



THE CITY OF SHASTA LAKE LANDSCAPING AND REPLACEMENT TREE LIST

A GUIDE TO THEIR SELECTION AND PLANTING

APPROVED BY THE

Shasta Lake Planning Commission

PREPARED BY

City of Shasta Lake Development Services

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Shasta Lake has made a strong commitment to maintaining a healthy urban forest. The residents of Shasta Lake believe that maintaining a healthy community forest in a growing community begins with careful planning and preservation and has had an adopted tree conservation ordinance since 2004 (Shasta Lake Municipal Code Chapter 12.36 “Tree Conservation”).

It is the intent of the ordinance to promote the conservation of a healthy tree population, and to maintain and enhance tree canopy throughout the community. The City ordinance is the most detailed and comprehensive such ordinance in Shasta County, and requires the preservation of existing native trees as the *first* choice for project design. The City’s ordinance requires comprehensive site planning for new development to preserve and protect existing trees when possible. This is to be accomplished through (1) the preservation of existing native and nonnative trees where feasible; (2) the replacement or transplanting of trees removed where appropriate; and (3) the planting of new trees in locations, number, and kind compatible with local conditions. **When trees must be removed, replanting with native trees or properly selected landscaping trees becomes the obligation of every project.**

(NOTE: All private sector tree work in the Public Right of Way requires a permit. In addition, certain tree removals on private property, or work associated with new development or a building permit, may require a Tree Removal Permit as well. Please contact the Development Services Department at (530) 275-7430 for further information.)

TREES MATTER

Trees are recognized as important to the general well-being of the citizens of the city for their shade, cooling, noise and wind reduction, soil stabilization, protection of surface water quality, aesthetic value, air filtering and release of oxygen, benefits to wildlife and the area's ecology, and equally important for their economic enhancement to property. Trees and forested areas in the urban landscape of the City are an effective, low technology way to help meet “green” building goals and reduce heat islands, while also achieving these environmental and economic benefits.

The native trees and plants found in the corporate boundaries of the City reflect a landscape that is an important part of the cultural and religious heritage of the Native California’s who have occupied this area for millennia. The mixed coniferous and oak woodlands of Shasta Lake have helped shape the culture of Native Americans from the earliest times, and similarly they have shaped the forest. Native peoples have lived among the oaks, and the woodlands we see today are the result of a landscape that has been managed through different land use practices over these millennia. These land use practices have intensified over the past 100 years, directly impacting the abundance and distribution of oak trees and the woodlands of the area. Understanding the importance of the native trees within the City, and the need for conserving them, helps ensure the culture of Native Californians is truly respected and valued.

THE TREE LIST PURPOSE

As described previously, trees are recognized as important to the general well-being of the citizens of the city for many reasons. The first goal of the community is to protect existing trees, in particular native oaks and pines, when property is developed. When trees must be removed for a development, replacement trees must be provided. In addition, new development projects must also provide landscaping trees at specific ratios based on the scale and nature of the use.

The information provided in this list is intended to aid in proper tree selection and planting in the city. Appropriate planting requires consideration of the size of the planting area, placement of utilities, traffic safety, soil type, and tree planting objectives to help ensure that planted trees provide grow well, while avoiding conflicts with infrastructure.

Careful selection of trees will improve project aesthetics and property values, ensure trees stay healthy and safe, while also reducing long-term maintenance costs for property owners. This list is intended to assist property owners in identifying and evaluating which trees are appropriate given the climate and soil conditions found in the City of Shasta Lake. It is not exhaustive and certainly other trees may be appropriate, however it is advisable that a knowledgeable professional be involved in any tree selection decision. City ordinances require that a licensed professional develop the tree protection, replanting, and landscaping plans for most development projects.

OVERVIEW OF TREE LIST

This list of recommended landscaping and replacement trees for the City of Shasta Lake contains a general description of each tree species, its characteristics, and requirements for planting. For ease of use, the list is divided into small, small-medium, medium, and large trees. Small trees are generally less than 30 feet in height; medium sized trees are generally 30 feet to 60 feet in height; large trees are generally 60 feet in height or taller, however individual species will vary. The list also provides canopy spread for listed trees at maturity, information on drought tolerance and fire resistance, growth rate, root damage potential, and recommended minimum planter width.



The tree species on this list have characteristics that make them desirable as landscaping and/or replacement trees in the local area. Many species are suitable for many different planting locations. The trees listed have primarily been selected for their suitability to the climate in the Shasta Lake area. Use the information accompanying each tree species as a general guide for species identification and determination of appropriate planting location. The City recommends that property owners utilize a licensed professional to assist in the planting design, selection, planting, and maintenance of trees on this list. Species with rapid growth rate can be expected to grow several feet or more per year when young. Those with moderate growth rates may grow between one and two feet per year when young. Slower growing trees will generally grow less than one foot per year when young. Growth rates are considered in general terms, however soil conditions, water availability, ground cover, and physical injuries will influence the actual growth rate.

Root damage potential is listed as low, moderate, or high. These are terms that describe the root system in its natural setting under normal growing conditions. Most of the tree's root system is typically within the upper three feet of soil. Onsite soil conditions, ground cover, and irrigation patterns will determine the depth of rooting. The City is especially concerned about planting an inappropriate tree under or adjacent to electric utility wires. There are specific tree growth and location limitations in this regard. The Shasta Lake Electric Utility can be contacted at (530) 275-7400 for more specific information.

TREE SELECTION and PLANTING KEYS

Following is a list of tree planting “keys” that can help the property owner, project designer or licensed professional help ensure the health of the tree(s) by selecting the appropriate location and tree. The City recommends that an appropriately licensed professional be used in preparing the necessary design and planting plans for most development projects. Proper tree selection, soil preparation, adequate and appropriate irrigation, and ground cover around the base of newly planted trees are required for healthy deep root development, which leads to healthier mature trees. This list of planting and design recommendations is intended to help with selection decisions

- 1) **USE ROOT BARRIERS.** Tree roots require air exchange through the soil for healthy growth. The heavily compacted or high clay content soils found in the City of Shasta Lake can limit the movement of oxygen into the soil. If not planted correctly, trees will grow roots near the surface of the soil to acquire water more easily. This “surface rooting” can have serious impacts to improvements likes curbs, sidewalks, driveways, and the like. Encouraging deep root growth using commercially available “root barriers” can help minimize surface rooting. To provide the greatest level of protection, the barriers must be installed properly with at least ½-inch of barrier above final grade. Failure to install the barrier properly may result in roots growing over the top of the barrier, rendering it ineffective.
- 2) **CONSIDER PLANT SPACING.** The initial spacing of trees is important for tree growth and optimum health. Site specific conditions such as topography, building and utilities, driveways, and other improvements, as well as the species of the tree, will determine the location and spacing of replacement and landscaping trees. The following spacing guide can help avoid over planting or locating a tree in an inappropriate location. In general trees should not be planted closer together than the following:
 - Small trees, 25 feet
 - Small medium trees, 30 feet
 - Medium trees, 40 feet
 - Large trees, 50 feet
- 3) **PLANTING DISTANCES FROM CURBS AND SIDEWALKS.** The minimum distances properly selected trees should be planted from curbs and sidewalks based on the size classes in the Tree List is as follows:
 - Small trees, 2 feet
 - Small medium trees, 2 1/2 feet
 - Medium trees, 3 feet
 - Large trees, 4 feet

