

RESOLUTION NO. 72,146-N.S.

2026 TRAFFIC CIRCLE VEGETATION POLICY AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City first established the Traffic Circle Planting Policy in 2012 to provide guidelines that support roadway visibility, pedestrian and bicycle safety, and consistent vegetation maintenance across the City's residential traffic-calming network; and

WHEREAS, on November 12, 2019, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 69,164-N.S., replacing the 2012 policy with the Traffic Circle Vegetation Policy & Maintenance Plan (2020 Plan) and directing further development of vegetation standards to ensure appropriate plant selection, maintenance practices, and sightline visibility; and

WHEREAS, since adoption of the 2020 Plan, the City has continued to maintain more than 57 traffic circles and has identified the need to update the 2020 Plan to reflect current operational practices, incorporate additional native plant species, and clarify vegetation height and maintenance standards; and

WHEREAS, the department has integrated ArcGIS-based volunteer dashboards and digital reporting tools that streamline sign-ups, support coordination among staff, contractors, and volunteers, and enhance the City's ability to track maintenance activities efficiently and consistently; and

WHEREAS, the updated 2026 Traffic Circle Vegetation Policy & Maintenance Plan will improve program consistency, support long-term site health, maintain sightline safety, and align vegetation guidelines with the workflows and tools currently used by the Department.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council adopts the updated 2026 Traffic Circle Vegetation Policy & Maintenance Plan, attached here as Exhibits A, B, & C.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Berkeley City Council on February 24, 2026, by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Blackaby, Humbert, Kesarwani, Lunaparra, O'Keefe, Taplin, Tregub, and Ishii.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

  
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Adena Ishii, Mayor

Attest:   
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Mark Numainville, City Clerk



## City of Berkeley – Public Works

### 2026 Traffic Circle Vegetation Policy and Maintenance Plan

*Based on Resolution 69,164-N.S., adopted on November 12, 2019, which replaced the 2012 Traffic Circle Planting Policy and guided the development of subsequent updates to the Traffic Circle Vegetation Policy & Maintenance Plan, including the 2026 revision.*

**The purpose of this policy update is to identify and expand the list of approved types of vegetation and their maintenance for traffic circles that provide traffic calming, beautification, environmental, and other benefits while maintaining pedestrian safety.** The goal of this policy is to establish clear guidelines ensuring that traffic circle vegetation and trees are maintained in accordance with safety standards, promote visibility, and enhance neighborhood safety. As part of this update, all volunteer registration, site selection, and activity reporting will be managed through the **Adopt-A-Traffic Circle ArcGIS Hubsite** to ensure consistent data collection and streamlined coordination among Public Works staff, contractors, and community volunteers. This policy will be reviewed every five (5) years.

#### **Ongoing Vegetation Maintenance:**

Vegetation shall be maintained to not exceed a maximum height of 24 inches from the top of the traffic circle planter curb.

Vegetation Maintenance includes:

- Weeding
- Debris and trash removal
- Pruning to maintain 24" height

#### **New Vegetation Plantings:**

Traffic Circle plantings should be durable, diverse, and attractive. New plantings must be drought-tolerant and fully grown be 24 inches or less above the traffic circle curb. Good examples are plants from California and other Mediterranean climates around the world. Plantings should conform to [Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines<sup>2</sup> and support pollinators.](#) [Plantings](#) with spines or thorns (e.g. cacti), vegetables, or fruits are not permitted. Hoses are considered a trip hazard and a road hazard and are not permitted for irrigation of traffic circles. No use of pesticides or herbicides will be allowed for maintenance.

Traffic circles should be planted with consideration of sightlines and vegetation size and shape at maturity. In addition, a simple Planting Guide for native and pollinator friendly plants was created by the Traffic Circle Task Force. Plants that are on the Planting Guide do not require submittal of a plant list for approval. New proposed Planting List must be submitted to [adoptaspot@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:adoptaspot@cityofberkeley.info) for review and approval when significant revegetation of an existing traffic circle is proposed.

