

# CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL PARK TREE LISTING

A List of the  
trees found in  
California's  
State Capitol  
Park



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## *The History of Capitol Park*

*“An edifice should be constructed ... satisfactory of the grandeur of the coming time ... surrounded by grounds ... with a beauty and luxuriousness that no other capitol can boast.”*

Governor Leland Stanford, 1863

Capitol Park is considered one of the most beautiful State Capitol grounds in the nation. Covering forty acres and spanning twelve city blocks, it contains species of plant life from nearly every part of the globe.

The park began life in 1860 as the four-block area bounded by L, N, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> streets. In 1870, the block bordered by L Street, the Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> streets was added to provide a location for a governor’s mansion. The remaining blocks east of the Capitol to 15<sup>th</sup> Street became part of Capitol Park in 1872. The final two blocks, bordered by L, N, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> streets, were secured in 1917 for the Capitol Extension buildings.

Beautification of the park began in 1869. Later, the land was graded and enriched with silt and soil from the bed of the Sacramento River. Eight hundred trees and flowering shrubs were planted, representing over two hundred native and exotic varieties. The park was laid out in typical Victorian style, with long lanes leading between beds of vivid annuals.

In 1884, the Agricultural Pavilion was constructed to house State Fair exhibits until 1905. The old site of the Agricultural Pavilion at 15<sup>th</sup> and N streets is now devoted to native California plants.

In the early years, the Capitol was almost on the outskirts of town. Deer and cattle were seen wandering through the developing park causing such problems that the park was fenced. A circular path was planted with alternating English Elm and California Fan Palms. It was used as a carriage path and a shady walk between the Capitol and Agricultural Pavilion. You can still trace much of the path with the remaining palm trees.

The last major park renovation coincided with the construction of the Capitol annex, 1948-1951. Unfortunately, some heritage trees have been lost due to age and storm damage.

A stroll through this delightful park of stately trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawn is an occasion that lingers long in the memory of visitors. For the convenience of the nature lover and the historian, many notable trees are labeled.

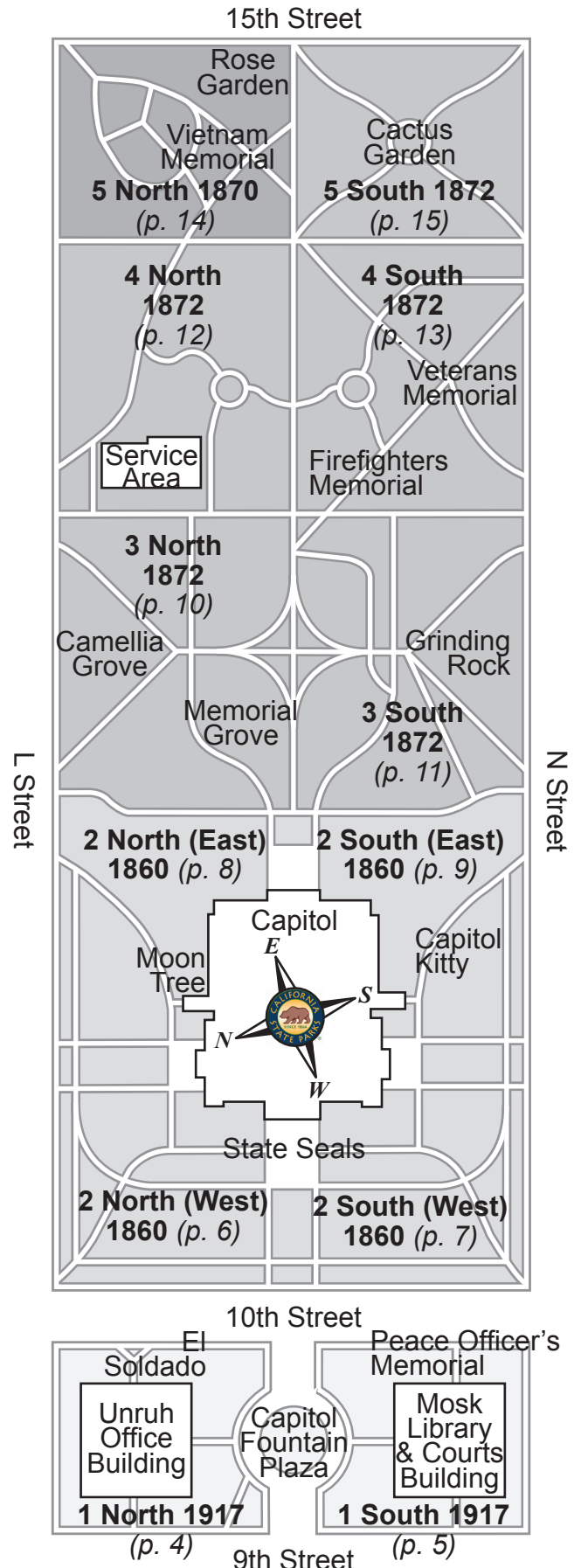
**PLEASE NOTE** that this park is susceptible to change. Trees are removed due to disease, building projects, or accidents. Trees are replanted pending availability and funding. Also, the green and white number tags attached to the trees are from a previous incarnation of the tree tour, and do not necessarily correspond with the numbering system used in this pamphlet. They will be removed at a future date.

### *Largest Trees in California Located within Capitol Park*

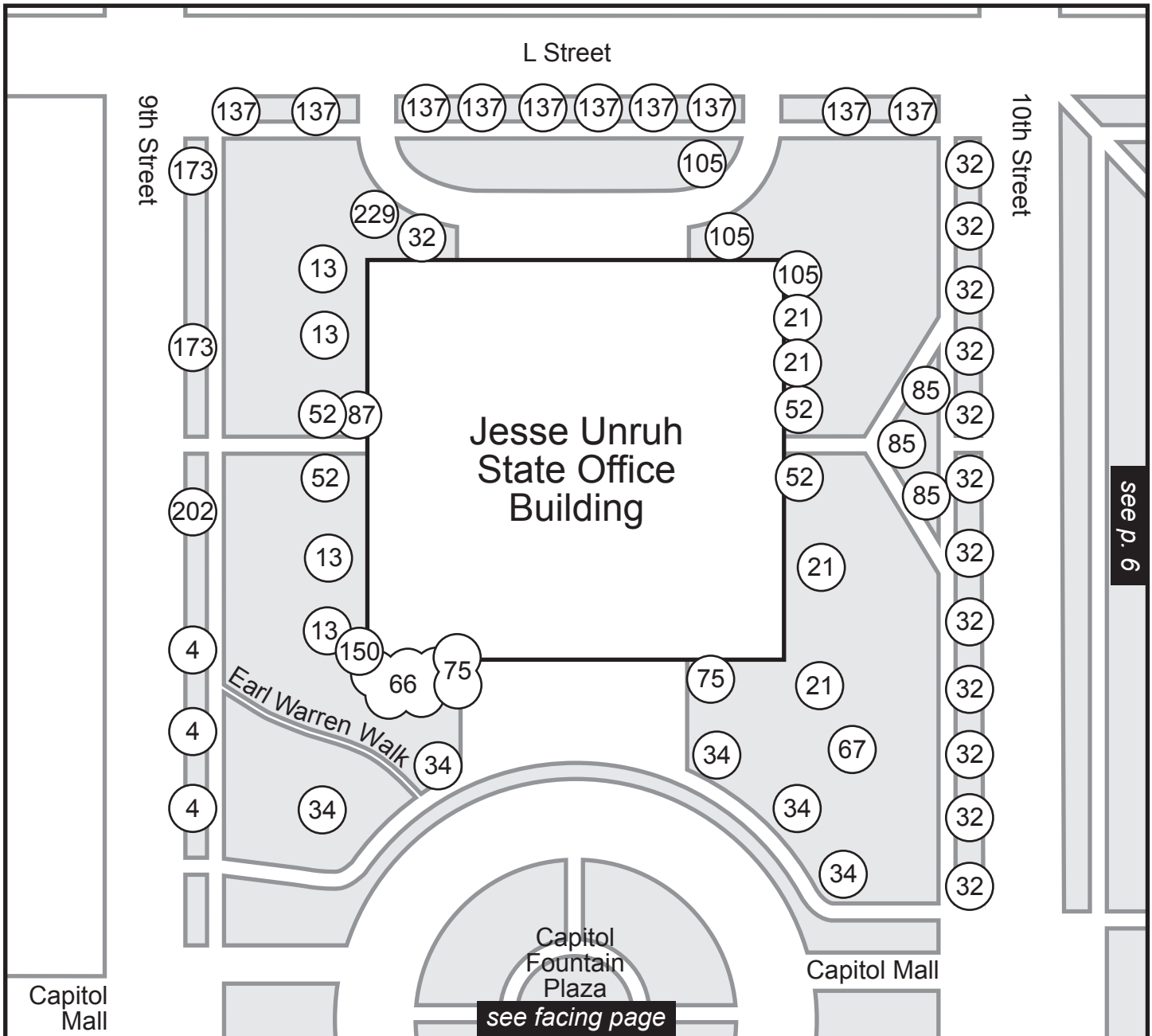
Species	Section	Notes
Atlas Cedar	4 North	State Champion
Bald Cypress	3 South	State Champion
California Fan Palm #1	1 South	Nat'l Co-Champion
California Fan Palm #2	1 South	Nat'l Co-Champion
Camphor Tree	4 South	State Co-Champion
Chinese Elm	4 South	State Champion
Chinese Pistache	3 North	State Champion
Cockspur Coral Tree	2 South (E)	State Champion
Deodar Cedar	2 North (W)	State Champion
European Hackberry	3 South	State Champion
Flowering Cherry	4 South	State Champion
Glossy Privet	5 North	National Champion
Holly Oak	2 North (W)	National Champion
Maidenhair Tree	4 South	State Champion
Montezuma Cypress	3 South	State Champion
Valencia Orange	3 North	National Champion

Information summarized from the Urban Forest Ecosystem Institute's California Register of Big Trees (<http://www.ufe.org/BigTrees/intro.html>). Ranking is based on a point system using a formula considering height of tree, girth of trunk, and width of canopy.

