

Hayward Tree Preservation Ordinance Appendix

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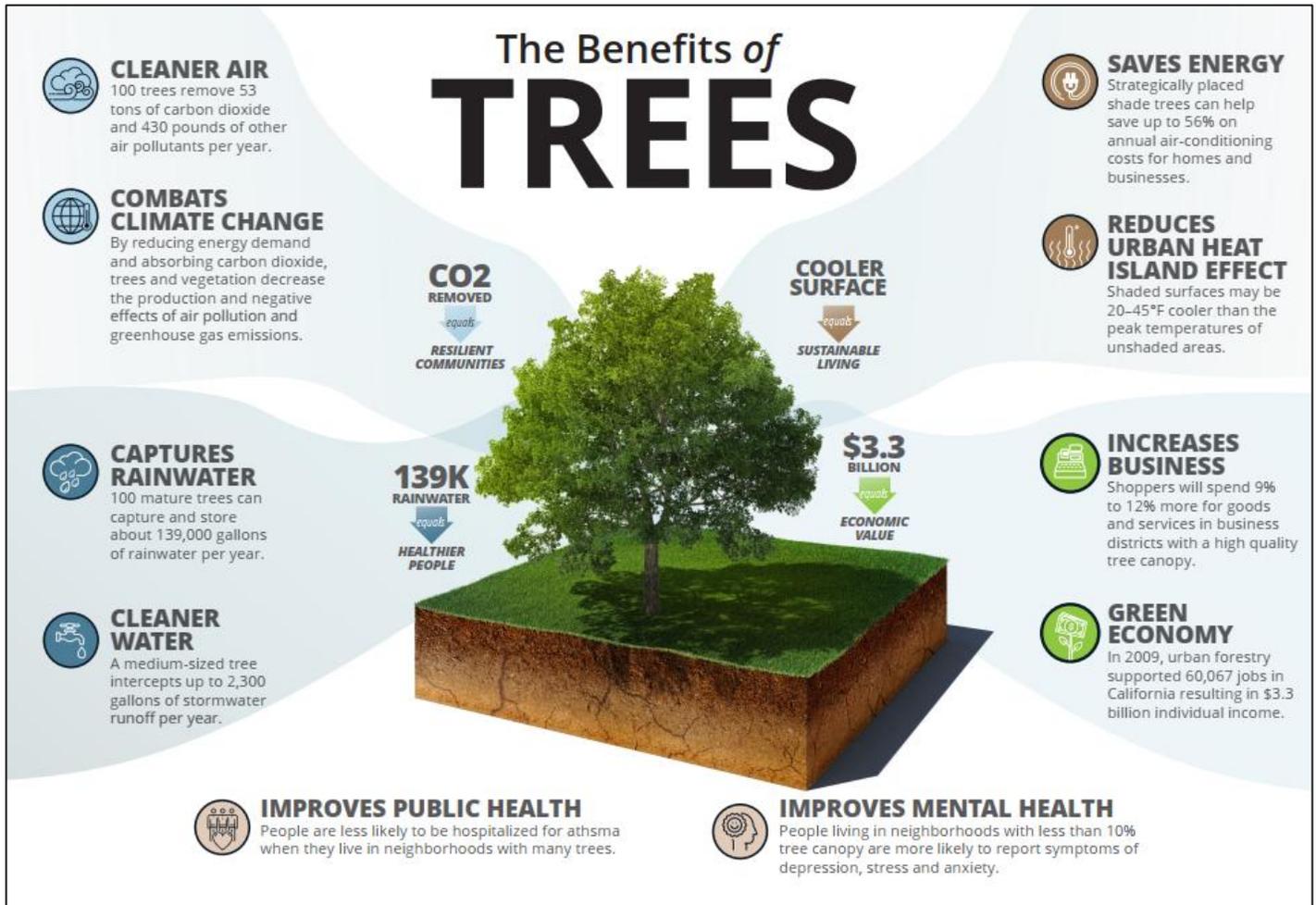
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1 Purpose

The City of Hayward recognizes the role that trees have in providing wildlife habitat, reducing the urban heat island effect, and maintaining the community's health, well-being, and aesthetic value (Figure 1). Hayward's Tree Preservation Ordinance is intended to protect and preserve trees and control the pruning, removal or relocation of those trees that provide benefits for the neighborhood or the entire community, while balancing private property rights and development.

This Appendix has been developed alongside the City's 2025 Tree Preservation Ordinance update. This document provides references for interpreting the tree protections set forth in the tree ordinance as well as additional tree maintenance guidelines for private property owners. Together, this document and the updated ordinance are intended to enhance the management of trees on private property and maximize the benefits that Hayward's urban forest provides.

Figure 1. Benefits of Trees



2 Permit Process

The City of Hayward's tree ordinance has a list of actions that are restricted or require permits. The regulations in Hayward's Tree Preservation Ordinance only apply to Protected Trees.

Information Gathering and permit preparation

- What action are you intending to do?
- In what way will trees in question be affected? The City of Hayward's tree ordinance has a lists of actions that are restricted or require permits.
- What is the species of your tree?
- What is the diameter of your tree? See "How to measure tree trunks" in **Section 11** below.
- Do you own the property where the proposed action is to take place? If not, do you have the property owner's written consent?
- **Wanting to do tree work between February and September:** Is there evidence of nesting birds?

Protected Trees

- Protected trees include, **but are not limited to**, the protected native trees displayed in **Section 4** of this document. Other protected trees include street trees, memorial trees officially recognized by the City, heritage trees, replacement trees, trees designated for preservation in a plan, and trees that are a condition of approval for a previous permit or zoning requirement.
 - o For more information on if your tree is a protected tree, refer to the ordinance.
- Sec. 10-15.14 provides the information needed to determine whether your tree is protected.
- Refer to Sec. 10-15.26 to determine whether your scenario meets any of the City's defined exceptions.

For Development Projects

- The Tree Preservation Ordinance has specific planting requirements and tree protection measures that apply to development projects. Ensure that your project is aligned with these requirements during the planning phase before construction commences.

Permit Process

1. Determine whether a permit is necessary.
 2. Apply for a permit *before* any construction or actions that will affect the tree take place.
 3. Development services will evaluate your permit based on the criteria found in Sec. 10-15.22.
 4. The City may apply conditions for approval, which often include tree replacement requirements. If tree replacement on-site is not feasible, a fee in-lieu of replacement may apply. Other conditions may apply.
 5. Upon approval, a permit is valid for 3 months.
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Frequently Asked Questions:

Is there a permit fee?

Yes. This fee is determined by the City's Master Fee schedule. Additionally, for development projects, a bond is required equal to the appraised replacement value of the existing trees that are to remain on site.

Do I need an arborist report?

An arborist report is required for the specifically listed actions in SEC. 10-15.21. See **Section 12** of this document for a checklist of required information for arborist reports.

Are there penalties for skipping the permit process?

Yes, penalties may include fines and stop work orders, as described in SEC. 10-15.29 of the Tree Preservation Ordinance.

Can the City revoke a permit?

Yes, but only under the circumstances defined in SEC. 10-15.30 of the Tree Preservation Ordinance.

What if I believe my permit was wrongfully denied?

Permit applicants may appeal, according to the process set in place by SEC 10-15.28 of the Tree Preservation Ordinance.

3 Heritage Tree Checklist

Heritage trees are those trees recognized by the City of Hayward to be an exceptional tree with a distinctly high level of value to the community as set forth in section 10.15-19: Memorial or Heritage Trees.

Heritage Tree Determination:

A tree is considered a Heritage Tree when the City Landscape Architect finds at least two of the following criteria are met. Please mark which of the following criteria the tree meets and provide the reasoning below:

- Native Tree:** The tree is a native species of Hayward, as listed in Section 10-15.14.
- Provides Essential Habitat:** The tree currently or commonly provides habitat for any state or federally listed endangered or threatened species as identified by the projects Certified Arborist. Note that such trees may be protected through other local, state, or federal regulations.
- Horticulture Significance:** The tree is rare or significant in the horticultural development of Hayward.
- Historical or Cultural Significance:** The tree has a documented historical or cultural connection to the City of Hayward including original plantings or coincides with historical events in the City.

Reasoning for why the tree should be nominated as a Heritage tree: _____

Heritage Tree Removal:

If an applicant desires to remove an existing Heritage tree, they must prove to the reviewing body that the burden to the applicant in preserving the tree outweighs the benefit to the public, as stated in Sec. 10-15.23. Factors that will be considered include:

- (1) All the benefits provided by the Heritage Tree.
- (2) The contribution of the tree to the character of the site, local ecology, and the neighborhood.
- (3) Species, health condition and value of the tree.
- (4) Whether the tree is part of an important grove of trees.
- (5) The visibility of the tree to the neighborhood and the public.
- (6) Whether the development provides a public benefit.
- (7) Whether measures short of removing the tree can be employed consistent with the development.

