




Symbol legend

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

1. Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

This eastern US oak is famous for its red fall color where fall nights are cold. It can reach 60' tall and 40' wide. Pyramidal when young, it becomes round-topped in maturity. The leaves of the Scarlet Oak are glossy and usually more deeply cut than those of Red Oak each ending in a thin spine. Like the Pin Oak, it holds the 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.



2. Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

Tallest of the world's trees, it shares the status of the California state tree with its close relative the Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*). "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. The Coast Redwood has thicker reddish bark, a smaller cone and longer needle like leaves than the Giant Sequoia which is not as well adapted to Sacramento conditions.

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3. Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*)

The pecan is a graceful, shapely tree that can grow to 70' tall and as wide. The leaves are compound and each leaf has from 11 to 17 leaflets. Mature nuts drops from the tree in autumn, just in time for pie. This tree of the hickory family has oblong nuts found in husks that are split along 4 joint lines. Plant two varieties if a good crop is desired.

4. Grecian Laurel or Sweet Bay

(*Laurus nobilis*)

This broad-leaved evergreen grows slowly to 40' tall and wide. It is often multistemmed. The leathery, aromatic leaves are the traditional bay leaves used in cooking. Clusters of small yellow spring flowers are followed by dark purple 1/2" to 1" fruit. The leaves were woven into crowns for the winners of Olympic Games in Ancient Greece.



5. California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*)

This native tree of the Sierra Nevada foothills grows 10 - 20' tall and spreads wider. Leaves have five to seven rich green, 3 - 6 inch long leaflets. Fragrant, cream-colored flower plumes adorn the tree in spring, to be followed by big pear shaped fruits that split to reveal shiny brown seeds. The California Buckeye is one of the first trees to leaf out in spring and the first to drop its leaves, often by July. California Native Americans used the ground-up seeds to stupefy fish, which then rose to the surface and were easily caught. Honeybees are poisoned by the nectar and pollen.

6. Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

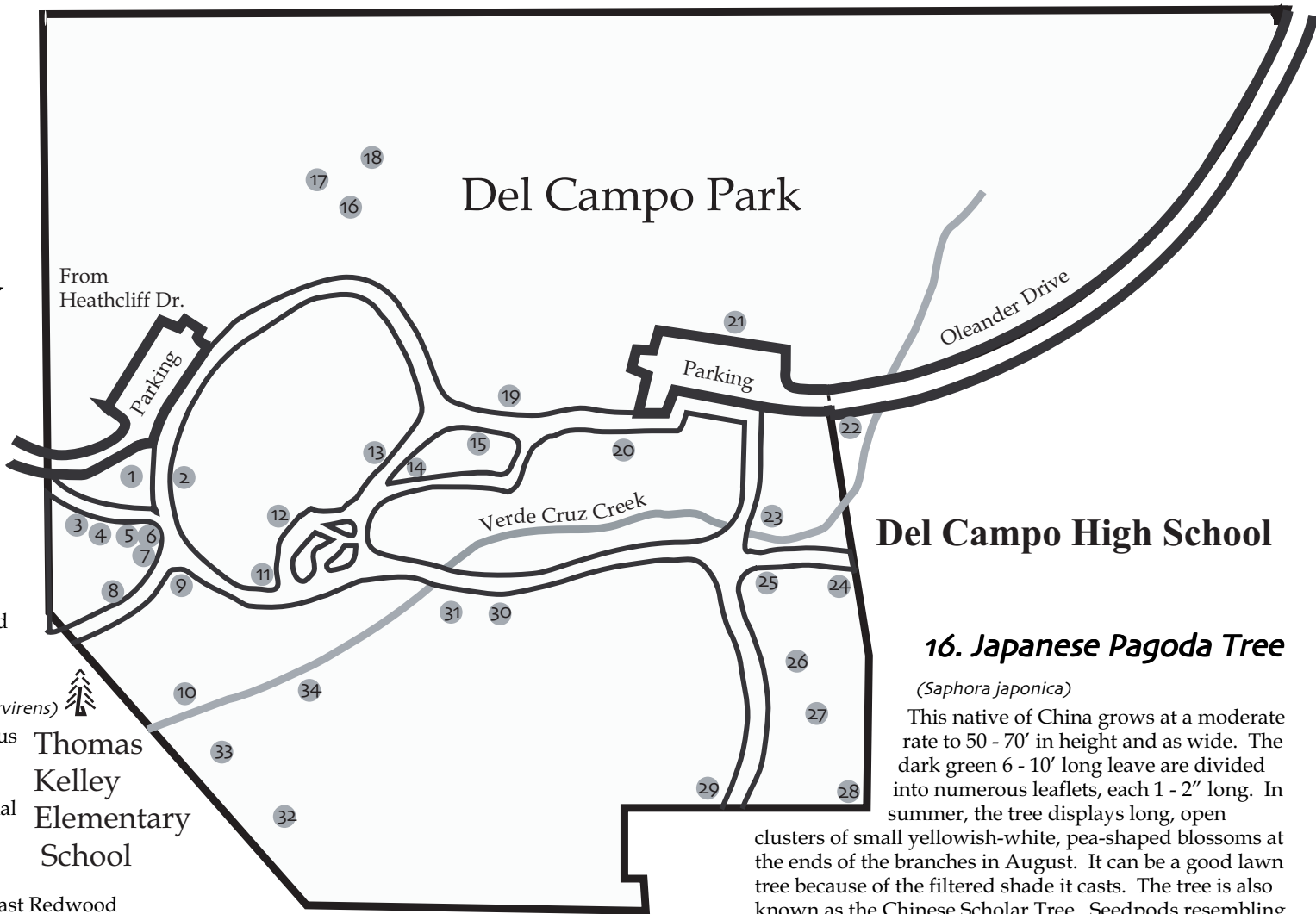
This California native grows as a dense shrub or multitrunked small tree 15 - 25' tall and almost as wide. The leathery, glossy dark-green leaves are 2 - 4" long and edged with bristly, pointed teeth. Small white flowers in flattish clusters appear in summer, to be followed by pea-sized red berries in fall to winter. Because of its display of red berries toyon is also known as Christmas berry and California holly. Native Americans toasted or boiled the sweet and spicy berries. The Spanish Californians used them to prepare a pleasant drink.

7. Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)

The Monterey pine is native to the central coast of California south of San Francisco. It grows 50 - 100' tall with cool, coastal conditions, but is often short-lived in Sacramento's hot, dry summers. It is an important source of timber in Australia and New Zealand. It has a pyramidal shape when young, becoming more columnar with maturity. The 4-6 inch long cones are light brown.

8. Western Redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*)

A California native, the redbud is predominantly found in the foothills where it grows as a shrub or small tree to 18' and as wide. The tree is named for the clusters of magenta pea shaped flowers that blossom on the twigs and branches in the spring before the leaves appear. Blue-green 3" long leaves and newly formed seedpods adorn the branches in summer. Foliage turns yellow to red in fall. Native Americans used the bark for medicine and the young shoots for baskets.

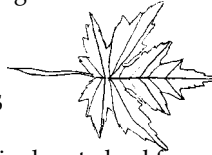


9. Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)

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 checked into small squares. The egg-shaped acorns have a pointed tip and a flat cap. It is frost hardy and very drought tolerant, but grows slowly.

10. 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. Native to the Eastern US and Canada, its cane like branches are easily damaged in storms and the tree is slow to heal from poor pruning cuts.



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

One of the earliest blooming trees in late winter with white flowers, it produces small marble-sized fruits, red fall color and can grow to 50' tall and 30' wide. Without corrective pruning when young, its narrow branch angles may split when the tree is 12-15 years old.



12. Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)

The female tree bears dry pink berries which blue-black when ripe. Only the females grow the berries. The narrow leaflets turn red, orange or yellow in fall. Often lopsided or awkward looking in youth, it does become a symmetrical round-headed tree to 50' tall. It prefers good drainage and careful water management and is very drought tolerant when established. Pistachio nuts come from a relative, *Pistacia vera*.



13. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

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. It usually prefers warm, moist conditions.

14. Silk Tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)

A fast-growing tree that can reach a height of 40' and form a canopy nearly twice that dimension. The fern-like leaves are light sensitive and fold at night. Fluffy pink flowers like pincushions bloom in summer. The tree does not provide dense shade and is therefore compatible with a grass-lawn beneath, but does generate some leaf and seedpod litter.

15. Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

The black locust can reach a height of 75' and a width of 60'. The branches bear thorns and the leaves are divided into 7 - 19 leaflets. Fragrant white to pale pink pea-shaped flowers held in dense, pendant clusters appear in spring. The tree manufactures its own fertilizer by means of nitrogen-fixing root nodule bacteria.

Del Campo Park

Del Campo High School

16. Japanese Pagoda Tree

(*Saphora japonica*)

This native of China grows at a moderate rate to 50 - 70' in height and as wide. The dark green 6 - 10' long leave are divided into numerous leaflets, each 1 - 2' long. In summer, the tree displays long, open clusters of small yellowish-white, pea-shaped blossoms at the ends of the branches in August. It can be a good lawn tree because of the filtered shade it casts. The tree is also known as the Chinese Scholar Tree. Seedpods resembling chains of beads may stain pavement.

17. 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.

18. 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. The tree is native to the eastern US.

19. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Native to the eastern United States, it grows moderate to fast to 40'+ tall and wide, It has red twigs, branchlets, buds and flowers which bloom before the leaves appear, and red winged seeds appear a month later. The fall color may vary from yellow to red, except on named cultivars, and contrasts with the blue white undersides.