## *Years that City Blocks Became Part of Capitol Park*



## Section 1 North

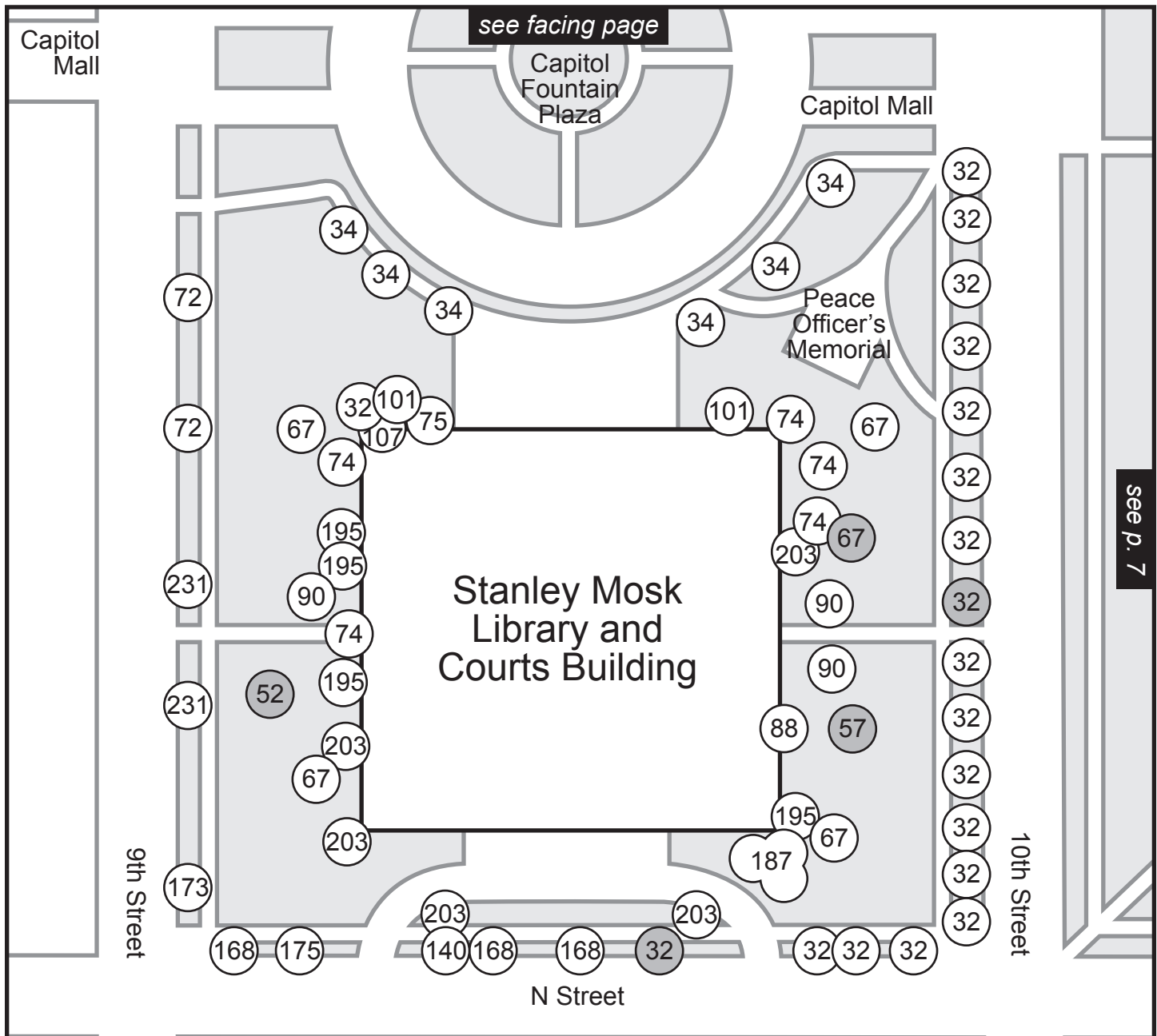


see p. 6

### *Section 1 North Highlights*

Sections 1 North and 1 South are relative newcomers to Capitol Park. In 1910, more state agencies were housed in San Francisco than Sacramento. Concerned about the growing movement to move the capital to San Francisco, Sacramento boosters began a movement to purchase these two blocks of land to allow for an expansion of the Capitol. In 1917, once title to the land was established, a building competition was begun for the design of two buildings, known collectively as the Capitol Extension -- one for the State Library and Supreme Court, and the other for various state agencies, to be known as State Office Building Number One. Construction began in 1922 and the buildings were first occupied in 1928. The State Treasurer's Office is now the sole tenant of State Office Building Number One, now named the **Jesse Unruh State Office Building**, in honor of one of the most influential Speakers of the California State Assembly. Between the two buildings sits **Capitol Fountain Plaza**, which was constructed and operating two years before the Capitol Extension was finished, and was soon considered "one of the beauty spots of the city." To the southwest of the Unruh Building is the **Earl Warren Walk**, named in honor of the former Governor of California, one of the last to freely walk the streets of Sacramento. It marks the path he wore in the grass on his many lunchtime trips to the Sutter Club, just across 9th Street, of which he was a member.

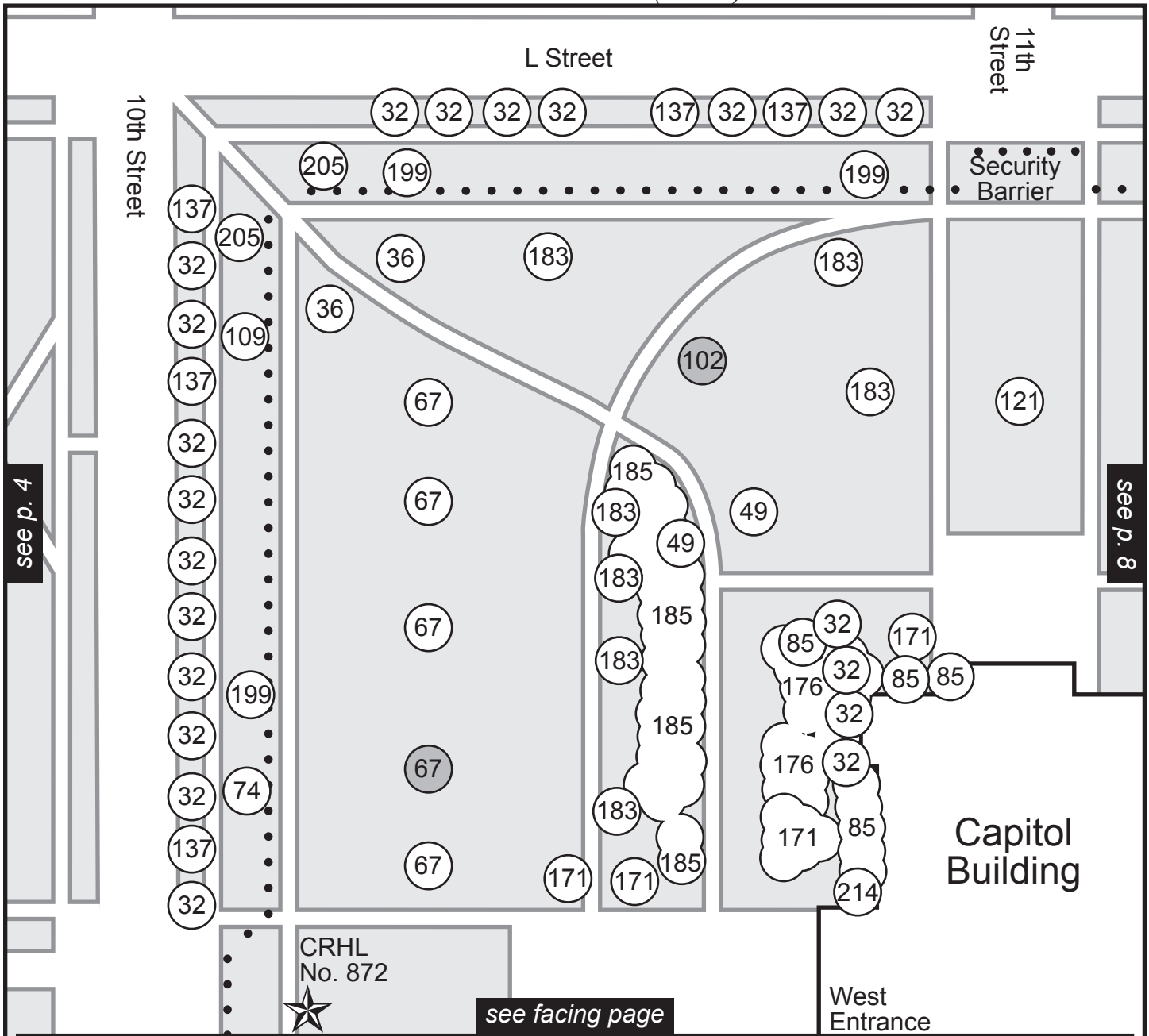
## Section 1 South



### Section 1 South Highlights

Two **California Fan Palms** (#32) co-hold the national title for largest trees of their species (*Washington filifera*). Several memorial trees are located around the **Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building** -- itself named in memory of the former state Attorney General and the longest-serving justice on the California State Supreme Court, which meets in this building -- all honoring men who served in either the justice system or in law enforcement. A **Deodar Cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*) (#67) honors Sacramento police officer **Jim King**, missing and presumed drowned in Hawaii while on vacation with several friends and his fiancée. A **Common Horsechestnut** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) (#57) remembers **Robert Puglia**, Presiding Justice of the 3rd District Court of Appeal (which also meets in this building) for 24 years and author of over 400 opinions. A **Coast Redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52) honors **Slobodan Maletic**, a custodian for the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District. He and his wife, also a custodian, were part of the court family, and together they served the court faithfully for over 40 years. At the northeast corner of this section stands the solemn **California Peace Officer's Memorial**, dedicated to the more than 1,400 peace officers who have given their lives in the line-of-duty since California became a state in 1850. Three nine-foot bronze figures keep watch over the memorial: a county sheriff of the 1880s, a state trooper of the 1930s, and a city patrolman of the 1980s.

