

EXHIBIT "E"

Landscaping Guidelines

Introduction

The primary objective of the landscaping requirements and guidelines are to:

- ◆ Acknowledge and respect that Edgemont Highlands and Durango in general are in a high desert location that requires appropriate drought tolerant and low water usage plantings.
- ◆ Preserve, maintain and enhance the natural foliage trees and plantings
- ◆ Require the application of appropriate fire mitigation practices. Fire mitigation guidelines of the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension are referenced in the CC&Rs. It is important to recognize that on smaller, less forested and fairly flat lots these standards may not apply or may apply in a decreased capacity.
- ◆ Provide guidelines for homeowners to ensure that the landscaping is attractive, harmonious and complimentary to the natural surroundings and architectural styling within Edgemont Highlands.

1. View Considerations

The Architectural Review Committee (ARC) may consider some restrictions on the use of tall growing trees if it is shown that it unreasonably blocks the view of adjacent neighbors.

2. Grading

To the maximum extent possible, unnecessary grading shall be avoided. "Imposing" a grading plan on site will not be allowed. Generally natural slopes are preferable to retaining walls. Slopes should not exceed 2:1 except with extenuating circumstances. All fill areas should be accomplished by employing appropriate construction methods of limited lift depths and compaction. All disturbed topsoil shall be stored and re-used on site and not exported.

3. Drainage

Whenever practical, natural drainage courses should be maintained and protected. Necessary new drainage ways should blend to the natural drainage as much as possible. There should be positive drainage away from all structures to avoid potential pooling against foundations. Any unavoidable low areas should be provided with catchbasins and piping for proper drainage. Special care needs to be taken to avoid the potential pooling of water around pine trees.

4. Retaining Walls

Where necessary to avoid steep slopes, protect trees or other similar circumstances, retaining walls will be allowed. Walls in excess of 4' (four feet) should be stepped with

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planting pockets to soften their visual impact. Walls should be constructed of stone, split-face block, synthetic stone-like engineered wall systems or pressure treated wood.

5. Fences

In order to promote the free migration of wildlife and to promote openness within the community, the use of fences is limited. No perimeter fencing or long expanses of fencing will be allowed. Relatively short sections of "privacy" fencing will be allowed. Generally, these fences should be contiguous to decks or patios, not extend to property lines, and be specifically intended for privacy and not to create an enclosed yard. These privacy fences cannot exceed 6'0" in height and must be constructed with materials consistent with the rest of the home.

6. Dog Runs

- ♦ The Dog run must be shielded from front elevation as much as possible.
- ♦ The Dog run must run generally parallel to the side or rear elevation of home, be no more than 8' wide and no closer than 4' to the property line.
- ♦ The dog run must be set back at least 10' from front elevation it is parallel to.
- ♦ The dog run may comprise no more than 500 square feet.
- ♦ The fence material cannot be taller than 6' and must be a solid material consistent or compatible with materials used on house and consistent or compatible in color.
- ♦ Invisible dog containment fences are not allowed.

7. Landscape Structures

Landscape structures such as gazebos may be permitted with the approval of the ARC. Generally, the ARC will approve those structures that are located behind the front plane of the residence and are not obtrusive to adjacent lots, the street or other community amenity areas.

8. Patios and Decks

As much as possible, patios and decks should transition to the natural terrain as smoothly as possible. Minor grading to allow decks without handrails is encouraged but not required.

9. Play Equipment

Play equipment such as basketball hoops and jungle gyms are permitted with the approval of the ARC. Generally these will be approved if located at the rear of the residence and are not obtrusive to adjacent lots or other amenity areas. In order to minimize their visual impact, play structures, if possible, should be of muted colors or should be screened.

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10. Spas and Pools

No above or below ground swimming pools shall be allowed within Phase I of Edgemont Highlands. Children's small portable wading pools shall be allowed at the rear of the residence. Hot tubs and spas should be designed to be visually connected to the home through the use of courtyards or privacy fences. All equipment must be screened. Hot tubs and spas must meet all applicable state and local laws and regulations.

11. Signs

During construction of a single family residence the general contractor and one other business may each place a sign, not to exceed 24" x 18", set back ten feet from the front of the property. No subcontractor's signs will be allowed. Each residence will be required to post a site identification sign. This sign shall be approximately 18" wide and 12" high, and shall include the street address as required by law. Owner's name is optional. The sign backing shall be constructed of 3/4" plywood or similar material, neatly painted a flat hunter green with 3" or 4" pre-made vinyl or metal lettering in white, off-white or light tan color, mounted on a 4x4 post. Sign sizes and placement for multi-family developments or larger scale (multiple) single family development will be considered on an individual basis.

