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column

Native Trees for Bayside and inland Areas 2-22-26

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
	Recommended for Which Planting Areas																Habitat Value - Number of lepidoptera caterpillars supported	Fire Resistant	Comments		
	Botanical Name	Common Name	Bayside (East Bay)	Inland (East Bay)	Type	Spacing	Height (max)	Spread (feet)	OK under wires	Water use rating	Disease and Pest Issues	Soil Preferences	Structure Characteristics (Maintenance)	Root Damage Potential	Flowers/Fruit/Fall Color	Growth Rate	Habit/Form	Habitat Value - Number of lepidoptera caterpillars supported	Fire Resistant	Comments	
RECOMMENDED (TO BE APPROVED) SPECIES FOR PLANTING AREAS 2' to 3' IN WIDTH																					
1	Cercocarpus betuloides	mountain mahogany	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 15'	20'	15'	Yes	Very low	Areas with hills	root disease, various canker diseases and leaf spot diseases, aphids and flatheaded borers.	Tolerates clay, loam, and rocky or sandy soils if well-drained, nutrient-poor soils and serpentine soils	Often used in narrow areas and as hedge or privacy screen. Extensive root system good for bank stabilization.	LOW	Unique flower with "tail". Wind pollinated and self compatible, can produce seeds on its own.	Fast	Rounded or vase, tall, upright. Multi stemmed.	31	Yes	Small tree good for under wires and parks and garden habitat. Native here.
2	Quercus berberidifolia	scrub oak	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10'	20'	15'	Yes	Low	All Areas	Borers	Fast, medium. Tolerates clay, loam, and rocky or sandy soils, prefers dry and well drained	Maintenance pruning in California from July to September to minimize the risk of fungal infections and oak wilt	Moderate	While it can self pollinate, compatible species within 300-400 feet significantly increases acorn set for future generations. Planting in groves improves habitat.	slow	Rounded	165	Yes	Native throughout California. Avoid summer watering
RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING AREAS 4' to 6' IN WIDTH																					
3	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	Yes	Yes	Deciduous (late summer to winter)	20' to 25'	39	20' to 30'	No	low, very low	Better for parks, not right-of-way, possible for large medians.	Armillaria, Phytophthora, Powdery Mildew, Root Rot, Invasive Shot Hole Borer and Thrip	Drainage medium, slow	Tends to be multi trunked. Can prune to single trunk. Branches reach to ground.	LOW	to 8 inches in white to pale pink. Blooms in early spring, pollinated by native bees, moths, butterflies and hummingbirds. Toxic to european bees. Fruit attractive in late summer as leaves drop.	moderate	Rounded	13	No	Medium height tree. Good for wide medians, parks and garden habitat. Native here. . This tree has toxic properties although there are few reports of ingestion due to unpleasant taste.
4	Arctostaphylos 'Austin Griffiths'	Austin Griffiths manzanita	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	15' to 20'	15'	10	Yes	Low	Best for hilly and well drained areas.	Armillaria, Phytophthora, Aphids and Insect Galls. Resistance to Verticillium	Drainage medium, prefers sandy soil	Avoid fertilizing. After established, water only if drought in the cool season.	LOW	Winter-spring blooms in drooping clusters. mutually important to native bumblebees whose buzz action shakes out pollen. Animals eat fruit and disperse seeds.	moderate	Rounded, upright, multi-trunked	53	No	Tree-like shrub good for parks and garden habitat.
5	Arctostaphylos glauca	big berry manzanita	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	15' to 20'	20'	15'	Yes	Very low	Best for hilly and well drained areas.	Armillaria, Phytophthora, Aphids and Insect Galls. Resistance to Verticillium	Drainage fast, medium, prefers sandy soil	Avoid fertilizing. After established, water only if drought in the cool season.	LOW	shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Winter-spring blooms mutually important to native bumblebees whose buzz action shakes out pollen. Animals eat fruit and disperse seeds.	moderate, slow	Upright, multi-trunked	53	No	Tree-like shrub good for parks and garden habitat. .
6	Arctostaphylos 'Dr Hurd'	Dr Hurd manzanita	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	15' to 20'	15'	15'	Yes	Low, very low	Best for hilly and well drained areas.	Armillaria, Phytophthora, Aphids and Insect Galls. Resistance to Verticillium	Drainage fast, medium, slow, prefers sandy soil	Avoid fertilizing. After established, water only if drought in the cool season.	LOW	shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Winter-spring blooms mutually important to native bumblebees whose buzz action shakes out pollen. Animals eat fruit and disperse seeds.	slow	Rounded, upright, multi-trunked	53	No	Tree-like shrub good for parks and garden habitat. .
7	Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	Ray Hartman ceanothus	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 15'	30'	5' to 10'	Yes	Low	Prefers well-drained conditions, which can include sand, loam or clay.	Fusarium, Armillaria, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Aphids and Scale insects. Resistance to Verticillium	Drainage fast, medium, slow	Plant away from irrigation. Could plant near live oak to provide interest while slow growing oak develops.	LOW	Abundant lavender-blue flowers in spikes 3 to 6 inches tall, winter-early spring, may reappear late fall. Pollinators are essential for seed set, and important winter food for pollinators.	fast		93	No	Known as mountain lilac or buckthorn. Tough, drought tolerant with abundant blooms. s. Requires pruning to achieve tree form.