- 4) DISTANCES FROM DRIVEWAYS, STREET CORNERS AND FIRE HYDRANTS.** No tree or shrub with a mature height taller than 3 feet shall be planted closer than 35 feet from any street corner, measured from the point of nearest intersecting curbs or curb lines, and at least 15 feet from driveways and alleys. No tree shall be planted closer than 10 feet from a fire hydrant.
- 5) UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.** In most cases trees should not be planted within 5 lateral feet of the location any underground water line, sewer line, electric line, or other underground utility. Greater distances may be required by local ordinances.
- 6) OVERHEAD ELECTRIC UTILITIES.** The distance trees may be planted from overhead power lines, poles, streetlights, or utility rights of way are controlled by state law and local ordinance. This is necessary because of the potential for wildfire caused when inappropriately selected trees or poorly maintained trees come into contact with power lines, particularly during extreme weather conditions. All tree plantings must be in accordance with the requirements of the City’s adopted Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The policies described in this Plan describe the City’s efforts in mitigating risks associated with power-line ignited wildfires. The Plan compliments other City planning documents, including the City of Shasta Lake Hazard Mitigation Plan and other emergency planning documents administered by other departments within the City. The programs and strategies included in the WMP are evolving and are subject to change.
- 7) FIRE SAFETY.** 2018 was the worst fire season in California in decades. Wildfires over the last decade have become more intense and dangerous, and much of the City of Shasta Lake is located within the state designated “Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone”. You can help reduce wildfire risks by choosing the right plants, trees and shrubs and planting them in the appropriate locations by following vegetation and fire safety standards as recommended by the California Department of Forestry.
To find out if you live in a high fire-threat area please contact the Shasta Lake Development Services Department or visit the City of Shasta Lake “Map Viewer” which can be found on the City’s website. Any plant will burn under the right conditions. Simply choosing plants from the list is NOT enough. Use a "Right Plant, Right Place" approach to build a fire-adapted landscape. Some plants are marketed and described as “firesafe” or “fire resistant”, however all plants will burn under the right conditions, regardless of how they are classified.
- 8) CLIMATE ADAPTION.** California regularly faces a cycle of prolonged drought so it is important when possible to select trees that are fire resistive, and can survive with relatively little water after their initial establishment. Additionally, these trees generally provide habitat benefits to wildlife. For these reasons use of native oaks should always be considered first in developing a planting plan. Tree protection and planting plans required for many new development projects will be evaluated closely to ensure native trees are preserved and protected where possible.
- 9) MAINTENANCE.** Understanding long-term maintenance needs of landscaping and trees is a critically important element of developing a replanting and landscaping plan. Local ordinances and state law do require trees and landscaping to be maintained to prevent blighting or hazardous conditions. Pruning, maintenance, and cleanup often have a greater impact on whether a plant ignites than does the type of plant it is. A plant that easily sheds branches is likely to need more maintenance-related cleanup to reduce fuel accumulations on the ground. A plant that has a big leaf or needle drop will result in more maintenance-related cleanup on the property and around buildings. Native plants, pollinator friendly, or drought-tolerant plants can be good choices, but these features may not directly translate to fire-resistance.

10) TREE AVAILABILITY. A major consideration in developing a planting plan which meets the requirements of City ordinances is the availability of trees on the list. If the tree is not in stock at a local nursery, ask the salesperson to order the tree and have it shipped in. Approval for substitutions for designated replacement trees may be made on a case by case basis by the Development Services Director, with substitutions possessing characteristics as close to the designated tree as possible required.

ATTACHMENTS - RECOMMENDED LANDSCAPING TREE SPECIES

TABLE 1:	“SMALL TREES”
TABLE 2:	“SMALL – MEDIUM TREES”
TABLE 3:	“MEDIUM TREES”
TABLE 4:	“LARGE TREES”

Small Trees₁ [Scientific and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Acer Truncatum 'Shantung' or 'Chinese Maple'		20-30 ft	20-30 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	This tree has the appearance of a Japanese Maple; however, the leaves are smooth on the edges. Yellow flower clusters in the spring with shiny light green foliage. Does well in half-shade to sun in a moderately moist setting. New growth is purplish-red, bronze and litter issue is a dry samara, fruiting in the summer.
Cercis Canadensis 'Eastern Redbud'		25-35 ft	25 – 35 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	Single or multi-trunk tree used as a flowering accent in lawns or garden settings. Leaves are lemon in fall. Blooms best in full sun with moderate moisture. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Desirable wildlife plant that attracts birds. Fruits in summer and litter issue is dry fruit.
Cercis Canadensis 'Forest Pansy' 'Purple Leaf Eastern Redbud'		20-30 ft	20 - 25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Erect or spreading with a low canopy. Has unusual purple deciduous foliage with heart-shaped leaves. Requires regular watering. Native to Eastern and central US. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Desirable wildlife plant with large legume, fruiting in Summer. Fruit may present a litter problem.

Notes:

1. Information taken from City of Redding Comprehensive Tree Plan, and City of Chico Approved Street and Parking Lot Trees List, CALSCAPE 'Calflora' Online Guide – Ca. Native Plant Society; Urban Forest Ecosystem Institute of UC Polytechnic online 'SelecTree' Guide. SelecTree. "(*Plant species*) subsp. (*name*)Tree Record." 1995-2021. Mar 5, 2021. < [https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/\(plant species\)](https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/(plant%20species)) >

2. Root Damage Potential is rated at low, low moderate, moderate, and high. These ratings are based on tendencies to have surface roots based on work done by the City of Redding. Surface roots close to the trunk tend to enlarge and grow more rapidly because they are older and receive more nourishment from the top of the tree. To avoid damage from this most potentially damaging root zone, plant small trees a minimum of five feet from a structure and 10 feet for medium-sized trees. Soil type and other local conditions will affect how roots grow. Deep watering can be beneficial in encouraging downward root growth. However, little or no watering can encourage roots to seek water at lower soil depths once a tree is established. A certified Arborist or Landscape Architect can help you make the right decision for your planting location and the purpose of the tree.

3. Listed Native trees which are preferred or required for use as replacement plantings are identified by the GREEN color.

Small Trees₁ [Scientific and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Cercis Occidentalis 'Western Redbud'	Drought tolerance and fire resistive.	10-20 ft	10 - 20 ft	Fast.	Low	4 ft	Utility friendly tree often sold as a multi-trunk shrub rather than a tree. Western Redbud is a native plant, commonly found in riparian areas, planted along highways, and growing on hillsides in Northern California. Reliable when established, likes full sun, and is drought tolerant, but it does excellent with regular watering. Handles a range of soil conditions. Desirable wildlife plant with large legume, fruiting in Summer. Fruit may present a litter problem.
Chilopsis Linearis 'Desert Willow'	Drought tolerant	15-30 ft	10-20 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	Desert Willow is a small flowering desert tree, useful in riparian or native garden areas. A useful wildlife and bird attractor with fragrant flowers blooming in Spring or Summer. Large fruit used by wildlife may present a litter problem in the fall.
Cotinus Coggygria 'Royal Purple' Smoke Tree	Drought tolerant	12-20 ft	10 -12 ft	Moderate	Low	4-6 ft	Royal Purple Smoke tree has a rounded shape and deciduous foliage. Showy flowers appear in spring and summer, fruiting in the fall. Useful in buffer strips.