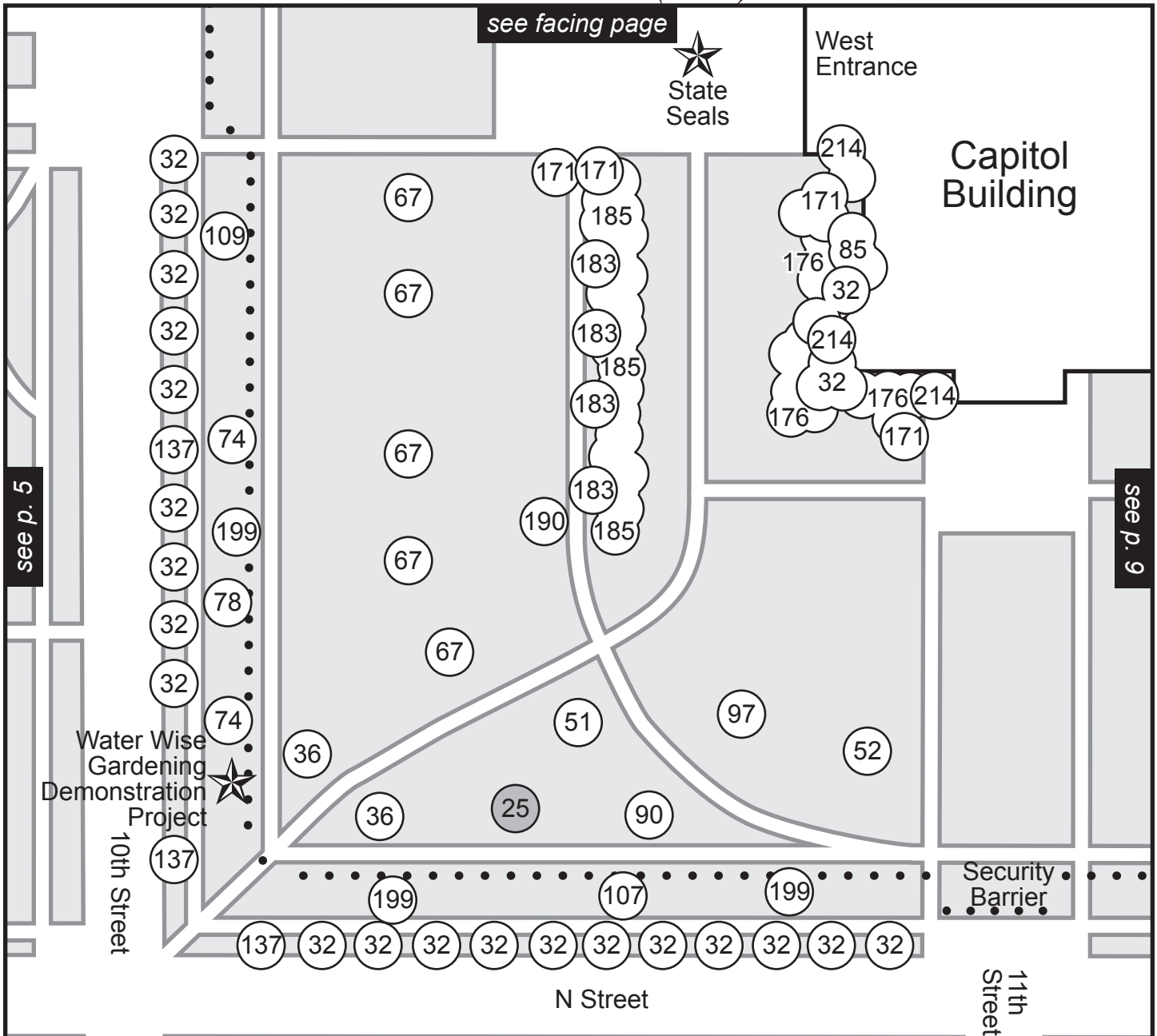
## Section 2 North (West)



### Section 2 North (West) Highlights

The four blocks bordered by L, N, 10th, and 11th streets were secured in 1860 for the construction of the **California State Capitol**. One of the ten **Deodar Cedars** (#67) that line the west side of the Capitol is the largest of its species (*Cedrus deodara*) in California. Several of these ten are part of the Capitol's original twelve, planted in 1872. The **Holly Oak** (#102) holds the national title for its species (*Quercus ilex*). With its showy, large white flowers, the **Southern Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (#183) has prospered here in Capitol Park. Native to California, the **California Fan Palms** (*Washingtonia filifera*) (#32) were planted in 1882 and grow around the perimeter of the park. **California Registered Historical Landmark No. 872** is one of over 1,000 such markers denoting historic sites throughout California. It reads, in part, that the historic Capitol's "design and construction are tributes to California's pioneer architects, craftsmen and builders." Next to it is the "**Heritage '76**" **Plaque** commemorating America's bicentennial year of 1976. Both of these plaques are attached to a slab of granite, which itself is marked by a third plaque, declaring that the 2,400 pound slab once sealed the Capitol's time capsule inside the cornerstone at the northeast corner of the building. It was moved to its present location in 1982, to "commemorate the close of California's Bicentennial Restoration Project" of the State Capitol building.

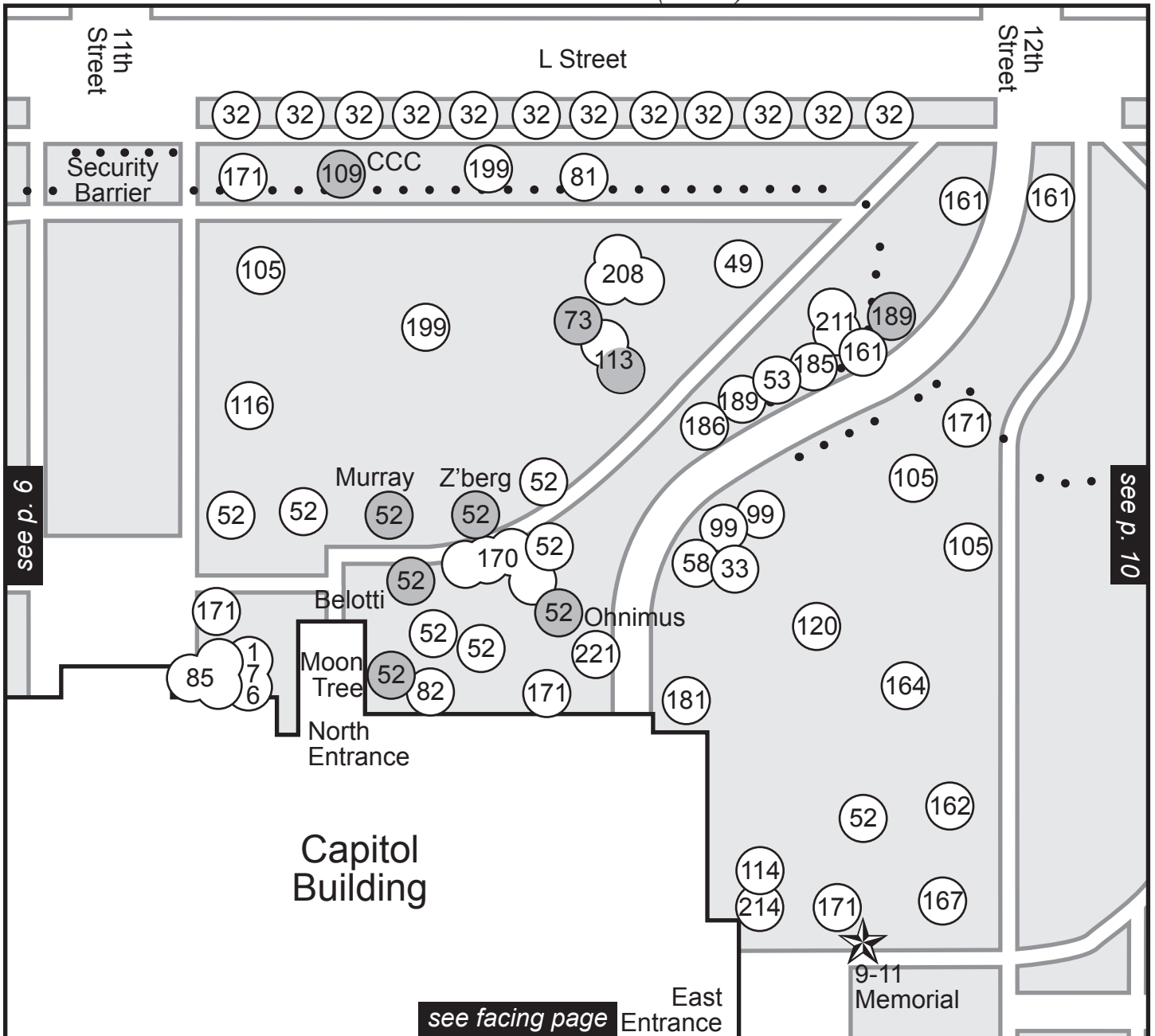
## Section 2 South (West)



### Section 2 South (West) Highlights

Ten **Deodar Cedars** (*Cedrus deodara*) (#67) line the west side of the Capitol. Several of these are part of the Capitol's original twelve, planted in 1872. With its showy, large white flowers, the **Southern Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (#183) has prospered here in Capitol Park. Native to Australia, the **Bunya-Bunya** (*Araucaria bidwillii*) (#25) was named by the aborigines there. It was planted in 1887. The mature tree can reach up to 80 feet and produces a pineapple-like cone which can weigh up to 15 pounds. The **Water Wise Gardening Demonstration Project**, the result of a cooperative effort of several agencies, is meant to educate the public about the importance of wise water use and demonstrate that low-water gardens do not necessarily mean low-color or high-maintenance. It features several water-efficient plants such as the Emerald Carpet Manzanita, Skylark Blue Blossom, and Red Flowering Currant, and a drip irrigation system. In December 2002, one of the last original Italian Stone Pines, at least 131 years old and propped up by a metal post, fell and was removed, opening up a section of the park for this garden. Just outside the west entrance are the large, bronze **Great Seal of the State of California** and the **Native American and Spanish-Mexican commemorative seals**. The Great Seal was placed here in 1952, and the others in 2002, to represent the contributions of Native Americans and Hispanics to the history and culture of California.