8	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. griseus	blueblossom ceanothus	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 15'	15'	15'	Yes	Low	Prefers well-drained conditions, which can include sand, loam or clay.	Crown Rot, Fusarium, Armillaria, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Aphids and Scale insects. Resistance to Verticillium	Drainage fast, med, slow, tolerates clay	growth to promote a tree form or horizontally train branches for more blooms. Plant away from irrigation. Plant with live oak to provide interest while oak develops.	LOW	Abundant lavender-blue flowers in spikes 3 to 6 inches tall, winter-early spring, may reappear late fall. Pollinators are essential for seed set, and important winter food for pollinators.	fast, moderate	Upright, rounded or shrub. Can be multi stem or pruned to single trunk.	93	No	Known as mountain lilac or buckthorn. Tough, drought tolerant with abundant blooms. . Requires pruning to achieve tree form.
9	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Snow Flurry'	Snow Flurry ceanothus	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 15'	20'	10'	Yes	Low	Prefers well-drained conditions, which can include sand, loam or clay.	Crown Rot, Fusarium, Armillaria, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Aphids and Scale insects. Resistance to Verticillium	Drainage fast	growth to promote a tree form or horizontally train branches for more blooms. Plant away from irrigation. Plant with live oak to provide interest while oak develops.	LOW	Abundant lavender-blue flowers in spikes 3 to 6 inches tall, winter-early spring, may reappear late fall. Pollinators are essential for seed set, and important winter food for pollinators.	fast, moderate	Upright, rounded or shrub. Can be multi stem or pruned to single trunk.	93	No	Known as mountain lilac or buckthorn. Tough, drought tolerant with abundant blooms. . Requires pruning to achieve tree form.
10	Cercis occidentalis	western redbud	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	10' to 15'	20'	10' to 15'	Yes	Low, very low, moderate	All areas.	Crown Rot, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Armillaria*, Caterpillars and Scales. Slectree also says resistance: Armillaria	Drainage medium. Tolerates clay, loam, and sandy soils. Prefers well-drained, pH adaptable,	Grown as either a large shrub or a small, multi-trunked tree.	LOW	In early spring magenta blooms cling to naked branches. Fall color. Relies on bumblebees and orchard mason bees for pollination. A single tree is sufficient to bear seeds, as rebuds are generally self-pollinating	moderate	Multi stemmed, can be pruned to upright rounded form.	11	Yes	Small tree good for under wires and parks and garden habitat. Native to Northern California and Sierras, .
11	Corylus cornuta	California hazelnut	Yes	Yes	winter deciduous	10' to 15'	26'	10'	Yes	Low to moderate. Once established considered drought-	Sloped or hilly areas with partial shade provided by larger trees.	Leaf Spot, Black Knot, Crown gall and Scale	Drainage fast, medium, slow. Prefers loamy, somewhat	Remove root suckers in winter-early spring to control shape. Provide adequate	LOW	Flowers in early spring before leaves emerge with showy male catkins. Edible nuts with fine hairs on husks. Wind pollinated. Multiple	moderate	An upright, rounded understory shrub or small multi stemmed tree in	45	Yes	Small tree good for under wires and parks and garden habitat.
12	Garrya elliptica	coast silktassel	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 12'	16'	6' to 10'	Yes	Very low	All areas	Anthraxnose, Root Rot, Rust, Sooty Mold, Armillaria, Caterpillars and Scales	Fast, medium, slow. Prefers well-drained, tolerates clay and serpentine soil	Good for informal hedge or small tree. New growth can be pruned to encourage lateral, denser growth. Can grow almost flat against a wall or fence.	LOW	through winter. The male plant has the showier flowers especially hybrid clones. Wind pollinated. For seeds to set, both male and female plants must be present, minimum distance to increase success is 30 to 40 feet.	Fast, moderate	Rounded, multi stemmed.	0	Yes	Tree-like shrub, good for under wires and parks and garden habitat. Striking hanging flowers. Male and female should be planted near each other in order to bear fruit for birds. Requires pruning to achieve tree-like form.
13	Garrya elliptica 'James Roof'	James Roof silktassel	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 12'	12'	6' to 10'	Yes	Very low, low	All Richmond areas	Anthraxnose, Root Rot, Rust, Sooty Mold, Armillaria, Caterpillars and Scales	Drainage fast, medium, slow	Good for informal hedge or small tree. . Can grow almost flat against a wall or fence.	LOW	through winter. The male plant has the showier flowers especially hybrid clones. Wind pollinated. For seeds to set, both male and female plants must be present, minimum distance to increase success is 30 to 40 feet.	fast, moderate	Rounded, multi stemmed.	0	Yes	Tree-like shrub, good for under wires and parks and garden habitat. Striking hanging flowers. Male and female should be planted near each other in order to bear fruit for birds. Requires pruning to achieve tree-like form.