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Crataegus phaenopyrum (C.Cordata) 'Washington Hawthorn'		20-35 ft	20-25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Small flowering tree that is quite hardy and handles a range of soil conditions. Erect or spreading form that has a low canopy. Desirable wildlife tree that provides plentiful red berries in the fall, that may present a litter problem. Dramatic white flowers in the spring or summer, that attract bees.
Lagerstroemia 'Muskogee' Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant	20-25 ft	15-25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces bright lavender flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a litter problem if planted in the wrong location. Primarily an accent tree, should generally not be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.
Lagerstroemia 'Natchez' Hybrid Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant	20-25 ft	15-25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces white flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a litter problem if planted in the wrong location. Primarily an accent tree, should generally not be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.

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Small Trees₁ [Scientific and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Lagerstroemia 'Tuscarora' Hybrid Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant	18-25 ft	15-18 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape, a low canopy, and multiple stems. Has deciduous foliage and produces pink or rose-colored flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a litter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, should generally not be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.
Lagerstroemia Indica Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant.	25 ft	25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape, a low canopy, and single or multiple trunks. Has deciduous foliage and produces bright lavender, pink, red, rose, or white flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a litter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, should generally not be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.

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Lagerstroemia Indica 'Catawaba' Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant.	5-15 ft	5-15 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces showy purple flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a liter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, should generally not to be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.
Lagerstroemia Indica 'Cherokee' Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant.	10-15 ft	10-15 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly small multi-trunked tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces bright red flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a liter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, not to be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.

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Lagerstroemia Indica 'Potomac' Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant.	10-20 ft	8-10 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces pink flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a liter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, should not be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.
Lagerstroemia Indica 'Powhatan' Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant.	14-20 ft	8-12 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces bright lavender flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a liter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, should not be used as a street tree. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.

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Lagerstroemia Indica 'Seminole' Crapemyrtle	Drought tolerant.	15 ft	6-15 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree with an erect or spreading shape and a low canopy. Has deciduous foliage and produces bright pink flowers in the summer, and small fruit in the fall that may create a liter problem if planted in the wrong location. Green, pink, or red-brown, smooth bark. Primarily an accent or screen tree, not to be used as a street tree or parking lot tree, not available for replanting credit. Tolerates a range of soil conditions.
Magnolia Hybrid 'Spectrum'		25 ft	25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A deciduous large shrub or small tree with an upright habit. <i>Magnolia 'Spectrum'</i> prefers moist, rich, well-drained soils, and a neutral to acidic soil pH. It generally requires little maintenance. Pruning, if required, should be carried out in midsummer. Fragrant purple and pink flowers are attractive to some pollinating insects. Its fruit are attractive to some birds.

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Magnolia Soulangiana 'Saucer Magnolia'		25 ft	25 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A deciduous small tree with an upright spreading habit and low canopy. <i>Magnolia 'Saucer'</i> prefers moist, fertile, well-drained soils. It prefers a neutral to highly acidic pH of soil. Fragrant purple/white flowers in spring or late winter are attractive to some pollinating insects. Its fruit are attractive to some birds. Primarily an accent or screen tree, generally not used as a parking lot or street tree.
Magnolia Soulangiana 'Alexandrina' Hybrid Saucer Magnolia		20-25 ft	30 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	A deciduous small tree with an upright spreading habit and low canopy. Prefers moist, fertile, well-drained soils, and a neutral to highly acidic pH. Fragrant pink, purple or white flowers in spring or late winter are attractive to some pollinating insects. Its fruit are attractive to some birds. Primarily an accent or screen tree, generally not used as a parking lot or street tree.

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Small Trees₁ [Scientific and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Magnolia Soulangiana 'Brozzoni' Saucer Magnolia		25 ft	25 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	A deciduous small utility friendly tree with an erect spreading habit and low canopy. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and a neutral to highly acidic pH. Blooms at a young age with white flowers in spring or late winter are attractive. Its fruit – a large rose follicle - are attractive to some birds. Primarily an accent or screen tree, generally not used as a parking lot or street tree.
Magnolia Soulangiana 'Rustica Rubra' Saucer Magnolia		25 ft	25 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	A deciduous small utility friendly tree with an erect spreading habit and low canopy. Prefers moist, fertile, well-drained soils, and a neutral to highly acidic pH. Blooms at a young age, with purple or red flowers in spring or late winter. Its summer fruit is a very large rose follicle. Flowers can be a litter issue Primarily an accent or screen tree, generally not used as a parking lot or street tree.

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Malus Floribunda ‘Japanese Crabapple’		12-25 ft	18-30 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly small tree, Japanese Flowering Crabapple is an effective accent tree with fall color. The tree has a spreading habit with an often very low canopy. Blooms best in full sun, with moderate moisture. A desirable wildlife plant that attracts birds and bees, it is also deer palatable. Fragrant pink, red, or white flowers in spring. Prolific fruit production in summer or fall, that wildlife use. Litter issue with dry fruit. Primarily an accent or screen tree, not used as a parking lot or street tree.
Malus ioensis ‘Plena’ Bechtel Crabapple		15-20 ft	15-20 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly small tree, the ‘Bechtel’ Crabapple is an effective accent tree. The tree has a spreading habit with a low canopy. Blooms best in moist soil, but is tolerant of soil differences. A desirable wildlife plant that attracts birds and bees, it is also deer palatable. Fragrant pink flowers in the spring. Minor fruit production in summer that is edible, and that wildlife use. Litter issue with dry fruit. Primarily an accent or screen tree, not used as a parking lot or street tree.

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Melaleuca Linarifolia 'Flaxleaf Paper Bark Evergreen'	Drought tolerant	20-30 ft	20-25 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	The Flaxleaf Paperbark is an evergreen tree with an erect or spreading habit and a low canopy. Native to Eastern Australia, the Flaxleaf tolerates smog near roadways well. Fragrant white flowers bloom in summer, with small fruit capsules appearing in the fall. Dry fruit litter may be an issue. It exhibits a particularly dramatic light-colored exfoliating bark. NOTE: Winter temperatures in City of Shasta Lake may present a problem, consider location carefully.

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Olneya Tesota 'Desert Ironwood'		15-30 ft	15-30 ft	Slow	Low	4 ft	An erect or spreading small tree with a generally rounded shape and evergreen foliage, "desert ironwood" refers to the dense heartwood of this tree. Showy lavender or pink flowers bloom in Summer. Litter issues may occur from the largeish legumes during the fall season. The peanut flavored seeds from the legumes were roasted by Native Americans. Tree has large thorns. Requires exposure to full sun and neutral to highly alkaline soil pH and a loamy or sandy soil condition for best growth. Native to the Sonoran Desert. NOTE: Local PH and winter temperatures in Shasta Lake may present a problem, consider location carefully before selection.
Prunus x Blireiana 'Flowering Plum'	Fire resistance is favorable.	12-15 ft	12-15 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	This flowering deciduous plum does well in local conditions and is smaller than other flowering plums. It has an erect habit with a rounded shape and a low canopy. Blirieana Plum blooms profusely and provides a dramatic display of fragrant pink blossoms in the spring, and reddish-purple leaves in the summer. It produces few or no fruit. Blirieiana requires moist soil but tolerates a range of soil texture and pH conditions. Attracts bees.

