

SECTION 3. PLANT GUIDELINES

GENERAL:

Minimum Area of Plant Material: Plant material (also referred to as 'softscape') shall consist of living plants, including ground covers, shrubs and trees of any species approved by the Community and Project Architectural Committees and not prohibited below. No less than 60%, of the front yard area, excluding driveways, shall be landscaped with plant material. No less than 20% of the rear yard shall be landscaped with plant material. Project Associations may require larger areas of front and rear yards to be landscaped with plant material.

Rock Gardens: Are discouraged in front yards, but will be considered on a case-by-case basis if they contain an acceptable balance of rock and live plant material, and are compatible with the overall neighborhood design. Rock in both front and rear yards shall not cover more than 30% of the yard or 30% of any border-enclosed portion of front yards. Gray, brown, buff or earth-tone mixtures of rocks are permitted. White (i.e. white quartz), black or red (i.e. lava-type) rocks, are prohibited. Mixtures of high contrasting, colored rocks (e.g.: "salt and pepper") are not permitted.

Mulch: Mulch is defined as a natural, organic material spread around the base of plants to reduce water evaporation and serve as a barrier to weed growth. Bark, shredded wood, and chipped wood are examples of approved materials; other natural materials will be considered on a case by case basis. Materials such as recycled rubber, decomposed granite, gravel, glass, rocks, etc. will be considered on a case by case basis for use in landscaping, but will be considered as hardscape, not mulch.

Owner's Responsibility: It is the owner's responsibility to research plant choices carefully before submitting plans to the CAC. If property owners do not perform their own landscape design and installation work, their landscape consultant and contractor must comply with these Rules, Standards and Guidelines and all other applicable requirements of the Project Association, the Community of Harbor Bay Isle, and the City of Alameda. The property owner is ultimately responsible for compliance with these requirements.

CAC approval of the plant materials proposed by property owners does not constitute or imply an endorsement of their use by the Community. Property owners take full responsibility for the performance and consequences of any plant material installed on their property.

Information Resources: Information regarding drought-tolerant landscape materials and irrigation systems is available from the Community's Architectural Standards Manager. Other excellent resources are the East Bay Municipal Water District's book *Water-Conserving Plants and Landscape for the Bay Area*, the *Sunset Western Garden Book*, and *Bayfriendly.org*. Information about poisonous plants may be obtained from the Department of Public Health, from the U.C. Agricultural Extension, and from the American Medical Association. A report by Barrie D. Coate and Associates, Horticulturist, that discusses the details of plant materials in Harbor Bay Isle, including specific site and maintenance requirements and measures that can mitigate potential problems, may be reviewed at the Community offices during regular office hours.

HARBOR BAY ISLE'S UNIQUE CONDITIONS:

Weather: Harbor Bay Isle is a unique site in the Bay Area from the standpoint of its climate and total ecological system. The climate is dominated by the ocean about 98% of the time. →

The climate features cool, wet winters, cool summers and frequent wind and fog. The high fog imposes a cooling and humidifying blanket between the sun and the earth, reducing the intensity of light and sunshine.

The result is a climate that favors more shade-loving plant material and at the same time discourages many heat-loving plants. Unless local architectural features offer shelter from prevailing winds, the shoreline itself and the areas immediately adjacent to it, are too gusty and subject to salt spray for anything except the most tolerant plants. Leeward of the shoreline, localized areas protected from the wind and salt spray form micro-climate areas that can support a broader range of species given correct cultivation.

Soil: Along with its climate, Harbor Bay Isle is also unique in its soil makeup. Harbor Bay Isle was created by sand fill over underlying bay mud. Unlike inland soils, sand does not retain moisture or readily hold nutrients. The result is the necessity to use either special cultivation for ornamental plants or horticultural-adaptable plant material. Special cultivation includes specialized irrigation, soil amendments and fertilizers, as well as proper orientation to insure healthy plant growth. (**Note:** One local source of information about a top soil product blended especially for Harbor Bay Isle soil conditions is available from American Soil and Stone, Inc., 2121 San Joaquin Street, Richmond, CA 94804. Tel: 510-292-3000.)