A residence may have one standard sized (24" x 18") realty sign advertising "For Sale" or "For Rent". The sign must be placed 20' back from the street, generally in the center of the property and be no more than 2' above grade. All realty signs should be of professional quality. Open house signs shall be promptly removed after the event, or shall be removed by the ARC.

12. Parking

Every residence is required to have a driveway that provides access from street to residence. Driveways may be constructed of asphalt or concrete. Alternate driveways such as pavers, lawn and stone patterns or other crushed rock will be considered. Non-asphalt and non-concrete driveways will be required to be of comparative or greater quality and durability. No 3/4" ABC (Class 6) driveways will be allowed. Regardless of the approved driveway material each driveway must meet the ERMD apron requirements. Each single family residence shall provide a minimum of two off-street guest parking spaces (the driveway may be considered for guest parking). Multi-family lots shall provide adequate guest parking as required by La Plata County and the requirements imposed by the ARC during the architectural review process.

13. Tree Health/Tree Removal

Appropriate treatment of diseased or infected trees is required. If pine beetle infestations move close to Edgemont Highlands, Owners will be required to apply appropriate preventive pesticides to ponderosa pine trees. Removal of trees or oak brush is prohibited unless approved in writing by the ARC. Removal of dead trees and oak brush is required.

14. Landscape Planting

The landscape design of each lot should blend with the overall setting of Edgemont Highlands. Landscape plans should incorporate and enhance existing vegetation, utilize indigenous species and minimize the need for irrigation. Non-native species, when used, should blend in color and texture with the native landscape and not dominate the plantings.

Included at the end of these guidelines are lists of appropriate plant species and a brief guideline to water reduced landscaping. Additional plants may be incorporated with ARC approval.

At a minimum, the landscaping plan of each home must:

- ♦ Show a plan for the entire lot even if the majority is just natural vegetation or re-vegetation.
- ♦ Show house and all walks, retaining walls, decks, patios, play structures and other hardscape elements.
- ♦ Show any grading changes greater than 1' and general site drainage.
- ♦ Show any proposed tree removal.
- ♦ Show appropriate wildfire mitigation measures..
- ♦ Provide landscaping on front street elevation that includes a mixture of natural vegetation, ground cover, shrubs, trees and other approved plant materials which will present a complete planting plan.
- ♦ Provide a minimum of ground cover and revegetation in other, less visible areas.
- ♦ Provide a transition from the built environment and cultivated landscape to the native landscape.
- ♦ Show that plant selections are compatible with the site (soils, aspects and naturally available water).

No synthetic or artificial plants or plant material such as Astroturf or lava rock will be allowed. Large bare rock areas of any kind will be discouraged.

Each home will be required to have an underground sprinkler system or drip irrigation system. Hoses and above-ground sprinklers can be used to establish plants and in limited, less-accessible areas. Each residence is allocated a maximum of approximately sixty-nine gallons of water per day for irrigation. The Landscaping plan will need to show that its use, when mature, will not exceed that demand and that the Owner will accept the responsibility to limit landscaped areas in times of drought or limited water supply.

15. Lawns

In an effort to create a natural look in the landscaping of Edgemont Highlands, only small lawn areas shall be allowed. The allowable lawn area shall be defined by the ARC for each lot depending on street frontage, whether it is a corner lot, and similar physical characteristics. Lot owners are encouraged to discuss this during their Pre-Design Meeting with the ARC. High water use varieties of grasses, such as Kentucky Bluegrass, are prohibited. They are deemed to be environmentally irresponsible and are contrary to the

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environmental goals of Edgemont Highlands. Low water use varieties such as Blue Grama, Sheep Fescue, Arizona Fescue, Thickspike Cretana, Wheatgrass, Streambank Sodar Wheatgrass and Buffalo Grass are encouraged. A seed mix description is included in these guidelines.

16. Landscaping Schedule

The ARC recognizes that because of our distinct seasons it is not always possible to install landscaping immediately upon completion of a home, although that is the goal. If a home is completed in the winter months it is required that the landscaping be installed and completed by the following growing season. If at all possible, revegetation areas should be seeded before winter. If serious erosion potential exists, the ARC may require temporary protection.

17. Landscaping Practices

A. Weed Control

The indiscriminate use of herbicides and poisons will not be allowed. Special care should be taken to minimize use.

