

**1. Sawleaf Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)**

A wonderful rounded shade tree from Asia. Red-orange fall color and saw tooth leaves with mottled bark. In the elm family.

**2. Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)**

Has beautiful red fall color and dry pink berries on female trees. Drought tolerant when established. Medium sized with a round crown.

**3. American Linden (*Tilia Americana*)**

Slow growing large tree with small white lowers in late spring and interesting bracts under the flowers. Moist soil.

**4. Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)**

A deciduous conifer, it resembles the coast redwood. It was thought to be extinct until after WWII.

**5. Little Leaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)**

This medium Europe native is great in moist soil, cream colored sweetly scented flowers can be used for tea.

**6. European White Birch (*Betula pendula*)**

The most commonly planted birch in Sacramento, it may be short lived and susceptible to birch borers.

**7. Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)**

The largest trees in the world and are native to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The largest grows in Sequoia National Park - more than 30' in diameter!

**8. Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)**

An evergreen native to Asia, grows slowly to a rounded shape. Needs lots of space for large roots. Light green leaves that emerge reddish.

**9. Flowering Crabapple (*Malus floribunda*)**

Beautiful small tree with spring flowers. Many cultivars are available – this one has white double flowers with a pink tinge.

**10. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'*)**

A North African native and sometimes used as a bonsai.

**11. Flowering Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'*)**

This single pink flowering tree grows in a weeping habit to only 10 to 12 feet. It is usually grafted on a root stock.

**12. Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)**

Grows fast to 40' or more with shaggy bark and yellow fall color.

Has problems with aphids, roots, and brittle branches.

**13. Silk Oak (*Grevillia robusta*)**

An evergreen that grows quickly to 60 feet, but is brittle and prone to breakage. Tolerates dry conditions and poor soil.

**14. Holly Oak (*Quercus ilex*)**

A dome shaped evergreen oak native to the Mediterranean which can attain a height and width of 60'. Used as street trees.

**15. Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)**

Native to the mountains of California and Oregon, its wood is used for pencils, shingles, fencing, and chests. Gets its name from the aromatic foliage.

**16. Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*)**

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! It uses lots of water.

**17. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)**

Has leathery glossy leaves and big, fragrant white flowers from late April to July. From southeast US.

**18. Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)**

This tough eastern US oak is famous for its red fall color where fall nights are cold. Some hold their brown leaves on all winter.

**19. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)**

This large eastern oak has toothed leaves that emerge red in the spring. Fall color is red, brown, or orange.

**20. Hollywood Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'*)**

More of a shrub than a tree, grows irregularly to 15 feet.

**21. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)**

Prized for their summer flowering in full hot sun and drought Tolerance, they come in many colors and grow to 25 feet.

**22. Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)**

Almost impossibly tall and skinny, this palm is native to northern Mexico. It produces small black edible fruits.

**23. Laurel Oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)**

An evergreen oak from the southern US, it has a pleasing form that is commonly used as a street or landscape tree.

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

It does lose leaves for a brief period in winter, but grows quickly to 80' or more. It is native to Mexico and likes water, but tolerates dry.

**25. Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)**

A fast-grower, it can reach over 70' in height with a 40-60' spread. The long, willow-like leaves create dense shade and a graceful effect.

**26. Italian Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*)**

Tolerated drought and is a large pine reaching heights of 65'+. The crown is round umbrella shaped resembling a large stone or boulder and has gray green needle foliage. This one was bent over in youth and will continue to be a favorite to climb!

**27. Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)**

This pine has needles in clusters of 2 with red orange bark and cones 1 to 4 inches long.

**28. Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)**

Evergreen tree or shrub with dark green leathery leaves that can be used in cooking. The natural compact habitat lends itself to hedge and topiary sculpture.

**29. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)**

Popular for its airy delicate leaves and beautiful horizontal plane growth habit, it may grow to 20' or more in time. It prefers afternoon shade and well drained soils.