14	Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	8' to 10'	30'	10' to 15'	Yes	Very low, low	All Richmond areas	Phytophthora, Armillaria, Root Rot, Scales and Thrip	Drainage fast, medium, slow. Tolerates clay, sandy, and serpentine, if good drainage.	Prune in late winter after berries are gone before new growth starts. To train as a small tree, gradually remove lower branches. For a denser shrub, use tip pruning throughout the year.	LOW	Known for its red winter berries, important food for birds. Flowers provide nectar from late spring through summer. More flowers and berries in full sun. Plant in multiples for successful insect pollination as it needs pollen from a separate plant, and to conserve energy	fast, moderate	Rounded or vase.	8	Yes	tree-like shrub, good for under wires and parks and garden habitat. Striking hanging flowers. Male and female should be planted near each other in order to bear fruit for birds.
15	Morella californica	California waxmyrtle	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	5' for hedges 10' for individual	33'	20'	Yes? per selectree	Low, moderate. Drought tolerant once established.	All Richmond areas.	Phytophthora, aphids, spider mites, scale insects, and thrips	Drainage medium. Tolerates sand, loam, clay. Roots have nitrogen-fixing bacteria, making it tolerant of poor soils	Tolerant of pruning. Best time for heavy pruning to reduce or train to tree form is in late winter or early spring while the plant is dormant. Can be sheared to hedge. May produce suckers if roots are disturbed.	LOW	Flowers from late spring to summer, waxy berries in fall important for birds. Seed set relies on wind and insects. Requires pollen from a different plant for seed set. Close proximity (40ft) insures better berry production.	fast, moderate	Upright to rounded, multi stemmed	22	Yes	Berries used historically for candles and dyes.
16	Prunus ilicifolia	hollyleaf cherry	Yes	No	Evergreen	6' for hedge, up to 20' for ornamental	30'	10'-25'	Yes	Low, very low	All Richmond areas.	Armillaria, Root Rot, Rust, Sooty Mold, White Flies, Aphids and Caterpillars	fast, medium. Tolerates dry, rocky or shallow soils. In richer soils with more moisture it can attain small tree size	Prune in winter to shape as small tree. Light shearing can be done 1-3 times a year for hedges.	LOW	Pollinated by insects. While the plant can self-pollinate, plant in groves as cross-pollination plants can lead to more successful fruit set. Fruit can stain sidewalks, and important food for migrating birds.	fast, moderate	Mounding, rounded, upright or columnar	144	Yes	Traditional uses include edible fruit, seed edible after processing, infusions, bow and dye material.
17	Ptelea crenulata	western hoptree	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	10' to 15'	16'	10' to 20'	Yes	While it is drought-tolerant once established, it requires regular water for establishment.	All areas, in full sun or part shade.	Susceptible to root rot and sensitive to overwatering. Scale insects can cause leaf yellowing and stunted growth.	Fast, medium, slow. Find in clay and loam. It prefers dry, well-drained soils	Multi-stemmed, can be trained to single trunk. prune in late winter or early spring while dormant for structural maintenance.	LOW	Small fragrant blossoms spring to early summer. Distinctive seeds persist in fall. Due to insect pollination and separate male and female plants for seed set, plant in groves within 30 feet of each other.	slow	Rounded	5	Yes	Traditional uses include bark as tonic.
RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING AREAS OVER 6' IN WIDTH. FOR OPTIMAL TREE HEALTH, THE MINIMUM TREE WELL/PLANTING AREA SHOULD BE 16 SQUARE FEET.																					
18	Acer macrophyllum	bigleaf maple	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	30 to 35'	115'	30 to 50'	No	Moderate to high	All areas. Riparian or near irrigation. Does well without irrigation after established.	Phytophthora, Root Rot, Armillaria, Annosus Root Disease, Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Beetle Borers, California Flathead Borer and	Drainage fast, medium, slow	Near people it needs some pruning every 5 years, take out end weight.	HIGH	Fall color. Seeds are two-winged samaras or "helicopter" seeds. While it can self-pollinate, it relies on wind and insects and a period of cold for seed dormancy breaking. For more robust seed set, plant within 100 feet of its own species.	fast	Rounded	87	Yes	Large tree for parks and garden habitat. Native here. Traditional uses include tools and cordage, sap seed and shoots used as food.
19	Alnus rhombifolia	white alder	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	30' to 50'	82'	40' to 50'	No	High	Strictly riparian areas with reliable access to deep fresh water. Likes to live in a grove of its own kind.	Armillaria, Powdery Mildew, Root Rot, Aphids, Beetle Borers, Caterpillars and Spider Mites	Drainage fast, medium, slow	Routine pruning is not necessary once the tree is established	HIGH	Wind-pollinated and a single tree can self-pollinate and bear seeds.	fast	Upright, rounded, columnar	136	Yes	Medium to Large tree for riparian areas. Traditional uses include cordage, shafts, dye and medicinal uses.