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Small Trees ₁ [Scientific and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Prunus Cerasifera “Krauter Vesuvisus” Flowering Plum	Fire resistance is favorable.	20-25 ft	15 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	A utility friendly tree that produces little fruit and has profuse fragrant blossoms. Rounded shape and deciduous foliage, the pink blossoms may present a litter issue for a short period. ‘Krauter Vesuvius’ flowering plum requires moist soil but tolerates a range of soil texture and pH conditions. Attracts bees. NOTE: This plant is classified as invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council. Cal-IPC classifies the invasiveness of the species of this plant as limited.
Pyrus Kawakamii ‘Evergreen Pear’		15-30 ft	15-30 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	An attractive tree when maintained, ‘Evergreen Pear’ is a spreading tree with a low canopy and highly textured bark. Has evergreen to partly deciduous foliage but tending to shed leaves in the Shasta Lake area. Dramatic and profuse white flowers in the spring, with small brown fruit in summer. Fruit can present a significant litter issue – choose location accordingly. Requires moist soil but tolerates a range of soil texture and pH conditions. Attracts Birds.

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Small Trees₁ [Scientific and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Zelkova Serrata 'Wireless zelkova'	Drought tolerant.	20-25 ft	30-35 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	The "Wireless Zelkova" is often selected for its low height and broadly spreading vase shape. An excellent utility friendly tree with dramatic red fall color. The growing pattern gives it a popular name as the "Single-Stem Zelkova". Exposure to full sun and well-drained soil is best but tolerates a range of soil texture and pH conditions. The low maintenance and disease resistance make it an excellent choice for the street.

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Small - Medium Trees₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Acer Capillipes 'Japanese Snakebark Maple'		30-35 ft	30-35 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Erect or spreading with a low canopy with a rounded shape. Has deciduous foliage. Requires moist soil conditions and attracts birds.
Arbutus Marina Madrone 'Strawberry Tree'	Drought tolerant	20-40 ft	40 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Erect or spreading with a low canopy and nice form. Showy with pink or rose-colored flowers in Fall, Winter, Spring or Summer. Requires full sun. Prolific, red or yellow berry, small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in fall that wildlife use. Note: Litter issue with prolific fruit. Location should be chosen accordingly.
Carpinus Betulus 'European Hornbeam'		25-35 ft	40 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Conical shape tree with deciduous foliage. Requires well drained soil. Attracts birds. Brown Samara, small, fruiting in Winter or Summer. Litter issue is dry fruit.

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Small - Medium Trees₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Carpinus Caroliniana 'American Hornbeam'		20-35 ft	20-30 ft	Slow	Low	4 ft	Rounded or spreading shape and a low canopy with deciduous foliage. Requires a moderate amount of water and wet to moist soil. Its strong wood is often used to manufacture tool handles. This tree is sometimes called Ironwood. Attracts birds and wildlife. Litter issue is dry fruit.
X Chitalpa Tashkentensis 'Chitalpa'		25-35 ft	30 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	An unusual small flowering accent tree, especially useful in riparian or native garden settings, usually multi-trunked or low branching. Accepts a wide range of soil conditions, and blooms best in full sun, with moderate moisture. Showy lavender flowers. Desirable wildlife plant. Litter issue is flowers and wet fruit.
Fraxinus Oxycarpa 'Flame' 'Flame Ash'	Fire resistance is favorable.	25-35 ft	20-30 ft	Moderate	Low Mod	4 - 8 ft	Flame Ash trees are a "cultivar" in the category of Narrowleaf Ash, related to Raywood Ash. Leaves are narrow and have many clusters on each twig. Rounded shape, spreading with a low canopy. Good fall color.

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Small - Medium Trees₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Fraxinus Oxycarpa 'Raywood' 'Raywood Ash'	Fire resistance is favorable.	25-35 ft	20-30 ft	Moderate	Moderate	4 - 8 ft	Rounded shape, spreading with a low canopy. Seedless and smog tolerant tree frequently used as a street tree. Purple-red fall color. Accepts a wide range of soil conditions.
Geijera Parviflora 'Australian Willow'	Drought tolerant and fire resistance is good.	25-35 ft	20 ft	Fast	Low	4 ft	Native to Australia, this tree makes a good street tree, noninvasive roots, casts light shade. These trees have water-filled leaves that are fire resistant. Desirable wildlife tree, fruiting in summer, and attracts bees. Litter Issue is dry fruit.
Gleditsia Triacanthos inermis 'Rubylace' 'Rubylace Locust'	Drought tolerant	20-35 ft	18-20 ft	Fast	Moderate	4 – 8 ft	Erect or spreading tree with a low canopy, and a rounded or spreading shape. Has deciduous foliage and accepts a wide range of soil conditions. Brown or Purple Legume, that is very large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Summer or Fall. Attracts bees.

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Small - Medium Trees₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Gleditsia Triacanthos inermis 'Sunburst' 'Sunburst Locust'	Drought tolerant	20-35 ft	30 ft	Fast	Moderate	4 – 8 ft	Erect or spreading tree with a low canopy, and a rounded or spreading shape. Has deciduous foliage and accepts a wide range of soil conditions. Attracts bees.
Koelreuteria Bipinnata 'Chinese Flame Tree'		20-40 ft	15-30 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Good shade tree, spreading with a low canopy. Rounded, spreading or vase shape. Has deciduous foliage. Showy yellow flowers in Summer or Fall. Accepts a wide range of soil conditions. Litter issue is dry fruit.
Pyrus Calleryana 'Capital' 'Capital Ornamental Pear'		25-35 ft	15 ft	Moderate	Moderate	4 – 8 ft	Erect tree with a low canopy and columnar form. Has deciduous foliage and showy white flowers in Spring or Winter. Prolific small Brown Pome fruit, fruiting in Summer. Attracts birds and the dry fruit presents a litter issue.

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Small - Medium Trees₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Searsia Lancea 'African Sumac'	Drought tolerant and fire resistive.	20-30 ft	20-35 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	African Sumac is a dense shade tree, with arching branches and weeping evergreen foliage. It is tough and reliable in dry conditions, looks best with regular deep watering. May require topping to keep form. Fruiting in fall and litter issue is dry fruit. Accepts a wide range of soil conditions and is a desirable wildlife plant.
Sophora Japonica 'Pendula' 'Japanese Pagoda Tree'		15 -20 ft	12 -20 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Tree has a rounded, weeping form with deciduous foliage. Showy yellow or white flowers in summer. Brown or yellow legume seed pod, very large (over 3.00 inches), fruiting in summer or fall. Requires full sun and tolerates a range of soil conditions.
Tilia Cordata 'Greenspire' 'Greenspire Littleleaf Linden'		25 -35 ft	35-50 ft	Moderate	Moderate	4 – 8 ft	A good street tree with a spreading or rounded shape and deciduous foliage. Showy fragrant yellow or white flowers in Summer. Fruit capsule, Small (0.25 - 0.50 inches), fruiting in Fall. Attracts birds and bees, dry fruit can be a litter issue.

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Medium Trees ¹ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ²	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Diospyros Virginiana 'American Persimmon'		35 – 50 ft	20 – 30 ft	Moderate	Moderate	8 ft	Erect or spreading tree with a high canopy, and a rounded or spreading shape. Has deciduous foliage and produces orange, purple or yellow medium sized fruit, fruiting in fall. Desirable wildlife plant that attracts birds. Fruit needs to be soft-ripened; is very sweet. Both bark and fruit have been used to treat fever and heart disease. Tolerates a range of soil conditions. NOTE: Litter issue is wet fruit; location should be carefully considered.
Fraxinus "Fan West Ash"	Fire resistance is favorable.	30 – 50 ft	30 – 40 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Erect or Spreading with a High Canopy and a Rounded Shape. Has Deciduous foliage. Tolerates cold, dry heat and wind. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Desirable wildlife plant.