Alternate methods include:

- ♦ Preparation of site before planting by spot spraying and removing weeds.
- ♦ Pulling or tilling annual weeds before they set seed.
- ♦ Keeping weeds short, as some varieties will not flourish if kept cut.
- ♦ Using mulch and cover crops to prevent weeds from flourishing.

Because weeds are severely disruptive to the native landscape, proper control is required of all weeds listed on the Colorado State Weed List (referenced at the end of this section). Particularly noxious weeds such as Canadian thistle and knapweeds shall be reported to the Edgemont Highlands Homeowners Association.

B. Pest Control

The non-chemical approach to pest control involves management rather than eradication. Preventative methods include:

- ♦ Keeping plants healthy.
- ♦ Providing small areas of foliage to promote health of good bugs.
- ♦ Pruning and disposing of diseased plants.
- ♦ Careful regular inspection of established plants, and careful inspection of new plants.
- ♦ Use of non-chemical biodegradable alternatives, such as Safer's products, are often very effective.

WATER REDUCED LANDSCAPING

Quick Facts...

- Water reduced landscaping offers an opportunity to select plants compatible with local conditions.
- When selecting woody plants, consider soils, drainage, exposure and irrigation method.
- Water xeric trees and shrubs just as much as other plants until established, usually two years.
- Once established, gradually reduce watering frequency.
- Frequent shallow watering promotes shallow roots and defeats the purpose of water reduced landscaping

Selecting woody plants for a reduced-water landscape requires careful consideration. Woody plants such as trees and shrubs are a major component in the landscape and a long-term investment. In addition to aesthetics and function, look at soil, drainage patterns, exposure to heat and wind, and how the site is irrigated.

Soils, Drainage and Exposure

Before selecting plants, evaluate the site's soil, drainage and exposure. Consider all three factors together, because each affects the others. If the soil is a heavy clay, it will have poor internal drainage even on a slope. The same soil on a south or west exposure will dry quickly, shrink and crack, requiring slow but relatively frequent watering. Dense clay soils are low in oxygen and do not lend themselves well to plant growth. Most xeric plants, while tolerating low water, cannot function well in soils low in oxygen. The better a soil is prepared through addition of organic amendments prior to planting, the better the plants will do.

Select shade-tolerant plants for north exposures. There are fewer of these than species for full sun because most xeric plants thrive best in sunny exposures. Those that do tolerate shade generally require more water. This can be somewhat offset by using organic mulches such as wood chips.

Difference Between Mesic, Hydric, and Xeric Sites

Mesic: Mesic soils are soils that are moderately well drained. Water filters through the soil moderately fast, although it retains moisture long enough to keep it moist for long periods of time, but not all the time. This is your average soil type. For tree and shrub selections choose ones that are not specifically listed as xeric or hydric species.

Hydric: Hydric soils are those that are subjected to saturation, flooding or ponding for long periods of time during the growing season, or have a water table directly below the soil surface.

Xeric: Xeric soils are those that retain very little water naturally. They typically have a low nutrient levels and need amendments and irrigation to support plant life not adapted.

Establishment of Plants

Regardless of how drought-enduring a plant may be, relatively frequent watering is needed until the plant is established. Most woody plants take at least two growing seasons to establish, depending on how well the soil has been prepared. Once plants are established, gradually reduce watering. Avoid frequent, shallow watering, however, because this tends to encourage shallow roots and thus defeats the goal of water reduced landscaping.

Edgemont Highlands
Approved Plant List

SOME SELECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR EDGEMONT HIGHLANDS RANCH

While not a complete list, the plants listed below are suited to a the Edgemont Highlands site. Some may be uncommon in many nurseries but available from wholesale suppliers. They can be ordered through your local nursery.

