

18. California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)

1220 La Sierra Dr. Native to Sacramento floodplain areas, this tree grows quickly to 90' tall and 60' wide. The trunk is mottled grey and white with patchy peeling bark that often looks twisted. The large, fuzzy leaves are deeply divided into 3-5 pointed lobes and turn brown in fall. Although it is adaptable to many soils it is prone to anthracnose and spider mites.

19. Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

1312 La Sierra Dr. This frost-hardy species from the west coast of the USA grows to 100 ft or more in the wild, although it is usually much smaller in gardens. It has a pyramid of bluish green foliage composed of stiff and sharply pointed needles; the bark is gray. Prune regularly as fresh growth will not bud from dead wood.

20. White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

1324 La Sierra Dr. Grows across Canada from New England to Alaska up to 50'. The needles range from yellow to blue-green and are often massed on the tops of the twigs. In the far north and on high mountains it grows in a low matlike form on exposed locations, some of which live up to 200 years.

21. Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

1324 La Sierra Dr. Native to the Himalayas, grows rapidly to 80' with a 40' spread. The ends to the cones resemble roses and are often used in crafts. It was called the "tree of the gods" by Hindus in India and has a graceful sweep to the branches. Because it is more drought tolerant than a redwood it is often recommended as a large conifer for the Sacramento area.

22. Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

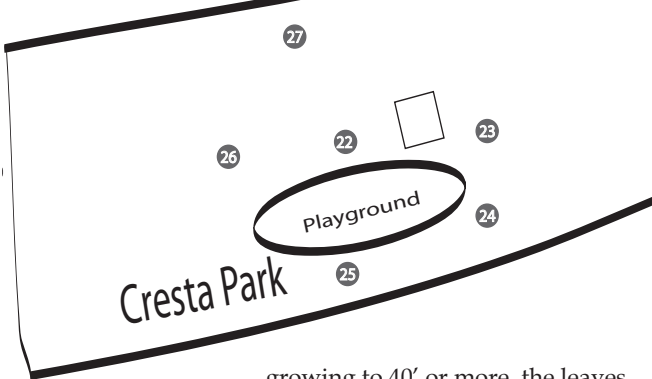
Called an Evergreen Elm because it retains its leaves in warmer climates. Fast growing to 40-60' tall, it may spread to 50-70' feet wide with long arching or strongly weeping branches. The patchy bark gives it another common name: Lacebark Elm. It is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. The small, leathery, dark green leaves, smooth and shiny on top, have small, blunt teeth. It makes a beautiful tree for shading streets.

23. Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

This eastern US oak is famous for its intense, red fall color. It can reach 60-70' tall and 40-60' wide. Pyramidal when young, it becomes round-topped in maturity. Similar in appearance to the red oak but its glossy leaves are more deeply lobed and end in a thin spine. Like the pin oak, it can hold brown leaves all winter until they are pushed off by new spring leaves. It can tolerate pollution and makes a good specimen for urban environments. It is the official tree of the District of Columbia.

24. Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

Fast



growing to 40' or more, the leaves are silvery underneath and turn only yellow in our area in autumn. The silvery bark becomes shaggy with age. It is not a recommended tree because of its aggressive roots, brittle branches and susceptibility to aphids. It has a large winged seed.

25. Italian Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*)

Native to the Mediterranean, this pine grows quickly to 80' with most of the foliage at the rounded top. It thrives in dry, rocky soils and can be somewhat top heavy in the Sacramento area. Some of the stone pines in Capitol Park are held up with bracing. This tree is the most common commercial source of pine nuts.

26. Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Displays chartreuse and orange tulip-shaped flowers in April and May, followed by pointed seeds cones which eventually open up and shatter when dry. The lyre-shaped yellow green leaves turn bright yellow fall and can attract aphids. The trees grows fast to 60-80' with a 30-40' spread. Native to the southeastern US, it is related to the magnolia which leads to some confusion on the common names. The saucer Magnolia is often incorrectly called a Tulip Tree.

27. Liquidambar or Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

The tree's gum has been used for wounds in medicine, as incense, and for chewing. The maple shaped leaves can have brilliant fall color, particularly with named cultivars. The spiky seed balls, suckers, large surface roots and falling limbs can be problems in older trees. Some trees have unique corky ridges on small branches. Native to the eastern US, it grows quickly to 100' or more with an upright form.