## Section 2 North (East)

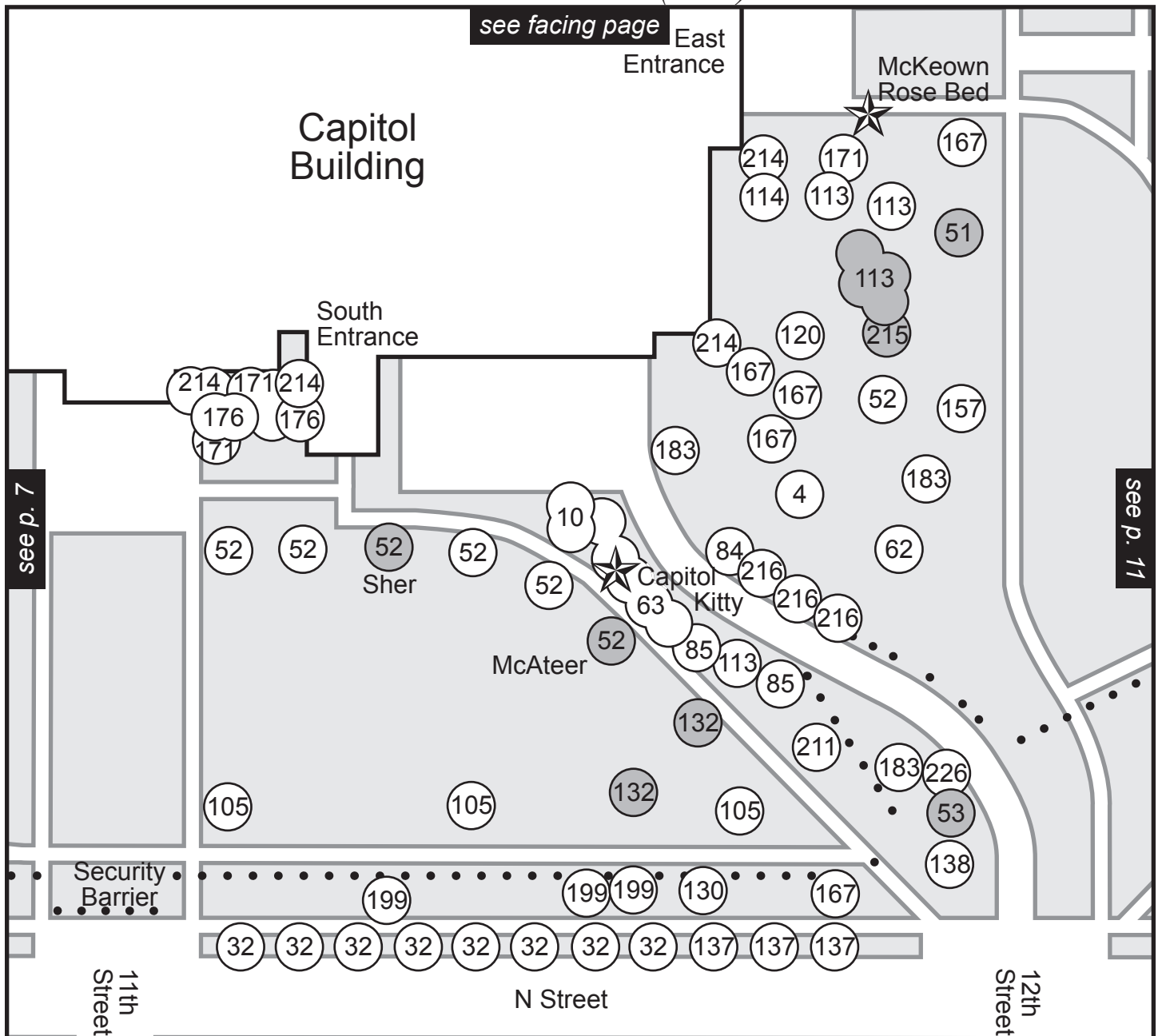


### Section 2 North (East) Highlights

Twenty-two **Italian Stone Pines** (*Pinus pinea*) (#109) were planted in the park in 1872; the last, near the northeast corner of this section, was removed in November 2012. New trees have been planted throughout the park, including one in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the **Civilian Conservation Corps**. “Stone” refers to the hard shell of the seeds which have been gathered for use in confections since the time of the Romans. An **English Hawthorn** (*Crataegus laevigata*) (#73) remembers the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the first **Girl Scout** troop in the United States. The centennial of President **Franklin Roosevelt’s** birth is marked with a **Japanese Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata*) (#113). Several trees memorialize former members and staff of the California State Legislature: a **Sweet Bay** (*Laurus nobilis*) (#189) in honor of Reverend **Wilbur Korfhage**, State Senate Chaplain, and three **Coast Redwoods** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52), one each for Assemblymen **Edwin Z’berg** and **Frank Belotti**, and a third for **Arthur Ohnimus**, long-time employee and Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The **Moon Tree**, a **Coast Redwood** began life as one seed among hundreds which orbited the moon aboard the command module of the Apollo 14 mission. Another **Coast Redwood** remembers **Gilbert Murray**, murdered president of the California Forestry Association. The **9-11 Memorial**, dedicated on the one-year anniversary of the attack, includes three rose bushes, remembering the three crash sites.



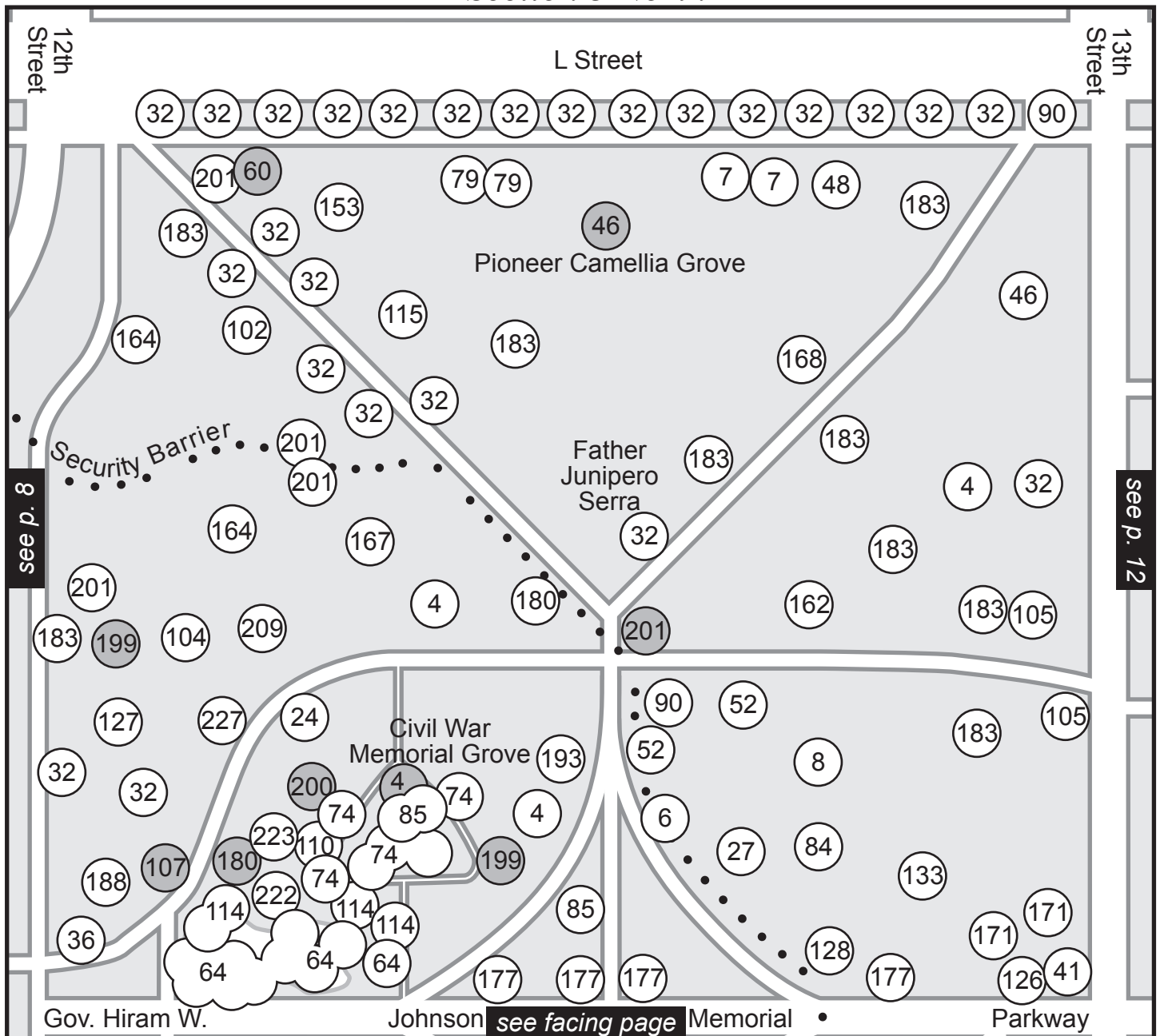
## Section 2 South (East)



### **Section 2 South (East) Highlights**

The **Cockspur Coral Tree** (#53) is the largest of its species (*Erythrina crista-galli*) in California. When in bloom, it looks like a brilliant red bird. In fact, the species name refers to the red, upright standard flower, which looks like a cock's spur. The **Maidenhair Tree** (*Ginkgo biloba*) (#132), otherwise known as the Ginkgo Biloba, is the source from which the popular herb is derived. Senators **J.E. McAteer** and **Byron Sher** each have a **Coast Redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52) dedicated in their honor, and although only an honorary senator, **Capitol Kitty**, a beloved feline resident of Capitol Park, was given a monument placed in a favorite resting spot. Five cherry trees, although grouped near each other, were dedicated by different groups. A **Coast Live Oak** (*Quercus agrifolia*) (#51) honors Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. On the left stands a **Yoshino Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus yedoensis*) (#215) donated by the **Japan Business Association of Southern California**. The second tree, a **Japanese Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata*) (#113) was dedicated to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the **Treaty of Peace with Japan**. The last three trees, the Tai Haku variety of the Japanese Flowering Cherry, were donated by actor-turned-politician Governor **Knock Yokoyama** of Osaka Prefecture, Japan. The **Mayrant "Mac" McKeown Rose Bed** honors a man who, once a month for over two decades, gave a rose to each female legislator as a reminder of their importance in bringing issues vital to women to the forefront in the male-dominated Capitol and includes the "Mac Rose," named in his honor.