Trees: Trees are our most precious resource and they should not unconcernedly be removed. Some trees known to create root problems may be tamed by professional root pruning and the installation of root barriers. Proper professional pruning of its branches can turn your tree into a good neighbor. Malicious (radical/severe) pruning may result in required tree replacement at the property owner's expense.

Trees shall not be planted closer than 3 (three) feet from fences/walls. Appropriate types of root guards are recommended in some circumstances for species of trees with aggressive roots.

Trees must be removed if a tree is dead, diseased, or materially damaged (by weather or man-made damage and the tree is in danger of falling) and pose an imminent risk to the public or adjacent property. All trees, whether they or not they pose an imminent danger shall be removed according to these rules and regulations.

Property owners shall not remove trees without first submitting an application and receiving approval from the CAC.

An application for tree removal must include a clear description of the damage or disease, pictures of the tree, and if the damage is not obvious to a lay person, the application shall include a certified arborist's report evaluating the tree and recommending its removal.

If a tree removal is approved, a replacement tree is required and must meet minimum size requirements of 15 (fifteen) gallon, 24 (twenty four) inch box or, or minimum caliper size of 50% of the existing tree, as determined by the CAC. Specie(s) of tree(s) must be approved by the CAC. Trees shall be maintained in a healthy condition. If a diseased tree does not respond to treatment or if it dies, the property owner should promptly apply to the CAC for approval to remove/replace the tree.

Trees with the potential to exceed 40 feet in height at maturity are discouraged on lots too small to accommodate them. Approval of such tall trees, and trees with excessive spreading habits, will be considered on a case-by-case basis with regard to the appropriateness of their proposed setting and to prevent intrusion into neighboring property. Most fruit bearing trees, except dwarf citrus, are not permitted in front yards. However, fruit-bearing trees are permitted in backyards.

Removing Tree Stump and Roots:

- **Private Property:** If an application for removal of a tree in a front yard or an unfenced side yard is approved, the stump of the tree shall be removed (ground out at a minimum depth of 8 (eight) inches) and the area restored. Property owners are strongly advised to remove tree stumps and roots, if possible, from rear yards and fenced side yards and restore the area. On a case-by-case basis, for aesthetic reasons, the removal of a tree stump, and roots if possible, may be required as a condition of tree removal approval.
- **Association Common Areas:** If an application for removal of a tree in a Project Association's common area is approved, the tree stump, and roots if possible, shall be removed and the area appropriately restored.

HARBOR BAY ISLE'S ORIGINAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN INTENT:

In the mid-1970s, when Doric Development conceived the master development plan for the Community of Harbor Bay Isle, a number of design decisions were made which are vital to the aesthetic appeal and property values in our unique surroundings.

The overall landscape design concept was determined to be an urban forest. Sketches, blueprints and plant lists were drawn which represented the landscape architect's ideal vision of pedestrian and bike trails looping around a centralized lagoon system and houses built of natural wood or stucco, which harmonized with the natural environment. At the same time, each Project Association was allowed certain unique differences in individual design, which enabled them to have a separate & distinct appearance, yet blend with the overall look of the community.

Because of the urban forest concept, and a water conservation strategy, which Doric Development and the City of Alameda envisioned, trees became the major focus to which other plant materials would become secondary.

Pines, Alders, Sycamores and Poplars comprised a core group of trees that would grow to majestic heights in a relatively short period of time. Trees were planted in a natural, somewhat irregular arrangement consisting of coniferous, deciduous, evergreen and accent species. Similar species of trees were planted together with accent trees intermixed in the groves. The trees in some groves were intended to eventually touch at the canopy and in places, span across streets.

As the original design intent was for trees to dominate the landscape, it was planned that some tree groves forming dense canopies would eventually shade out some lawn. The removal of weak lawn areas was incorporated into the ongoing maintenance program with an expected savings of water and labor no longer needed for the lawns. At the same time, as trees matured, it was expected that certain trees would be carefully designated and removed. Presently, the ratio of ground level planting of a variety of shrubs and flowering plants adds color and rich texture to the overall community.