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Medium Trees ₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Fraxinus Pennsylvanica 'Marshall' 'Seedless Green Ash'	Fire resistance is favorable.	35 – 50 ft	30 – 50 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Erect or spreading tree with a high canopy and a rounded shape. Has deciduous foliage. Prefers wet to moist soil. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Desirable wildlife plant that is not deer palatable.
Fraxinus Pennsylvanica (F.Lanceolata) 'Green Ash, Red Ash'	Fire resistance is favorable.	30 – 50 ft	35 – 50 ft	Moderate	Moderate	8 ft	A primarily riparian tree that does well in wet to moist soils. Native to Eastern US. Erect or spreading tree with a high canopy and a rounded shape. Desirable wildlife plant that is not deer palatable. Fruit is a Large samara, fruiting in Summer or Fall. Litter issue with dry fruit.
Fraxinus Velutina 'Rio Grande' 'Fan-Tex Ash'	Fire resistance is favorable	30 – 50 ft	30 - 40 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Erect or spreading tree with a high canopy and a rounded shape. Has deciduous foliage. Fruit is a samara, fruiting in Summer or Fall. Litter issue with dry fruit. Desirable wildlife plant that is not deer palatable.

Notes:

1. Information taken from City of Redding Comprehensive Tree Plan, and City of Chico Approved Street and Parking Lot Trees List, CALSCAPE 'Calflora' Online Guide – Ca. Native Plant Society; Urban Forest Ecosystem Institute of UC Polytechnic online 'SelectTree' Guide. SelectTree. "*(Plant species)* subsp. *(name)* Tree Record." 1995-2021. Mar 5, 2021. < [https://selecttree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/\(plant species\)](https://selecttree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/(plant%20species)) >

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3. Listed Native trees which are preferred or required for use as replacement plantings are identified by the GREEN color.

Medium Trees ₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Gleditsia Triacanthos Inermis 'Moraine' Locus	Drought tolerant	35 – 50 ft	30 – 50 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Spreading tree with a high canopy and a rounded or spreading shape. Has deciduous foliage and few or no pods. Tolerates a range of soil conditions. Attracts bees.
Gleditsia Triacanthos Inermis 'Shademaster' Locust	Drought tolerant	35 – 50 ft	35 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Erect or spreading with a high canopy. Rounded or spreading shape and has deciduous foliage. Tolerates a range of soil conditions. Has few or no pods. Attracts bees.
Gleditsia Triacanthos Inermis 'Skyline' Locust	Drought tolerant	35 – 50 ft	40 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Erect or spreading with a high canopy. Conical or spreading shape and has deciduous foliage. Tolerates a range of soil conditions. Has few or no pods. Attracts bees.

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Medium Trees ¹ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ²	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Nyssa Sylvatica 'Sour Gum' 'Pepperidge' and 'Tupelo'	Drought tolerant	35 – 50 ft	20-30 ft	Moderate	Low Mod	4 – 8 ft	Erect or spreading tree with a high canopy. Conical or rounded shape. Tolerates poor drainage and low soil oxygen found in compacted urban soil. Reliable fall color. Desirable wildlife plant, fruiting in fall or winter and deer palatable. Useful in riparian applications. Some litter issues.
Quercus Canbyi 'Chisos Oak' 'Slender Oak'	Drought tolerant	40 – 50 ft	30 – 50 ft	Moderate	Low	8 ft	Erect or Spreading and requires ample growing space. Rounded or spreading shape. Evergreen to partly deciduous foliage. Tree produces graceful branches with slender, glossy leaves. Full sun and tolerates a range of soil conditions. Desirable wildlife trees, and litter issue with abundant acorns. Very drought tolerant oak species.

Notes:

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Medium Trees ₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Quercus Douglasii 'Blue Oak'	Drought tolerant	35 – 65 ft	40 – 50 ft	Slow	Low Mod	8 ft	A slow growing native oak. Erect or spreading with a high canopy, and a rounded or spreading shape. Deciduous foliage. Full sun to partial shade is acceptable and tolerates moist to dry soil. Desirable wildlife plant that attracts birds and squirrels. Deer Palatable.
Quercus Falcata 'Southern Red Oak'		40 – 80 ft	40 – 50 ft	Moderate to Fast	Low	4 ft	Rounded shape that has deciduous foliage. Needs full sun and well-drained acidic soil. Attracts animals and wildlife use the medium sized acorns
Tilia Cordata 'Little-Leaf Linden'		35 – 50 ft	15 – 30 ft	Moderate	Moderate	4 - 8 ft	Erect or spreading with a high canopy and conical, rounded or spreading shape. Has deciduous foliage and a yellow fall color. Attracts birds and bees to the fragrant showy yellow or white. flowers in the summer. Litter issue is the small dry capsule fruit.

Notes:

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Large Trees ₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Acer rubrum 'October Glory' - Red Maple	Drought tolerant.	40-50 ft	25-35 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft.	Branches droop but resist breakage, providing an attractive shape. 'October Glory' is a cultivar, well noted for its fall color. Trees may be referred to as male or female. Prefers wet but well drained soil. Attracts birds and mammals.
Celtis occidentalis 'Common Hackberry'	Drought tolerant and fire resistive.	45-80 ft	40-50 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Late leafing out characteristic is favorable for solar heating in winter and spring. Native to Eastern North America. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions.
Cedrus Atlantica '(Blue) Atlas Cedar'	Drought tolerant.	45-60 ft	50 ft	Moderate	Moderate	8 ft	Distinctive canopy shape with bluish foliage. Mediterranean species thrives in the north state climate. Use where space is adequate.
Cedrus Deodara 'Deodar Cedar'	Drought tolerant	40-60 ft	45 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	This conifer produces gray-green foliage. The 'weeping' top is characteristic of this species. Use this tree in place of Coastal redwood. Like Blue Atlas cedar, this species requires ample growing space.

Notes:

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Large Trees ₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Fraxinus Latifolia (F.Oregona) 'Oregon Ash'	Limited drought tolerance.	50-65 ft	+30 ft	Fast growing when young, slows at maturity.	Low - Mod	8 ft	Native from Washington to central California. It is usually found in riparian corridors within forest, woodland, chaparral, or grassland. Vigorous stump-sprouter. Best planted in native areas.
Koelreuteria paniculata 'Goldenrain Tree'	Drought tolerant	20-35 ft	25-40 ft	Moderate	Low	4 ft	Drought and smog tolerant. A hardy, attractive tree that is native to Asia. Spreading with a low canopy and deciduous foliage. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions.
Pistacia Chinensis 'Chinese Pistache'	Drought tolerant	35-65 ft	+35 ft	Moderate	Low - Mod	4-6 ft	Suitable for moist to dry soil. Resistant to oak root fungus. Needs good drainage. Although it can grow to 60 feet, it is most commonly shorter in cultivation.
Quercus Agrifolia 'California Live Oak or Coast Live Oak'	Fire resistive.	20-70 ft	20-70 ft	Moderate	Moderate	8 ft	With age, this tree develops a large spreading canopy often greater than the total height. An important tree in the California landscape. Litter issues.

