APPENDIX A

INDEX OF APPLICABLE ZONING ORDINANCE SECTIONS

1. Coastal Zone Requirements  Section 17.20
2. Conditional Use Permits  Section 17.16.060
3. Definitions  Section 17.88
4. Fences, Walls, Hedges  Section 17.24.090
5. Minor Exception Permits  Section 17.16.090
6. Parking Requirements and Standards  Section 17.64
7. Satellites, Antennas  Section 17.28.080
8. Site Plan Permits  Section 17.16.050
9. Specific Plan Amendments  Section 17.16.030
10. Temporary Uses  Section 17.28.300
11. Variances  Section 17.28.080
12. Skirt Walls  Section 17.24.190
APPENDIX B

LIST OF INVASIVE AND UNDESIRABLE PLANT SPECIES

1. **Vinca major** - Periwinkle. This species is highly invasive, particularly in riparian areas. It thrives in the moist, shaded habitats found along stream areas and will dominate the habitat along the banks. Its habitat value to animals is not known.

2. **Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'** - Hall's honeysuckle. Honeysuckle is a vining shrub that can be somewhat invasive. The cultivated Hall's honeysuckle is especially prone to escape from cultivation and invade natural habitats. Its habitat value to animals is probably similar to the native honeysuckle species (prohibited in peripheral zones only).

3. **Bromus mollis, B. rubens and Avena barbata** - Soft grass, red brome and wild oats. These grasses are non-native and highly invasive. The bromes are commonly referred to as foxtail grasses. Slender wild oat was deliberately introduced as forage for cattle and sheep by the Spanish. These grasses could be used for hydro-seeding since they naturally re-vegetate and dominate disturbed areas. In addition, red brome and slender wild oats tend to dominate the areas in which they are found and prohibit the growth of other plant species. Their habitat value to animals is limited (prohibited in peripheral zones only).

4. **Carproborus edulis** - Hottentot fig. Also commonly known as iceplant. This is a very invasive plant, and will dominate the vegetation in a given area. Particularly successful on slopes, it provides only limited habitat value.

5. **Koelaria pyrimidata** - Junegrass, commonly used for erosion control, tends to be somewhat invasive. It provides only limited habitat value.

6. **Cortaderia hubata** - Pampas grass. Highly invasive grass that will take over wetlands. Its habitat value is extremely limited.

7. **Senecio mikanioides** - German ivy. Not a true ivy, but a perennial vine. Very weedy, invasive plant in coastal California. It provides no real habitat value.

8. **Tamarix spp.** - Tamarisk. Tamarisk are water lovers and become quickly established along drainage courses. They are very difficult to eradicate.

9. **Arundo donax** - Giant reed. Extremely invasive and difficult to control, particularly along drainage courses, its habitat value is extremely limited.

10. **Ricinus communis** - Castor bean. Extremely invasive and common in degraded wetland areas, its habitat value is unknown.