NATIVE SPECIES

NATIVE PERENNIALS

Botanical name	Common name	Site: Soil/moisture
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding onion	m- to m
<i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	Small leaf pussytoes	x+ to m
<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	Colorado blue columbine	m+
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	Golden columbine	m- to m+
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western columbine	m- to m+
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Bluebell bellflower, roundleaf harebell	m+
<i>Castilleja integra</i>	Wholeleaf Indian paintbrush	x+ to m-
<i>Castilleja linariifolia</i>	Split leaf paintbrush, Wyoming paintbrush	x to m
<i>Castilleja sulphurea</i>	Sulphur-flowered paintbrush	m+ to m-
<i>Conioselinum scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain hemlock parsley, wild parsley	m+
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Darkthroat shooting star	
<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved purple coneflower	m-
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	Hummingbird trumpet	x+ to m-
<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	Aspen fleabane	x+ to m-
<i>Eriogonum jamesii</i>	James buckwheat	x+ to m+
<i>Eriogonum embellatum</i>	Sulferflowered buckwheat	x to m-
<i>Eurybia glauca</i>	Gray aster	x
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland strawberry	m
<i>Gallardia aristata</i>	Common gaillardia	x+ - m-
<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	Sticky purple geranium	m to m+
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Hairy false goldernaster	x
<i>Ipomoea leptophylla</i>	Bush morning-glory	x+ - m-
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	Scarlet gilia	x+ to m-
<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Dotted blazing star	x+ to m-
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	m to m+
<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	Silvery lupine	m-
<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	Colorado four o clock	x+ - m-
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamot, beebalm	m-
<i>Penstemon jamesii</i>	James penstemon	m-

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Penstemon lentus	Four corners penstemon	x
Penstemon linarioides ssp coloradoensis	Narrowleaf penstemon, toadflax penstemon	x - x+
Penstemon Mensarum	Grand Mesa Penstemon, tiger	m
Penstemon pachyphyllus	Thickleaf beardtongue	x
Penstemon pinifolius	Pine needle beardtounge	x+ to m-
Penstemon procerus	Little flower penstemon	m
Penstemon rydbergii	Rydberg's penstemon	m- to m+
Penstemon secundiflorus	Sidebells penstemon	m-
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mountain penstemon	m- to m
Penstemon virens	Blue mist penstemon	x+ to m-
Penstemon virgatus	Upright blue beardtongue	x- to m-
Polemonium pulcherrimum	Jacob's ladder	m- to m+
Potentilla gracilis	Slender cinquefoil	m- to m+
Ratibida columifera	Upright prarie coneflower	x+to m-
Rudbeckia hirta	Blackeyed susan	m- to m+
Rudbeckia occidentalis	Western coneflower	m to m+
Shaalcea coccinea	Scarlet globemallow	x
Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia	Gooseberryleaf globemallow	x
Symphotrichum leave var. leave	Smooth blue aster	m- to m+
Vicia Americana	American Vetch	m- to m+

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NATIVE TREES

Botanical name	Common name	Site: Soil/moisture
Acer glabrum	Rocky Mountain maple	m+
Acer grandidentatum	Bigtooth maple	m+
Crataegus douglasi	Douglas hawthorn, black hawthorn	m- to m+
Crataegus rivularis	River hawthorn	m to m+
Fraxinus anomala	Singleleaf ash	x+
Juniperus scopulorum	Rocky Mountain juniper	x+
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	m - to m+
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone pine	m- to m
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	m- to m
Pinus strobiformis	S.W. white pine	m- to m
Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen	m+
Prunus Americana	American plum	m to m+
Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	m to m+
Robinia neomexicana	New Mexican locust	
Sorbus scopulina	Greene's mountain ash	m to m+

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NATIVE SHRUBS

Botanical name	Common name	Site: Soil/moisture
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mountain maple	m+
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth maple	m+
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western serviceberry	m- to m
<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	Utah serviceberry	x+ to m-
<i>Amphora fruticosa</i>	Desert false indigo	m- to m+
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry, kinnikinnick	m to m+
<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Silver sagebrush	x+ to m
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Mountain big sage	x to m-
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Fourwing saltbrush	x+
<i>Ceanothus fendleria</i>	Buckbrush, fendlers ceanothus	x
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Snowbush ceanothus, snowbrush	m
<i>Cercocarpus Intricatus</i>	Littleleaf mountain mahogany	x+
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolia</i>	Curl leaf mountain mahogany	x
<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	True mountain mahogany	x
<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	Fernbrush	m- to m+
<i>Chrysothamnus greenei</i>	Greene's rabbitbrush	x+ to m-
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Rubber rabbitbrush	x
<i>Cowania mexicana</i>	Cliff rose	
<i>Crataegus douglasi</i>	Douglas hawthorn, black hawthorn	m- to m+
<i>Crataegus rivularis</i>	River hawthorn	m to m+
<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	Mormon tea	x
<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Apache plume	x- to m-
<i>Fraxinus anomala</i>	Singleleaf ash	x+
<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	Mountain spirea, rockspirea	m
<i>Jamesia Americana</i>	Fivepetal cliffbush, waxflower	x+ to m
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	m
<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	Winterfat	x
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Oregon grape, creeping barberry	x+ to m
<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>	Mountain lover, boxleaf	m to m+
<i>Pentaphylloides floribunda</i>	Shrubby cinquefoil	m- to m+
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Lewis' mock orange	m-
<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i>	Littleleaf mock orange	m- to m
<i>Physocarpus monogynus</i>	Mountain ninebark	m- to m+
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Common ninebark	m- to m+
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	American plum	m to m+
<i>Prunus pumila var. besseyi</i>	Western sandcherry	m- to m+
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	m+
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca</i>	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	m to m+