Notes:

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Large Trees [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ²	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Quercus Douglasii 'Blue Oak'	Drought tolerant and fire resistive.	50-82 ft	+30 ft	Slow	Moderate	8 ft	Native to California foothills surrounding the Central Valley of California. Blue Oaks are medium-sized deciduous trees with a trunk 1.5-3 feet in diameter, and a rounded form. A slow growing native oak. Litter issue.
Quercus Engelmannii 'Englemann Oak, Mesa Oak'	Fire resistance is favorable.	50-65 ft	80-120 ft	Moderate	Moderate	8 ft	This native tree is wide spreading, often to twice its height. Desirable wildlife plant. Requires ample growing space.
Quercus Kelloggi, 'Black Oak'	Drought tolerant and fire resistance is favorable.	60-80 ft	40 ft	Moderate	Low Mod	8 ft	Native to the foothills and mountains of California. Tolerant of hot summer conditions and some irrigation. Large leaves with yellow fall color. Acorns favored by natives in northern California.
Quercus Palustris 'Pin Oak'	Limited drought tolerance, generally a riparian tree.	50-65 ft	40 ft	Fast	Low Mod	4-8 ft	Native to Eastern US. Attracts birds and wildlife. Litter issue is dry acorns. Spreading and requires growing space.
Quercus Wislizeni 'Interior Live Oak or Sierra Live Oak'	Drought tolerant.	30-70 ft	40-80 ft	Moderate	Moderate	8 ft	Generally spreading and requires ample growing space. Desirable Wildlife Plant that attracts birds and squirrels. Litter issue.

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Large Trees ₁ [Scientific Name and Common Name]	Fire Resistance & Drought Tolerance	Ht. Size (COR)	Canopy Spread	Growth Rate	Root Damage Potential ₂	Minimum Planter Width	General Information
Ginkgo Biloba 'Maidenhair Tree'		50-65 ft	25 ft	Moderate	Moderate	4 ft	Erect or Spreading deciduous tree that requires ample growing space. Female tree has fruit with obnoxious odor. Plant male trees to avoid fruit. Can grow to 100 feet in the right conditions but commonly shorter. Accepts a variety of soil conditions. Litter Issue is wet fruit.
Ginkgo Biloba 'Autumn Gold Maidenhair Tree''		50-65 ft	25-35 ft	Moderate	Moderate	4 ft	Erect or Spreading deciduous tree that requires ample growing space. Rounded or spreading shape that flowers in spring. Accepts a range of soil conditions. Litter Issue is wet fruit. Plant male trees to avoid fruit.
Ginkgo Biloba 'Fairmont Maidenhair Tree'		50-65 ft	12-25 ft	Fast	Moderate	4 ft	Faster growing than 'Autumn Gold' Maidenhair Tree. Erect or Spreading and requires growing space. Deciduous foliage and may be sold as male or female.
Quercus Phellos 'Willow Oak'		50-65 ft	30-50 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Fine textured foliage, yellow fall color. Dead, leaves tend to hang on the tree in fall. Requires ample growing space. Desirable Wildlife Plant that is native to the Southeastern US. Litter issue is dry fruit.

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Quercus Shumardii 'Shumard Red Oak'	Marginally drought tolerant.	50-65 ft	40 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Tolerates acidic and poorly drained soil. Native to Eastern United States. Litter issue is dry fruit. Desirable wildlife plant, generally Riparian use.
Platanus Orientalis 'Oriental Plane Tree'	Fire resistance is favorable.	50-65 ft	50-70 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Native to Mediterranean Region, this tree requires ample space and generally moist soils. Attracts birds. Branch strength is considered moderate. Litter issue is dry fruit.
Quercus Coccinea 'Scarlet Oak'		50-65 ft	50 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Best in deep, rich, moist soil. Good fall color, but requires ample growing space. Native to Eastern United States. Desirable wildlife plant, and the litter issue is the dry fruit.
Quercus Macrocarpa 'Bur Oak, Mossy Cup Oak'		>65 ft	30 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Large acorns form in mossy cups, and is native to the Eastern United States. Spreading form and requires ample growing space. Desirable wildlife species that attracts birds, squirrels and is deer palatable. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions.

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Quercus Rubra (Q.Borealis) 'Red Oak'		50-65 ft	50-70 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Best in deep, fertile soil. Good fall color. Native to Eastern North America. Desirable Wildlife Plant that attracts birds and squirrels. Litter issue is dry fruit
Quercus Suber 'Cork Oak'	Drought tolerant and fire resistance is favorable.	30-70 ft	70 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Underside of leaf is light gray. Leaf drop in spring may seem abnormal, but is typical pattern for the tree, tree has evergreen foliage. Bark is the source of commercial cork. Desirable wildlife plant. Native to Western Mediterranean and North Africa.
Ulmus parvifolia 'Evergreen Elm'	Drought tolerant and fire resistive.	60-70 ft	35-55 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Also Known as 'Chinese' evergreen elm, characterized by long, arching branches. This tree makes a functional addition to parks, school grounds and open areas. Large size and extensive root systems make them less suitable for small residential landscapes. This tree has excellent resistance to Dutch Elm Disease, and Elm Leaf Beetle. Resists cold winter weather. Litter Issue is dry fruit.

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Zelkova Serrata 'Sawleaf Zelkova'		50-65 ft	50-65 ft	Fast	Moderate	8 ft	Widely spreading and requires ample growing space. More resistant to Dutch Elm Disease than other elms, but still susceptible. Requires moist soils, and branch strength is rated as 'medium'. Tolerates a wide range of soils.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21-02

**A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SHASTA LAKE
ESTABLISHING ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL CODE
CHAPTER 12.36 "TREE CONSERVATION"**

WHEREAS, the General Plan of the City of Shasta Lake has been adopted to guide development in compliance with State Law; and

WHEREAS, the Government Code allows the City to adopt ordinances and standards to reasonably control the development of property and to protect the environment consistent with the direction provided by the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Shasta has adopted Chapter 12.36 "Tree Conservation" of the Shasta Lake Municipal Code which requires the establishment of administrative procedures for the implementation ordinance which are reflected in EXHIBIT "A" to this resolution; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted a public meeting on January 14, 2021 and considered all public testimony provided regarding the proposed procedures, as well as all written materials and other information in the record;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission of the City of Shasta Lake:

A. Makes the following findings and determinations:

1. The proposed administrative procedures will further the public necessity, convenience and general welfare because the procedures will provide citizens and staff with information and direction needed in the planning and decision-making processes of the City relative to the development of property and the application of Chapter 12.36 of the Municipal Code.
2. The administrative procedures provide a basis for decision making, including a process to support development exactions as required by state law.
3. The procedures will support development of a variety of living environments and accommodating growth, within well-defined and understood limits intended to preserve the overall environment of the community.
4. The administrative procedures are consistent with the General Plan because they will serve as a framework for detailed review and mitigation of public and private development proposals. The procedures will help to facilitate administration of the planning process by a) The efficient and expeditious handling of planning matters through the coordination and communication of the various departments and divisions of the City and other government agencies; and b) timely and decisive action on planning matters.
5. The procedures are in compliance with the applicable Government Code requirements of the State of California as implemented by the General Plan and Municipal Code of the City.
6. The procedures are consistent with the City's General Plan by supporting the adopted goals, objectives, policies and implementation measures including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Objective I-6. To ensure that administration of the planning process is characterized by: The efficient and expeditious handling of planning matters through the coordination and communication of the various departments and divisions of the City and other government agencies; and
 - b. Objective FS-1. Protect development from wildland and non-wildland fires by requiring development to incorporate design measures responsive to the risk from this hazard.