## Section 3 North

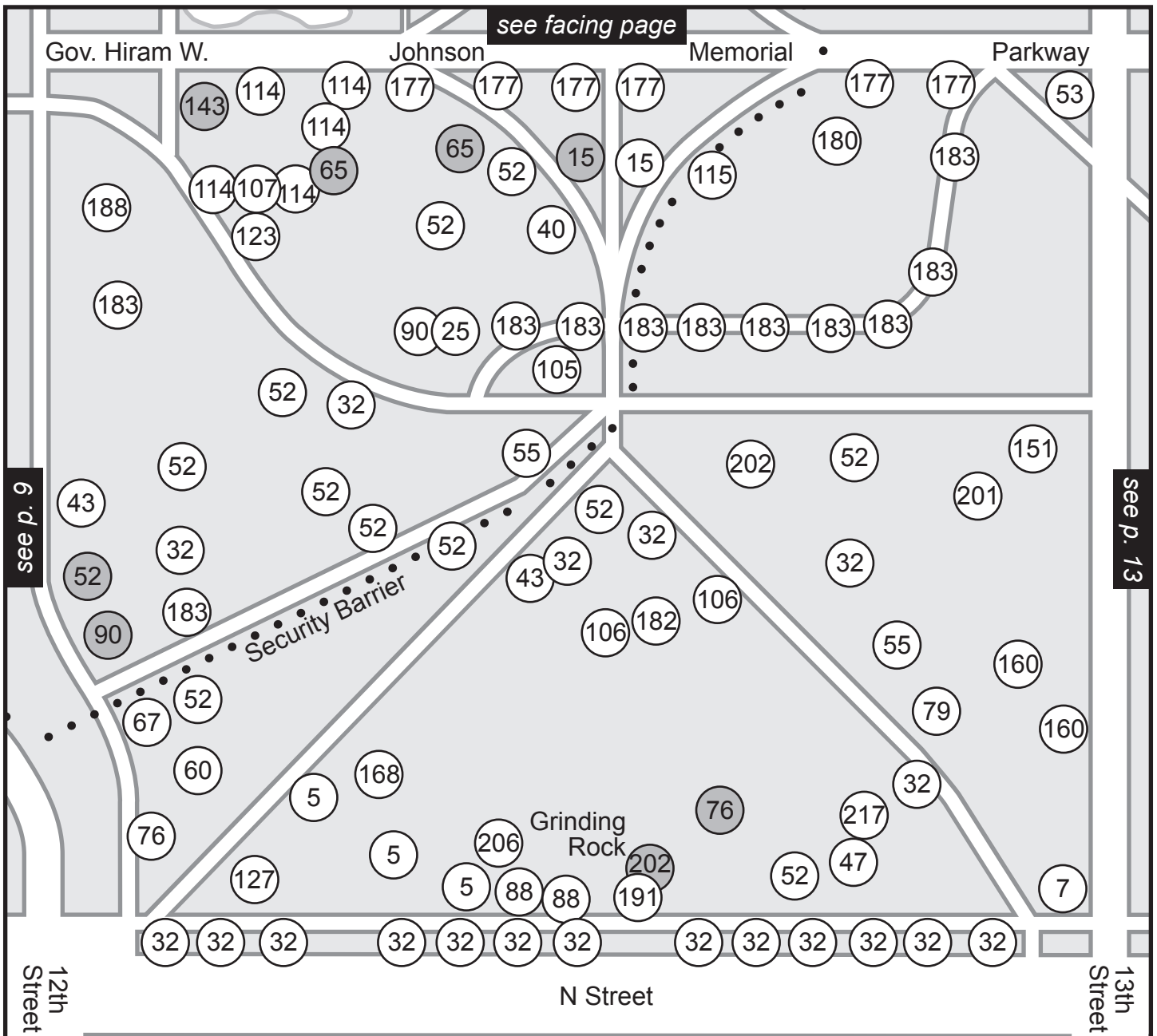


### Section 3 North Highlights

A **Tulip Tree** (#199) along the 12th Street path is the largest of its species (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) in California. The **Chinese Pistache** (#46) holds this title for its species (*Pistacia chinensis*). A **Valencia Orange** (#201) is the largest of its species (*Citrus sinensis*) in the nation. Native to the Mediterranean, the **Cork Oak** (*Quercus suber*) (#60) was planted in 1879. The bark is the source of natural commercial cork. Touch the bark and notice the spongy feel to it. The **Pioneer Camellia Grove** was established in 1942 by the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West as a living memorial to the pioneers of the city and county of Sacramento. The city is now known as the “Camellia Capital of the World.” The **Irish Yew** (*Taxus baccata* ‘Fastigiata’) (#107) here grows in its natural shape, as opposed to its wired, formal shape that can be seen along the **Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway** in sections 4 North and South. Begun in 1897, the **Civil War Memorial Grove** was the first monument in Capitol Park. Trees from many battlefields and other historic sites were donated as a memorial to the Union veterans of that war; however, only a few remain: a **Turkey Oak** (*Quercus laevis*) (#200) from Savannah, Georgia, an **American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*) (#4) from the tomb of President McKinley (a Civil War veteran) in Canton, Ohio, and a **Tulip Tree** from Five Forks, Virginia. Also here is a stump of a **Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) (#180) from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

## Section 3 South

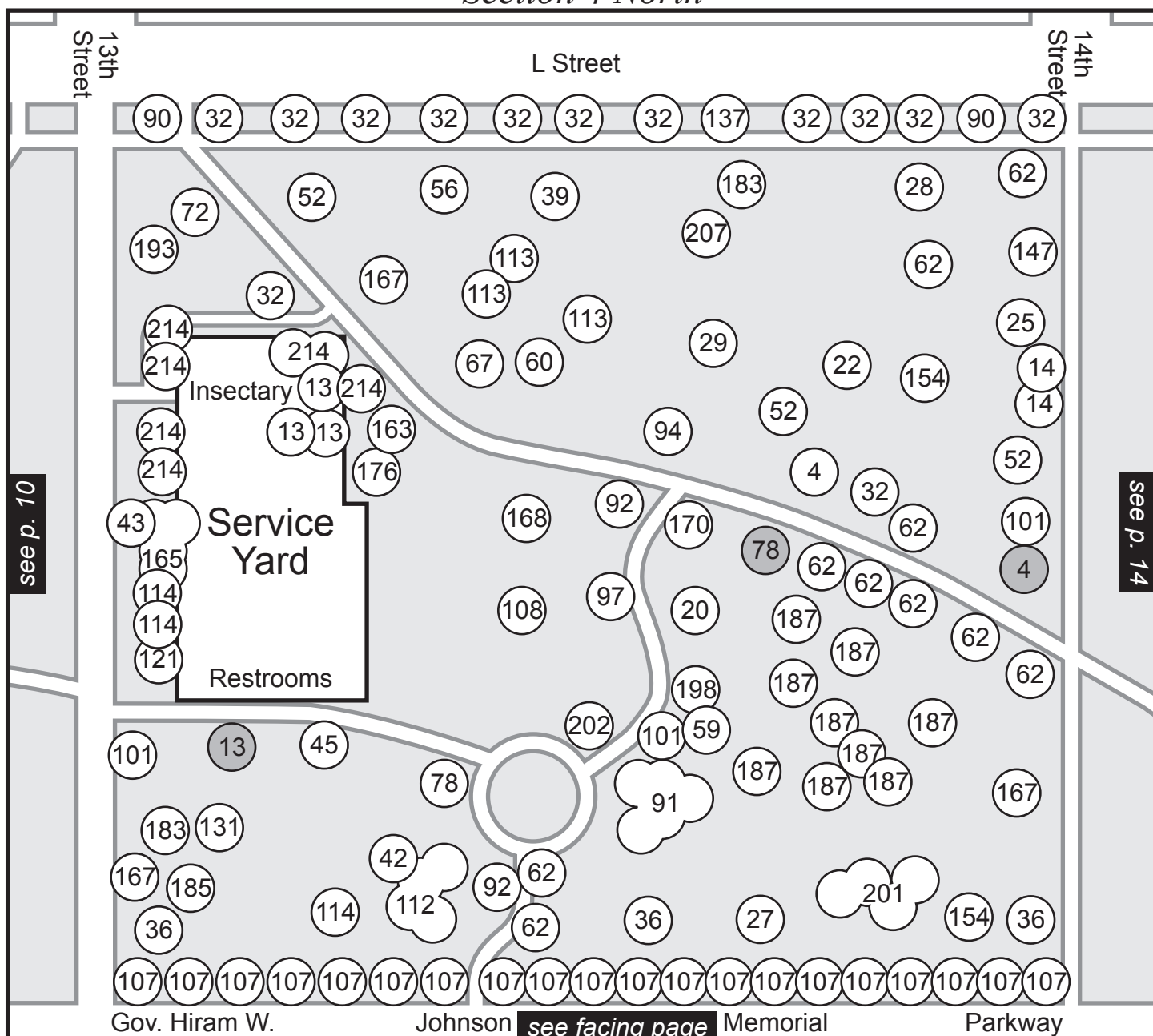
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### *Section 3 South Highlights*

The **Montezuma Cypress** (#143) is the largest of its species (*Taxodium mucronatum*) in California. It was planted in 1920 and is the national tree of Mexico. The **European Hackberry** (*Celtis australis*) (#76) and the **Bald Cypress** (*Taxodium distichum*) (#15) each hold this title for their respective species. The fruit-bearing **Seville Orange** trees (*Citrus aurantium*) (#177) provide a fragrant blossom, which will delight your senses. However, the oranges are not the “pick and eat” variety -- they are very sour. The **Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) (#65) is the only deciduous redwood and changes color throughout the seasons. It was considered extinct until 1945 when a Chinese botanist found living specimens in a remote valley of interior China. Both species of the California Redwood -- the **Coast Redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52) and the **Giant Sequoia** (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) (#90) -- were designated as the State Tree in 1937. The name Sequoia honors the Native American leader who developed the Cherokee alphabet. At the base of a **Valley Oak** (*Quercus lobata*) (#202) is the **Chaw'se Native American Grinding Rock**. This rock and oak tree honor the contributions, past, present and future, to the state's history and culture by California's Native Americans.