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<sup>1</sup> The 2020 policy was informed by extensive community and stakeholder input, including the work of the 2019 Traffic Circle Policy Task Force. The current update reflects additional recommendations from Public Works staff and community volunteers based on program experience since 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines from ReScape can be found here: <https://www.rescapeca.org/resources>

Traffic circles with Green Infrastructure<sup>3</sup> will be planted and maintained by the City of Berkeley or their designated representatives to ensure compliance with engineered planting plans to support stormwater quality and system performance. Future green infrastructure installations will be communicated to surrounding residents, including opportunities for community input during design and implementation.

Vegetation Maintenance and Planting activities will be performed according to the Traffic Circle Vegetation Policy and Maintenance Agreement and Resolution 69,194-N.S. from the City of Berkeley. Traffic Circles are in the public right of way and may require traffic control for volunteer safety. Maintenance and planting activities can be performed as part of scheduled volunteer events and on an as needed basis. Additionally, in some Traffic Circles, there is City and other Utility infrastructure including maintenance holes. To avoid any incidental damage to plantings, the 1.5 feet around the maintenance hole should be free of vegetation and crews will need a clear path to walk to the maintenance hole. In addition, prior to planting, volunteers will need to contact 811 to avoid disturbing underground utilities - <https://www.usanorth811.org/>.

### **Ongoing Existing Tree Maintenance:**

All tree work will be performed by City Staff or their contractors. Trees with trunks wider than 20 inches will be evaluated for structural safety every three (3) years. Mature tree canopies will be trimmed to provide a minimum height of 7 feet above the top of the traffic circle planter curb. Tree Limbs that extend beyond the curb will be trimmed to provide a minimum height of 14 feet above the road surface.

Traffic Circles with single tree trunks that are less than 20 inches in width, as measured at the point 4 feet above the ground, do not require any additional traffic calming devices at this time. Single tree trunks wider than 20 inches may be permitted with additional traffic calming measures.

Low branches on young trees and/or flower stalks extending above the 24 inch maximum height above the traffic circle curb shall be permitted as long as the total visual obstruction above 24 inches is no more than 20 inches across the circle. If a tree must be removed from a circle and can be transplanted it shall be transplanted. In any event, the City's policy shall be to place a more location-appropriate tree in the circle where a tree has been removed, if possible.

City of Berkeley will inspect Traffic Circles every six (6) months for compliance with this policy, and will inspect community complaints regarding Traffic Circles within two (2) business days of receipt of complaint.

### **New Trees:**

Planting of new trees will be considered for traffic circles that do not have utility conflicts. In addition, any proposed locations must adhere to the [Tree Planting Location Standards](#). These standards shall be refined over time to be more specific for traffic circle locations. A [Tree Planting Application](#) must be completed and submitted to [adoptaspot@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:adoptaspot@cityofberkeley.info) for initial review before it is forwarded on to Forestry for final review.

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<sup>3</sup> Green Infrastructure requirements referenced in this section are guided by the Alameda County Clean Water Program Technical Guidance, which outlines regional standards for stormwater quality, vegetation selection and maintenance practices. [cleanwaterprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/C3TG-8.3-Updated-20250625-full.pdf](https://cleanwaterprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/C3TG-8.3-Updated-20250625-full.pdf)

**Volunteer Maintenance and Requirements:**

Landscaped neighborhood traffic circles in Berkeley add beauty, support the environment, and help slow down traffic to make Berkeley a safer place to live. The City will continue to engage existing and new community volunteers to maintain traffic circles. All existing volunteers will be required to register on the Adopt-A-Traffic Circle ArcGIS Hubsite (<https://adopt-a-traffic-circle-berkeley.hub.arcgis.com/>) and sign the Volunteer Agreement and Release from Liability within 30 days of the publication of this plan. All new volunteers must also register on the ArcGIS Hubsite and agree to and sign the Volunteer Agreement and Release before performing any maintenance activities at a traffic circle.

Traffic Circle volunteers will be responsible for caring for the traffic circle vegetation including weeding, pruning and other routine maintenance; being cautious and visible to traffic while in or near the traffic circle; comply with requirements outlined in this document; ensure traffic circle vegetation adheres to sightline requirements; and adopt a traffic circle for at least six months.