- c. Implementation FS-(5). Develop standards to protect structures in wildland fire areas for inclusion in the Best Practices Manual or similar implementing program. These standards will include, for example, use of fire-resistant building and roofing materials, installation of fire-resistant landscaping, maximum road gradients, and clearance of vegetation proximate to structures.
 - d. Implementation FW-(6). Evaluate the establishment of procedures for reviewing development applications in, or adjacent to, NH areas and for approving off-site mitigation to replace resources affected by development.
 - e. Implementation FW-(1). Prepare a Best Practices Manual, including general development standards and resources management guidelines for all sensitive habitats found in the City. Standards and Guidelines should be developed for the following habitat types: oak woodlands, riparian woodlands, vernal pools, emergent wetlands, riverine habitats, and open water.
7. The administrative procedures will not result in significant adverse impact on the environment as it is a regulatory revision that will implement the General Plan and specifically the Land Use and Element of the General Plan, consistent with the Final Environmental Impact Report prepared for adoption of the General Plan. Projects which request utilization of the procedures will be subject to the full requirements of CEQA. The Planning Commission finds these revisions of the ordinance are consistent with the General Exception called out in §15061(b)(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of January 2021 by the following vote:

AYES: Brown, Jones, Trotter, Kirkland

NOES: None

ABSENT: None – Tony Cota resigned


Cherrel Kirkland, Planning Commission Chair

ATTEST:



Jessaca Lugo, Assistant City Manager

Attachment:

EXHIBIT A: ADMINSTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR IMPLMENTATION OF SHASTA LAKE MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 12.36 "TREE CONSERVATION"

Exhibit A: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SLMC CHAPTER 12.36 "Tree Conservation"

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR SHASTA LAKE MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 12.36 "TREE CONSERVATION" (Final 1/15/21)

INTRODUCTION

Administrative procedures are part of nearly every public and private organization's operations and are used to establish the basic methods and practices which will be used daily by staff. They can provide the direction necessary to accomplish the goals of the ordinance. Chapter 12.36 "Tree Conservation" of the City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code includes the following provision:

12.36.115 – Implementation

Any information or requirements which may be necessary for the practical application or administration of this chapter shall be established by resolution of the Planning Commission and maintained by the Director...

These procedures will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A list of trees that are suitable for replanting use;
- Other technical information necessary to administer the ordinance including measurement of protected trees; and
- Appropriate tree planting location criteria; and
- The method and application of mitigation measures including but not limited to collection of in-lieu contributions for protected trees which must be removed for approved development, but which cannot be replanted on site.

- Administrative Procedures

Administrative procedures are a set or system of rules that govern the procedures for managing an organization. These procedures are meant to establish efficiency, consistency, responsibility, and accountability.

- The Importance of Administrative Procedures

Administrative procedures are important because they provide an objective set of rules by which an organization is governed. They also help establish the legitimacy of management action by ensuring the application of management rules and decisions is done in an objective, fair, and consistent manner. Finally, they help ensure that staff are held accountable for decisions that deviate from the procedures.

- Policies and Procedures

These policies and procedures to implement Chapter 12.36 may provide a common set of guidelines, procedures and interpretations of the ordinance provisions that will be utilized to assist in the administrative determinations needed to apply the ordinance at the individual project level, and for achieving ordinance compliance, project monitoring and ordinance enforcement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A) GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. *Short Chapter Citation.* These procedures shall be known and may be cited as the "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Chapter 12.36 Tree Conservation of the City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code". In these rules and procedures, the terms "Ordinance" and "Chapter 12.36" may be used interchangeably. The rules and procedures described and detailed in this document and the Municipal Code are also referred to herein as the "regulations."

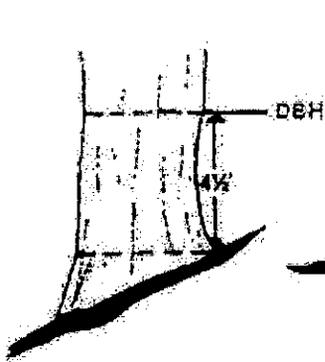
2. *General Rules for Interpretation.* Terms used in these rules and procedures shall generally be as defined in Chapter 12.36, or other applicable codes as referenced herein. Words in the present tense shall include the future; the singular shall include the plural; the word "shall" is mandatory and not directory. Use of the word "may" indicates that the provision may be used as a guide for application of the ordinance provisions, subject to the determination of its applicability by the Approving Authority. Whenever reference is made to any portion of these rules and procedures, or any other ordinance, resolution or law, the reference shall apply to all amendments and additions now or hereafter made to them.

3. *Applicability of Procedures.* Procedures set forth in this document, and in the provisions of the Municipal Code, shall be complied with. The Director shall decide the applicability of a provision or guideline as it relates to the matter in question, except where such determination is specifically reserved for the Planning Commission and/or City Council as in the case of any discretionary project approval reserved for a specified authority. The Director's interpretation of these procedures shall be appealable to the Planning Commission as set forth in the municipal code.

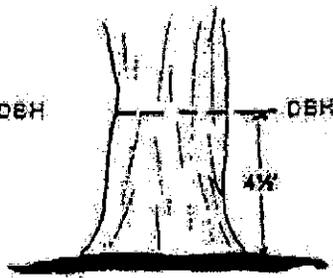
4. *Designation of the Lead Department.* Unless otherwise specified in the Municipal Code the Development Services Department shall be the lead City department for project applications which are subject to these provisions.

B) TREE DIAMETER MEASUREMENT

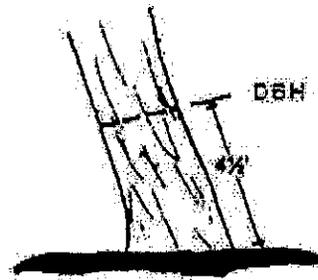
Measure diameters with a diameter-tape at a point 4.5 feet above the ground level or root collar on the uphill side of the tree. In the case of irregularities at DBH, such as swelling, bumps, depressions, branches, measure the diameter immediately above the irregularity at the place where it ceases to affect the normal stem form. (See Figures Below).



