. tall and 3 ft. wide
- Thornless compact upright stems, thornless
- Low maintenance
- Full sun
- Acidic to mildly acidic soil
- Water occasionally once established



Agaves – Century plant.

- It is a genus of monocots native to the hot and arid regions of the Americas
- Know for its succulent and xerophytic species that typically form large rosettes of strong, fleshy leaves
- considered perennial, they require several years to mature and flower



Aeoniums – Tree houseleeks

- A genus of about 35 species of succulent, subtropical plants of the family Crassulaceae
- Typically arranged on a basal stem, in a dense, spreading rosette
- A distinguishing feature is the manner in which the flower bears petals, and are divided into 6 to 12 sections



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Kalanchoes –

- Genus of about 125 species of tropical, succulent flowering plants in the family Crassulaceae
- Most are shrubs or perennial herbaceous plants, but a few are annual or biennial
- The largest can reach 20 ft. tall, most are less that 3 ft. Flowers are divided into 4 sections with 8 stamens



Callistemon 'Little John' –

- Evergreen Mediterranean shrub, and drought tolerant
- It has blue-green leaves and red flowers which bloom throughout most of the year
- A slow grower it gets 3 ft. high and 5 ft. wide
- It takes full sun to light shade, and is easily grown in acidic, moist, well-drained soils



Dasyilirion – Dasyilirion Wheeleri (Desert spoon, spoon flower or common sotol)

- A species of flowering plant in he asparagus family Asparagaceae
- A moderate to slow-growing evergreen shrub with a single unbranched trunk
- Growing to 5 ft. tall with a stem growing to 16 ft. topped by a plume of flowers



westbergwhite
architecture

revised: 09.25.2020

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Cordylines –

- New Zealand cabbage trees or giant dracaenas are slow growers with sword-shaped leaves that reach out from slender gray trunks
- They tolerate shade and direct sun
- Can reach 30 ft. tall and 15 ft. wide in size. Recent introductions include trunkless types, i.e. Festival Grass at 3 ft. tall and wide
- Come in shades of green, bronze, olive, burgundy, raspberry and striped combinations edged in yellow or cream, and flower in late spring or summer



Flapjacks –

- Kalanchoe Luciae or also called Paddle Plant, has smooth flat leaves that blush a beautiful red with the right amount of sunlight
- Grows well in full and partial sun
- It grows up to 24 in. tall and 36 in. wide
- Propagation is by leaves, cuttings, and offsets
- Dormant in summer
- Can be toxic to animals



Succulents –

- They are plants that are thickened, fleshy and engorged, usually to retain water in arid climates of soil conditions
- Found in habitats of high temperature and low rainfall
- They are drought resistant plants with ability to retain water
- Many plant families have multiple succulents found within them (over 25 plant families)



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Mexican Hair Grass –

- Also known as Mexican Feather Grass (Nassella or Stipa Tenuissima)
- Thrives in quick-draining, lean soil and tolerates drought with ease
- Grows in sun and partial sun to a height of 1 - 3 ft. and width of 3 ft.
- Blooms with white flowers in summer
- Low maintenance and good for slope/erosion control



Blue Fescue –

- Festuca Glauca is a versatile perennial grass, with its clumpy-forming habit of uniform balls of foliage topped with feathery straw bloom stocks in the summer
- It has a blue/green color that lasts all year
- Droughty tolerant
- Grows 6 - 12", 1 - 3 ft. tall and 6 - 18 in. wide
- Blooms in spring and summer with green color flowers
- Low maintenance
- Likes well-drained and evenly moist and full sun



Muhley Grass –

- Muhlenbergia Capillaris, commonly know as the Hairawn Muhly
- A perennial sedge-like plant
- Grows to .98 - 2.95 ft. tall and 2 - 3 ft. wide
- Considered a warm-season grass, with leaf growth in the summer
- It has purple-pink flowers that are very feathery adding a cloud-like appearance to the top of the grass
- Can live an indeterminate time
- Drought-tolerant properties



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Lavenders –

- A fragrant floral herb/perennial plant, with silvery-green foliage, upright flower spikes and compact shrub-like form
- Grows 2 - 3 ft. tall, blooms in June to August with Lavender, deep blue-purple, light pink, white flowers
- Prefers well drained soil and full sun



Aloes –

- Genus in the family Asphodelaceae (containing over 500 species of flowering succulent plants)
- Most aloe species have a rosette of large, thick, fleshy leaves
- Aloe flowers are tubular, frequently yellow, orange, pink, or red. Many appear to be stemless with the rosette growing directly at ground level
- Vary in color from grey to bright-green and sometimes striped or mottled



Raphiolepis –

- Best known species is *Raphiolepis indica* (Indian Hawthorne), A genus of about fifteen species of evergreen shrubs and small trees in the family Rosaceae
- Vary in size, some reaching 3 ft. 3 in. - 5 ft., while *R. Ferruginea* can reach 33 ft. tall, Indian Hawthorne 15 ft. tall
- Indian Hawthorne hardiest of species (pink flowers)