Specific horticultural guidelines for maintenance were drawn up for the Community and it was determined that wherever possible, trees and plants would be trained to grow into their natural shape in keeping with the plant's specific natural habits rather than boxed or balled into more formal shapes. Ongoing maintenance of the Community's landscaping should always consider this original intent. →

Much time and consideration of potential suitability to Harbor Bay Isle's climate was given to the selection of the predominant species of trees and plants. Due to the proximity of the shoreline, which generates considerable winds, the shoreline itself and the areas immediately adjacent are subject to salt spray and are too windy for anything but the most tolerant coastal plants.

PLANTING FOR THE FUTURE

Our land is forever in a state of inadequate precipitation for local needs. Water must be imported from considerable distance to serve our needs. Water is a limited and fragile natural resource, and that's why living in California (and Harbor Bay) means we must conserve water and use plants that don't require lots of water. Appropriate plant selection keeps the landscape more in tune with the natural environment.

The best practice when deciding which plants to use in your landscape is to attempt to conserve water and protect the environment. We all need to be respectful of our climate conditions and rely on plants that live comfortably in our locale and soil conditions. Plants selected should be either native to our area or from similar climates.

PLANT MATERIALS – ENCOURAGED, DISCOURAGED AND PROHIBITED:

The species of plant materials in the various categories listed below are identified as 'encouraged', 'discouraged', or 'prohibited', based on the recommendations of various consultants. Plants that are not listed should be researched with care by the homeowner as to their appropriateness. Additional information on the proposed plant material may be required as part of the application process.



THE FOLLOWING PLANTS ARE ENCOURAGED, PROVIDED ALL SPECIFIC SITE AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS ARE MET.

These plants have a proven track record of success in our unique climate. They thrive in the unique area of Harbor Bay and add to the established landscape intent. The first section is a new addition of drought tolerant plants – mostly from the *Alameda County Outstanding Plant List*. Throughout the list, plants marked with an asterisk (*) are also drought tolerant or from the drought tolerant list.

ENCOURAGED DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS FOR HARBOR BAY ISLE:

Common Name

- *Aeonium
- *Agave
- *Aloe
- *Alstroemeria
- *Beard tongue
- *Berkeley Sedge
- *Bougainvillea
- *Buckthorn
- *Buckwheat
- *California Fescue
- *California Fuchsia
- *California Holly

Botanical Name

- Aeonium spp.*
- Agave americana*
- Aloe Spp.*
- Alstroemeria spp.*
- Penstemon spp.*
- Carex tumulicola (also Carex divulsa)*
- Bougainvillea spp.*
- Rhamnus*
- Eriogonum spp.*
- Festuca californica*
- Epilobium spp. (formerly Zauschneria spp.)*
- (see Toyon)

ENCOURAGED DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS FOR HARBOR BAY ISLE (con't):

Common Name

*California Holly Grape
*Cape Fuchsia
*Christmas Berry
*Coast Rosemary
*Coffeeberry
*Coral Bells
*Coreopsis
*Coyote Mint
*Creeping Mahonia
*Crepe Myrtle
*Euphorbia
*Fescue
*Flannel Bush
*Foothill Sedge
*Golden Current
*Gooseberry
*Grama Grass
*Grevillea
*Heavenly Bamboo
*Hopseed
*Hummingbird Sage
*Jade Plant
*Lavender
*Manzanita
*Matilija Poppy
*Mexican Hat
*Mexican Sage
*Mountain Flax
*Naked Lady
*New Zealand Flax
*Oregon Grape
*Pineapple Sage
*Pink Winter Currant
*Red Flowering Currant
*Rosemary
*Scarlet Monkey Flower
*Sedge
*Sticky (or Shrubby) Monkey Flower
*Thyme
*Toyon
*Tree Mallow
*Western Redbud
*Wild Lilac
*Yarrow
*Yerba Buena