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<i>Purshia stansburiana</i>	Stansbury cliffrose	m- to m
<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Antelope bitterbrush	x= to m
<i>Quercus cambelii</i>	Gambel's oak	m- to m
<i>Rhamnus smithii</i>	Smith's buckthorn	m- to m
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Mountain sumac, smooth sumac	m to m+
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Threeleaf sumac	m+ to x-
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden currant	m- to m=
<i>Ribes cereum</i>	Waxcurrant, squaw currant	m- to m+
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>	Traling black currant	m to m +
<i>Ribes montigenum</i>	Mountain currant, gooseberry currant	m to m+
<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Wood's rose	m to m+
<i>Rubus deliciosus</i>	Delicious raspberry	m to m+
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	American red raspberry	m to m_
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	m to m+
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red elderberry	m+
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Silver buffaloberry	m to m+
<i>Shepherdia Canadensis</i>	Russet buffaloberry	m
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Greene's mountain ash	m to m+
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common snowberry	m- to m+
<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Western snoberry, wolfberry	m- to m
<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	Mountain snowberry	m- to m
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Whortleberry	m
<i>Yucca baccata</i>	Banana yucca	x
<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Soapweed	x

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NATIVE GROUND COVERS

Botanical name	Common name	Site: Soil/moisture
<i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	Small leaf pussytoes	x+ to m
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry, kinnikinnick	m to m+
<i>Ceanothus fendleria</i>	Buckbrush, fendlers ceanothus	x
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland strawberry	m
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	m
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Oregon grape, creeping barberry	x+ to m
<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>	Mountain lover, boxleaf	m to m+

GRASSES

Botanical name	Common name	Site: Soil/moisture
<i>Achnatherum humenoides</i>	Indian ricegrass	x
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama	x+-m-
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side oats grama	x+ to m-

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Bromus anomalus	Nodding brome	m-
Bromus marginatus	Mountain brome	m-
Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalograss	x+ to m
Calamagrostis Canadensis	Bluejoint reedgrassjoint	m+
Elytrigia dasystachya	Thickspike wheatgrass	m- to m+
Festuca Arizonica	Arizona fescue	x+
Festuca brachyphylla	Alpine fescue /sheep fescue	m-
Festuca saximontana	Rocky Mountain Fescue	m-
Festuca thurberii	Thurber's fescue	m
Koleria cristata	Junegrass	m- to m
Muhlenbergia Montana	Mountain muhly	m- to m
Nasella viridula	Green needlegrass	m- to m+
Pascopyrum smithii	Western wheatgrass	m- to m+
Pleum alpinum	Alpine timothy	m

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LAWN GRASSES

Bouteloua gracilis	Blue grama
Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalograss
Elytrigia dasystachya x cretana	Thickspike wheatgrass x cretana
Festuca Ovina (F. brachyphylla)	Sheep fescue

EDGEMONT HIGHLANDS RECLAMATION MIX

green needle grass x lodorm	5%
blue gramma grass x achita	5%
mountain broam x garnet	20%
western wheatgrass x arriba	15%
thickspike wheatgrass x cretana	15%
indian ricegrass x rimrock	10%
side oats gramma	5%
slender wheatgrass x san louis	25%

If broadcast or hydraulically applied, apply at 22.5 pls #'s/acre. If drilled apply at 15 pls #'s/acre.

NON-NATIVE SPECIES

	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
<u>Evergreen Trees</u>		
	Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus negra</i>
<u>Deciduous Trees</u>		
	Burr oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
	Dolga Crab	<i>Malus "Dolga"</i>
	Radiant Crab	<i>Malus "Radiant"</i>