Justification for why the Heritage tree should be removed: _____

4 Protected Native Tree Species in the City of Hayward

All trees with a diameter of 8” or greater when measured 54” above ground level are protected, unless the tree is an invasive species recognized by the California Invasive Species Council. Native trees – trees belonging to species that have evolved with California’s landscape for millennia and developed intertwined relationships with California’s flora and fauna – have further protections. California natives are protected at diameter of 4” or greater when measured 54” above ground level. **Table X** displays the list of native trees protected in Hayward. Photos are courtesy of SelecTree (SelecTree. UFEI. 1995-2024. Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo).

Table 1: List of protected native trees in the city of Hayward and photos to aid in species identification.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Leaf	Tree	Selectree Link
Big leaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>			SelectTree: Bigleaf Maple
California buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>			SelectTree: California Buckeye

Pacific madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	 A close-up photograph of the Pacific madrone (Arbutus menziesii) showing its characteristic thick, leathery, dark green leaves with prominent veins. The leaves are arranged in clusters along the branches.	 A photograph of a Pacific madrone tree in a natural, outdoor setting. The tree has a distinctive reddish-brown trunk and dense green foliage. It is situated on a grassy slope with other trees in the background.	SelecTree: Pacific Madrone
California sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	 A close-up photograph of California sycamore (Platanus racemosa) leaves. The leaves are large and have a characteristic five-lobed shape. One leaf is yellowed, while others are green.	 A photograph of a large California sycamore tree in a park-like setting. The tree has a thick, white trunk and a dense canopy of green leaves. A wooden bench is visible in the foreground, and the sky is clear and blue.	SelecTree: California Sycamore

<p>Coast live oak</p>	<p><i>Quercus agrifolia</i></p>			<p>SelectTree: Coast live oak</p>
<p>Canyon live oak</p>	<p><i>Quercus chrysolepis</i></p>			<p>SelectTree: Canyon live oak</p>

Blue oak

Quercus douglassii



Oregon white oak

Quercus garryana



[SelectTree:](#)
[Oregon](#)
[white oak](#)

<p>California black oak</p>	<p><i>Quercus kelloggii</i></p>			<p>SelecTree: California black oak</p>
<p>Valley oak</p>	<p><i>Quercus lobata</i></p>			<p>SelecTree: Valley oak</p>

<p>Interior live oak</p>	<p><i>Quercus wislizenii</i></p>			<p>SelecTree: Interior live oak</p>
<p>California bay</p>	<p><i>Umbellularia californica</i></p>			<p>SelecTree: California Bay</p>

California
Black
Walnut

*Juglans
hindsii*



[SelectTree:
Black
Walnut](#)

5 City of Hayward Recommended Tree Species

Small Planting Area Trees

Common Name:	Marina madrone / Strawberry tree	
Scientific Name:	<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i>	
Mature Tree Size:	25' H x 20' W	
California Native:	No	
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/174	

Common Name:	Weeping bottlebrush	
Scientific Name:	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	
Mature Tree Size:	30' H x 20' W	
California Native:	No	
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/241	

Common Name	Blue palo verde
Scientific Name	<i>Cercidium floridum</i>
Mature Tree Size	20' H x 15' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/309



Common Name:	Oklahoma redbud
Scientific Name:	<i>Cercis canadensis var. texensis 'Oklahoma'</i>
Mature Tree Size:	20' H x 15' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/323



Common Name	Western redbud
Scientific Name	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Mature Tree Size	20' H x 15' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/321



Common Name	Burgandy Desert willow
Scientific Name	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> 'Burgundy'
Mature Tree Size	20' H x 20' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/345



Common Name	Chitalpa
Scientific Name	<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>
Mature Tree Size	25' H x 25' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1488



Common Name	Sweet bay
Scientific Name	<i>Lauris nobilis</i>
Mature Tree Size	25' H x 20' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/804



Common Name	Santa Cruz ironwood
Scientific Name	<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i> ,
Mature Tree Size	35' H x 20' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/832



Common Name	Fruitless olive
Scientific Name	<i>Olea europea 'Wilsonii'</i>
Mature Tree Size	25' H x 20' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/970



Common Name	Bracelet Honey myrtle
Scientific Name	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>
Mature Tree Size	25' H x 20' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/927



Common Name	Iron wood
Scientific Name	<i>Parrotia persica</i> columnar variety
Mature Tree Size	25' H x 10' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/987



Common Name	Water gum
Scientific Name	<i>Tristania luarina</i>
Mature Tree Size	25' H x 20' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1486



Large Planting Area Trees (4-ft and greater planter width):

Common Name	Incense cedar
Scientific Name	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
Mature Tree Size	50' H x 20' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/243



Common Name	Desert willow
Scientific Name	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>
Mature Tree Size	35' H x 30' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/345



Common Name	Australian willow
Scientific Name	<i>Giejera parviflora</i>
Mature Tree Size	35' H x 25' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/654



Common Name	Brisbane box
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon conferta</i>
Mature Tree Size	35' H x 20' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1425



Common Name	Chinese pistache
Scientific Name	<i>Pistache chinensis</i>
Mature Tree Size	35' H x 25' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1086



Common Name	Bloodgood London plane tree
Scientific Name	<i>Platanus x hispanica/acerfolia 'Bloodgood'</i>
Mature Tree Size	60' H x 40' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1100



Common Name	Columbia London plane tree
Scientific Name	<i>Platanus x hispanica/acerfolia</i> 'Columbia'
Mature Tree Size	60' H x 40' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1826



Common Name	Mexican sycamore
Scientific Name	<i>Platanus mexicana</i>
Mature Tree Size	50' H x 35' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1589



Common Name	Chilean mesquite tree
Scientific Name	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>
Mature Tree Size	35' H x 35'
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1141



Common Name	Coast live oak
Scientific Name	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>
Mature Tree Size	60' H x 50' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1227



Common Name	Blue oak
Scientific Name	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>
Mature Tree Size	60' H x 40' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1234



Common Name	Valley oak
Scientific Name	<i>Quercus lobata</i>
Mature Tree Size	80' H x 50' W
California Native:	Yes
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1246



Common Name	Cork oak
Scientific Name	<i>Quercus suber</i>
Mature Tree Size	60' H x 40' W
California Native:	No
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1263



6 Do NOT Plant Tree List

Invasive and Pest Tree Species That Should Not Be Planted in Hayward.

See this California Invasive Plant Council guide for more information:

<https://www.cal-ipc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Dont-Plant-a-Pest-Trees-of-CA.pdf>

Common Name	Acacia/wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> , <i>A. decurrens</i> , <i>A. melanoxylon</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Limited to Moderate	
Mature Tree Size	50' H x 50' W	
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/23 https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/24 https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/28	

Common Name	Tree of heaven	
Scientific Name	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Moderate	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/145 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/ailanthus-altissima-profile/	

Common Name	Silk tree
Scientific Name	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Cal-IPC Rating	Not on Cal-IPC list
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/147



Common Name	Paper mulberry
Scientific Name	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>
Cal-IPC Rating	Not on Cal-IPC list
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/218



Common Name	Single-seed hawthorn
Scientific Name	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Cal-IPC Rating	Limited
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/281 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/crataegus-monogyna-profile/



Common Name	Russian olive
Scientific Name	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Cal-IPC Rating	Moderate
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/500 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/elaegagnus-angustifolia-profile/



Common Name	Blue gum eucalyptus
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Cal-IPC Rating	Limited
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/543 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/eucalyptus-globulus-profile/



Common Name	Golden Rain Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Cal-IPC Rating	Not on Cal-IPC List
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/777



Common Name	Chinaberry	
Scientific Name	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Watch	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/935 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/melia-azedarach-profile/	

Common Name	Myoporum / Ngaio tree;	
Scientific Name	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Moderate	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1485 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/myoporum-laetum-profile/	

Common Name	Callery Pear	
Scientific Name	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Not on Cal-IPC list	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/779	

Common Name	Black locust	
Scientific Name	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Limited	
Selectree Link:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1290 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/robinia-pseudoacacia-profile/	

Common Name	Chinese tallow tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Moderate	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1317 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/triadicasebifera-plant-profile/	

Common Name	Brazilian peppertree	
Scientific Name	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Moderate	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1323 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/schinus-terebinthifolius-profile/	

Common Name	Scarlet wisteria	
Scientific Name	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	High	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	Not available on Selectree https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/sesbania-punicea-profile/	

Common Name	Saltcedar	
Scientific Name	<i>Tamarix species</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	High	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1382 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/tamarix-parviflora-plant-profile/	

Common Name	Mexican fan palm	
Scientific Name	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	
Cal-IPC Rating	Moderate	
Selectree and Cal-IPC Links:	https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1471 https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/washingtonia-robusta-profile/	



7 Hayward Airport Landscape Plan and Plant List

The following plants and trees list applies to properties that are adjacent to the Hayward Executive Airport which have specific height and species restrictions required by the Federal Aviation Administration.