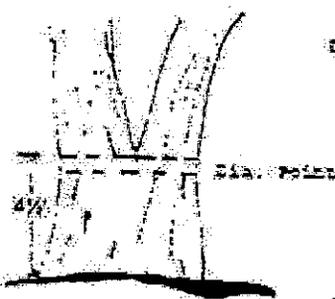
1. Tree on Slope



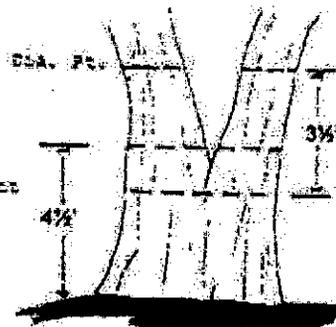
2. Tree on Level Ground



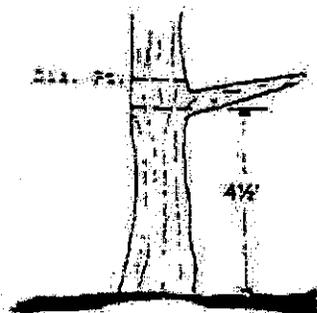
3. Leaning Trees



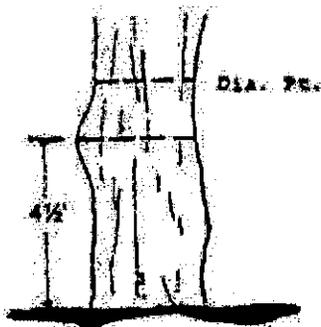
4. Tree Forks at or above 4.5 feet
(Counts as one tree)



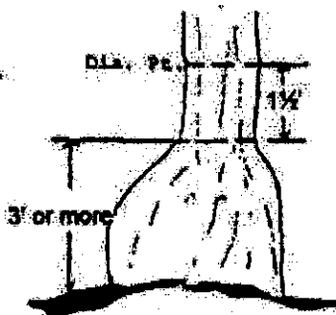
5. Tree Forks below 4.5 feet
(Counts as two trees)



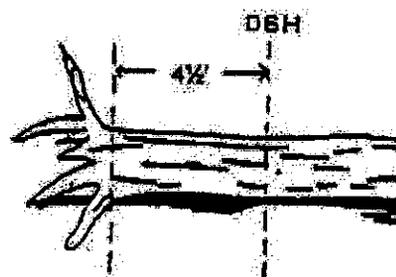
6. Tree with Branch



7. Tree With Swell at 4.5 feet
(Counts as one tree)



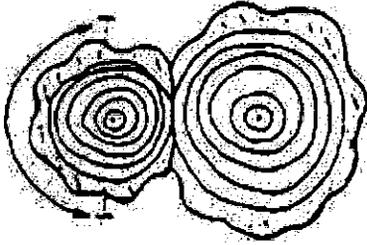
8. Bottleneck Tree



9. Windthrown/Dead Tree

When two trees have grown together, treat them as two trees. They may have the appearance of a forked tree. This is very common in coastal redwood and sprouting hardwood species. Such trees shall be treated as separate trees and recorded as such. Diameter will be determined by

driving in two nails halfway around the circumference from each other, measuring the distance with a diameter tape, and doubling the results.



Distance measured = 12.6 inches
 $12.6 \times 2 = 25.2$ inches DBH

If it is physically impossible to measure the diameter of a tree with a diameter tape because of forking or root collars, then the diameter will be estimated as follows:

1. Determine where the diameter should be measured and mark it.
2. Using a prism or angle gauge as a guide, move to a point on the ground at which the tree becomes borderline.
3. Measure the horizontal distance from this point on the ground to the center of the tree from that point (limiting distance).
4. Using diameter-limiting tables, look up the diameter for that limiting distance.
5. Record this diameter and note in comments that DBH was estimated for the tree.

(Excerpt from Forest Inventory and Analysis User's Guide, May 1997)

C) REPLACEMENT and LANDSCAPING TREE LIST

The following list includes trees which are generally appropriate for the climate conditions of the area and do not require intensive maintenance. This list is not all-inclusive, and other varieties of trees may be appropriate. Trees should be selected based on several factors including the location of the planting, soil conditions and the plantings primary purpose (i.e. shade, habitat, etc.). The use of the trees on the list as mitigation for protected trees being removed for a project are subject to the review and approval of the Director.

1. **(RESERVED FOR FINAL APPROVED TREE LIST)**

D) CITY OF SHASTA LAKE TREE CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION FUND

Pursuant to Section 12.36.075 "Alternative Mitigation for Tree Replacement including Payment of Contribution In-lieu of Tree Planting" of the Municipal Code the approving authority may allow a tree-planting requirement as a condition of a discretionary permit or tree removal permit upon a finding that the alternate mitigation is consistent with the intent of the ordinance. This may include the payment of a fee in-lieu of planting of replacement trees. The cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and/or maintaining a fifteen (15) gallon replacement tree of an appropriate replacement species shall be established by resolution of the city council.

The approving authority may determine that replacement of trees on site is not feasible or desirable because of project specific or site-specific conditions. In such circumstances the approving authority may allow the payment of a in-lieu cash contribution based upon the cost of purchasing, planting, and irrigating replacement trees in a number equivalent to that required by the Ordinance.

The approving authority may also allow in-lieu funds to be collected and utilized in planting, maintaining or preserving of trees at offsite locations. Generally, such payments may be established and administered as follows:

- I. There shall be within the city treasury the establishment of a separate fund to be known as the Shasta Lake Tree In-lieu Conservation and Mitigation Fund. Such contributions shall be placed in a fund specifically established for this purpose. Such fund shall only be used by the city to purchase, plant, irrigate, protect, and maintain replacement trees; or to protect and maintain existing trees within the city for the benefit of residents and visitors.
- II. There shall be deposited in the fund all monies paid in connection with the mitigation of trees removed as part of an approved project pursuant to the ordinance, plus any monies received from bond forfeitures and enforcement actions to the extent allowed by law, associated with the application of the provisions of the Ordinance.
- III. The transfer of funds for the purposes established here-in may be made with the adoption of the City budget in each of the succeeding fiscal years following the effective date of Ordinance No. 20-284, enacting Chapter 12.36 "Tree Conservation"; provided, that if the council, in its sole discretion, finds that the transfer should not be made in any one or more of those fiscal years due to budgetary constraints, the transfer for that year shall be postponed as directed by the council.
- IV. Expenditures from the fund will generally be limited to the following purposes, except as otherwise determined by the city council:
 - 1) Acquisition of land deemed appropriate for tree planting and reforestation;
 - 2) Acquisition, planting, and/or the maintenance of trees as may be required to offset the removal of trees within the city;
 - 3) Compensation of city staff or arborists retained by the City in connection with the administration of Chapter 12.36 of the Shasta Lake Municipal Code;
 - 4) Tree conservation and preservation educational programs, or tree planting programs;
 - 5) Administration and enforcement of Chapter 12.36 of the Shasta Lake Municipal Code.

E) ORDINANCE SPECIFIC APPLICATION MATERIALS and FORMS (incorporated by reference)

The Director is required by law to prepare specific materials for planning application processing. These materials must be updated regularly

- a) **Tree Removal and Replacement Checklist.** This checklist is used to identify the standard information and application materials that are necessary for the Director to proceed with Pre-Development Review. Additional information not listed in the checklist may be required based on the determinations of the Director following initial review of a project application.
- b) **[Reserved – FUTURE ADDITIONS]**

F) ORDINANCE AND POLICY INTERPRETATIONS

The Development Services Director has the responsibility and authority to interpret and apply the requirements of the Tree Ordinance on a daily basis. The Director may also forward questions about the interpretation of Ordinance provisions directly to the Planning Commission for a determination at a public meeting. Any provisions of the ordinance that are determined by the Director to need substantial refinement or revision should be corrected by amending the ordinance as soon as is practical. Until amendments occur, the Director shall maintain a record of all interpretations, available for public review, and indexed by the number of the Section that is the subject of the interpretation. Any interpretations of this Ordinance by the Director may be appealed to the Commission in the manner set forth in the ordinance. Official interpretations shall be:

1. In writing, and shall quote the provisions of the Ordinance being interpreted, and explain their meaning or applicability in the particular or general circumstances that caused the need for interpretation; and
2. Distributed to the Commission and Department staff; and
3. Incorporated by reference in these Administrative Procedures.