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	Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i>
	Goldenrain tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
	Hackberry	<i>Celtic occidentalis</i>
	Hawthorne, Cockspur	<i>Cataegus crugalli</i>
	Kentucky coffee tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
	New Mexico Locust	<i>Robinia Neomexicana</i>
	Thornless honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triancanthos inermis</i>
	Western catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
<u>Evergreen Shrubs</u>	Juniper Species	<i>Juniperus sp</i>
	Mugho Pine	<i>Pinus mugo mugo</i>
<u>Deciduous Shrubs</u>	Barberry (japanese)	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
	Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
	Cliff fendlerbush	<i>Fendlera rupicola</i>
	Cotoneaster species	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>
	Sage species	<i>Artemisia sp.</i>
	Sumac Species	<i>Rhus sp.</i>
	Spirea Species	<i>Spirea sp.</i>
	Potentilla Species	<i>Potentilla sp.</i>
	<i>Peashrub species</i>	<i>Caragana spp.</i>
	Austrian Copper Rose	<i>Rosa foetida bicolor</i>
	Rugosa Rose species	<i>Rosa rugosa spp.</i>
	Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus aiatus</i>
	Mountain Privet	<i>Foresteria neomxexicana</i>
<u>Groundcovers</u>	Catmint	<i>Nepeta x faassennii</i>
	Phlox	<i>Phox subulata</i>
	Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria sp</i>
	Hosta	<i>Funkia sp.</i>
	Sedum Species	<i>Sedum sp.</i>
	Snow in Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
	Creeping Potentilla	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
	Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus</i>
	Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
<u>Vines</u>	Clematis	<i>Clematis hybrids</i>
	Grape	<i>Vitis sp.</i>
	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>
	Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
	Trumpetvine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
	Silver Lace Vine	<i>Polygonum auberti</i>
<u>Perennials</u>	Aster	<i>Aster hybrids</i>
	Basket of Gold	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
	Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia var.</i>

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Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>
Daylilies	<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>
Iris sp.	<i>Iris</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>
Iceland Poppy	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>
Oriental Poppy	<i>Papaver orientalis</i>
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon sp.</i>
Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Salvia species	<i>Salvia sp.</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achilles filipendula</i>

Annuals

Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Artemisia stellerana</i>
California Poppy	<i>Escoltzia californica</i>
Edging Lobelia	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes sp.</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia hybrids</i>
Pansy	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>

REFERENCES:

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS (available online @ <http://www.ext.colostate.edu>):

Native Shrubs for Colorado Landscapes no. 7.422
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Native Trees for Colorado Landscapes no. 7.421 by J. Klett, B. Fahey and R. Cox 6
Native Shrubs for Colorado Landscapes no. 7.422 by J. Klett, B. Fahey and R. Cox

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIVE PLANTS COMPANY CATALOGUE, Rifle, Colorado

COLORADO STATE WEED LIST

The following weed species, listed in alphabetical order, are identified as the State Noxious Weeds. They have been identified by individual counties as problem weeds in the county's area or have been recommended for management through public testimony. These weed species should be considered by each local advisory board and local governing body in the development, adoption and enforcement of their noxious weed list and noxious weed management plan. The State Noxious Weeds are:

African rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i>)	Common teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>)
Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	Russian thistle (<i>Salsola iberica</i>)
Black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)	Cypress spurge (<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>)
Longspine sandbur (<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>)	Saltcedar (<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>)
Black knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>)	Dalmatian toadflax (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)
Mayweed chamomile (<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)	Saltcedar (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>)
Black nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)	Dame's rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)
Mediterranean sage (<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>)	Scentless chamomile (<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>)
Blue mustard (<i>Chorispora tenella</i>)	Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)
Musk thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)
Bouncingbet (<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>)	Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)
Myrtle spurge (<i>Euphorbia myrsiniues</i>)	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>)
Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Dyer's woad (<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)
Oxeye daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)	Spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)
Camelthorn (<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)	Squarrose knapweed (<i>Centaurea virgata</i>)
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Flixweed (<i>Descurainia sophia</i>)
Plumeless thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)	Sulfur cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla recta</i>)
Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Green foxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)	Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Chinese clematis (<i>Clematis orientalis</i>)	Hairy nightshade (<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>)
Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	Wild caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i>)
Coast tarweed (<i>Madia sativa</i>)	Halogeton (<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>)
Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	Wild mustard (<i>Brassica kaber</i>)
Common burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)	Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)	Wild proso millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)
Common groundsel (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)	Houndstongue (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)
Redstem filaree (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>)	Yellow foxtail (<i>Setaria glauca</i>)
Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Rush skeleton weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	Yellow nutsedge (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Common St. Johnswort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>)
Russian knapweed (<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)
Common tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)	Kocia (<i>Kocia scoparia</i>)
Russian thistle (<i>Salsola collina</i>)	Yellow toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)

Source: Colorado Department of Agriculture