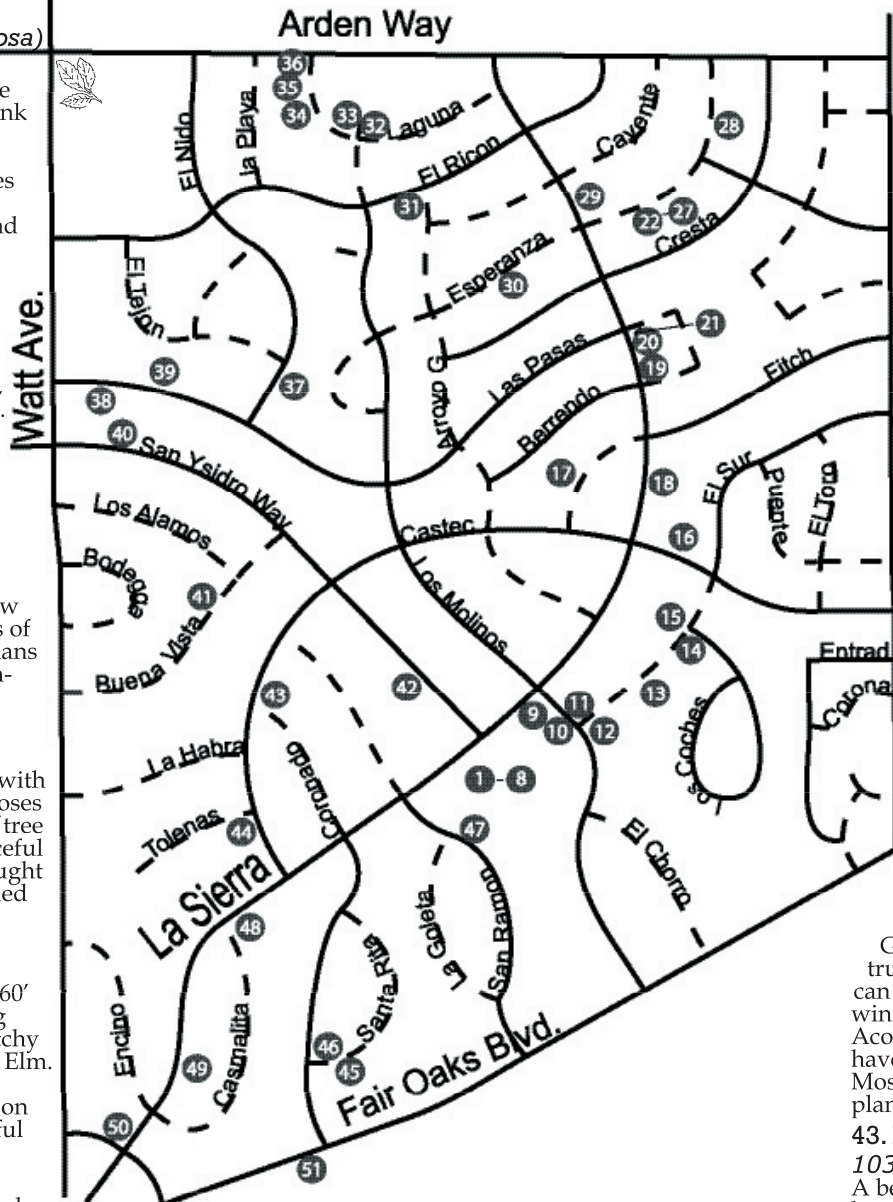
28. Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus augustifolia* 'Raywood')

4048 Esperanza Way This narrow leaf ash from southwest Europe and North Africa turns a smoky purple shade when at its best in fall. It has few seeds and reaches 40-50' tall. It is resistant to anthracnose and mistletoe but has some of the other structural problems of ashes due to the branching angles, and many are suffering from dieback.

29. Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

1504 La Sierra Dr. The Siberian Elm is a fast growing tree to 60', but is notorious for weak wood. This specimen appears well cared for, but has a double trunk that can lead to a potential split. It is more resistant to Dutch Elm Disease than the American and English Elms. The leaves are smaller and the bark is rough dark brown and often shows the orange inner bark. It has an open reaching habit with large ascending branches.

Arden Way



30. Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*)

3904 Esperanza Way Fast growing to 50' tall and wide, the leaves are oval, shiny, and a medium green color. The small dry berry-like fruit turns scarlet. The smooth grey trunk supports a rounded crown with a strong branch structure which makes it a good shade and street tree. It tolerates a variety of soils and usually has no surface roots when watered properly.