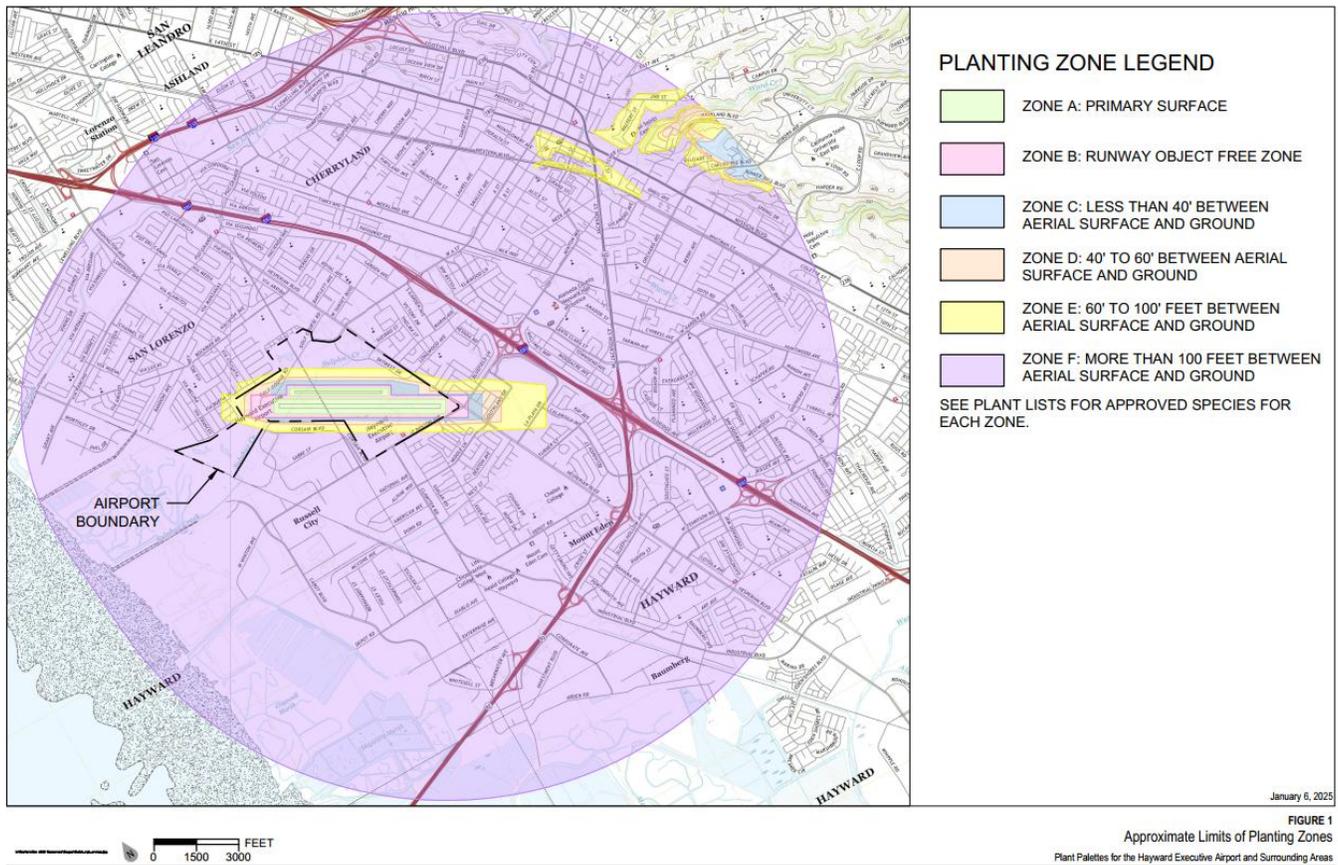
The full Hayward Executive Airport Landscape Plan can be viewed and downloaded here:

[City to provide link when available.](#)

The Hayward Airport Planting list by zone can be found on the next page.

An interactive map of the different airport planting zones with height restrictions can be accessed here:

[City to provide link when available.](#)



Airport Plant List							
Botanical Name	Common Name	C	D	E	F	Mature Height (feet)	Attracts Wildlife
TREES							
<i>Acer saccharum subsp. Floridanum</i>	Southern Sugar Maple			X	X	50	Yes
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye			X	X	15 to 40	Yes
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	African Fern Pine			X	X	60	Yes
<i>Arbutus marina</i>	Marina Madrone			X	X	40 to 50	Yes
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific Madrone				X	15 to 70	Yes
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Madrone			X	X	20 to 35	Yes
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree		X	X	X	20 to 35	No
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong			X	X	30 to 50	Yes
<i>Callistemon varieties</i>	Bottlebrush		X	X	X	20 to 35	Yes
<i>Cercidium floridum</i>	Blue Palo Verde		X	X	X	15 to 20	Yes
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud			X	X	25	Yes
<i>Chilopsis linearis 'Burgundy'</i>	Burgandy Deseert Willow	X	X	X	X	20	No
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa			X	X	35	Yes
<i>Cordyline (tree varieties)</i>	Cordyline	X	X	X	X	15-Oct	No
<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>	Common Smoketree		X	X	X	10 to 15	Yes
<i>Eriobotrya japonicum</i>	Japanese Loquat			X	X	30	Yes
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian Willow			X	X	35	Yes
<i>Gingko biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree			X	X	30 to 50	No
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	California Black Walnut				X	30-60	Yes
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	X	X	X	X	6 to 30	No
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Sweet Bay			X	X	15 to 40	Yes
<i>Leptospermum varieties</i>	Tea Tree	X	X	X	X	10 to 15	No
<i>Lophostemon conferta</i>	Brisbane Box			X	X	20 to 40	Yes
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	Santa Cruz Ironwood		X	X	X	30 to 40	Yes
<i>Melaleuca varieties</i>	Paperbark		X	X	X	20 to 40	Yes
<i>Olea europaea 'Swan Hill' (fruitless)</i>	Swan Hill Olive		X	X	X	20 to 40	Yes
<i>Olea europaea 'Wilsonii' (fruitless)</i>	Wilson Olive	X	X	X	X	15 to 25	No
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore				X	20-80	Yes
<i>Palm varieties (short palms)</i>	Palm	X	X	X	X	20-May	No
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak			X	X	40	Yes
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Canyon Live Oak				X	70	Yes
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak				X	30-70	Yes
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon White Oak				X	40-90	Yes
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California Black Oak				X	30-70	Yes
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak				X	50-70	Yes
<i>Quercus morehus</i>	Oracle Oak			X	X	50	Yes

<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork oak			X	X	20 to 40	Yes
<i>Quercus tomentella</i>	Island Oak			X	X	50	Yes
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior Live Oak				X	30-70	Yes
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden			X	X	50	Yes
<i>Tristania luarina</i>	Water Gum	X	X	X	X	15 to 25	No
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm			X	X	40 to 50	Yes
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Laurel				X	30 to 80	No
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree			X	X	8 to 20	Yes
SHRUBS							
<i>Agave varieties</i>	American century plant	X	X	X	X	6 to 10	No
<i>Agapanthus varieties</i>	Lily of the Nile			X	X	2 to 3	Yes
<i>Aloe varieties</i>	Aloe	X	X	X	X	0.5 to 1	No
<i>Arctostaphylos varieties</i>	Manzanita			X	X	6 to 10	Yes
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Quail Bush		X	X	X	3 to 10	Yes
<i>Baccharis varieties</i>	Coyote Bush			X	X	2 to 10	Yes
<i>Callistemon 'Little John'</i>	Dwarf Callistemon		X	X	X	4 to 6	Yes
<i>Carpenteria californica</i>	Bush Anemone			X	X	6 to 10	Yes
<i>Ceanothus varieties</i>	Ceanothus			X	X	2 to 15	Yes
<i>Cistus varieties</i>	Rock Rose		X	X	X	4 to 6	Yes
<i>Cordyline varieites</i>	Cordyline	X	X	X	X	4 to 8	No
<i>Dasyliirion varieities</i>	Grass Tree	X	X	X	X	2 to 5	No
<i>Eriogonum varieties</i>	Buckwheat			X	X	2 to 5	No
<i>Euonymus varieties</i>	Euonymus	X	X	X	X	10 to 15	No
<i>Euphorbia varieties</i>	Euphorbia	X	X	X	X	1 to 3	No
<i>Hemerocallis varieties</i>	Day Lily			X	X	2 to 3	Yes
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon			X	X	6 to 30	Yes
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Red Yucca		X	X	X	3 to 4	Yes
<i>Lavandula varieties</i>	English Lavender		X	X	X	1 to 2	Yes
<i>Mahonia varieties</i>	Oregon Grape		X	X	X	3 to 7	Yes
<i>Nandina varieties</i>	False Bamboo		X	X	X	3 to 8	Yes
<i>Olea 'Little Ollie'</i>	Dwarf Fruitless Olive	X	X	X	X	4 to 6	No
<i>Phormium varieties</i>	New Zealand Flax	X	X	X	X	1 to 6	No
<i>Photinia X fraseri</i>	Fraser's Photinia			X	X	10 to 20	No
<i>Rhamnus californica varieties</i>	Coffeeberry			X	X	6 to 15	Yes
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California Wildrose			X	X	8 to 10	Yes
<i>Salvia varieties</i>	Autumn Sage			X	X	2 to 3	Yes
<i>Westringia varieties</i>	Sea Coast Rosemary	X	X	X	X	3 to 6	No
GRASSES							
<i>Calamagrostis varieties</i>	Feather Reed Grass			X	X	3 to 5	Yes
<i>Carex varieties</i>	Sedge	X		X	X	1 to 2	Yes
<i>Chondropetalum varieties</i>	Cape Rush	X	X	X	X	3 to 5	No
<i>Dianella varieities</i>	Dianella	X	X	X	X	1 to 4	No
<i>Dietes varieties</i>	Fortnight Lily	X	X	X	X	3 to 5	No