Traffic Circles without volunteers will be planted and maintained by the City until volunteers are in place following the Planting Guide.

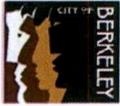
City will notify volunteers via mail and a courtesy email if corrective action is needed. Volunteers will have seven (7) days<sup>4</sup> from the date on the mailed notification letter from the City to bring the Traffic Circle into compliance. For any questions, the volunteer should email [adoptaspot@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:adoptaspot@cityofberkeley.info) If not corrected, City Staff or their designee will take corrective action to bring the vegetation into compliance, which may include pruning or removal of vegetation that violates this policy.

In keeping with Title 20 of the Berkeley Municipal Code, no signs are permitted in a Traffic Circle with the exception of City authorized traffic control devices signs. Traffic Circle volunteers may move temporary signage to the parking strips adjacent to the Traffic Circle.

Traffic Circles primary function is for traffic calming, and they are not to be used as parks or for any form of recreation.

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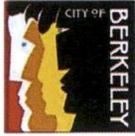
<sup>4</sup> <https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/Berkeley/html/Berkeley12/Berkeley1244/Berkeley1244070.html>



### **Adopt A Spot Traffic Circle Volunteers will:**

1. Call 911 in the event of an emergency or 510-981-5900 for non-emergencies.
2. Work only between sunrise and sunset.
3. Wear appropriate protective clothing that could include: work gloves, eye protection, sturdy closed-toed shoes, and long pants to prevent injury from sharp objects, insect stings, and sunburn.
4. Wear a reflective vest required for working in the public right-of-way. The City will provide one to volunteers.
5. Will not plant vegetation that is not on the recommended list without prior authorization from the City.
6. Will not wear ear buds or headphones while performing maintenance activities.
7. Will not use power tools.
8. Will not pick up sharp objects with bare hands.
9. Will not touch medical or hazardous waste (including hypodermic needles, automotive fluids, unknown fluids and materials). Report hazardous waste in the public right of way to the City of Berkeley Public Works at 510-981-6620.
10. Separate collected materials into recycling, green waste, and garbage cart.
11. Dispose of recycling in your residential blue recycling cart.
12. Dispose of small amounts of trash in your residential grey garbage cart.
13. Larger amounts of trash placed in orange plastic City-issued bags will be picked up by Public Works if requested. Bags will be supplied upon request.
14. Dispose of small amounts of green waste, such as leaves and trimmings, in your residential green cart. Larger amounts of green waste placed in City- issued plant debris bags will be picked up by Public Works. Bags will be supplied upon request.
15. Will always provide adult supervision to any volunteer under the age of 18.
16. Only volunteers who have registered on the ArcGIS Hubsite and completed the Volunteer Agreement and Release from Liability Form are permitted to work in the traffic circle.

Note: The City reserves the right to immediately withdraw support for any volunteer if, at the sole discretion of the City, the volunteer's conduct while participating in volunteer activities on City property or right-of-way is determined to be inconsistent with this Policy or violates any local, state or federal law.



## Additional City of Berkeley Resources

### Tool Lending Library

- Only Berkeley residents or property owners over 18 may borrow tools available from the Berkeley Public Library, Tarea Hall Pittman South Branch, located at 1901 Russell St.

### City of Berkeley Free Compost Program

- The City of Berkeley provides free compost to Berkeley residents. Compost is available for pickup year-round at the Berkeley Marina (subject to availability). Located on the East side of Marina Blvd, just South of the Doubletree Hotel.

### California Native Plant / Educational Resources Online

- ReScape California – <https://www.rescapeca.org/resources>
- Calscape California Native Plant Society – <https://calscape.org/>
- Alameda County Clean Water Program – [C3TG-8.3-Updated-20250625-full.pdf](#)

TRAFFIC CIRCLE



## Suggestions for Traffic Circle Plantings

To support city staff, contractors hired to maintain unadopted circles, and the public, members of the former Traffic Circles Task Force reviewed and culled the original list of suggested plantings for traffic circles. The resulting suggestions below are intended for those circles that the city will plant and maintain or for adopted circles where volunteers might want additional suggestions for plantings that provide valuable habitat for insects and birds.