20	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash	Yes	Yes	winter deciduous	10' to 15'	82'	30'	No	Moderate. Typically found in riparian corridors and other areas such as sloughs and stream banks	Strictly riparian areas with reliable access to deep fresh water. Likes to live in a grove of its own kind.	Anthracos e, Root Rot, Rust, Sooty Mold, Armillaria, Caterpillars and Scales	Thrives in moist, riparian soils with slow drainage. A daptable to rocky, clay, sand, and loam.	winter to early spring, before new growth begins. Remove dead, diseased, or crossing branches to improve structure and air circulation, and maintain a strong central leader.	LOW	Wind pollinated. Does best in communities of its species in riparian corridors, with male and female trees within 100 ft of each other. Provides deep shade and fall color.	fast, moderate	Upright, rounded	41	Yes	Large tree, good for parks and garden habitat. Traditional uses include medicinal, cordge, shafts and dye.
21	Juglans hindsii	northern California black walnut	Yes	Yes	deciduous	40' to 80'	60'	30' to 60'	No	Low, moderate. Drought tolerant once established. Native lowlands with high water tables, Deep taproot allows access to deep water sources.	All areas	Mistleoe, Phytophtho ra, Root Rot, Sooty Mold, Armillaria, Aphids and Caterpillars	Drainage fast, medium, slow. Prefers sandy, loam, gravel. Tolerates clay.	Young trees benefit from a structured training to develop strong scaffold branches. Maintenance pruning in late summer/early autumn or the to avoid excessive sap bleeding. Remove dead or weak branches, maintaining a central leader, and pruning suckers from	MODERA TE	Large edible fruit. Wind-pollinated, often self-fertile. Because its male and female flowers bloom at different times, it requires cross-pollination from another variety to produce nuts.	24 in per year	Rounded	25	Yes	Deep tap root. Good for parks and garden habitat. Traditional uses include nuts for food, shells for game pieces, wood and shoots for tools.
22	Pinus muricata	Bishop pine	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10' to 20'	90'	20' to 40'	No	Low, moderate. Once established, mature trees are considere d drought-tolerant, especially in coastal locations	All Richmond areas	Armillaria, Phytophtho ra, Root Rot, Rust, Aphids and Beetle Borers	Prefers well drained, sandy, or loamy, but tolerates rocky, nutrient-poor, acidic to neutral conditions, even some salinity.	Pruning during dormant period (November to April) to avoid wood-boring insects. Tolerant of salt spray. Good for bank stabilization in well drained coastal areas.	MODERA TE	Wind pollinated and requires pollen from other trees for seed production, but its seeds are released by fire.	fast	Pyramidal, conical or rounded	75	No	Native to coast and bay area. Traditional uses include pine nut seeds for food, resin sealant, cordage and medicine.
	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	No	Yes	Winter deciduous	20' to 30'	115	67	No	High, moderate	Does best near riparian areas or access to irrigation. Can be more drought tolerant after established.	Suceptible to anthrapnos and powdery mildew, cultivar Roberts may have resistance	Drainage fast, medium, slow. Access to riparian or irrigation.	Regular winter pruning for structure. Do not plant near fog that promotes mildew.	MODERA TE	Wind pollinated with male and female flowers on same tree. Seeds are winged for dispersal. Fall color golden leaves contrast with white shades of bark.	fast	Upright, rounded columnar	11	Yes	Broken branches are part of its life history and important resource for cavity nesters. Good for open space not near picnic areas. Purchase species not cultivar for habitat value
23	Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	Yes	Yes	Winter deciduous	25'	115'	35'	No	Moderate, high, needs summer water	Riparian areas or bioswales	Anthracos e, Canker, Crown Rot, Mistleoe, Aphids, Beetle Borers, Beetle Leaves, Caterpillars and Invasive Shot Hole Borers	Drainage fast, medium, slow. The key factor is access to groundwater r, not a specific soil texture.	Best time for maintenance pruning is during dormancy in late winter or early spring, before new growth begins	HIGH	Leaves flutter in the slightest breeze, flashing silver and green sides of leaves. Wind pollinated and requires presence of both male and female trees and a moist riparian seedbed for germination. Typically only male trees are sold to avoid the "cotton" produced by female trees.	fast	Upright, Rounded or Columnar	139	No	Traditional uses include medicine (including vitamin c), construction, cordage, adhesive.