<i>Festuca varieties</i>	Blue Fescue	X	X	X	X	1	Yes
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Oat Grass	X	X	X	X	2 to 3	No
<i>Lomandra varieites</i>	Lomandra	X	X	X	X	3 to 4	No
<i>Leymus 'Canyon Prince'</i>	Canyon Prince Wild Rye		X	X	X	3 to 4	Yes
<i>Melica californica</i>	California Melicgrass			X	X	1 to 4	Yes
<i>Muhlenbergia varieties</i>	Deergrass			X	X	4 to 5	Yes
<i>Pennisetum (non-seeding varieties)</i>	Fountain Grass		X	X	X	1 to 2	Yes
<i>Stipa gigantea</i>	Giant Feather Grass				X	5 to 6	No
GROUNDCOVERS							
<i>Achillea varieties</i>	Yarrow (CA native cultivars)			X	X	1 to 3	Yes
<i>Aeonuium</i>	<i>Aeonuium</i>	X	X	X	X	1 to 2	No
<i>Artemisia varieties</i>	California Mugwort			X	X	8	Yes
<i>Carissa (groundcover varieites)</i>	Natal Plum		X	X	X	3 to 5	Yes
<i>Grevillea (groundcover varieites)</i>	Grevillea	X	X	X	X	3 to 5	No
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas Iris			X	X	1 to 2	Yes
<i>Lantana (groundcover varieties)</i>	Lantana			X	X	1 to 2	Yes
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Sea Lavender			X	X	2 to 3	Yes
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Myoporum	X	X	X	X	1 to 3	No
<i>Rosea (groundcover varieites)</i>	Groundcover Rose	X	X	X	X	3 to 4	No
<i>Rosmarinus (prostrate varieites)</i>	Rosemary	X	X	X	X	1 to 3	No
<i>Westringia (groundcover varieites)</i>	Sea Coast Rosemary	X	X	X	X	1 to 3	No
<i>Succulent varieties</i>	Succulents	X	X	X	X	1 to 2	No

8 Cal Fire – Fire Hazard Severity Map

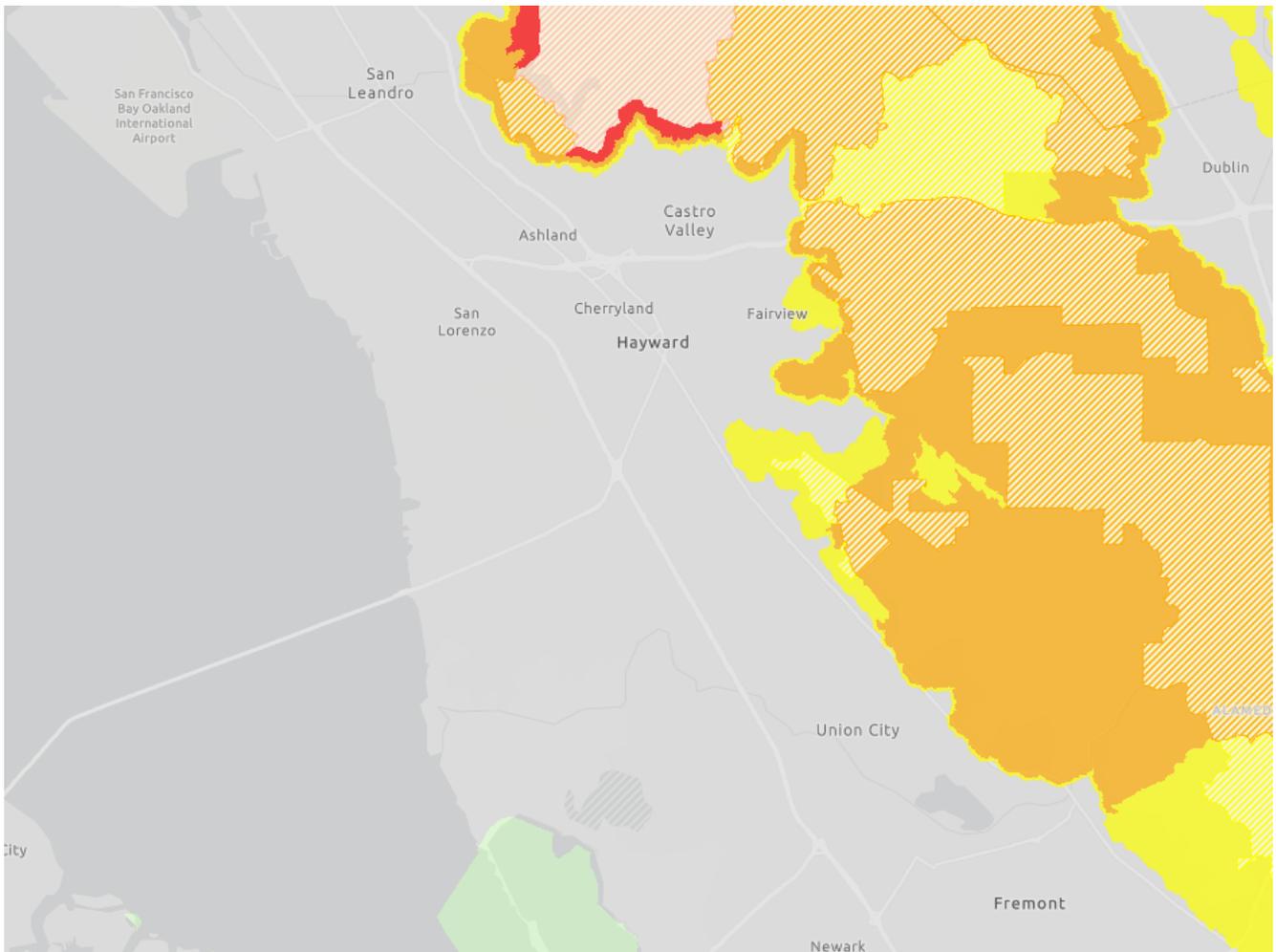
Sec. 10-15.26 of the Hayward Tree Preservation Ordinance provides permit exceptions for tree removals that are on properties within high or very high fire severity zone as identified by CalFire's current Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map.

The interactive version of the current Cal Fire - Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map can be accessed here to check if a property is within a high or very high fire severity zone:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6a9cb66bb1824cd98756812af41292a0>

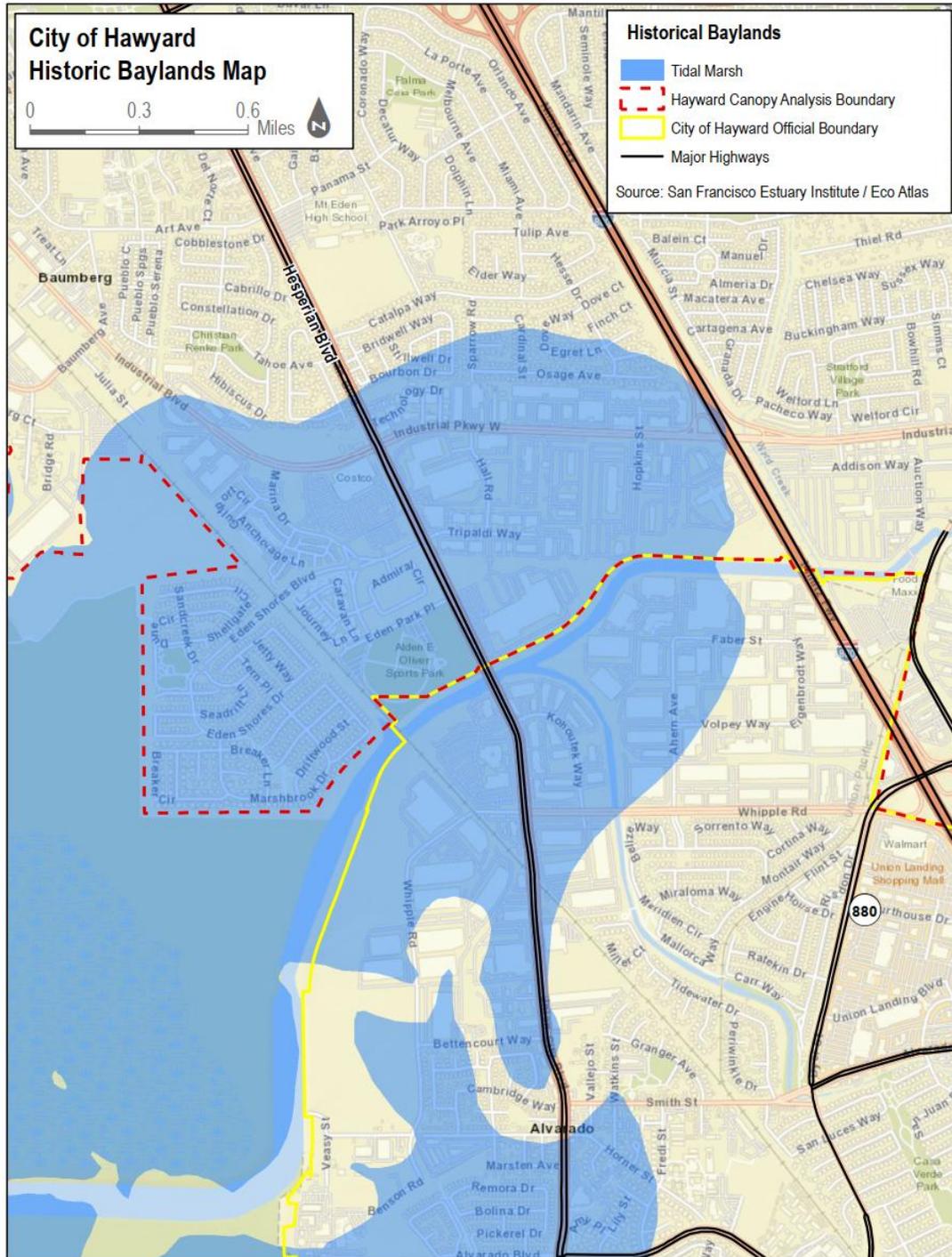
More information about the Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map can be found here:

<https://www.hayward-ca.gov/fire-department/office-fire-marshal/local-responsibility-areas-lras-and-fire-hazard-severity-maps>



9 San Francisco Bay Tidal Marsh Map

The map below is provided as a reference for those wishing to remove trees within 1,320 feet of the San Francisco Bay tidal marsh (See Sec. 10-15.16). Tree removal work will only be permitted outside of the nesting bird season. Generally, the months when tree removal work will be permitted in these areas is from September through early February.

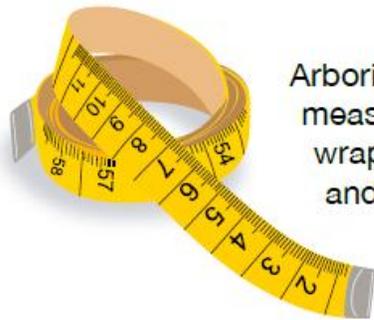


10 Arboriculture Best Management Practices for Tree Planting, Watering and Maintenance

- How to Measure Tree Trunks
 - Tree Planting and Mulching
 - Tree Staking Guidelines
 - Establishment Care Guidelines
 - Watering Guidelines
 - Tree Maintenance Guidelines
 - Pruning to Improve Young Tree Structure
 - Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction
-

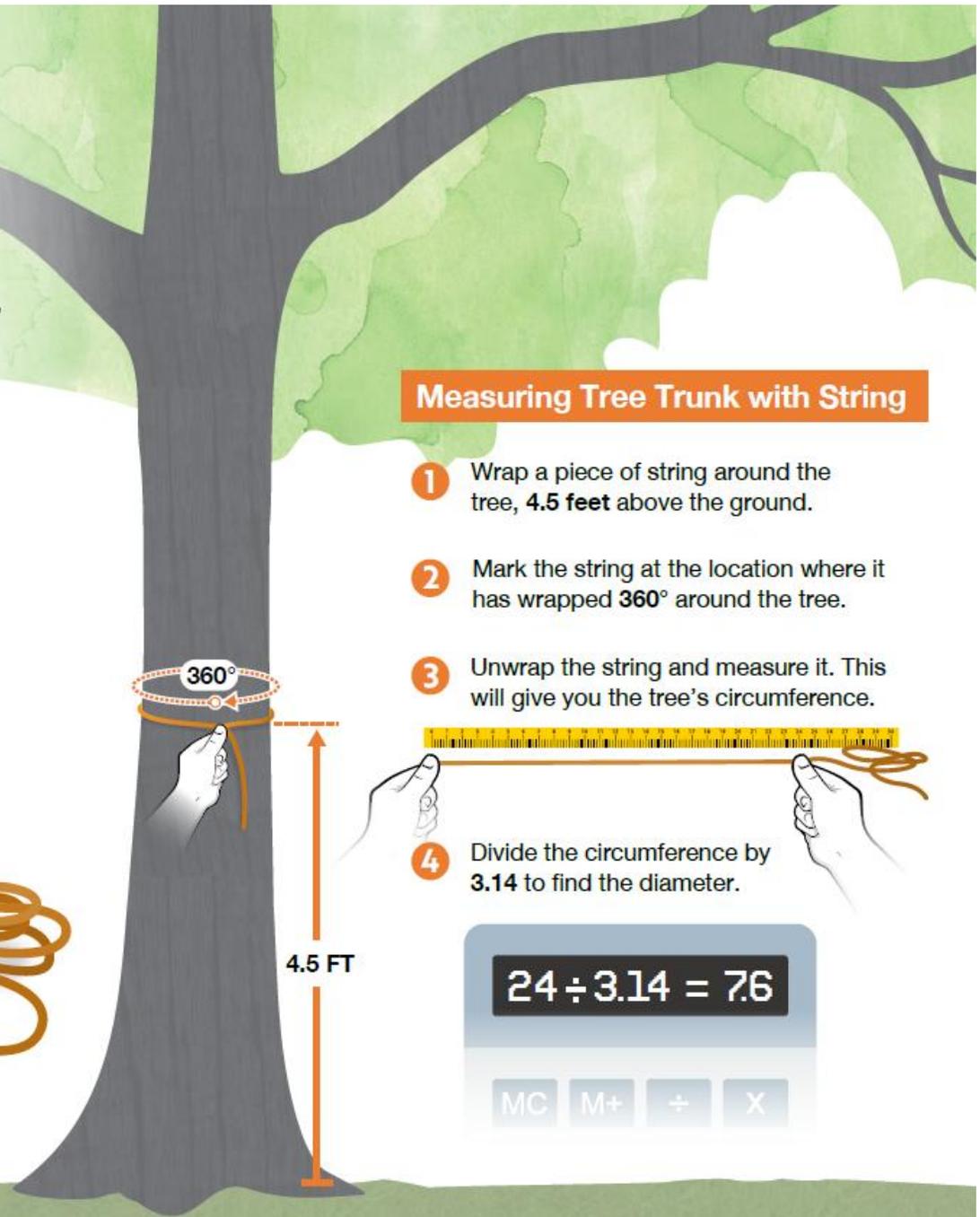
How to Measure Tree Trunks

Tree trunks are often used as a metric to determine the size of the tree. In arboriculture, the standardized method for measuring trunk size is to determine a tree's Diameter at Standard Height, or DSH which is 4.5 feet or 54 inches above the ground surface.



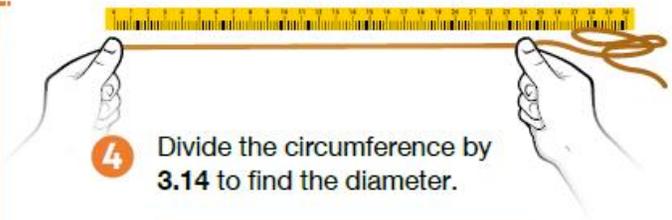
Arborists use a specialized measuring tape that is wrapped around the tree and reads the diameter.

For those who don't have "diameter tape," there is a simple way to measure tree diameter by using a length of string.

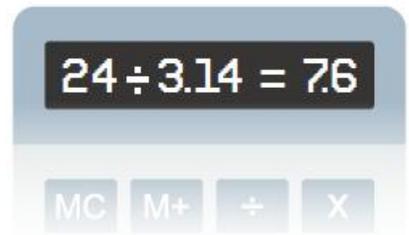


Measuring Tree Trunk with String

- 1 Wrap a piece of string around the tree, **4.5 feet** above the ground.
- 2 Mark the string at the location where it has wrapped **360°** around the tree.
- 3 Unwrap the string and measure it. This will give you the tree's circumference.



- 4 Divide the circumference by **3.14** to find the diameter.



Tree Planting and Mulching

Planting hole shall be dug no deeper than the root ball and root collar is to be 1 to 2 inches above finished grade.

Keep mulch 4 to 6 inches away from trunk.

Round-topped soil berm 4 inches high by 8 inches wide above root ball surface shall be constructed around the root ball. Berm shall be built 6 to 12 inches outside of root ball.

Finished grade

Ensure root collar is visible

After backfilling, slowly water to saturate the root ball.