Botanical Name

Mahonia pinnata
Phygelius capensis
(see Toyon)
Westringia fruticosa
Rhamnus californica
Heuchera spp.
Coreopsis grandiflora
Monardella villosa
Mahonia repens
Lagerstroemia indica
Euphorbia chariacias
Festuca idahoensis
Fremontodendron spp.
(see Berkeley Sedge)
Ribes aureum
(see Red Flowering Currant)
Bouteloua gracilis
Grevillea spp.
Nandina domestica
Dodonaea viscosa
Salvia spathacea
Crassula ovata
Lavandula spp.
Arctostaphylos spp.
Romneya coulteri
Ratibida columnifera
Salvia leucantha
Phormium cookianum
Amaryllis belladonna
Phormium tenax
Mahonia aquifolium
Salvia elegans
(see Red Flowering Currant)
Ribes sanguineum
Rosemarinus officinalis
Mimulus cardinalis
Carex spp.
Mimulus aurantiacus
Thymus spp.
Heteromeles arbutifolia
Lavatera spp.
Cercis occidentalis
Ceanothus spp.
Achillea spp.
Satureja douglasii



ENCOURAGED GROUND COVERS & VINES:

(All vines (v) must be pruned annually)

Common Name

Beach Strawberry
Bear Grass
Bear's Foot Hellebore
Bergenia (also Winter Saxifrage)
*Bougainvillea (v)
Bush Germander
California Dutchman's Pipe (v)
*California Fuchsia
Cat's Claw (v)
Catalina Perfume (also Evergreen Currant)
Clematis (v)
Coast Purple Sage
*Coral Bells
Corsican Hellebore
Creeping Snowberry
Evergreen Currant
Freeway Daisy
Germander
Guinea Gold Vine (v)
Hardy Ice Plant
Jerusalem Sage
Kangaroo Treebine (v)
Lenten Rose
Lilac Vine (v)
*Manzanita
Orange Clock Vine (v)
Pachysandra
'Powis Castle' Artemisia
Serbian Bellflower
Showy Dewflower
St. Catherine's Lace
Star Jasmine (v)
Taiwan Raspberry
Trumpet Vine (v)
Virginia creeper (v)
Wall Germander
Wild Ginger
Wild Grape (v)
*Wild Lilac
Winter Saxifrage
*Yerba Buena

Botanical Name

Fragaria californica or *Fragaria chiloensis*
Nolina parryi, *Nolina bigelovii*
Helleborus foetidus
Bergenia cordifolia
Bougainvillea spp.
Teucrium fruticans
Aristolochia californica
Epilobium spp. (formerly *Zauschneria* spp.)
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Ribes viburnifolium
Clematis spp.
Salvia leucophylla
Heuchera maxima and hybrids
Helleborus argutifolius
Symphoricarpos mollis
Ribes viburnifolium
Osteospermum fruticosum
Teucrium chamaedrys
Hibbertia scandens
Delosperma cooperi
Phlomis fruticosa
Cissus antarctica
Helleborus orientalis
Hardenbergia spp.
Arctostaphylos spp.
Thunbergia gregorii
Pachysandra terminalis
Artemisia spp.
Campanula poscharskyana
Drosanthemum floribundum
Eriogonum giganteum
Trachelospermum jasminoides
Rubus pentalobus
Campsis radicans
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Teucrium x lucidrys
Asarum caudatum
Vitis californica
Ceanothus spp.
Bergenia cordifolia
Satureja douglasii

ENCOURAGED ORNAMENTAL GRASSES:

Blue Oat Grass
*California Fescue
Cape Thatching Reed
Deer Grass
*Fescue (v. Idahoensis)
Giant Wild Rye

Helictotrichon sempervirens
Festuca californica
Chondropetalum tectorum
Muhlenbergia rigens
Festuca idahoensis
Leymus condensatus



ENCOURAGED ORNAMENTAL GRASSES (con't):