## Section 4 North

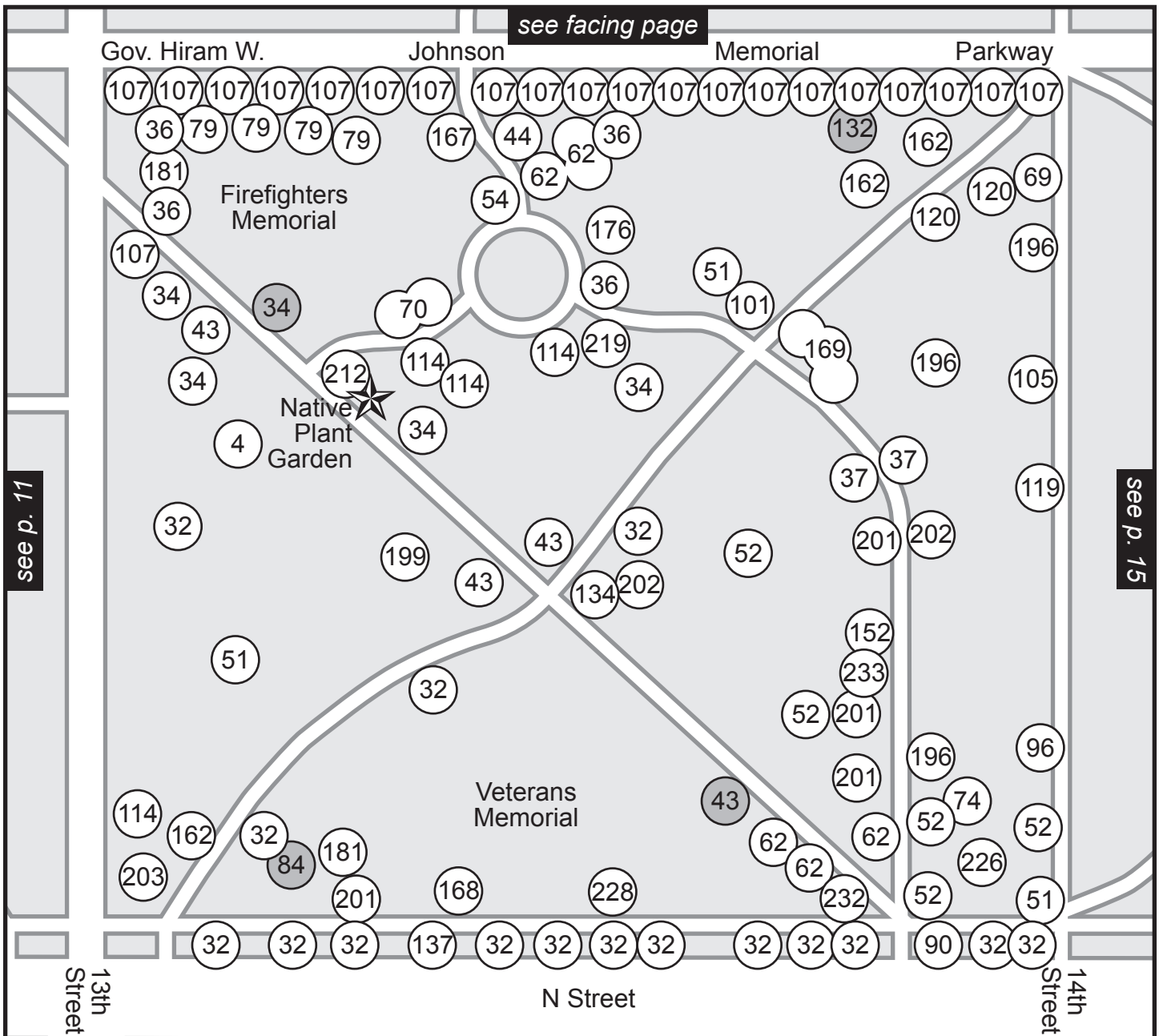


### Section 4 North Highlights

An **Atlas Cedar** (#13) is the largest of its species (*Cedrus atlantica*) in California. Dark green **Irish Yews** (*Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'*) (#107) line the **Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway** between 13th and 14th streets and have been wired into formal pillars. An Irish Yew in its natural shape grows near the **Civil War Memorial Grove** in Section 3 North. Built in 1906-1907, the **Insectary** housed researchers who explored methods of using helpful insects to destroy insect pests that damaged California crops. Today it houses the equipment used by the park gardeners to maintain the grounds. In 2003, fifteen **Princeton and Valley Forge Elms** (cultivars of the **American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*)) (#4) were planted in Capitol Park to help replace a number of American and English elms that had fallen victim to Dutch Elm Disease or other problems. Several of these remain today, spread out over several sections. The **Heritage Mission Olive Tree**, a **European Olive** (*Olea europea*) (#78), is part of a movement to educate the public on the use of its oil at the missions, the historical significance of the mission olive, its culinary heritage, and health benefits.

## Section 4 South

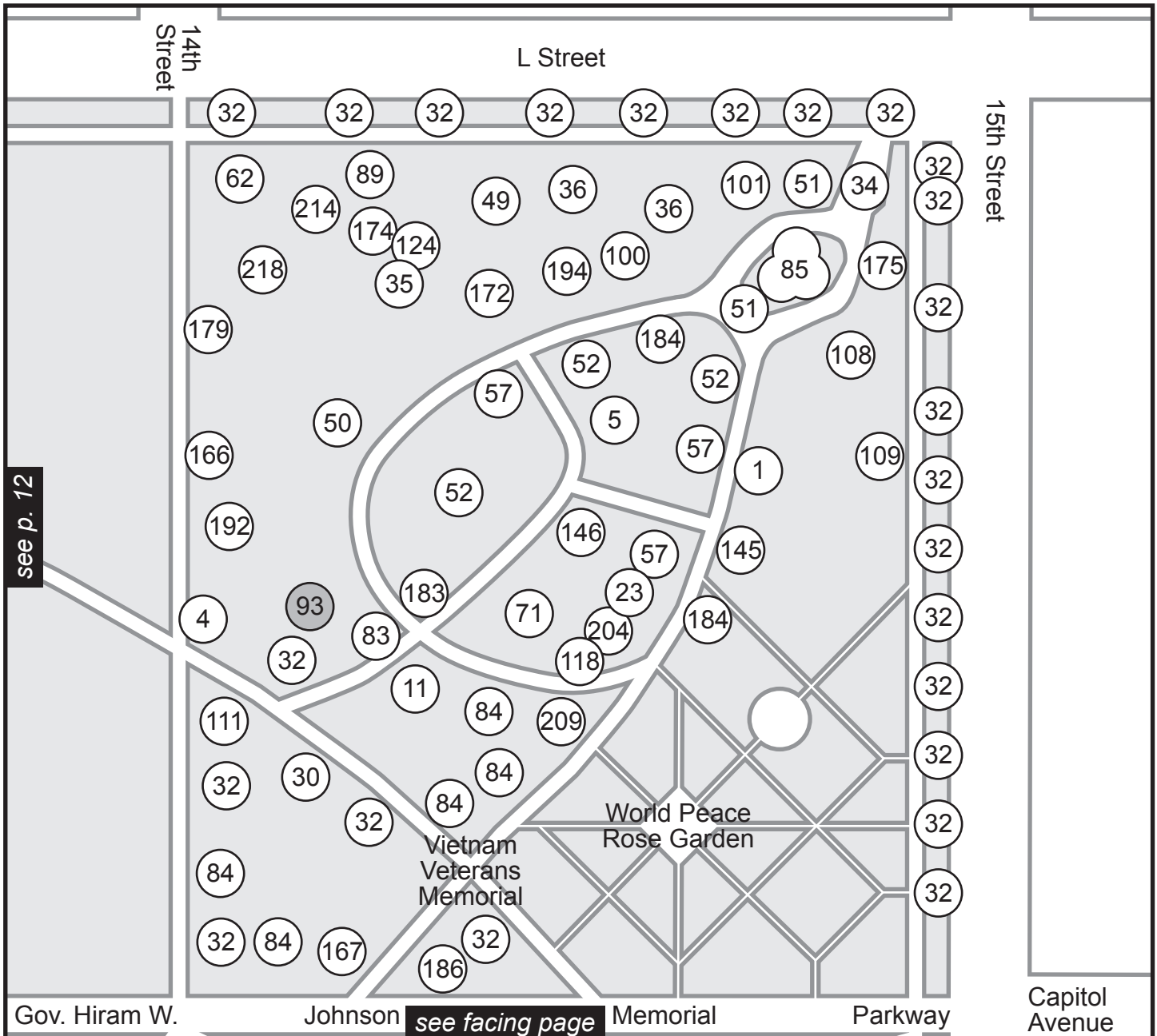
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### Section 4 South Highlights

The **Maidenhair Tree** (#132), otherwise known as the Ginkgo Biloba, is the source from which the popular herb is derived, and this particular tree is the largest of its species (*Ginkgo biloba*) in California. A **Chinese Elm** (*Ulmus parvifolia*) (#43) and the **Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus incisa*) (#84) each hold this title for their respective species. A **Camphor Tree** (#34) is the co-champion for the largest of its species (*Cinnamomum camphora*) in the state. Dark green **Irish Yews** (*Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'*) (#107) line the **Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway** between 13th and 14th streets and have been wired into formal pillars. An Irish Yew in its natural shape grows near the **Civil War Memorial Grove** in Section 3 North. The **Senator Sheila James Kuehl Native Plant Garden**, dedicated in the Senator's honor in 2008, was created "to display the beauty and wisdom ... of using native plants in landscaping applications." This section also contains two large memorials. The **Firefighters Memorial** honors the more than 1,100 firefighters who have died in the line-of-duty since California became a state in 1850 and consists of three parts -- the Memorial Wall, and two bronze statues: "Fallen Brother" and "Holding the Line." The **California Veterans Memorial** remembers all those Californians who served in the military from statehood in 1850 to today. A smooth, black obelisk is etched with images of war, ranging from soldiers wounded in combat to a woman and child welcoming a serviceman home.