24	Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10-20' from structures and 15-40' from other trees	82'	15' to 35'	No	Low, very low, moderate	All areas.	Phytophthora, Crown Rot, Mistletoe, Armillaria, Carpenterworm, Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Goldspotte d Oak Borer and Aphids	Fast, Medium. Tolerate a variety of soil types. Salt-tolerant.	Maintenance pruning in California should primarily occur from July to September to minimize the risk of fungal infections and oak wilt	NOT CITED, EXPERTS HAVE SAID LOW	Wind pollinated. While it can self pollinate, compatible species within 300-400 feet significantly increases acorn set for future generations. Planting in groves improves habitat.	moderate, slow	Rounded	163	Yes	Thrives in our coastal environment, with fog as buffer against summer heat. Traditional uses include acorns as primry food source, dyes, medicinal and ceremonial.
25	Quercus chrysolepis	canyon live oak	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	15' to 30'	90'	30' to 60'	No	Low, very low	All areas	ra, Crown Rot, Mistletoe, Armillaria, Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Goldspotte d Oak Borer, Aphids and Caterpillars	medium	Maintenance pruning in California should primarily occur from July to September to minimize the risk of fungal infections and oak wilt	MODERATE	Wind pollinated. While it can self pollinate, compatible species within 300-400 feet significantly increases acorn set for future generations. Planting in groves improves habitat.	moderate, slow	Upright rounded or columnar	179	Yes	Thrives in our coastal environment, with fog as buffer against summer heat. Traditional uses include acorns as primry food source, dyes, medicinal and ceremonial.
	Quercus douglasii	Black oak	No	Yes	Winter deciduous	20' to 40'	82	49	No	Low, very low	Hot, dry inland areas	anthracnose, powdery mildew, and sycamore scale, sycamore canker stain and Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB)	Fast drainage	near coastal fog. Sensitive to soil compaction and damage to roots. Avoid heavy pruning. Prune in winter.	Low	Fall color muted bronze and orange. Leaves fall quickly to reveal dark branches.	slow	Upright, rounded, columnar	170	Yes	Thrives in hot dry interior areas. Traditional uses include acorns as primry food source, tools, construction, dyes, medicinal and ceremonial.
26	Quercus kelloggii	black oak	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	20' to 40'	120'	35'	No	Low, moderate	Native stands are found in Kennedy Grove.	ra, Anthracnose, Armillaria, Brown Rot, Goldspotte d Oak Borer, Insect Galls, Carpenterworm and California Oak Moth	medium drainage	Maintenance pruning in California should primarily occur from July to September to minimize the risk of fungal infections and oak wilt	MODERATE	Wind pollinated. While it can self pollinate, compatible species within 300-400 feet significantly increases acorn set for future generations. Planting in groves improves habitat.	moderate, slow	Upright rounded or columnar	179	Yes	Thrives in our coastal environment, with fog as buffer against summer heat. Traditional uses include acorns as primry food source, tools, construction, dyes, medicinal and ceremonial.
27	Quercus lobata	valley oak	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	10' or more from structures , 25' from other large trees	100'	50'	No	Low, moderate	Hot areas with less fog.	Crown Rot, Mistletoe, Root Rot, Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Beetle Borers, Caterpillars and Insect Galls	medium drainage	Maintenance pruning in California should primarily occur from July to September to minimize the risk of fungal infections and oak wilt	MODERATE	Wind pollinated. While it can self pollinate, compatible species within 300-400 feet significantly increases acorn set for future generations. Planting in groves improves habitat.	fast, moderate	Upright rounded or columnar	168	Yes	Thrives in our coastal environment, with fog as buffer against summer heat. Traditional uses include acorns as primry food source, dyes, medicinal and ceremonial.
28	Quercus wislizeni	interior live oak	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	10-15 feet between mature crowns is a general rule for landscape trees	50'	10' to 50'	No	Very low, low, moderate	All areas	Crown Rot, Mistletoe, Powdery Mildew, Caterpillars, Coddling Moths, Insect Galls and White Fly	Drainage fast, medium, slow	pruning in California should primarily occur from July to September to minimize the risk of fungal infections and oak wilt	MODERATE	Wind pollinated. While it can self pollinate, compatible species within 300-400 feet significantly increases acorn set for future generations. Planting in groves improves habitat.	moderate	Rounded or vase	172	Yes	Thrives in our coastal environment, with fog as buffer against summer heat. Traditional uses include acorns as primry food source, dyes, medicinal and ceremonial.