The plants below are suggestions and do not represent a finite prescriptive list. Volunteers may and can use other plants as long as they adhere to height specifications.

All plants are California natives, often native to our region. They have been selected for height requirements, drought-tolerance, and habitat value. They should thrive in full sun with little- to no-water (once established). All plants were checked to be widely available from local nursery and seed supply resources.

There are three lists of plants: Tier One and Tier Two each have 10 suggestions; Tier Three has 5 suggestions. Each Tier has been formatted to print on a single sheet, double-sided.

In line with urgings from the Audubon Society, the Xerces Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the California Native Plant Society, and other organizations addressing alarming species decline, Tier One plants focus heavily on CA-native butterfly (caterpillar, or "larval") host plants. These plants are also valuable sources of pollen and nectar for native bees and hummingbirds. Like most insects, caterpillars are host-plant specific. Since caterpillars are the primary food of most baby birds, planting for caterpillars supports birds. Tier Two suggestions are less focused on butterfly host plants and offer plants that provide valuable pollen and nectar sources for native bees and hummingbirds.

Tier Three plants focus on providing resilient, drought-tolerant structure and long-season ecological support. While these species may not serve as primary larval host plants, they supply reliable pollen and nectar resources for a broad range of native bees, hoverflies, butterflies, and other beneficial insects. Their extended bloom periods and adaptability make them valuable for maintaining pollinator activity throughout the year. By supporting adult pollinators and other beneficial insects, Tier Three plants help sustain the broader urban ecosystem, contributing to improved habitat function and overall traffic circle resilience.

Suggested Plants for Traffic Circles – Tier One (#1-5 of 10)

	Bloom	Plant	Scientific Name	Height	Width	Notes	Wildlife Supported
1		Buckwheat, Coast	Eriogonum latifolium	12-20in	2ft	Compact mound of softly felted blue grey spoon shaped leaves topped by pale pink 1" clusters of flowers blooming summer into fall. Used for erosion control, drought tolerant. Ground nesting native bees scrape fuzz off leaves to use in nest. Loved by bees, butterflies and many pollinators.	 Acmon Blue
2		Buckwheat, Naked	Eriogonum nudum	12-20in	2-3ft	Another keystone Buckwheat. Late blooming, short growing. Drought tolerant, attractive to butterflies and bees.	 Mormon Metalmark
3		Buckwheat, Red	Eriogonum grande var. rubescens	12-20in	2-3ft	Another keystone Buckwheat. Late blooming, short growing. Drought tolerant, attractive to butterflies and bees.	 Silvery Blue
4		California Aster, Point Saint George	Symphotrichum chilensis, 'Point Saint George'	6in	2ft	A low growing vigorous native perennial, reaching up to 6 inches in height and spreading widely. Covered with soft lavender daisies over a long period, summer through fall, often into winter.	 Field Crescent
5		California Lilac (low growing selections)	ex. Ceanothus hearthorium - San Simeon Ceanothus	3-12in	6ft	Many species and varieties, choose low growing selections. Ceanothus hearstorum is flat growing, with dark green crinkled leaves and 1" deep blue flower clusters in the spring.	 Pale Swallowtail

Photo Credits (from Caliscape.org unless otherwise noted): (1) Coast Buckwheat (2013 John Doyen)/Acmon Blue (2008 Ron Wolf); (2) Naked Buckwheat (2016 Steve Matson)/Mormon Metalmark (Bill Bouton); (3) Red Buckwheat (2006 Steve Matson)/Silvery Blue (2014 Ron Wolf); (4) Aster (2007 Neal Kramer)/Field Crescent (Willem9); (5) Ceanothus (2007 Stan Shebs)/Pale Swallowtail (2013 Ron Wolf)