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Nandinas –

- *Nandina domestica*, commonly known as Heavenly Bamboo or Sacred Bamboo
- A species of flowering plant from the family Berberidaceae, considered a ornamental plant with bright-red foliage in cool months and new growth foliage in spring
- An erect evergreen shrub up to 7 ft. tall by 5 ft. wide
- It can spread underground runners difficult to remove
- Extremely toxic to birds and animals



Jade Red Edge –

- *Crassula ovata*, also known as Hummel's Sunset or Golden Jade
- It has glossy, oval shaped leaves which sprout from thick, woody branches and turn golden yellow with red margins when grown in full sun
- Drought tolerant, adjusts to available moisture, and prefers well-draining soil
- Grows vertical to a height of just over 12 in. and blooms in Fall/Winter



Salvia –

- Commonly referred to as Sage
- It is the largest genus of plants in the mint family, Lamiaceae, with nearly 1000 species of shrubs, herbaceous perennials and annuals
- It includes the widely produced herb used in cooking, *Salvia officinalis* (common Sage or just Sage)



westbergwhite
architecture

revised: 09.25.2020

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Grevilleas – Family of “Proteaceae”

- Diverse genus of approx. 360 species of evergreen plants
- Height ranges from 20” to 115’ tall tree
- Bird-attracting plants
- Common names “Grevilia, Spider Flower, Silky Oak, Toothbrush Plant



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

3. Trees –

Pink Tabbebuia – *Tabebuia Heterophylla*

- Common name Pink Trumpet Tree
- Deciduous, loosing its leaves in winter
- Prefers sun, drought tolerant once established
- Blooms with pink flowers in spring
- Grows 20 - 30 ft. tall, slow to moderate growth
- Spacing 15 ft. from buildings, 10 - 12 ft. apart



Acacias – *Acocia, Waffle*

- Genus of about 160 species of trees of the Pea family Fabaceae
- A fast grower, it lives for only 20 - 30 years
- Tolerates extreme drought, with sturdy deep reaching roots to underground water sources
- Grows in nearly all types of soils, preferring well drained soil
- Has small fragrant flowers, usually yellow or white



Agonis – *Flexulosa*

- Family Myrfoceae
- Common name Australian Willow
- Small to medium 25 - 35 ft. tall and 15 - 25 ft. wide
- Fast growing Evergreen
- Full sun to light shade
- Drooping willow-like branches with clusters of small fragrant flowers blooming May to June
- Low water needed



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Crape Myrtle – *Lagerstroemia Indica*

- Multi-stemmed, wide spreading flat top flowering shrub or small tree
- Grows 20 ft tall and 20 ft wide
- Deciduous
- Prefers full sun
- Drought tolerant when established
- Prefers good drainage
- Flowers of white, pink, mauve, purple and carmine



Redbud 'Forest Pansy' – *Cercis Condensis*

- Family Faboaceae, common name Eastern Redbud
- Deciduous
- Moderate growth, 20 - 30 ft. tall, 25 - 35 ft. wide
- Purple foliage blooms early spring with pink flowers
- Prefers full sun to partial shade
- Requires regular watering
- Prefers medium moisture soil, but tolerates clay soil



Sweetshade – *Hymenos Porim Flavum*

- Family Pittosporaceae
- Evergreen
- Grows 25 - 40 ft. tall and 15 - 20 ft. wide
- Has fragrant flowers blooming spring into early summer with pale yellow to dark yellow flowers
- Prefers full sun to light shade
- Low water needs



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Mexican Blue Palm – Brahea Arata

- Common name Blue Hesper Palm
- Medium to large palm tree to 49 ft. tall
- Leaves 3 - 6 ft. wide
- Inflorescences extend out beyond the crown, reaching 16 ft. in length
- Rare and slow growing
- Require full sun
- Drought-tolerant



Palo Verde 'Desert Museum' – Parkinsonia

- Fast growing reaching 25 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide
- Semi-deciduous
- Small bright green foliage and smooth green bark
- Blooms in spring with small yellow flowers
- Prefers full sun
- Drought-resistant



Giant Yellow Oleander – Cascabela Thevetia

- Common name Lucky Out
- Family Apocynaceae
- Grows 20 - 30 ft. tall and 10 - 15 ft. wide, growth rate 36 in. per year
- Less than 50 yr. longevity
- Has fragrant orange or yellow flowers blooming in fall, winter and summer
- Litters its fruit
- Prefers full sun to partial shade
- Prefers moist soils
- It is considered a irritant and poisonous health hazard



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Silk Tree – Albizia Julibrissin

- Common names Persian Silk Tree, Pink Silk Tree
- Species in the family Fabaceae
- Small deciduous tree
- Grows 16 - 52 ft. tall
- Flowers throughout summer with pink flowers
- Invasive species



California Black Oak – Quercus Kelloggii

- Deciduous foliage
- Grows erect and spreading with oval, rounded or umbrella shaped top
- Grows 24 in. per year to 30 - 70 ft. tall and 30 - 50 ft. wide
- It has a longevity greater than 150 years
- It prefers full sun to partial shade
- Grows both in moist and dry soil
- Produces an acorn fruit that is a litter issue
- Is known for allergy and poisonous health hazard