## Section 5 North

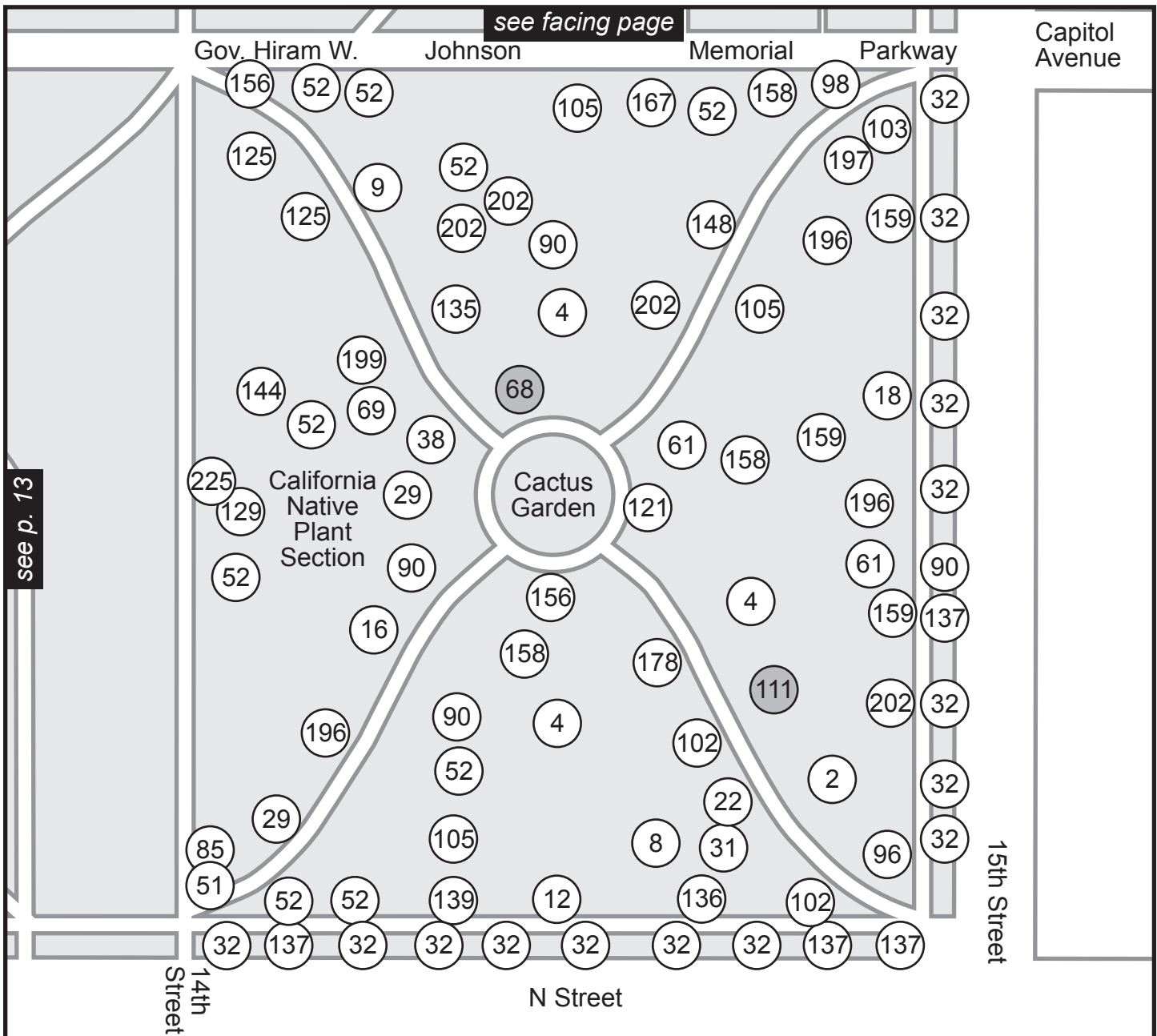


### Section 5 North Highlights

The **Glossy Privet** (#93) is the largest of its species (*Ligustrum lucidum*) in California. The **International World Peace Rose Garden** is one of several such gardens throughout the world founded by T.J. David, known as Sacramento's "Rose-man." He established gardens throughout the world to promote peace. David believes that peace begins at home, and in 1988 it occurred to him that Capitol Park's aging rose garden could use a face lift. The Capitol's rose garden would become the California World Peace Rose Garden because "the rose is a universal symbol of love." Students from all over California have written poems and inspirational thoughts which are on plaques scattered throughout the garden. The garden displays 650 roses in over 140 varieties of colors and fragrances. North of the rose garden is the site of the first **Governor's Mansion**, constructed in 1870 but which was never used as such, and later became the State Printing Office as well as the State Armory before it was razed in 1923. In fact, this section of the park was purchased in 1870 in order to create a plot for the construction. The **California Vietnam Veterans Memorial** serves as a tribute to those 5,822 servicemen and women who were killed or went missing in action during that conflict. Their names, arranged by their hometowns, are engraved on black granite panels. Sculptures within the circular walls portray various aspects of daily life during the war.

## Section 5 South

see facing page



### Section 5 South Highlights

The blocks bordered by L, N, 12th, and 15th streets (with the exception of Section 5 North) were purchased in 1872 to expand the park. After the demolition of the **Agricultural Pavilion** in 1908, Section 5 South was left “ragged and torn up” for several years. In 1911, the Native Sons of the Golden West appealed to their parlors statewide for “trees, flowers, plants and shrubs peculiar to the locality in which such Parlor is located.” Soon the section was improved, and ninety trees were planted, along with fifty-six shrubs and several thousand flowers. In 1913, several redwoods were planted, a gift from Big Basin Redwoods State Park in the Santa Cruz Mountains. In 1914, a “corps of collectors” was sent throughout the state to gather native California flowers. The golden poppy, California’s official flower, is cultivated here. A 1914 appeal to the school children of California to provide native species further added to the collection. Although some non-native species were later planted in the **California Native Plant Section**, a renewed effort has begun to plant only native flora. Also located in this section are trees planted in loving memory of two former State Capitol Museum tour guides -- the **Desert Willow** (*Chilopsis linearis*) (#68) for **Dody Wheaton**, and the non-native **Japanese Black Pine** (*Pinus thunbergiana*) (#111) for **Oscar Warner**. The **Cactus Garden** was dedicated in 1996 to the memory of **Bill Grund**, Capitol Park groundskeeper for twenty-five years and park historian.

## *List of Trees Found in Capitol Park*

### PLEASE NOTE

1. The green number tags attached to the trees are from a previous incarnation of the tree tour, and do not correspond with the numbering system used in this pamphlet. They will be removed at a future date.
2. Botanists often reclassify family names. Family names in use below and their alternates: Arecaceae (Palmae), Fabaceae (Leguminosae), Poaceae (Gramineae), and Hydrangeaceae (Philadelphaceae).

No.	Common Name	Location Sections	Species	Family
1	Algerian Fir	5N	<i>Abies numidica</i>	Pinaceae
2	Alligator Juniper	5S	<i>Juniperus deppeana</i>	Cupressaceae
4	American Elm	1N, 2S, 3N, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Ulmaceae
5	American Linden	3S, 5N	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Tiliaceae
6	American Persimmon	3N	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Ebenaceae
7	American Sweet Gum	3N, 3S	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Hamamelidaceae
8	American Sycamore	3N, 5S	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Platanaceae
9	American White Oak	5S	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Fagaceae
10	Apple	2S	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Rosaceae
11	Apple Box	5N	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Myrtaceae
12	Arizona Ash	5S	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Oleaceae
223	Ash (unknown species)	3N	<i>Fraxinus (unknown species)</i>	Oleaceae
13	Atlas Cedar	1N, 4N	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Pinaceae
14	Australian Beefwood	4N	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Casuarinaceae
233	Avocado	4S	<i>Persea americana</i>	Lauraceae
15	Bald Cypress	3S	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Taxodiaceae
232	Banana Shrub	4S	<i>Michelia figo</i>	Magnoliaceae
16	Bigcone Douglas Fir	5S	<i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i>	Pinaceae
17	Bigleaf Maple	5S (planned)	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Aceraceae
18	Bishop Pine	5S	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Pinaceae
19	Black Maple	(removed)	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Aceraceae
20	Blenheim (Royal) Apricot	4N	<i>Prunus armeniaca 'Blenheim'</i> <i>('Royal')</i>	Roseceae
21	Blue Atlas Cedar	1N	<i>Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'</i>	Pinaceae
22	Blue Oak	4N, 5S	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Fagaceae
23	Bottle Tree	5N	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Sterculiaceae
24	Box Elder	3N	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Aceraceae
128	Bronze Loquat	3N	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Rosaceae
25	Bunya-Bunya	2S, 3S, 4N	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Araucariaceae
26	Burgundy Plum	(removed)	<i>Prunus salicina 'Burgundy'</i>	Rosaceae
27	Burr Oak	3N, 4N	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Fagaceae
28	California Bay	4N	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Lauraceae
29	California Black Oak	4N, 5S	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	Fagaceae
30	California Black Walnut	5N	<i>Juglans californica</i>	Juglandaceae
31	California Buckeye	5S	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	Hippocastanaceae



No.	Common Name	Location Sections	Species	Family
32	California Fan Palm	1N, 1S, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Arecaceae
33	Campbell's Magnolia	2N	<i>Magnolia campbellii</i>	Magnoliaceae
34	Camphor Tree	1N, 1S, 4S, 5N	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae
35	Canadian Hemlock	5N	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Pinaceae
36	Canary Island Date Palm	2N, 2S, 3N, 4N, 4S, 5N	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Arecaceae
37	Canary Island Pine	4S	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Pinaceae
38	Canyon Live Oak	5S	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Fagaceae
39	Carob	4N	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Fabaceae
40	Chestnut Oak	3S	<i>Quercus montana</i>	Fagaceae
41	Chilean Wine Palm	3N	<i>Jubaea chilensis</i>	Arecaceae
42	China Fir	4N	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Cupressaceae
43	Chinese Elm	3S, 4N, 4S	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Ulmaceae
44	Chinese Hawthorn	4S	<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i>	Rosaceae
45	Chinese Photinia	4N	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Rosaceae
46	Chinese Pistache	3N	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anacardiaceae
47	Chinese Quince	3S	<i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i>	Rosaceae
48	Chinese Sweet Gum	3N	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Hamamelidaceae
49	Chinese Weeping Cypress	2N, 5N	<i>Chamaecyparis funebris</i>	Cupressaceae
50	Chir Pine	5N	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Pinaceae
51	Coast Live Oak	2S, 4S, 5N, 5S	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae
234	Coast Redwood	4S	<i>Sequoia sempervirens 'Cantab'</i>	Taxodiaceae
52	Coast Redwood	1N, 1S, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Taxodiaceae
53	Cockspur Coral Tree	2N, 2S, 3S	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Fabaceae
54	Colorado Blue Spruce	4S	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Pinaceae
55	Columnar English Oak	3S	<i>Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'</i>	Fagaceae
56	Common Catalpa	4N	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Bignoniaceae
57	Common Horsechestnut	1S, 5N	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Hippocastanaceae
58	Common Myrtle	2N	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtaceae
59	Cooking Banana	4N	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae
60	Cork Oak	3N, 3S, 4N	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Fagaceae
61	Coulter Pine	5S	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Pinaceae
216	Crabapple	2S	<i>Malus purpurea</i>	Rosaceae
62	Crape Myrtle	2S, 4N, 4S, 5N	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lythraceae
63	Cucumber Tree	2S	<i>Magnolia acuminata subcordata</i>	Magnoliaceae
64	Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch	3N	<i>Betula pendula 'Dalecarlica'</i> ( <i>'Laciniata'</i> )	Betulaceae
65	Dawn Redwood	3S	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Taxodiaceae
66	Dense Logwood	1N	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	Flacourtiaceae
67	Deodar Cedar	1N, 1S, 2N, 2S, 3S, 4N	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Pinaceae