29	Salix laevigata	red willow	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	10-25' from other trees, 10-20' from buildings.	50'	30' to 50'	No	High	Riparian areas or bioswales	e, Willow Blight, Armillaria, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Aphids, Beetle Borers and Caterpillars	Drainage fast, medium, slow, or standing, thrives in heavy damp soils like clay.	Plant for habitat and plan not to need to prune this spreading tree.	HIGH	Insect pollinated and wind assisted Male and female flowers on separate trees, both are needed within approximately 50 ft of each other for pollination to occur.	fast	Rounded, spreading	218	No	Traditional uses include construction, tools, cordage, medicine and fuel.
30	Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	15' standard landscaping, 2' to 3' for streambank stabilization.	35'	15'	No	High	Riparian areas or bioswales	e, Willow Blight, Armillaria, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Aphids, Beetle Borers and Caterpillars	slow, standing. Likes heavy damp soils like clay.	Plant for habitat and plan not to need to prune this spreading tree.	HIGH	Insect pollinated and wind assisted Male and female flowers on separate trees, both are needed within approximately 50 ft of each other for pollination to occur.	fast, moderate	Rounded, spreading	224	No	Traditional uses include construction, tools, cordage, medicine and fuel.
31	Sambucus mexicana	blue elderberry	Yes	Yes	Deciduous	6-8' for denser hedge or 15-20' to allow them to reach full size	30'	20' to 30'	Yes	Low, moderate	All areas	Verticillium, Beetle Borers and Invasive Shot Hole Borer	fast, medium. Tolerates clay, loam, and sandy types if good drainage. Prefers moist, can tolerate drought once established	Prune in late winter while dormant. Do not prune till more than 2 years old to allow roots to develop.	LOW	Edible berries important to birds who help with seed dispersal. Blue berries may stain sidewalks. Relies on insects for pollination and a compatible variety (within 60 ft) for seed set.	fast	Rounded	23	Yes	Traditional uses include food, medicine, flutes, bows and baskets.
	Umbellularia californica	California bay	Yes	Yes	Evergreen	20-40' for landscaping, 8' to 15' for hedging or screens, 30' from power lines and 15 feet from foundations	80'	3' to 30'	No	Low, moderate	All areas	Armillaria, Phytophthora, Anthracnose, White Mottled Rot, Phytophthora ramorum, Beetle Borers, Leaf Miner, Cottony Cushion Scale, Beetle Leaves and Invasive Shot Hole Borer	medium, slow drainage. Tolerates loam, clay, and sandy types	Prune in late winter or early spring, just before new growth begins	MODERATE	Edible nuts. While it can self-pollinate, it relies on insects and its fragrant flowers are a winter source of nectar and pollen. May have an increased fruit or seed set if cross-pollinated from a different tree of the same species within about 100 ft.	moderate	Upright, rounded	4	Yes	Traditional uses include medicine, pest repellent, the bay nut is roasted and pounded or eaten whole.