20. White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)

Native to most of California's interior foothills along streams, grows quickly to 50' or more with a 40' spread, the trees are eventually infested with a boring insect which kills the tree. The seed cones resemble miniature pine cones. Native Americans used the tree to make a red stain for skin coloring, bows, arrows and trinkets and yellow, brown and black dyes.

21. Coast Redwoods (see #2)

22. Fremont Cottonwood

(*Populus fremontii*)

This native tree is typically found along stream and river banks. It can grow to 60' or taller and have a width of 30'. The whitish bark of the trunk is roughly cracked. The coarsely toothed, triangular leaves turn bright yellow in autumn. Seeds on the female tree are covered with white hairs forming a cottony mass, hence the name of the tree.



23. 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 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.



DEL CAMPO PARK

Del Campo Park features a project to restore a segment of Verde Cruz Creek habitat to a natural condition by planting willow and other riparian species, undertaken jointly by the Charmichael Recreation and Parks District, concerned citizens, the State Parks Foundation, and Del Campo High School. The park is located immediately west of the Del Campo High School campus. The park can be reached from Winding Way by way of Crestview Drive and Heathcliff Drive, and also from Dewey Drive by way of St. James Drive and Oleander Drive. Park recreational facilities include a children's play area, a soccer field, and a Frisbee golf course.

While most of the trees to be seen at Del Campo Park have been planted since the park was established in the 1970's, some (such as the native oaks) were already in place. The approximate locations of representatives of most species in the park are indicated by the numbers on the map.

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.



Join Us!
924-TREE

Research, mapping and descriptions written by Jim Carson, UC Master Gardener.

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The Magnificent Trees of Del Campo Park

24. Interior Live Oak

(*Quercus wislizenii*)

Slow growing native to the Sierra foothills and hot interior valleys, it is often broader than high where it has enough space to grow. The leaf edges may be prickly and slightly indented, and it produces egg shaped pointed acorns.



25. Indian Longleaf Pine *(Pinus roxburghii)*

In common with most species of pine, this tree is pyramid-shaped in youth and broad and spreading in maturity. Its slender, drooping needles are 8 - 13' long and borne in clusters of three. The cones contain edible seeds (pine nuts). In the Himalayan foothills where it is native it can grow to 150', but is smaller under cultivation. It is primarily grown in California.

26. Red Oak *(Quercus rubra)*

This eastern oak can grow relatively quickly to 70-90' with a spread of 50'. New leaves and leaf stalks are red in coloring, turning dark red, ruddy brown, orange or yellow in autumn. The leaves are not as deeply lobed as the Scarlet Oak and usually do not hang on in the winter.



27. Sakhalin Cork Tree

(*Phellodendron amurense X sachalinense*)

The tree grows 30 to 45' high and wide. From Western China, Korea, and Northern Japan (Sakhalin). The dark green leaves are composed of five to eleven leaflets, each 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches long. An uncommon tree, its bark is less corky than *Phellodendron amurense*, the Amur Cork Tree. It has been recorded to 80 feet tall in the wild.

28. Deodar Cedar *(Cedrus deodara)*

Native to the western Himalayas, it 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. It is almost extinct over its native range, where it reaches over 200 feet tall, but does well in Sacramento.

29. Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Displays chartreuse and orange tulip-shaped flowers in April and May, followed by pointed seed cones which eventually open up and shatter when dry. The lyre-shaped yellow green leaves turn bright yellow in fall. 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.



30. Blue Oak *see #9*

31. Holly Oak *(Quercus ilex)*

This evergreen oak native to the Mediterranean can attain a height and width of 60', acquiring a dome-shaped canopy. The leaves are oval to lance shaped, 1 - 3" long, with smooth or prickly edges. They are rich dark-green on top and covered with gray or yellow hairs below. The egg-shaped acorns are half enclosed in a deep cap.

32. A grove of Seven Scarlet Oaks (see #1) and two Holly Oaks (see #31)

33. Weeping Willow *(Salix babylonica)*

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.

34. London Plane *(Platanus x acerfolia)*

This particular example of the London Plane tree has three trunks, not the usual condition. The patchy peeling bark lends winter interest as do the soft brown seed balls which hang from branches usually in clusters of two. A very common street tree, it grows quickly to 40 - 80' with a spread of 30 - 40' or more. It can withstand poor conditions, but the strong roots can lift pavement in confined areas.

Trees in our urban settings are prized for the beauty of form and texture they afford. Beyond their aesthetic value, trees protect the environment in which we live by improving air quality and providing food and shelter for wildlife. The leaves of trees absorb carbon dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, and give off oxygen. Squirrels and mourning doves are among the wildlife species that find their needs met at Del Campo Park.

