



SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO
Community Development Department, Planning Division

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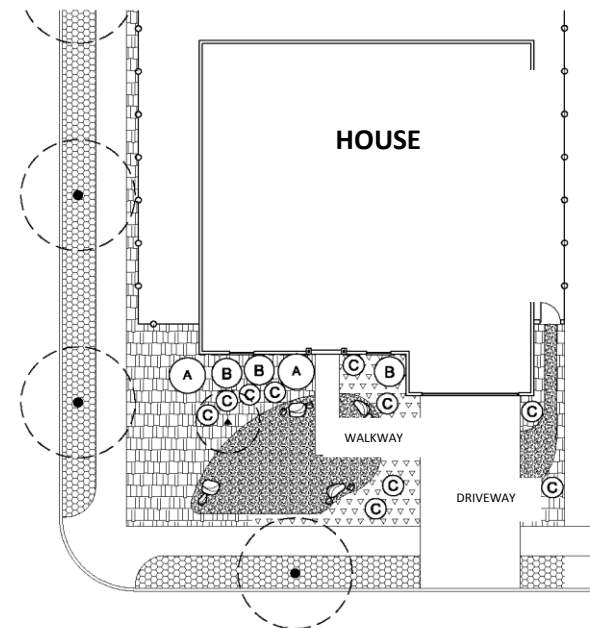
Guidelines

1. Front and street/visible side yards, and all required setbacks abutting a public right-of-way shall be landscaped. Landscaping shall include an arrangement and combination of trees, shrubs, live groundcover, and inorganic groundcover.
2. Front and street/visible side yards, and all required setbacks abutting a public right-of-way shall have a minimum of 50% of landscaping to exclude areas maintained for on-site parking (driveways) and path-of-travel (walkways).
3. Alternatively, inorganic groundcover used in combination with live plants, shall be limited to an accent feature of no more than 50% of the required front and visible/street side yards, and all required setbacks.
4. Inorganic groundcover may include permeable hardscape materials such as: bark, wood chips, decorative rock, decomposed granite, artificial stones, pebbles, and similar types of materials.
5. Additionally, all setback and parkway areas shall be properly designed and landscaped. The design shall utilize uniform street tree plantings with complementary landscape materials.
6. The parkway area in front of a residential property may be modified to allow for the removal of turf to be replaced by permeable hardscape materials. Acceptable materials are bark, decorative rock, decomposed granite, paving stones, and artificial stones.
7. A maximum of 25% permanent hardscape materials such as concrete or c shall be used to replace turf within the parkway area within the Public Right-of-Way. Please note: dead or dying trees may only be removed with approval of the City of San Bernardino Public Works Department.
8. All landscape areas shall be maintained in a neat and healthful condition, free of weeds, dead plant material and debris.
9. All landscape areas shall be installed with a permanent irrigation system.

Front Yard Landscape Plan Example

Please note the following:

- The plan shown below is just an example and should only be used for reference.
- The proposed plan should reflect the landscape area of the property.



PLANTING LEGEND:

	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE / SPACING	WUCOLS
TREES				
	EXISTING STREET TREE	STREET TREE		
	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA 'PURPLE ROBE'	BLACK LOCUST	15 GAL.	LOW
SHRUBS / VINES				
	ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS	SILVERBERRY	5 GAL.	LOW
	CALLISTEMON 'LITTLE JOHN'	DWARF BOTTLEBRUSH	5 GAL.	LOW
	ALOE STRIATA	CORAL ALOE	1 GAL.	LOW
GROUNDCOVERS				
	LANTANA 'NEW GOLD'	NEW GOLD LANTANA	4" POTS/24" O.C.	LOW
	MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM 'PINK'	PINK MYOPORUM	FLATS/12" O.C.	LOW
	DECORATIVE GRAVEL OR COBBLE; SIZE AND COLOR TO BE APPROVED BY CITY			
	3" MINIMUM DEPTH SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH			

Note: Additional Plant Options are available at http://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/Plant_Search/ or by checking with your local nursery.



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WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING

WHAT IS A WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING?

A “Water Efficient Landscape” is a landscape that uses drought tolerant, California friendly landscaping in lieu of large turf areas, and that uses efficient irrigation.

WHAT TYPE OF PLANS NEED TO BE PREPARED?

Residents should prepare a design plan for the area to be converted from an existing landscape before beginning the process of retiring the turf, amending the soil as necessary, retrofitting the irrigation system (if applicable), grading and planting. Information about removing turf and getting started with sample design templates, irrigation system retrofitting, and the selection of water-efficient plant materials is available from the following websites and similar sites, and from published literature:

<http://www.bewaterwise.com/Gardensoft/index.aspx>

http://www.snwa.com/html/land_digin_grass_removal.html

Water Wise Landscape advice is also available at the Water Resources Institute at Cal State, San Bernardino at: (909) 537-7687.

WHAT DOES A WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE PLAN INCLUDE?

- A Water Efficient Landscape shall consist of water-efficient, drought tolerant and native plant material and may include ground covers, small plants, shrubs and appropriate trees. Buffer areas and bioswales may be included and may be designed with rocks, cobble or decomposed granite, landscaped shrubs or accents, or suitable ground cover.
- All planted areas must be a minimum of one inch below adjacent hardscapes (sidewalks and driveways) to eliminate runoff and overflow of irrigation water.
- Avoid the use of mounded or sloped planting areas that would contribute to runoff of irrigation water onto non-irrigated areas, walks, roadways or structures.
- Any turf areas should be set back at least 24-inches from curbs, driveways, sidewalks or any other area that may result in runoff of irrigation water onto streets.
- Plants having similar water use should be grouped together so you can water efficiently. These groupings are called “hydrozones.”
- Annual color plantings should be used only in areas of high visual impact close to where people can appreciate them. Otherwise perennial plantings should be the primary source of color.
- Landscaping must not obstruct or interfere with street signs, lights or road/walkway visibility.

MAINTENANCE

Landscapes shall be maintained to ensure water efficiency including replenishing mulch; fertilizing; pruning; and weeding in all landscaped areas. Regular maintenance of irrigation system (if applicable) should include checking, adjusting, cleaning and repairing irrigation equipment; resetting the automatic controller, aerating and dethatching turf areas.