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35 **Sources:**

36 Selectree, CalScape, CalScape.org, Linda Vista Native Plants, Theodore Payne Foundation, UCANR.edu, California Flora Nursery, Washington State University Extension, Pacific Northwest Extension Handbook, Forest Service (fs.usda.com), [NatureServe.org](#)

37

38 **Key categories:**

39 Flowers/Fruit/Fall Color - While the Tree List in UGMP 2017 generally describes flower and tree appearance, this Native Tree list adds the needs of the plant for seed making and its relationship with wildlife.

40 Flowers and Pollination - While we want to know what the tree looks like across seasons, pollination information has been added due the importance of sustainability.

41 High Root Damage Potential - These trees need to be placed away from foundations, sidewalks and pipes.

42 Host plants - The number of caterpillars of moths and butterflies hosted is a strong indicator of the plants role in sustaining wildlife. 97% of terrestrial birds feed their babies insects, mostly caterpillars.

43 Irrigation - Many of these trees and shrubs are drought tolerant and need no summer water after they are established. They should be planted along with other species with similar water needs. Important for long-life of these trees to have no summer water after established.

44 Leaf litter - It is important for healthy ecosystems to leave the leaves. It may also be important to plant some of these trees away from storm drains.

45 Recommended Planting Area - Some trees here are listed in the 4-6 foot planting area to accommodate the likely shrub form rather than tree form.

46 Utility Friendly - This sheet does not always agree with Selectree regarding utility friendly. Once exception is that Selectree says Corylus cornuta is not utility friendly, and here it is yes, it is fine for a small tree under wires in Richmond.

47 Water needs - Many of these trees are drought tolerant once they are established. Many do best without summer water after they are established, yet need regular watering during the first 2 to 3 years to get established.

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49 **Maintenance notes:**

50 For wind pollination, planting in a grove or block formation (not a row), can promote more successful seed set.

51 Leave the leaves is essential to supporting insects that are the foundation of the food web, transferring energy from sunlight through leaves to insects to larger animals. 90% of terrestrial birds feed insects to their young.

52 Recommend buying new trees in small pots and protecting them from predators. Studies have shown that small native seedlings develop more quickly and robust than large potted root bound trees

53

54 **PRUNING NOTES AND SEASONAL CHART**

55 Some of these native plants can tend toward large shrubs, or be pruned to achieve a tree form. branches over several years.

56 Wait three to five years before the first pruning. Prune minimally to remove dead branches or reveal its form,

- 55
- Select a strong single trunk while the plant is young. Allow lower branches to feed trunk then gradually remove lower
- 56
- All cuts should be cut back to a collar at the point of origin and avoid shearing, avoid long stubs.
- 57
- Remove lower growth to promote a tree form.
- 58
- New growth can be pruned lightly and horizontally to promote denser growth and more blooms.
- 59
- Use clean sharp tools to prevent damage and disease.
- 60
- Some native trees and plants are multi stemmed and need to be pruned only in their dormant season.
- 61
- Deep pruning to control shape should be done in the tree's dormant period.
- 62
- Some native trees do not tolerate pruning outside their dormant season, or they can be vulnerable to disease and failure.
- 63
- Some also tolerate occasional light SUMMER pruning to increase density - Mountain mahogany (after flowering)
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66	Oak	Buckeye (after leaf drop)	Mountain ma	Elderberry	Coast silkassel (after flowering finishes)	Hollyleaf cherry (after flowering)
67	Manzanita (sparingly)	Ceanothu s (after flowering)	Western red	Pine		
68	Ceanothu s (after flowering ends)	Toyon (to reduce size)		Willow		
69				Hazelnut		
70				Toyon (light shaping to increase density and berry productio n)		
71				Waxmyrtl e (for size control)		
72				Hoptree		
73				Bogleaf maple		
74				White Alder		
75				Oregon Ash		
76				Black walnut		
77				Bishop pine		
78				Cottonwo od		
79				Willow		
80				Elderberr y		
81				Bay laurel		