**Suggested Plants for Traffic Circles – Tier One (#6-10 of 10)**

	Bloom	Plant	Scientific Name	Height	Width	Notes	Wildlife Supported
6		<b>California Native Bunch Grasses</b> (ex. Creeping Red Fescue, Blue Grama)	ex. <i>Festuca rubra</i> (Molate Pt), <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	1-2ft	2-3ft	CA native and non-native grasses support a wide variety of Skipper butterflies (e.g. Umber Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Rural Skipper, and many more). In urban areas mostly on Bermuda Grass.	 Umber Skipper
7		<b>Gumweed</b>	<i>Grindelia stricta</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>	1-1.6ft	1-2ft	Low herbaceous perennial, 2" sunny yellow daisies, summer to fall. Drought tolerant, but best with some summer water. Valuable pollen and nectar source.	 Native Bees
8		<b>Lippia</b>	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>	1-4in	2ft	Evergreen perennial flat groundcover. 1/2" flower clusters like tiny lantana in pink and white. Host for Buckeye Butterfly. Attractive to pollinators.	 Common Buckeye
9		<b>Lupine, dwarf</b>	<i>Lupinus nanus</i> , <i>Lupinus bicolor</i> (or any short lupine)	12-18in	1ft	Also called "Sky Lupine". Annual wildflower that turns California fields blue in the spring. Reseeds. Seeds need moisture to germinate, available at Larners Seeds	 Gray Hairstreak
10		<b>Manzanita</b>	Low growing selections (ex. <i>Arctostaphylos</i> 'Emerald Carpet', <i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> 'Carmel Sur', see Notes for more)	6-12in	6ft	Low tidy evergreen groundcovers that are drought tolerant with pink to white small urn shaped flowers winter into spring provide bees with nectar early in season. Edible red berries good for migrating birds. Low growing selections (Low growing: <i>Arctostaphylos uva ursi</i> 'Point Reyes'- Point Reyes Bearberry)	 Bumble Bee

**Photo Credits** (from [Calscape.org](http://Calscape.org) unless otherwise noted): (6) **California Red Fescue** (2018 Robert Steers/NPS)/**Umber Skipper** (2011 Ron Wolf); (7) **Gumweed** (2008 Stickpen)/**Dianthidium** (Rusty Burlew, [honeybeesuite.com](http://honeybeesuite.com)); (8) **Lippia** (2013 Ron Wolf)/**Buckeye** (2015 Gary McDonald); (9) **Lupine** (Lynn Watson)/**Gray Hairstreak** (2014 Ron Wolf); (10) **Manzanita** (2006 Steve Matson)/**Bombus vosnesenskii** (LasPallitas Nursery)

**Suggested Plants for Traffic Circles – Tier Two (#11-15 of 20)**

	Bloom	Plant	Scientific Name	Height	Width	Notes	Wildlife Supported
11		Bush Monkey Flower	Mimulus aurantiacus	2-3ft	3ft	Very drought tolerant. No water once established. Copious blooms. Hummingbirds attracted. Tends to lean but may need some pruning to keep low growing. Pinch to encourage more compact growth.	 Variable Checkerspot
12		California Fuchsia	Zauschneria or Epilobium canum. (Use Low growing selections, such as 'Everett's Choice' or 'Cloverdale')	1-2ft	2-3ft	Fine textured gray green to silver leaves, mounding habit and bright red orange tubular flowers in clusters later summer into fall. Can be winter deciduous. Best hummingbird attracting plant. Drought tolerant.	 Allen's Hummingbird
13		California Poppy	Eschscholzia californica	1-1.5ft	1ft	Perennial grown as Annual. Reseeds. Start from seeds or plants. The state flower of California. Mainstay pollen source for many native bees.	 Bumble Bee
14		Checkerbloom	Sidalcea malviflora	2ft	1ft	Perennial wildflower. Dense low 6" mound of small round scalloped leaves, 12-20" spikes of bright to dark pink 1" flowers in spring. Native larval host plant for Westcoast Lady Butterfly.	 West Coast Lady
15		Daisy, Wayne Roderick	Erigeron glaucus 'Wayne Roderick'	1ft	1-2ft	Pollen and Nectar source for bees. Profusion of 2" lavender daisies with golden centers, easy tough and reliably perennial. Long blooming Spring to Fall with some deadheading. Drought tolerant. Better with some summer water.	 Sweat Bee