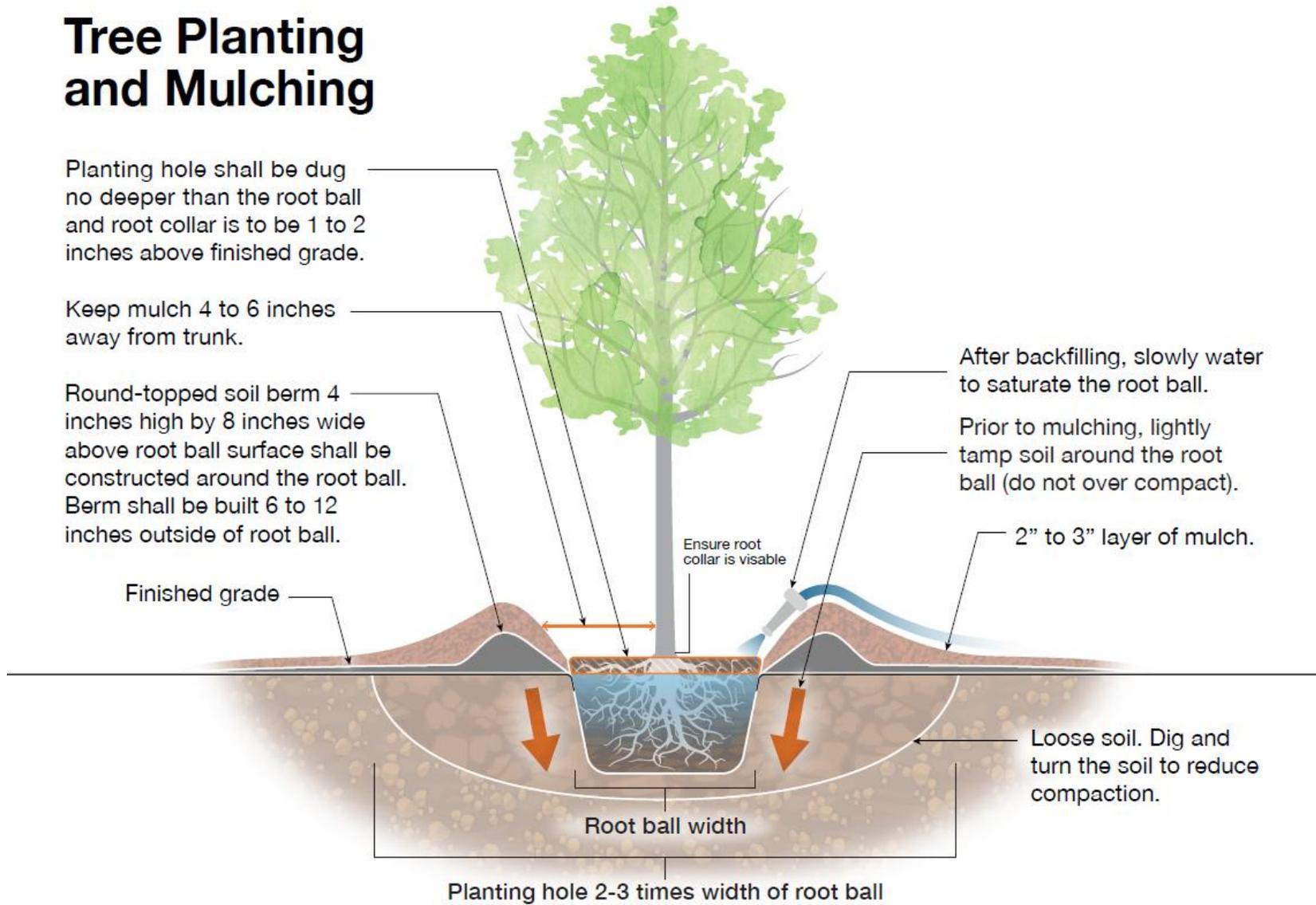
Prior to mulching, lightly tamp soil around the root ball (do not over compact).

2" to 3" layer of mulch.

Loose soil. Dig and turn the soil to reduce compaction.

Root ball width

Planting hole 2-3 times width of root ball

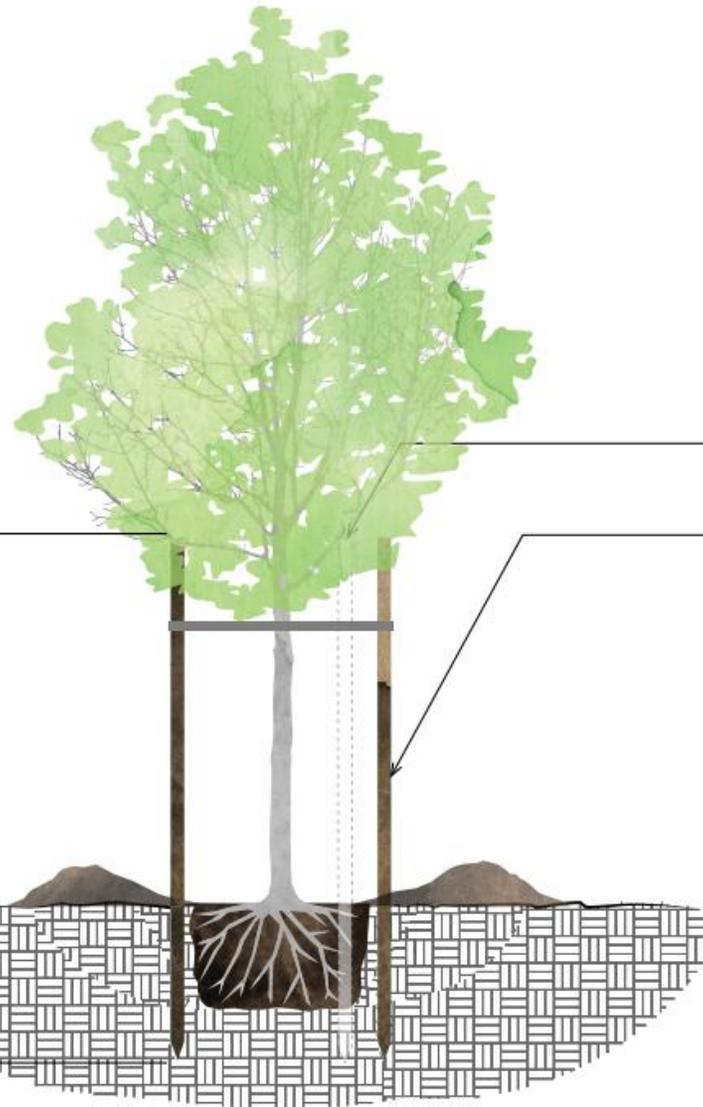


Tree Staking Guidelines

Ensure proper tree support

- Tree ties should be placed in the middle to upper portion of the tree and allow tree movement in each direction.
- Non-abrasive tree ties.

- Tree stakes should be firmly secured vertically in the soil.



Remove nursery stake

Two stakes. Install outside of the root ball.

- Stake location shall not interfere with permanent branches.