**30. Chanticleer Pear (*Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'*)**

Pyramidal crowned tree native to China with a 40' mature height and 15' spread. Moderate to fast growth.

**31. Carob or St. John's Bread (*Ceratonia siliqua*)**

A bushy, round-headed tree with long pods used as a chocolate substitute, reaching a mature height of 30-40'.

**32. Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)**

Prized for its pineapple-patterned trunk, this palm grows to 60' with a 50' spread with graceful arching fronds.

**33. Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)**

A small tree with single/double pink /white flowers followed by purple leaves. Fast grower to 25-30' has a rounded crown.

**34. Gray Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*)**

This native is a sparse open 40-50' pine with gray green needles in 3's, 8-13" long. Its 6-10" cones contain edible seeds.

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

Maple shaped leaves have brilliant fall color. The tree's gum can be used in medicine (for wounds), incense, and for chewing. Spiky seed balls & large surface roots can present problems.

**36. Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)**

Native to the western Himalayas, it grows well in Sacramento, 80' with a 40' spread and nodding tip, ends of the cones resemble roses and are used in crafts projects.

**37. Fruitless Mulberry (*Morus alba*)**

This vigorous, low-branching tree has sustained the silk industry of China and Japan. Growing to 40' with A broad spreading crown it has deep veined leaves.

**38. Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)**

The unusual spongy bark can be 12" thick on old specimens and source of commercial cork. The dark green oval leaves are gray underneath and stay on the tree year round.

**39. Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus rimnalis 'Mauna Gum'*)**

Native to Australia, they have been widely planted in California for windbreaks, firewood, and shade. Can be brittle and messy.

**40. Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)**

A 60' tall narrow columnar tree with dark green to blue foliage. Used as a screen that becomes dense over time.

**41. Beefwood/River-oak (*Casuarina cunningghamiana*)**

A fast-growing subtropical tree native to Australia. Its long, thin, jointed, green branches look like long pine needles. At 70-100' tall its ability to stabilize riverbanks is valuable.

**42. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)**

Tree is deciduous (loses leaves in winter) with a broad crown growing 50-60' in height. Leaves have 5 lobes, 3-5" wide, deep green on top paler beneath.

**43. Bradford Pear (*Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'*)**

An early blooming pure white flowering tree in late winter produces small marble-sized fruits. Several branches have broken out of this young tree, corrective pruning is necessary.

**44. Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*)**

Loquats can reach heights above 25' in the shade but normally are 15' tall & 25' spread, the edible orange to yellow fruit has sweet flesh and large seeds.

**45. Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)**

This native tree is found along streams and river banks. Growing 60' or taller 30' canopy, the seeds on the female tree are covered with white hairs forming a cottony mass. This is a poor specimen.

**46. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)**

Also called Maidenhair, this slow growing tree is a survivor of the Jurassic Age. Its fan shaped leaves turn yellow and fall very quickly in autumn. Most mature trees are 30-50'.

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

Displays chartreuse and orange tulip-shaped flowers in April and May, followed by pointed seed cones. Native to the Southeastern US, it is related to the magnolia.

**48. Jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*)**

Branches are spiny, gnarled and somewhat pendulous on this slow to moderate 20-30' tree. Its leaves are glossy and bright green with 3 prominent veins.