**Photo Credits** (from CalScape.org unless otherwise noted): (11) **Monkeyflower** (2017 Margo Bors)/**Variable Checkerspot** (2017 Gary McDonald); (12) **Fuchsia** (2015 Steve Matson)/**Allen's Hummingbird** (ca.audubon.org); (13) **Poppy** (2012 Gary McDonald)/**Yellow-faced Bumble Bee** (Sean McCann, ibycter.com); (14) **Checkerbloom** (2010 Gary A. Monroe)/**West Coast Lady** (David Hofmann); (15) **Daisy Wayne Roderick** (2010 CalScape)/**Sweat Bee** (Kathy Keatley Garvey, homeorchard.ucanr.edu)

**Suggested Plants for Traffic Circles – Tier Two (#16-20 of 20)**

	Bloom	Plant	Scientific Name	Height	Width	Notes	Wildlife Supported
16		Farewell-to-Spring	ex. <i>Clarkia amoena</i> , <i>Clarkia williamsonii</i>	1-2ft	12in	Magenta, lavender, pink silky cup shaped flowers in late Spring into Summer. Annual that actively reseeds. Needs good drainage. Appreciates a little supplemental water.	 Leafcutter Bee
17		Bee's Bliss Sage	<i>Salvia</i> x. Bee's Bliss	1-2ft	6-8ft	A beautiful hybrid sage. Excellent ground cover and habitat plant. Grows to around 2 feet high and 6-8 feet wide. Handsome gray foliage topped with a profusion of lavender flowers. A bee and hummingbird favorite. Drought tolerant once established.	 Anna's Hummingbird
18		Phacelia, Bolander's	<i>Phacelia bolanderi</i>	1-1.5ft	0.5ft	Papery inch wide lavender flowers that bloom later than others, late spring thru summer. Perennial groundcover, appreciates some summer water and some shade. Bee pollen and nectar source.	 Mason Bee
19		Phacelia, Great Valley	<i>Phacelia ciliata</i>	4-18in	16in	Beautiful self-sowing annual. Clusters of cupped lavender blue flowers over ferny foliage. Good for bees.	 Membrane Bee
20		Western Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	1-3ft	1-2ft	Choose low growing cultivars. Usually a low spreading ferny leaved perennial with 3-4" clusters of white to pink flowers. Usually full sun, edge of shade under oaks. Attractive to pollinators. Will need pruning if growth gets too high.	 Long-Horned Bee

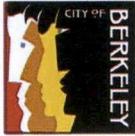
**Photo Credits** (from *Calscape.org* unless otherwise noted): (16) **Clarkia** (2017 John Doyen)/**Leafcutter Bee** (2014 Linda Dahlbert, [bugguide.net](http://bugguide.net)); (17) **Bee's Bliss Sage** ([calfloranursery.com](http://calfloranursery.com))/**Anna's Hummingbird** (Bob Gunderson, [goldengateaudubon.org](http://goldengateaudubon.org)); (18) **Bolander's Phacelia** (2010 Stickpen)/**Mason Bee** ([progardentips.com](http://progardentips.com)); (19) **Great valley Phacelia** (2006 Steve Matson)/**Membrane Bee** (Colletidae; [planetbee.org](http://planetbee.org)); (20) **Yarrow** (2009 H. Zell)/**Long-horned Bee** (Melissodes, [lasplittas.com](http://lasplittas.com))

Suggested Plants for Traffic Circles – Tier Three (#21-25 of 25)