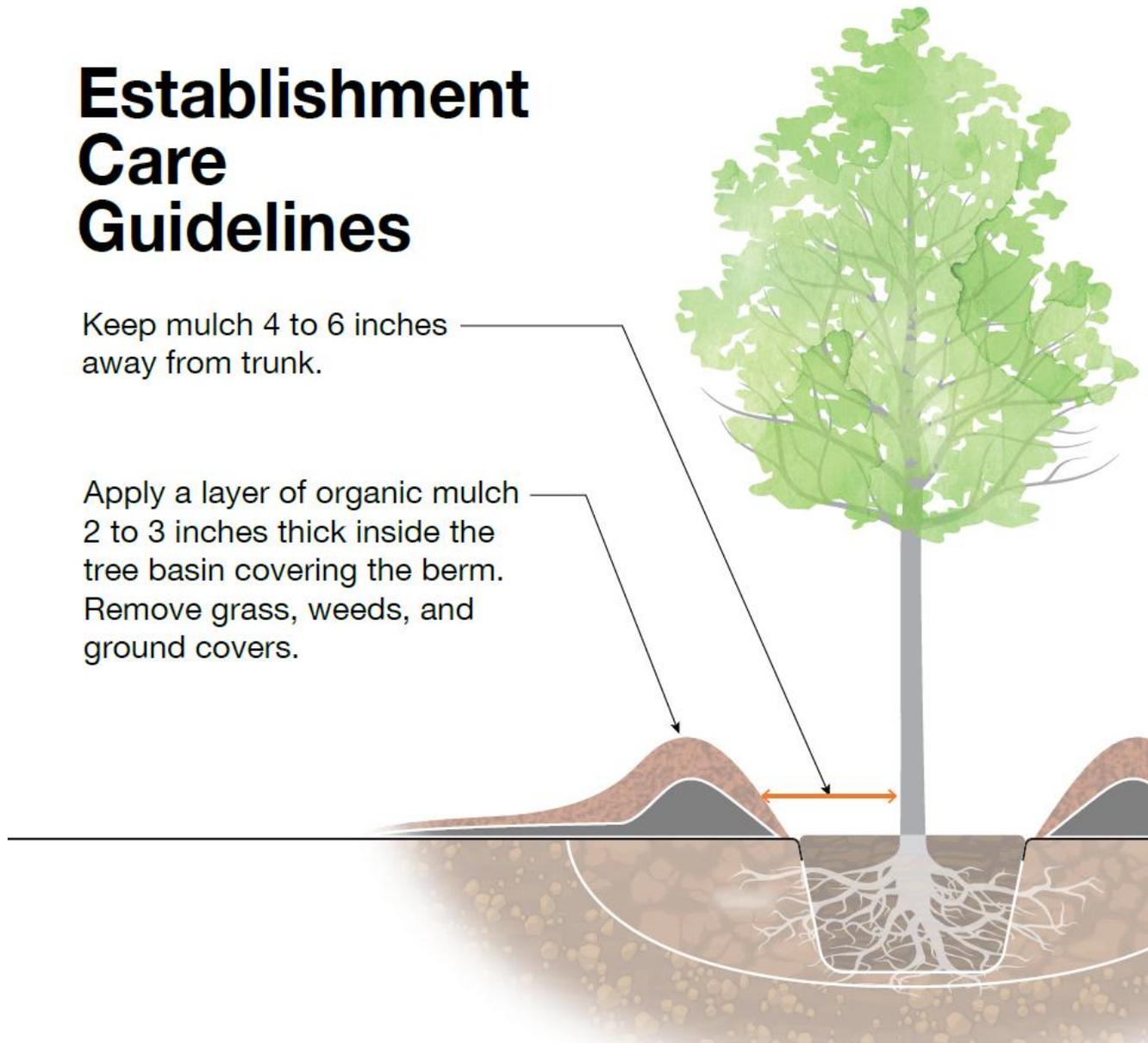
SECTION VIEW

URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014
OPEN SOURCE FREE TO USE

Establishment Care Guidelines

Keep mulch 4 to 6 inches
away from trunk.

Apply a layer of organic mulch
2 to 3 inches thick inside the
tree basin covering the berm.
Remove grass, weeds, and
ground covers.



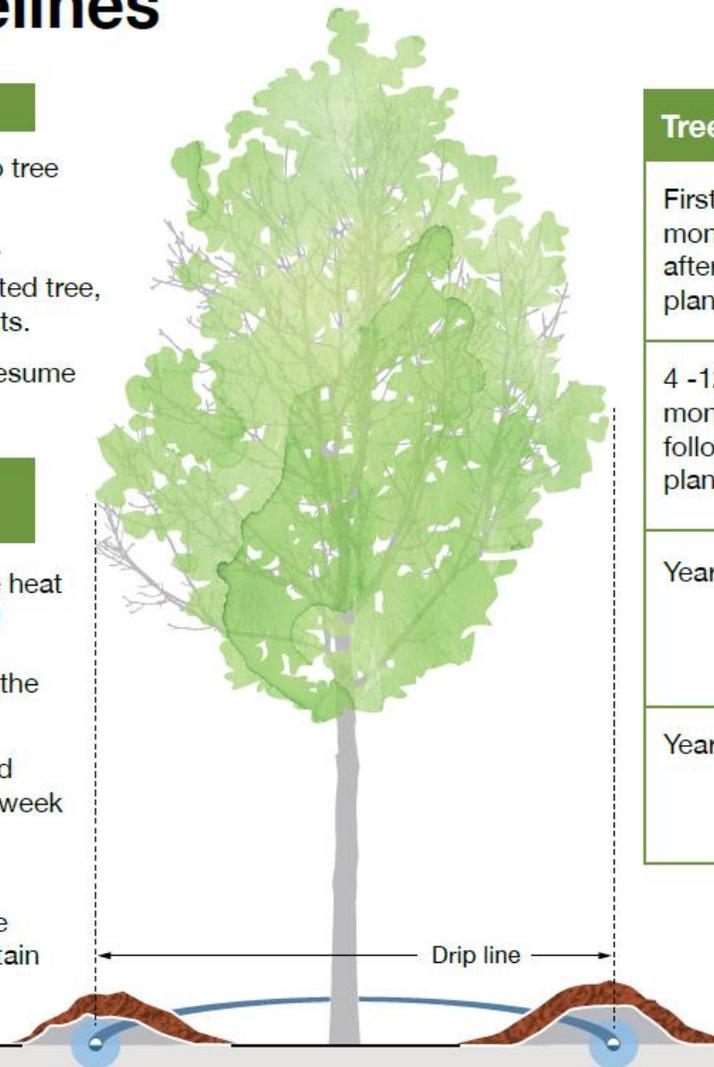
Watering Guidelines

Watering for Wet Seasons

- Prolonged saturated soil can lead to tree mortality.
- Turn off irrigation during rain events.
- To avoid over watering a newly planted tree, monitor soil moisture after rain events.
- If soil is saturated, stop watering. Resume watering when soil is dry.

Watering Guidelines for Hot and Dry Seasons

- Prolonged and unexpected extreme heat waves can threaten a newly planted trees survivability by depleting the available water inside the tree and in the soil.
- During these periods trees may need additional watering once or twice a week to be sustained.
- It is critical to provide additional water as soon as possible during extreme heat events to maintain tree health and vigor.



Tree Age	Frequency	Quantity
First 3 months after planting	Deep water by filling basin twice a week	10-15 gallons per watering
4 -12 months following planting	Fill the water basin every week or every other week	10-15 gallons
Year 2 - 3	Every 2 - 4 weeks May through October	15-20 gallons
Year 4 - 7	Once a month May through October	Deep watering

Tree Maintenance Guidelines

Ensure proper tree support

- Tree stakes should be firmly secured.
- Leaning or loose stakes should be re-installed immediately.
- Tree ties should be placed in the middle to upper portion of the tree and allow for tree movement.
- When the roots of the tree are established, remove the stakes and tree ties. This typically occurs 1 to 3 years after planting.

Weeding

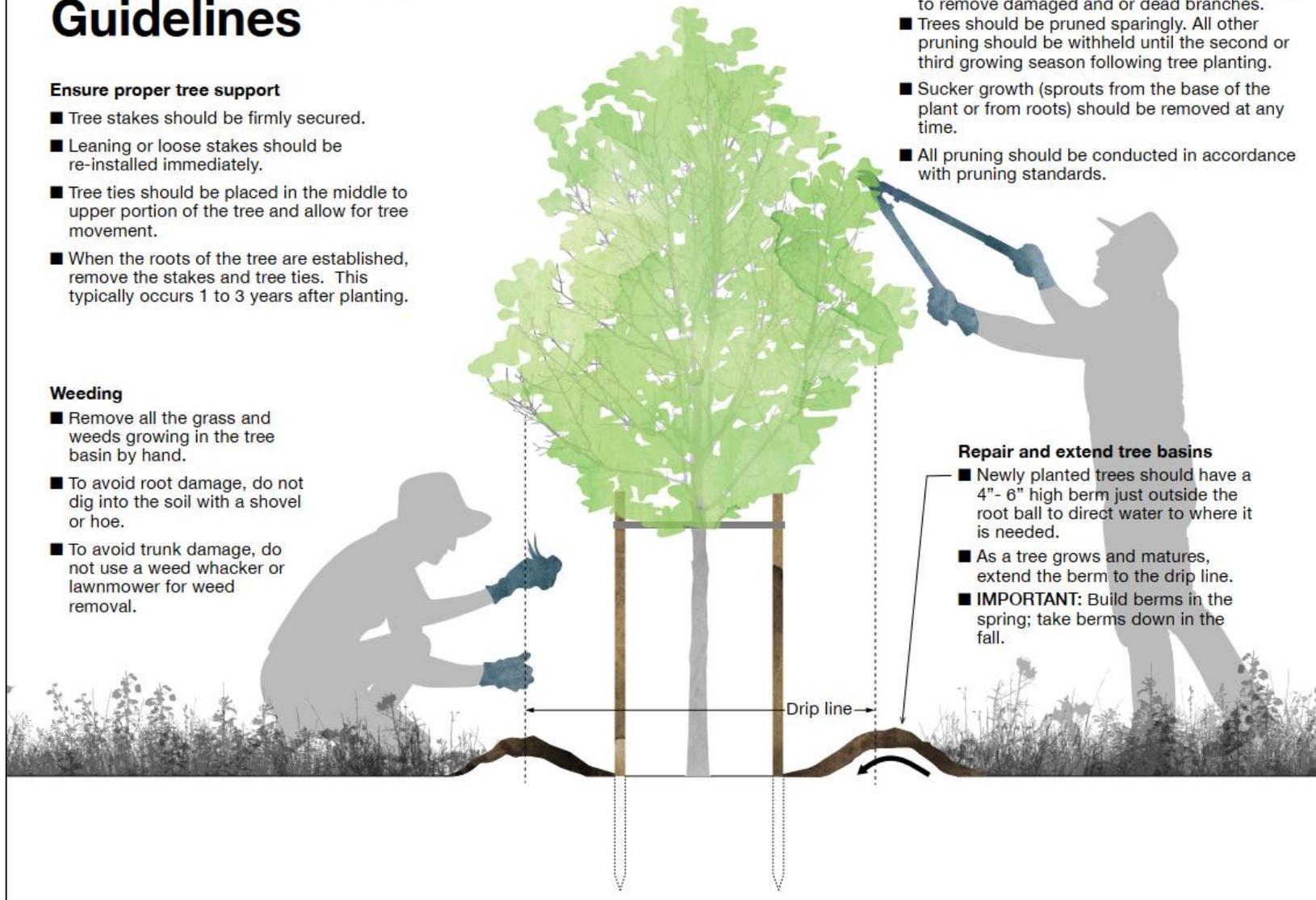
- Remove all the grass and weeds growing in the tree basin by hand.
- To avoid root damage, do not dig into the soil with a shovel or hoe.
- To avoid trunk damage, do not use a weed whacker or lawnmower for weed removal.