31. Little Leaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)

3818 El Ricon Way This European native does well in moist soil, but growth is slow to moderate to 30-40'. It has dark green leaves with pale undersides and cream colored sweetly scented flowers in May which can be used for tea. It is densely pyramidal in youth, but rounds out in maturity.

32. Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)

1630 Los Molinos Way Native in the mountains of California and Oregon, it gets its name from the aromatic foliage. It grows upright to 80', but rarely does well in the hot climate of Sacramento. Often mistaken for a redwood, the bark is hard and furrowed. The foliage is scaly and arranged in flat sprays. The wood is used for fencing, shingles, chests, and pencils.

33. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

1631 Los Molinos Way Has leathery glossy leaves and big, fragrant white flowers from late April to July with fewer lasting to October. The large beige colored seed cones spout scarlet seeds. Native to the southeastern US, they grow slowly to 80' or more with about a 60' spread.

34. Italian Alder (*Alnus cordata*)

3724 Laguna Way Grows to about 40', spreading to 25'. The heart-shaped leaves are glossy green above, paler beneath. Before leafing out, the tree displays yellowish male catkins. Small woody cones develop from the female flowers.

35. Chinese Tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*)

3712 Laguna Way Named for the white clusters of seeds which hang on after the leaves fall, it spreads easily along waterways. In China the seed's waxy coat is used to obtain vegetable tallow for candles and soaps. It can grow quickly to 30-40 feet tall and 25-30 feet wide. It has widely naturalized in the Southeastern US and along the American River Parkway. The roots tend to grow near the surface and the sap is poisonous if rubbed in eyes or taken internally.

36. Trident Maple (*Acer buergeranum*)

3706 Laguna Way This deciduous tree is native to China and Japan. Its three lobed leaves turn red, orange, or yellow in fall and look like duck feet. It typically has low, spreading growth that should be pruned high in most landscapes. It is also often used as a bonsai. It grows quickly to 25' and has winged seeds. The bark is grey, becoming shaggy with age.

37. Northern Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

1412 El Nido Way Native to the Mississippi River valley in deep moist soils, it grows quickly to 50'-70' tall with large heart shaped leaves and white flowers in late spring. It fruits long slender pods (up to 24" long) of seeds that hang on the tree through winter. It is also called the Catawba tree because it produces "catawba worms" for fish bait and was once planted for fence posts and timber.

38. Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)

3530 Las Pasas Way A much admired tree for the beauty of the pendulous, or weeping, form of its canopy which can be 50' high and even wider. Long flexible branches with narrow 6" leaves contribute to the grace of the tree. Willows in general, however, are ill-suited for residential landscaping because of their propensity to invade and clog water lines. Also, leaf drop is continuous and few things can be grown beneath the dense canopy.

39. Goldenrain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

3605 Las Pasas Way Well adapted to the Sacramento area, this medium size tree from dry valley woodlands of East Asia grows slowly to 30'-50' tall and wide. It features light green foliage with spikes of yellow flowers in summer that turn into bronze colored papery seed pods. It does well in alkline soils and has deep rooting habits.

40. Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)

3541 San Ysidro Way The fast-growing willow oak can reach over 70' in height with a 40-60' spread. The long, willow-like leaves create dense shade and a graceful effect, turning bright yellow before they fall. It is native to floodplains from New Jersey to Texas and Florida, yet it is drought tolerant. It is used widely as a street tree in the southeastern U.S. Former First Lady Hillary Clinton added one to the White House oak collection.

41. Sawleaf Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)

3641 Buena Vista Way Zelkovas can grow quickly to 60' tall and as wide. The fall color can range from yellow to muted shades of orange and red. Note the saw toothed margins of the leaves. The bark in older specimens is often handsomely mottled and flaky. Normally rounded in shape, this specimen is rather lopsided toward the house because another tree was recently removed from the front yard.

42. Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

3850 San Ysidro Way Growing quickly to 70' or more, this tree has a stout trunk and branches and features supersized leaves that can grow to 16" long. The branches often have corky wings and the trunk is smooth grey with some furrows. Acorns are almost completely encased in their cup and have a mossy fringe that also gives this tree the name Mossycup oak. The large tree right of the drive was planted in 1999.

43. Mayten (*Maytenus boaria*)

1030 Coronado Blvd. A beautiful, graceful evergreen tree with pendulous branches and rough, dark bark. The mayten is a moderate grower reaching heights of 30 to 40' and widths of about 25'. It is native to Chile. Caution: It needs excellent drainage!

44. Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)

941 Castec Dr. This pine has a reddish-brown, fissured bark and long, densely-packed green needles which are carried in groups of three. It matures to heights of 80' and is relatively tolerant of dry conditions. It has a moderate growth rate and is one of the few pines that makes a good street tree.

45. Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

718 Santa Rita Way Giant sequoias are the largest trees in the world and are native to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The largest specimen grows in Sequoia National Park and is nearly 300' tall with a trunk more than 30' in diameter! These trees don't get as tall in the landscape, with more typical heights of 60-120' and widths of about 25'. They don't like dry conditions and often suffer from spider mites. Low intensity forest fires help the egg shaped cones open and regenerate these giant trees in the mountains.

46. Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

710 Coronado Blvd. Tallest of the world's trees, it shares the status of the California state tree with its close relative the Giant Sequoia. "Tall Tree" in Redwood National Park is 368 feet tall, but in the garden Coast Redwoods may only grow 70-90 feet, with a branch spread at the base up to 30 feet. It is native to California's Coast Ranges and uses lots of water. The Coast Redwood has thicker reddish bark, a smaller cone and longer needle like leaves than the Giant Sequoia.

47. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

890 San Ramon Way This slow growing survivor of the Jurassic Age from China is related to conifers through the fern. The leaves turn yellow and fall very quickly in autumn. Usually only male trees are presently being propagated and sold because the female has messy plum like fruits that become ill smelling when rancid. Most mature trees are 30-50' tall, but very old ones can be much taller. It can grow faster with good drainage and deep watering.

48. Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulis*)

840 La Sierra Dr. This large tree can grow to over 200 ft tall with a trunk diameter of 6 ft. Young leaves are silvery blue and rectangular shaped and grow into green sickle shapes that reach 18 inches long. The blueish bark sheds in long strips. This was the first eucalyptus introduced to Europe and North America and occurs naturally in Tasmania and southern Victoria.

49. Evergreen Ash or Shamel Ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

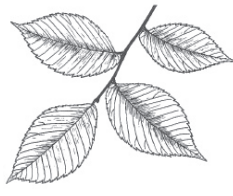
740 La Sierra Dr. This ash is not evergreen in Sacramento; it does lose leaves for a brief period. It is native to Mexico and grows fast to heights of 80'. It likes water but tolerates aridity, thereby becoming a favorite in Southern California and low elevation deserts. It is not as prone to mistletoe as the Modesto ash.

50. London Plane (*Platanus X acerfolia*)

3541 San Lucas Way A very common street tree, they line many of the streets of East Sacramento. This tree can tolerate difficult conditions and is one of the fastest growing shade trees. The trees grow quickly to 40-80' or more. The patchy peeling bark lends winter interest as do the soft brown seed balls which hang from branches usually in clusters of two. It is important to get an anthracnose resistant cultivar such as 'Yarwood' or 'Columbia'

51. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

Fair Oaks Blvd. Median strip The largest North American elm, this species occurs naturally over eastern and central USA, and southern Canada. It grows to 80 ft and develops a broad crown, may become strongly buttressed at the base. The bark is ash gray with basket weave fissures. The leaves are tough and thick with no hairs. This species is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease - you can help preserve them by contacting the Tree Foundation and joining the Save the Elms Program.



Arden Park was developed from upland ranch land in the 1940's and 1950's and boasts large yards with plenty of room to grow large trees. These are a few of the fine specimens that can be found in the neighborhood. The streets of Arden Park were lined with Modesto Ash, which gave them wonderful shaded places for walking and biking for several decades. Unfortunately, the ashes were susceptible to mistletoe and anthracnose, which is leading to their removal and replacement. A neighborhood group called Save Our Street Trees (SOS Trees) has formed and is involving neighbors in reforesting the neighborhood with a healthy mix of large disease resistant shade trees to recreate the canopy. You can get involved by contacting the NeighborWoods Program at the Sacramento Tree Foundation at 924-8733 x 114 or checking the SOS Trees website - [www.ardenparktrees.org](http://www.ardenparktrees.org).

The Tree Tour is quite spread out and may require riding a bike or driving to many of the trees. We have tried to cluster them around the park areas or in the same area of the neighborhood. If you do drive on the tour, please drive slowly and be aware of others around you.

#### Tree Tour Guidelines:

All trees may be viewed from the street. Please respect private property and do not disturb the residents.

If you have a question about the trees on this tour or would like free shade trees for your yard, please contact the Sacramento Tree Foundation at 924-8733.