	Bloom	Plant	Scientific Name	Height	Width	Notes	Wildlife Supported
21		Elegant Clarkia	Clarkia unguiculata	1-3ft	3ft	Annual wildflower with tall, delicate stems and pink blooms that attract bees, butterflies, and moths. It flowers in summer when many other wildflowers are spent, providing an important seasonal food source. It readily self-sows and creates a soft, meadow-like display.	 Leafcutter Bee
22		Seaside Daisy	Erigeron glaucus	1-2ft	1-2ft	Sturdy, low-growing plant with very low water needs once established. When planted inland, some supplemental water is beneficial. Place in sunny areas as a groundcover or as part of a pollinator garden where it has room to spread.	 Sweat Bee
23		Common Tidy Tips	Layia platyglossa	6-24in	6-24in	Its daisy-like flowers are attractive, making it a popular garden ornamental and ingredient in commercial wildflower seed mixes. It is especially attractive when massed and combined with other wildflowers	 Native Bee
24		Baby Blue Eyes	Nemophila menziesii	6in	6in	Annual spring-blooming wildflower that gets its name from the bright blue flowers of two of the three varieties that are recognized. Easy to grow from seed along with other annuals.	 Pyrausta Bee
25		Creeping Snowberry	Symphoricarpos mollis	1-3ft	1-2ft	The shrub does well in warm climates and can tolerate both intense sun and constant shade. It is a plant of chaparral ecosystems, especially along coastlines.	 Long-Horned Bee

Photo Credits (from CalScape.org unless otherwise noted): (21) Clarkia (2008 Ron Wolf)/Leafcutter Bee (2014 Linda Dahlbert, bugguide.net); (22) Seaside Daisy (2010 CalScape)/ Sweat Bee (Kathy Keatley Garvey, homeorchard.ucanr.edu); (23) Layia platyglossa (2010 CalScape); (24) Nemophila menziesii (2015 Keir Morse); (25) Symphoricarpos mollis (2014 Neal Kramer)

Suggested Plants for Traffic Circles – Tier Three

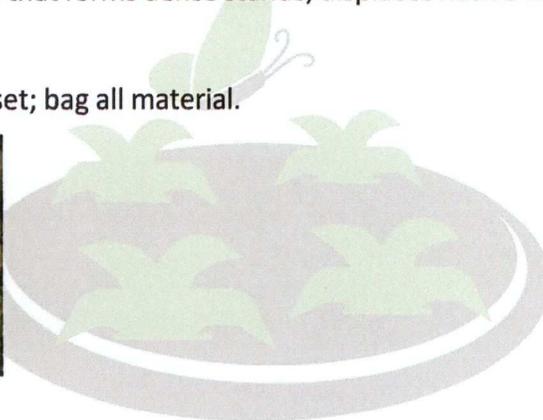


## Quick-Reference Guide for Adopt-A-Traffic Circle Volunteers for Invasive Grasses & Plants in Traffic Circles.

### 1. Black Mustard (*Brassica nigra*)

Early germinating annual that forms dense stands; displaces native wildflowers and increases fire risk.

Action: Pull before seed set; bag all material.

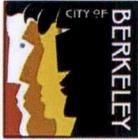


### 2. Jubata Grass (*Cortaderia jubata*)

Tall plume grass produces over 100,000 wind-dispersed seeds.

Action: Dig out the entire root crown; remove flowering plumes immediately.





3. Iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*)

Coastal groundcover that forms thick mats, alters soil chemistry, and smothers natives.

Action: Uproot mats completely; allow to dry off-ground before binning.



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4. French Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)

Woody shrub forming dense thickets; seeds persist for decades.

Action: Cut at base before bloom; bag pods; monitor for regrowth.



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5. Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Ornamental grass turned invasive; promotes wildfire spread.

Action: Remove entire clump, including roots; monitor for resprouting.



6. Bermuda Buttercup / Sourgrass (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)

Winter-blooming yellow flowers that spreads by bulbils.

Action: Dig bulbs when soil is moist; avoid breaking bulb fragments.



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7. Wild Oats (*Avena fatua*)

Common roadside annual grass displacing native species.

Action: Hand-pull or mow before seed heads mature.



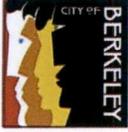
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8. English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Climbing vine that smothers trees and walls, harming bark and branches.

Action: Cut vines at base; peel gently; remove berries to prevent spread.





9. Periwinkle (*Vinca ma*)

Shade-tolerant groundcover that quickly spreads and suppresses native plants.

Action: Pull or sheet-mulch; repeat to exhaust roots.



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10. Grey Sedge (*Carex divulsa*) — Often mislabeled as “Berkeley sedge”

Non-native Eurasian sedge naturalized in California.

Action: Replace with native *Carex tumulicola*.