Pruning

- Newly planted trees may require minor pruning to remove damaged and or dead branches.
- Trees should be pruned sparingly. All other pruning should be withheld until the second or third growing season following tree planting.
- Sucker growth (sprouts from the base of the plant or from roots) should be removed at any time.
- All pruning should be conducted in accordance with pruning standards.

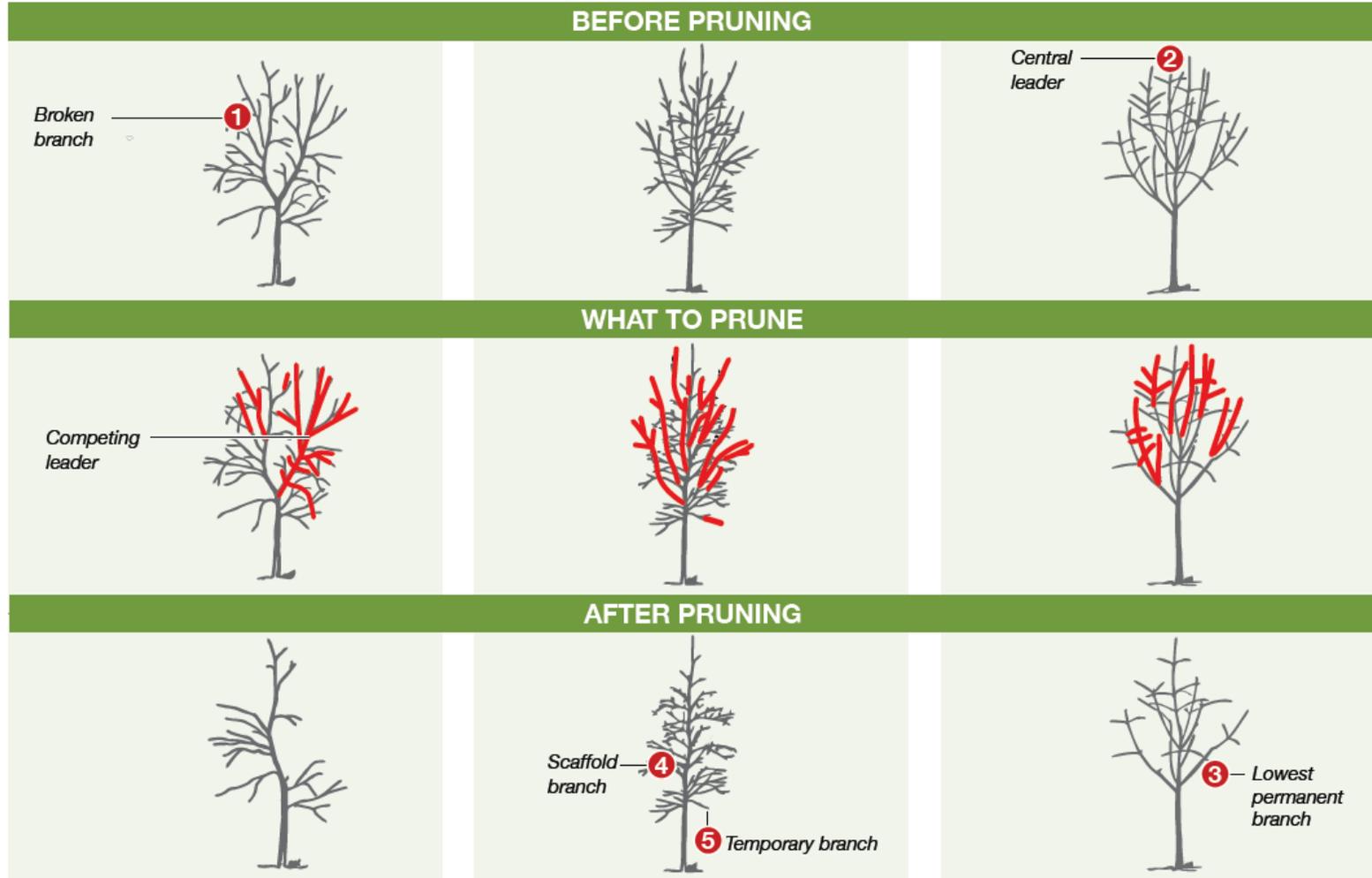
Repair and extend tree basins

- Newly planted trees should have a 4"- 6" high berm just outside the root ball to direct water to where it is needed.
- As a tree grows and matures, extend the berm to the drip line.
- **IMPORTANT:** Build berms in the spring; take berms down in the fall.



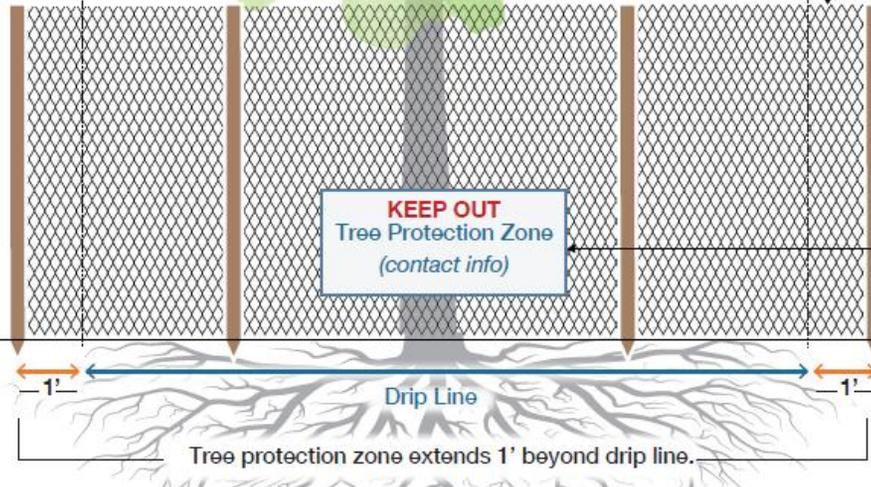
Pruning to Improve Young Tree Structure

- 1 Remove broken branches.
- 2 Select central leader and remove competing leaders.
- 3 Select lowest permanent branch.
- 4 Select scaffold branches.
- 5 Select low temporary branches. Cut back and leave as temporary.



Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction

Tree protections shall be in place prior to any construction equipment or materials being on site. Fencing shall remain in place until construction equipment, materials, and debris have been removed from the site and approval from the City Landscape Architect has been given for removal.



A substantial construction fence, such as a non-movable chain link fence, must be placed around the Tree Protection Zone of each Protected Tree.

No vehicles, construction equipment, material, debris, paint or paint products, pallets, chemicals, contaminated water or other foreign material shall be allowed to be placed, poured, piled, pushed, or stored within the Tree Protection Zone of any tree.

Laminated sign with contact info.

11 Arborist Report Checklist

The following information shall be included in any arborist report submitted to the City of Hayward.

Basic Information

- Arborist's name, phone number, email
- Arborist designation (ISA , TRAQ, RCA #)
- Client name, address

Site information

- Site plan that includes the following:
 - Any tree, on-site or off-site, that may be impacted by the proposed action
 - Buildings, driveways, nearby roads, and any other key factors that may assist the reviewer in locating the tree
- Clear indication of tree impacts (removal, encroachment, etc.)

Tree information

- Species of trees affected (common and botanical names)
 - Is the tree a protected native?
- Clear pictures of the tree indicating location, details, tree health
- Discussion of general health of the tree
- Tree measurements: Height, DSH

Proposed Work

- Description of work to be done on tree(s) and methods to be used
- Discussion of reason for encroachment or removal and reasonable alternatives
- Discussion of tree protection measures

Tree risk considerations

- If tree risk is a reason for removal, include ISA tree risk assessment form
- How will proposed activities affect tree risk?
- Discussion of target management

Mitigation options

- Discussion of risk mitigation options: (pruning, structural support systems, site or cultural improvements, integrated pest management)
- Proposed replacement tree(s) (species, size, location)

12 List of Local Arborists and Tree Pruning and Removal Companies

City to provide list