The Tree Tour begins at Arden Park where there is plenty of parking. The Park is at 1000 La Sierra Dr. near Watt Ave. and Fair Oaks Blvd.

The Sacramento Tree Foundation encourages you to step out and explore the urban forest in your own neighborhood. You can create a tree tour of your own!

The Sacramento Tree Foundation has many opportunities to get involved with education and volunteer events.



To sign up for free street trees or help with the SOS Trees Campaign, visit [www.ardentrees.org](http://www.ardentrees.org) or call 924-8733 x 112.

Join Us!  
924-TREE  
[www.sactree.com](http://www.sactree.com)




Research, mapping, layout, and descriptions written by Fran Clarke and Steve Schweigerdt.

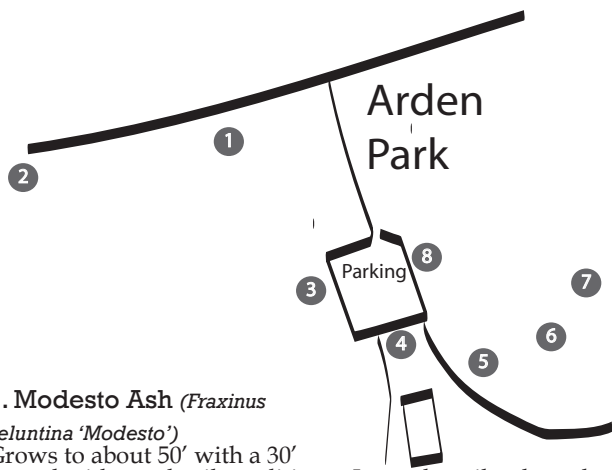
Editing by Evelyn Parker.

Research and production of this Tree Tour was provided by:



#### Symbol legend

-  Evergreen tree
-  Tree offered through SMUD/Tree Foundation Shade Tree Program
-  Sacramento Native Tree



#### 1. Modesto Ash (*Fraxinus*

*velutina* 'Modesto')  
Grows to about 50' with a 30' spread with good soil conditions. It was heavily planted in Arden neighborhoods during the '40s and '50s, creating a virtual monoculture that is now causing their mass removal. It is prone to mistletoe and anthracnose which causes the leaves to fall off in the spring. These problems combined with improper pruning shorten the lifespan of many Modesto ashes and contribute to the decline in favor this graceful tree has seen.

#### 2. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)

The trunks and branches of honey locusts typically have many thorns, however, this variety (Sunburst) is thornless. The 'Sunburst' locusts are fast growing and can reach a height of 40' and a width of 35'. The foliage casts filtered shade, allowing growth of grass beneath the tree's canopy. New growth is always bright yellow, becoming light green as it ages. This variety rarely gets seedpods. The heavy, durable wood was used for railroad ties, fence posts, and agricultural implements.

#### 3. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*)

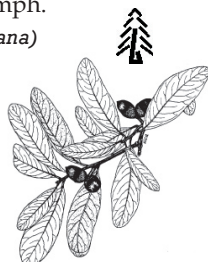
Technically a subspecies of *C. libani*, this cedar is still commonly referred to as *C. atlantica*. Its pyramidal, often weeping growth reaches 40-60' in height and 30-40' in width, becoming broadly flat-topped with age. It is a North African native and sometimes used as a bonsai. Its leaves are blue or blue-green to silver and less than 2" long.

#### 4. Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

Native to the eastern US, with slow to moderate growth to 30-50', 15-25' wide. Glossy green leaves provide reliable fall color that ranges from red to orange or yellow. Small fruit on female trees are bluish black. The Tupelo is tolerant of poor drainage. The world tupelo comes from Creek Indian words meaning tree and swamps. *Nyssa* is the name of a Greek water nymph.

#### 5. Southern Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)

This evergreen species from the southeastern US grows up to 60 ft tall with a short trunk that supports horizontally spreading branches and a dense, broad-domed crown. The dark green leaves are white and downy underneath. The acorns are small and ripen to very dark brown within a year, which is unusual for a tree in the red oak family.



#### 6. Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)

This California native may reach 90'+ tall with an equal or greater spread. It produces large pointed acorns eaten by many kinds of wildlife and by native Americans who roasted the meat and prepared it as bread or mush. Valley Oaks are subject to oak galls which result from gall-making wasps laying their eggs in plant tissue. The galls do not injure the tree. It is the largest oak variety in North America. Valley oaks are adapted to Sacramento's dry climate and summer watering can cause problems for mature specimens.