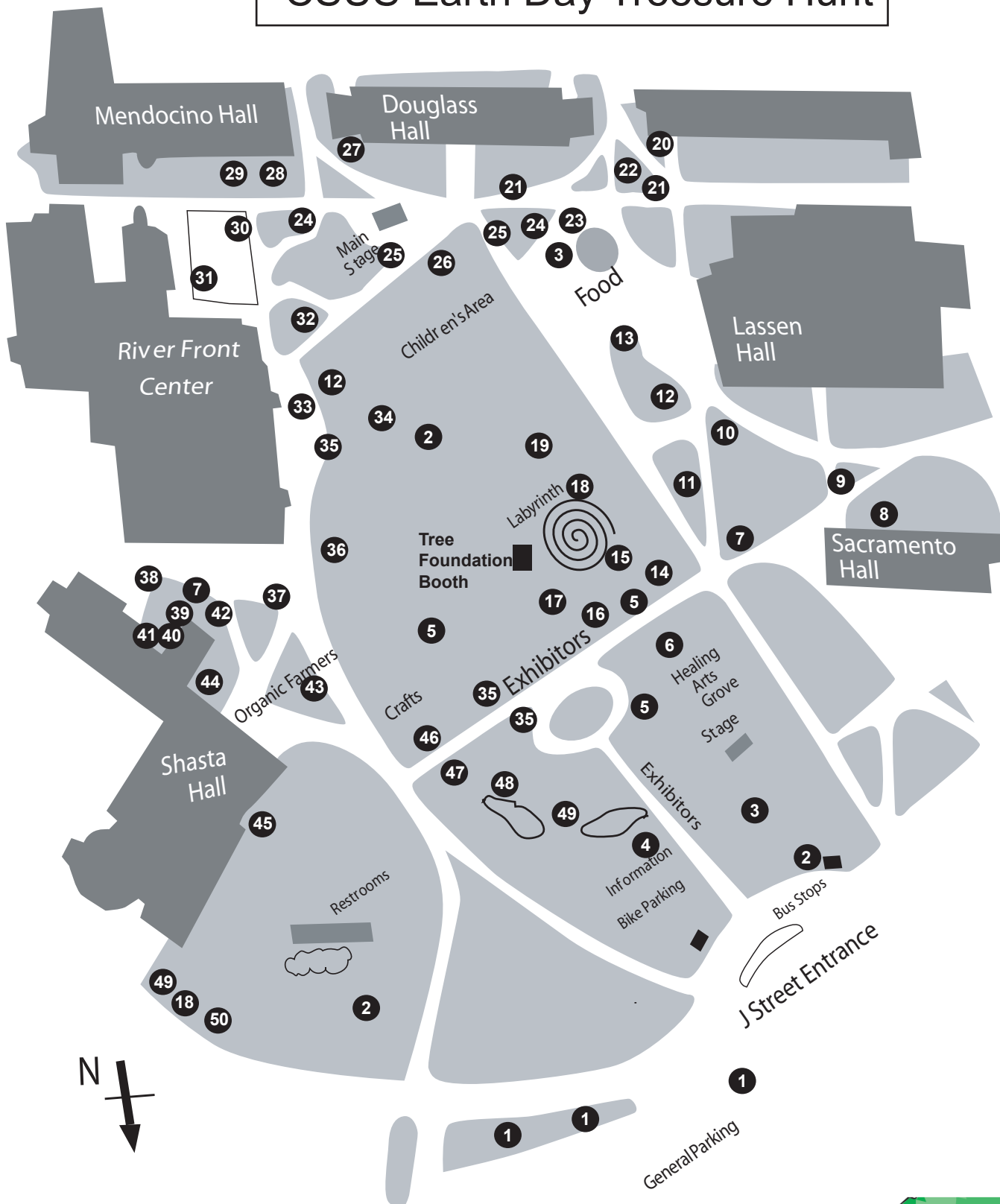
**49. Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*)**

Related and similar to Elms, but on a much smaller scale. Its leaves are scalloped-toothed with a smother and glossier surface than even the common hackberry.

**50. Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)**

A pyramidal shaped tree that spreads with age. It grows slow to moderate reaching a height of 30-50' its leaves are glossy dark green turning red, orange and yellow in the fall, very showy.

# CSUS Earth Day Treasures Hunt



How well do you know your trees?  
 Guess the numbered tree, then check the  
 back to see if you are right!

Find more info on trees, links,  
 events, and ways to get involved on our  
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