Common Name

*Grama Grass
*Lavender
Lindheimer's Muhly Grass
New Zealand Flax
Reedgrass
San Diego Sedge

Botanical Name

Bouteloua gracilis
Lavandula spp.
Muhlenbergia lindheimeri
Phormium tenax
Calamagrostis foliosa
Carex spissa

ENCOURAGED SHRUBS:

*Aeonium
*Agave
*Aloe
*Alstroemeria
Barberry
*Beard tongue
Brazilian Flame Bush
*Buckthorn
Bush Anemone
Bush Marigold
Bush Poppy
Calamondin Orange
Camellia
*Cape Fuchsia
*Century Plant
Chrysanthemum
Cleveland Sage
Cliff-maids
*Coast Rosemary
*Coffeeberry
*Coreopsis
*Coyote Mint
Cream Bush
Creek Dogwood
*Creeping Mahonia
*Crepe Myrtle
Currant (*also* Gooseberry)
Desert Willow
Dwarf Coyote Bush
*Euphorbia
*Flannel Bush
Flowering Maple
Flowering Quince
Forsythia
Giant Chain Fern
Glossy Abelia
*Golden Currant
*Gooseberry (*also* Currant)
*Grevillea
*Heavenly Bamboo

Aeonium spp.
Agave americana
Aloe Spp.
Alstroemeria spp.
Berberis spp.
Penstemon spp.
Calliandra tweedii
Rhamnus
Carpenteria californica
Tagetes lemmonii
Dendromecon rigida
Citrus mitis or *x Citrofortunella microcarpa*
Camellia spp.
Phygelius capensis
(*see* Agave)
Chrysanthemum spp.
Salvia clevelandii
Lewisia cotyledon
Westringia fruticosa
Rhamnus californica
Coreopsis grandiflora
Monardella villosa
Holodiscus discolor
Cornus wericea
Mahonia repens
Lagerstroemia spp.
Ribes spp.
Chilopsis linearis
Baccharis pilularis
Euphorbia chariacias
Fremontodendron spp.
Abutilon spp.
Chaenomeles spp.
Forsythia x intermedia
Woodwardia fimbriata
Abelia x grandiflora
Ribes aureum
Ribes spp.
Grevillea spp.
Nandina domestica



ENCOURAGED SHRUBS (con't):

Common Name

Huckleberry
Hydrangea
Island Bush Poppy
*Jade Plant
Japanese Kerria
Jerusalem Sage
Lady Bank's Rose
Lantana
Leather Oak
*Lupine
*Manzanita
*Matilija Poppy
*Mexican Hat
*Mojave Yucca
*Mountain Flax
Mountain Mahogany
*Naked Lady
*Oregon grape
Pacific Wax Myrtle
Pineapple Guava
Red Twig Dogwood
Redberry
*Salvia
San Diego Sedge
Sandankwa Viburnum
*Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat
Sandhill Sage
*Scarlet Monkey Flower
*Sedge
Showy Island Snapdragon
Shrub Hypericum
Snowberry (also Snowdrop Bush)
Spice Bush
*Sticky (also Shrubby) Monkey Flower
Strawberry Tree
Summer Holly
Sweet Box
Sword Fern
*Thyme
*Toyon
*Tree Mallow
Vine Maple
Western Azalea
*Wild Lilac
Wild Rose
Winter Jasmine
*Yarrow
Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow
Yew Pine

Botanical Name

Vaccinium ovatum
Hydrangea spp.
Dendromecon harfordii
Crassula ovata
Kerria japonica
Phlomis fruticosa
Rosa banksiae
Lantana camara
Quercus duatra
Lupinus arboreus
Arctostaphylos spp.
Romneya coulteri
Ratibida columnifera
Yucca schidigera
Phormium spp.
Cercocarpus spp.
Amaryllis belladonna
Mahonia aquifolium
Myrica californica
Feijoa sellowiana
Cornus stolonifera
Rhamnus crocea
Salvia spp.
Carex spissa
Viburnum suspensum
Eriogonum arborescens
Artemisia pycnocephala
Mimulus cardinalis
Carex spp.
Galvezia speciosa
Hypericum 'Rowallane'
Symphoricarpos spp.
Calycanthus occidentalis
Mimulus aurantiacus
Arbutus unedo
Comarostaphylis diversifolia
Sarcococca spp.
Polystichum munitum
Thymus
Heteromeles arbutifolia
Lavatera spp.
Acer circinatum
Rhododendron occidentale
Ceanothus spp.
Rosa spp.
Jasminum nudiflorum
Achillea spp.
Brunfelsia pauciflora
Podocarpus macrophyllus