Catalina Cherry – Prunus Illicifolia subsp. Igonii

- Shrub or small tree
- Grows 24 in. per year to 25-25 ft. tall and 20 - 30 ft. wide
- Longevity of 50 to 150 years
- Evergreen foliage
- Flowers bloom white in Spring
- Prefers full sun to partial shade
- Moist to dry soil
- Drought tolerant



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Firewheel Tree – *Stenocarpus Sinciatus*

- In the family Proteaceae
- Common names - White Beetwood, Tulip Flower, White Oak, white Silky Oak and Queensland Firewheel Tree
- Evergreen Foliage
- Erect with a low canopy, oval shape, 30 ft. tall, 15 ft. wide with 12 in. growth per year
- Longevity 50 to 150 years
- Flowers red or yellow in fall, dry fruit litter issue
- Full sun to partial shade and moist soil



Arbutus – *Arbutus Mengossii*

- Family Ericoaceae
- Common names - Madrons or Madronos
- Small tree or shrub, red flaking bark, edible berries
- Flowers in April and Fruit producing in October
- Grows 33 - 82 ft. tall, can be up to 98 ft., and thickness up to 5 - 8 ft. at the trunk
- Evergreen
- Once established, no extra water or food required
- Prefers sunny, west facing slopes
- Well drained and lime-free soil



Melaleuca – *Melaleuca Disembiguation*

- Family Myrtaceae
- Common names - Paerbarkers, Honey-Myrtles, Tea-Tree
- Range in size - small shrubs 3 ft. tall to trees up to 100 ft.
- Bark peels in thick sheets
- Evergreen
- Colorful flowers and urns from white to creamy yellow, red or mauve, with yellow tips
- Head of spike type flowers resemble a brush
- Invasive species



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Leptospermum – *Leptospermum Scoparium*

- Family Myrtaceae
- Common name - Tea tree
- Prolific scrub-type tree
- Range in size - from prostrate shrubs to small trees, shrubs 7 - 16 ft. tall and 6 - 10 ft. wide, and trees up to 49 ft. tall
- Evergreen
- Fibrous flaky papery bark, white or pink flowers
- Prefers full sun to partial shade
- Prefers acidic, fertile well-drained soil, low water



Red Flowering Gum – *Corymbia Ficifolia* (*Eucalyptus Ficifolia*)

- Family Myrtoceae, Genus *Corymbia*
- Long-Lived Evergreen
- Dense-compact crowned tree
- Grows to 25 - 40 ft. tall and often wider than tall
- Flowers in late spring or summer, large clusters of scarlet to orange flowers with large urn-shaped woody fruit
- Does well in warm, coastal locations, variety of soils
- Drought tolerant, full sun or partial shade



Hong Kong Orchid Tree - *Bauhinia blakeana*



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

I. PLANTS

A. Plants to Avoid –

NOTE:

Identified in this section are plant materials, including: Groundcover, Shrubs, and Trees, which the District and College have chosen to list as **not approved** for use on future projects for the Fullerton College campus. All Architects, Designers, Landscape Architects and Builders are to **avoid** use of these materials. Only written approval of the District Leadership can override this direction, and no other authority to alter this direction is granted to other Faculty, staff or persons affiliated with the college or private industry or organization.

1. Groundcover –

Creeping Fig – “Ficus Pumila”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Pink Clover Blossom – “Trifolium Pratense”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Mexican Evening Primrose – “Oenothera”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

2. Shrubs –

Roses – Genus “Rosa”, Family “Rosaceae”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Agapanthus – “Lilly of the Nile”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Daylilies – Genus “Herreraacallis”,
Family “Asphodelacore”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Milkweed – “Asclepias”,
Family of “Asclepiadoceae”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



westbergwhite
architecture

revised: 09.25.2020

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Cape Plumbago – “Plumbago Auriculata”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Abrelia – “Abellia x gradifora” (Glossy Abalia)
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



Kangaroo Paws – Family “Haemodoroceace”
DO NOT USE THIS PLANT



westbergwhite
architecture

revised: 09.25.2020

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

3. Trees –

Tipuana Tipu – Rosewood and
Pride of Bolivia

DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Liquidambar – Sweetgum, Redgum
Satin-Walnut or American Storax

DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Brazilian Pepper – Schinus Terebinthifolia

DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Ash – Fraxinus

DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Ficus – Ficus Benjamina

DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Flowering Pear – Pyrus Calleryana, or
Callery Pear

DO NOT USE THIS TREE



westbergwhite
architecture

revised: 09.25.2020

LANDSCAPE & EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

FULLERTON COLLEGE CAMPUS STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Koelreutaria Paniculata – Colden Tree, Pride of India, China Tree, and Varnish Tree
DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Washingtonia Palms – Genus of Palms
DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Jujube – Ziziphuds Jujuba, Red Date, Chinese Date
DO NOT USE THIS TREE



Eucalyptus (Large) – Eucalyptus
DO NOT USE THIS TREE