#### 7. Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)

This eastern US species tolerates dry, sandy soil though it is at its best in deep alluvial soils with plenty of water in summer. Moderately fast growing, it matures to a height of 80 ft. Its smooth, gray trunk supports horizontal branches towards the top of the tree, while the lower branches droop gracefully. Its lustrous green leaves have deep, pointed lobes that become crimson red in fall. They can persist on the tree well into winter. It has a shallow root system.

#### 8. Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

This fast growing legume was brought to California by settlers in the Gold Rush Era and has established itself in many natural areas. Fragrant white pea flowers emerge in the spring followed by reddish pods of black, kidney shaped seeds. The fern-like leaves with oval leaflets turn yellow in autumn. It has dark grooved bark and thorns on the branches, which tend to be brittle and prone to breakage. The black locust can reach a height of 75' and a width of 60'. The tree manufactures its own fertilizer by means of nitrogen-fixing root nodule bacteria.

#### 9. White Birch (*Betula alba*)

*1030 La Sierra Dr.*  
One of the most common birches in Northern Europe, it grows quickly to 30-40' and 25' wide, but then generally succumbs to the hot summers and borers. They can make nice accent trees, but do not shade much of the street or give benefits that larger trees would provide. While they grow in groves in the wild, planting them in 3's or 5's adds to competition between the trees.

#### 10. Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*)

*1021 Los Molinos Way*  
This Chinese hybrid is the most common deciduous magnolia in cultivation. It blooms in February and sporadically after the leaves emerge with large white to burgundy flowers. When trained to a single trunk they can be spectacular specimens if given the good drainage they prefer and not crowded by other trees.

#### 11. Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

*1001 Los Molinos Way*  
Native to China, Korea, Japan and Vietnam, it grows slowly to 50' and 60' wide with a round shape. The aromatic leaves, pinkish when young, turn light green and finally deep green when they age. Its competitive roots and hefty litter drop requires proper siting of this tree. The short, solid trunk has scaly gray bark, and its wood is used in China to make storage chests.

#### 12. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

*960 Los Molinos Way*  
This eastern oak can grow to 70-90' with a spread of 50' and strong, straight branches. New leaves and leaf stalks are red in coloring, turning dark red, ruddy brown, orange or yellow in autumn. It grows moderately after establishing itself for 2-3 years and should not be placed within 10 feet of concrete because of the fluted root crown. Some trees may hold the leaves on in the winter.

#### 13. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

*1010 El Sur Way*  
Popular for its airy and delicate leaves and beautiful growth habit in horizontal planes, it may grow to 20' or more in time. It prefers afternoon shade and well drained soils. This tree is 'Bloodgood' variety, a redleaf maple, and only grows to 15 feet.

#### 14. Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)

*4100 Los Coches Way*  
This native tree of the foothills of the Central Valley is named for the bluish-green color of its shallowly lobed leaves. The tree can attain a height of 50' and a width of 70'. The bark of the trunk is light gray and is arranged in small, narrow strips. The egg-shaped acorns, which form and ripen during a single year, have a pointed tip and a flat cap. It is very drought tolerant, but grows slowly and does not tolerate summer watering. Note that the tree well it is located in probably improves aeration of the soil and keeps this giant alive.

#### 15. Red Leaf Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

*1131 El Sur Way*  
Native to Northern Europe, it is a densely foliated tree growing 40-60' tall. This cultivar has purplish red to dark bronze green leaves turning yellow in fall. It is not frequently planted because of roof problems and aphids and has difficulty in our warm climate.

#### 16. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

*1451 Castec Dr.*  
Native to the eastern United States, growth is moderate to fast to 40'+ tall and wide. It has red twigs, branchlets, buds and flowers which bloom before the leaves appear. Red winged seeds appear a month later. The fall color may vary from yellow to red except on named cultivars. It is very popular in the Arden Park neighborhood as a street tree.

#### 17. English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

*1221 Fitch Way*  
This is the oak of Druids and King Arthur's round table which comes from Europe, North Africa, and the Caucasus. The leaf is somewhat similar to the Valley Oak, also in the white oak group, but the smaller acorns hang from stalks 1-5" long. It boasts a life span of 600 to 700 years and eventually reaches a height of 120 ft. Trunks with a circumference of more than 70 ft have been recorded. Its 4 in long leaves are deciduous and remain dark green through autumn. It is one of Europe's most valuable timber trees.