ENCOURAGED TREES:

Common Name

Afganistani Pine
Australian Tea Tree
Australian Willow
Bald Cypress
Brazilian Flame Bush
Brisbane Box
Bronze Loquat
Burr Oak
Canary Island Pine
Chinese Fringe Tree
Chinese Pistache
Coast Redwood
Cornelian-Cherry Dogwood
Dawn Redwood
Fruitless Olive
Gold Medallion Tree
Holly Oak
*Hybrid Crepe Myrtle
Incense Cedar
Italian Stone Pine
Jacaranda
Japanese Black Pine
Japanese Blueberry Tree
Japanese Maple
Japanese Snowdrop Tree
Jelly Palm (also Pindo Palm)
King Palm
Mountain Mahogany
New Zealand Christmas Tree
New Zealand Tea Tree
Nichol's Willow-Leafed Peppermint
Peppermint Willow
Pink Melaleuca
Pittosporum
Primrose Tree
Princess Flower
Purple Plum
Saucer Magnolia
Shore Pine
Showy Island Snapdragon
Southern Live Oak
Star Magnolia
Sweet Michelia
Tupelo
Water Gum
Western Redbud
Windmill Palm

Botanical Name

Pinus eldrica
Leptospermum laevigatum
Geijera parvifolia
Taxodium distichum
Calliandra tweedii
Tristania conferta
Eriobotrya deflexa
Quercus macrocarpa
Pinus canariensis
Chionanthus retusus
Pistacia chinensis
Sequoia sempervirens
Cornus mas
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Olea europea 'Swan Hill'
Cassia leptophylla
Quercus ilex
Lagerstromeia hybrids
Calocedrus decurrens
Pinus pinea
Jacaranda mimosifolia
Pinus thunbergiana
Elaeocarpus decipiens
Acer palmatum (Specific Variety Required on Application)
Styrax japonicus
Butia capitata
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Cercocarpus betuloides
Metrosideros excelsus
Leptospermum scoparium
Eucalyptus nicholii
Agonis flexuosa
Melaleuca nesophila
Pittosporum spp.
Lagunaria patersonii
Tibouchina urvilleana
Prunus cerasifera
Magnolia soulangiana
Pinus contorta
Galvezia speciosa
Quercus virginiana
Magnolia stellata
Michelia doltsopa
Nyssa sylvatica
Tristaniopsis laurina
Cercis occidentalis
Trachycarpus fortunei



*Denotes Drought Tolerant Plant



THE FOLLOWING PLANTS ARE DISCOURAGED: These plants can do well in our unique climate, but there may be additional negative concerns that contradict their success or usefulness. These concerns may include: susceptibility to disease, adverse branch or root growth characteristics, the potential to excessively attract insects or pests, and excessive care/upkeep requirements. The purpose of discouraging these plant materials is to avoid maintenance problems that they are known to cause. A plant that is discouraged may be utilized in the landscape plan, but the property owner should be aware that additional care may be required, and they will be ultimately responsible for any problems caused by the plant.

DISCOURAGED GROUND COVERS & VINES:

Common Name

Black Wallow-Wort
Cape Ivy
Climbing Euonymus
Fiveleaf Akebia
Honeysuckle
Horsenettle
Japanese Honeysuckle
Kudzu
Mile-a-minute
Oriental Bittersweet
Porcelain Berry
St. John's Wort
Fruit-bearing Vines
Any cane producing Vine

Botanical Name

Cynanchum rossicum
Delairea odorata
Euonymus fortunei
Akebia quinata
Lonicera spp.
Solanum spp.
Lonicera japonica
Pueraria mmontana lobata
Polygonum perfoliatum
Celastrus orbiculatus
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
Hypericum spp.

