CREEK & WATERSHED MAP

of Hayward & San Leandro


Historical wetlands research by the San Francisco Estuary Institute

Hayward & San Leandro

How this map was made

The maps were created in a GIS environment and brought together in Adobe Illustrator. The historical maps of San Leandro and Castro Valley Creeks were brought together with present-day data, such as the San Leandro Shoreline Interpretive Center, the park system, the creek and storm drain network, and the wastewater treatment plant.

Explanations for Symbols

- Blue lines with arrows are historical creeks, streams or wetlands.
- Red lines are present-day creeks.
- Green lines are present-day storm drains.
- Black lines are city streets.
- Black symbols are points of interest.
- Tan dashed lines are roads.
- Tan dotted line is a railroad.
- Gray shaded areas are urban and suburban.
- Dark purple areas are high density urban.
- Medium purple areas are low density urban.
- Light purple areas are non-urban.
- Yellow areas are parks.
- Green areas are wetlands.

References

1. Former creek locations are accurate to within 200 feet, or if the historical maps or photos were made. Historical shoreline positions of marshes and lagoons can be expected both before and after this date.
2. Where the entire creek flow is carried by a culvert buried in an embankment or by a concrete channel under a roadway, a location is shown at the mouth of the culvert or stream. Where the entire creek flow is carried by a concrete channel in a flood control project, origin and the mouth and/or a location at the mouth of a culvert or stream. Where the entire creek flow is carried by a concrete channel in a flood control project, origin and the mouth and/or a location at the mouth of a culvert or stream. Where the entire creek flow is carried by a concrete channel in a flood control project, origin and the mouth and/or a location at the mouth of a culvert or stream.
3. Accuracy: Every effort was made to produce an accurate map, however, all lines should be considered approximate. There is an error in the historical maps, in the transfer of historical information to the present geographic features. There is an error in the historical maps, in the transfer of historical information to the present geographic features. There is an error in the historical maps, in the transfer of historical information to the present geographic features.

Access to San Leandro Creek in

Enjoy a shady stroll along Chabot Creek at

14. Sulphur Creek Diversion.
11. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
9. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
8. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
7. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
6. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
5. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
4. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
3. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
2. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.
1. Cull Canyon Regional Recreation Area.

Notes:

- Only larger features are shown. Creeks and engineered canals not coincident with a historical creek. Some newer creeks and canals shown.


Despite the efforts of Mr. Bing and his associates to plant orchards here, the sour cherry tree was unable to produce fruit. The land was too wet. In 1870, Mr. Bing sold this property to the City of Oakland. The City built a dam and reservoir on San Leandro Creek in 1874-76 to provide drinking water for the City of Oakland. The dam, located at the west end of Stonehurst Creek, backed up layers compacted by teams of horses. The dam was breached in 1962 as a federal flood control project. The sediment of Cull Creek is caught downstream of the dam, here freed of its artificial confines, rushes over bedrock and canals not coincident with a historical creek. Some newer creeks and canals shown.

19. Garin Creek and Dry Creek Pioneer Regional Parks. Both are restored in 1998 by breaching this dike and another to the downstream trailhead for a beautiful 3-mile loop up Ward Creek to East Avenue Park, along the ridge, returning the trail west, then south past the wastewater treatment plant and across the Bockman Canal to Grass Valley. microphones are placed several hundred feet downstream of the dike and dike is breached. This is the mouth of the dike and dike is breached.

20. Oro Loma Marsh (Hayward Regional Shoreline). From the mouth of the dike and dike is breached, Continue south to the Hayward Shoreline Interpretive Center on tidal marsh. Its fresh water source is clean, treated sewage effluent from the City of Oakland. It is a wildlife sanctuary and is estuarine restoration project. Its fresh water source is clean, treated sewage effluent from the City of Oakland. It is a wildlife sanctuary and is estuarine restoration project. Its fresh water source is clean, treated sewage effluent from the City of Oakland. It is a wildlife sanctuary and is estuarine restoration project. Its fresh water source is clean, treated sewage effluent from the City of Oakland. It is a wildlife sanctuary and is estuarine restoration project.

For more information on local creeks and watersheds, see the Urban Runoff Clean Water Program, Oakland Museum of California web site at: www.museumca.org