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68	Desert Willow	5S	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Bignoniaceae
69	Douglas Fir	4S, 5S	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Pinaceae
70	Dracaena Palm	4S	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Agavaceae
228	Eastern Black Oak	4S	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Fagaceae
71	Empress Tree	5N	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Bignoniaceae
225	Engelmann Spruce	5S	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Pinaceae
72	English Elm	1S, 4N	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Ulmaceae
73	English Hawthorn	2N	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Rosaceae
74	English Holly	1S, 2N, 2S, 3N, 4S	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Aquifoliaceae
75	English Yew	1N, 1S	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Taxaceae
217	European Ash	3S	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Oleaceae
76	European Hackberry	3S	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Ulmaceae
221	European Hazelnut	2N	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Betulaceae
77	European Mountain Ash	(removed)	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rosaceae
78	European Olive	2N, 2S, 4N	<i>Olea europea</i>	Oleaceae
79	European White Birch	3N, 3S, 4S	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae
81	Evergreen Pear	2N	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Rosaceae
82	Fern Pine	2N	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Podocarpaceae
83	Fishtail Wine Palm	5N	<i>Caryota urens L.</i>	Arecaceae
84	Flowering Cherry	2S, 3N, 4S, 5N	<i>Prunus incisa</i>	Rosaceae
85	Flowering Dogwood	1N, 2N, 2S, 3N, 5N, 5S	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Cornaceae
87	Foemina Juniper	1N	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Foemina'</i>	Cupressaceae
88	Fruitless Pomegranate	1S, 3S	<i>Punica granatum L.</i>	Lythraceae
89	Giant Gum	5N	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Myrtaceae
90	Giant Sequoia	1S, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5S	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Taxodiaceae
91	Giant Timber Bamboo	4N	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>	Poaceae
92	Giant Yucca	4N	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Agavaceae
93	Glossy Privet	5N	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Oleaceae
94	Goldenrain Tree	4N	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	Sapindaceae
95	Greek Fir	(removed)	<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	Pinaceae
96	Grey Pine	4S, 5S	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Pinaceae
97	Guadalupe Island Cypress	2S, 4N	<i>Cupressus guadalupensis</i>	Cupressaceae
98	Guadalupe Palm	5S	<i>Erythea edulis</i>	Arecaceae
99	Himalayan Magnolia	2N	<i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i>	Magnoliaceae
100	Himalayan Spruce	5N	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Pinaceae
101	Himalayan Windmill Palm	1S, 4N, 4S, 5N	<i>Trachycarpus takil</i>	Arecaceae
230	Hinoki False Cypress	(removed)	<i>Chamaecyparia obtusa</i>	Cupressaceae
102	Holly Oak	2N, 3N, 5S	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Fagaceae
103	Hollyleaf Cherry	5S	<i>Prunus ilicifolia ilicifolia</i>	Rosaceae
104	Honey Locust	3N	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Fabaceae

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105	Incense Cedar	1N, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4S, 5S	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Cupressaceae
106	Interior Live Oak	3S	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Fagaceae
107	Irish Yew	1S, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata' ( <i>Stricta</i> )	Taxaceae
108	Italian Cypress	4N, 5N	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cupressaceae
109	Italian Stone Pine	2N, 2S, 5N	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Pinaceae
110	Jacaranda	3N	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae
111	Japanese Black Pine	5N, 5S	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Pinaceae
112	Japanese Cryptomeria	4N	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Taxodiaceae
113	Japanese Flowering Cherry	2N, 2S, 4N	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Rosaceae
114	Japanese Maple	2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Aceraceae
115	Japanese Pagoda Tree	3N, 3S	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> ( <i>Sophora japonica</i> )	Fabaceae
116	Japanese Persimmon	2N	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Ebenaceae
117	Japanese Torreya	(removed)	<i>Torreya nucifera</i>	Taxaceae
118	Japanese Umbrella Pine	5N	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Sciadopityaceae
119	Jeffrey Pine	4S	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	Pinaceae
120	Jelescote Pine	2N, 2S, 4S	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Pinaceae
121	Koster Blue Spruce	2N, 4N, 5S	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i> 'Koster'	Pinaceae
219	Kousa Dogwood	4S	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Cornaceae
122	Lapins Cherry	(removed)	<i>Prunus avium</i> L. 'Lapins Lapins'	Rosaceae
123	Large-Leaved Linden	3S	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Tiliaceae
226	Laurel-Leaved Snail Tree	2S, 4S	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	Menispermaceae
124	Lawson Cypress	5N	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Cupressaceae
125	Leyland Cypress	5S	<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i> 'Glauca'	Cupressaceae
126	Lily Magnolia	3N	<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i>	Magnoliaceae
127	Little-Leaf Linden	3N, 3S	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Tiliaceae
129	Lowland Fir	5S	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Pinaceae
130	Lusterleaf Holly	2S	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Aquifoliaceae
131	Magnolia Galaxy	4N	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Galaxy'	Magnoliaceae
132	Maidenhair Tree	2S, 4S	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgoaceae
133	Mediterranean Oak	3N	<i>Quercus ithaburensis</i> ssp. <i>Macrolepis</i>	Fagaceae
134	Mediterranean Redbud	4S	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Fabaceae
135	Mesa Oak	5S	<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Fagaceae
136	Mesquite	5S	<i>Prosopis africana</i>	Fabaceae
137	Mexican Fan Palm	1N, 2N, 2S, 4N, 4S, 5S	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Arecaceae
138	Michelia	2S	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Magnoliaceae
139	Mirror Plant	5S	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Rubiaceae

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140	Modesto Ash	1S	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> 'Modesto'	Oleaceae
142	Montevideo Escallonia	(removed)	<i>Escallonia bifida</i>	Escalloniaceae
143	Montezuma Cypress	3S	<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i>	Taxodiaceae
144	Noble Fir	5S	<i>Abies procera</i>	Pinaceae
145	Nordman Fir	5N	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Pinaceae
146	Norway Maple	5N	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Aceraceae
147	Oracle Oak	4N	<i>Quercus x morehus</i>	Fagaceae
148	Oregon White Oak	5S	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Fagaceae
149	Oriental Arborvitae	(removed)	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	Cupressaceae
150	Pacific Silver Fir	1N	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pinaceae
151	Paper Birch	3S	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Betulaceae
152	Parkman Crabapple	4S	<i>Malus halliana</i>	Rosaceae
153	Peach-tree	3N	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Rosaceae
154	Pecan	4N	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Juglandaceae
155	Pin Oak	(planned)	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Fagaceae
156	Pindo Palm	5S	<i>Butia capitata</i>	Arecaceae
157	Pineapple Guava	2S	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Myrtaceae
158	Pinyon Pine	5S	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Pinaceae
159	Ponderosa Pine	5S	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Pinaceae
160	Purple Beech	3S	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Atropunicea'	Fagaceae
161	Purple Leaf Plum	2N	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Atropunicea'	Rosaceae
162	Purple Maple	2N, 3N, 4S	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	Aceraceae
163	Queen Palm	4N	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Arecaceae
164	Red Alder	2N, 3N	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Betulaceae
165	Red Clusterberry	4N	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i> ( <i>C. parneyi</i> ) and <i>C. pannosus</i>	Rosaceae
166	Red Ironbark	5N	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Myrtaceae
167	Red Maple	2N, 2S, 3N, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Aceraceae
168	Red Oak	1S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Fagaceae
169	River Birch	4S	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Betulaceae
170	Sago Palm	2N, 4N	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae
171	Saucer Magnolia	2N, 2S, 3N	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Magnoliaceae
172	Sawara False Cypress	5N	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Cupressaceae
229	Sawara False Cypress	1N	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera'	Cupressaceae
173	Sawleaf Zelkova	1N, 1S	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Ulmaceae
174	Scarlet Eucalyptus	5N	<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	Myrtaceae
175	Scarlet Oak	1S, 5N	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Fagaceae
176	Senegal Date Palm	2N, 2S, 4N, 4S	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Arecaceae
231	September Elm	1S	<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	Ulmaceae
177	Seville Orange	3N, 3S	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Rutaceae
178	Shreve Oak	5S	<i>Quercus parvula</i> 'Shrevei'	Fagaceae
179	Silver Dollar Gum	5N	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Myrtaceae

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218	Silver Dollar Tree	5N	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Myrtaceae
180	Silver Maple	3N, 3S	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Aceraceae
181	Smoke Tree	2N, 4S	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Anacardiaceae
182	Southern Live Oak	3S	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Fagaceae
183	Southern Magnolia	2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 5N	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnoliaceae
184	Spanish Fir	5N	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Pinaceae
185	Star Magnolia	2N, 2S, 4N	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Magnoliaceae
186	Stiff Bottlebrush	2N, 5N	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Myrtaceae
187	Strawberry Tree	1S, 4N	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Ericaceae
188	Sugar Maple	3N, 3S	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Aceraceae
189	Sweet Bay	2N	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae
190	Sweet Mock Orange	2S	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Hydrangeaceae
191	Sweet Olive	3S	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Oleaceae
192	Sydney Peppermint	5N	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Myrtaceae
193	Thornless Honey Locust	3N, 4N	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Fabaceae
194	Tiger-Tail Spruce	5N	<i>Picea torano</i>	Pinaceae
195	Tobira	1S	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporaceae
196	Torrey Pine	4S, 5S	<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	Pinaceae
197	Toyon	5S	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Rosaceae
198	Trithrinax Palm	4N	<i>Trithrinax acanthocoma</i>	Arecaceae
199	Tulip Tree	2N, 2S, 3N, 4S, 5S	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Magnoliaceae
200	Turkey Oak	3N	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Fagaceae
201	Valencia Orange	3N, 3S, 4N, 4S	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Rutaceae
202	Valley Oak	1N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5S	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Fagaceae
203	Variegated Tobira	1S, 4S	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> 'Variegata'	Pittosporaceae
204	Veitch Spruce	5N	<i>Picea neoveitchii</i>	Pinaceae
205	Washington Navel	2N	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> 'Washington'	Rutaceae
206	Water Oak	3S	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Fagaceae
222	Weeping Atlas Cedar	3N	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Pendula'	Pinaceae
207	Weeping Higan Cherry	4N	<i>Prunus x subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	Rosaceae
208	Weeping Lawson Cypress	2N	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula'	Cupressaceae
209	Western Catalpa	3N, 5N	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Bignoniaceae
211	Western Red Cedar	2N, 2S	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Cupressaceae
212	Western Redbud	4S	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Fabaceae
227	Wych Elm	3N	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Ulmaceae
213	Yeddo Spruce	(removed)	<i>Picea jezoensis</i>	Pinaceae
214	Yew Pine	2N, 2S, 4N, 5N	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Podocarpaceae
215	Yoshino Flowering Cherry Tree	2S	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	Rosaceae