DISCOURAGED ORNAMENTAL GRASSES:

Cheat Grass
Cord Grass
Giant Reed
Green Fountain Grass
Imperial Blood Grass
Kikuyu Grass
Natal Grass
Purple Loosestrife

Bromus spp.
Spartina spp.
Arundo donax
Pennisetum setaceum
Imperata cylindrica
Pennisetum clandestinum
Rynchelytrum repens
Lythrum virgatum

DISCOURAGED SHRUBS:

Acacia
Brush Cherry
Firethorn
Hebe
Honeysuckle
Japanese Spiraea
Marlberry
Multiflora Rose
Oleander
Rhododendron
Taro
Water Hyacinth

Acacia spp.
Eugenia spp.
Pyracantha spp.
Hebe spp.
Lonicera spp.
Spiraea japonica
Ardisia spp.
Rosa multiflora
Nerium oleander
Rhododendron spp.
Colocasia esculenta
Eichhornia crassipes

DISCOURAGED TREES:

Common Name

Aleppo Pine
Beech
Birch
Fremont Cottonwood
Honey Locust
Leyland Cypress
Locust
London Plane
Mexican Fan Palm
Modesto Ash
Monterey Pine
Ornamental Pear
Sweet Gum
Sycamore
White Alder
Any fruit-bearing trees

Botanical Name

Pinus halepensis
Fagus spp.
Betula spp.
Populus fremontii
Gleditsia triacanthos
Cupressocyparis leylandii
Robinia spp.
Platanus x acerifolia
Washingtonia robusta
Fraxinus velutina glabra
Pinus radiata
Pyrus spp.
Liquidamber stryaciflua
Platanus spp.
Alnus rhombifolia





THE FOLLOWING ARE PROHIBITED: These plants have proven to be detrimental to the landscape intent and to surrounding properties; they are not allowed to be planted in the Community of Harbor Bay Isle.

PROHIBITED GROUND COVERS & VINES:

Common Name

Algerian Ivy
English Ivy
Ice Plant

Licorice Plant
Periwinkle
Yellow Star Thistle

Botanical Name

Hedera canariensis
Hedera helix
Aptenia, Carpobrotus, Cephalophyllum
Delosperma, Drosanthemum, Dorotheanthus
Lampranthus, & Malephora
Helichrysum petiolare
Vinca major
Centaurea solstitialis

PROHIBITED GRASSES:

Bamboo

Blue Lyme Grass
Fescue
Pampas Grass

Bambusa, Chimonobambusa, Chusquea, Fagesia,
Drepanostachyum, Indocalamus, Sasa, Otatea,
Phyllostachys, Pleioblastus, Pseudosasa,
Semiarundinaria, & Shibataea
Elymus arenarius
Festuca amethesnina, F. cineria, F. glauca
Cortaderia selloana, Cortaderia jubata

PROHIBITED SHRUBS:

Bridal Broom
Cotoneaster
French Broom
Horsetail
Portuguese Broom
Scotch Broom
Spanish Broom

Retama monosperma
Cotoneaster spp.
Genista monspessulana
Equisetum spp.
Cytisus striatus
Cytisus scoparius
Spartium junceum

PROHIBITED TREES:

Blue Gum
California Pepper Tree
Chinese Elm
Horsetail
Myoporum
Poplar
Russian Olive
Salt Cedar
Scarlet Wisteria
Single Seed Hawthorn
Tree of Heaven

Eucalyptus globulus
Schinus molle
Ulmus parvifolia
Casuarina equisetifolia
Myoporum laetum
Populus spp.
Eleagnus angustifolia
Tamarix species
Sesbania punicea
Crataegus monogyna
Ailanthus altissima