

21. English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)

These elms are probably the most grand trees of Sacramento's parks and streets. They are more upright than the other elm species and reach to 120 ft with a high branched, billowing crown. The large leaves have double toothed serrations and hairs on both sides, turning yellow in autumn. The bark is light gray and fissured in plate like rectangles. English Elms are susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease which is carried from tree to tree by bark beetles and is fatal. You can help preserve the elms by calling the Tree Foundation and joining the Save the Elm Program.

22. Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)

The puzzle piece reddish bark and straight trunk distinguish this pine which often exceeds 100 ft tall and forms open forests throughout the Sierra Nevada, Coast, and Cascade ranges. Ponderosas normally grow between the elevations of 500 and 6500 feet in Northern California and are highly valued for timber and wood products. Needles are 3 to a bundle and reach up to 10 inches long.

23. 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. Acorns are held in a shallow cup and the bark becomes dark brown as it ages.



24. London Plane (*Platanus X acerfolia*)

This tree can tolerate difficult conditions, but will be healthier with better care. 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. A very common street tree, they line many of the streets of East Sacramento.



25. 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.

26. Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)

Native to the Mediterranean region, the unusual spongy bark can be 12" thick on old specimens and is the source of commercial cork. The dark green oval leaves are gray underneath and stay on the tree year round. Egg-shaped acorns are 3/4 - 1 1/2 inches long and mature to chocolate brown. They usually grow to 30-60', there is one in Sacramento that is 85 feet tall.

27. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Native to Europe, it is a densely foliated tree growing 40-60' tall. There are forms with purplish red to dark bronze green leaves turning yellow in fall. It is not frequently planted because of root problems and aphids.



28. 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.

29. Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

Native to China, Korea, Japan and Vietnam, grows slowly to 50' and 60' wide. Shiny yellow green foliage is aromatic when crushed and begins with a pinkish tint. Drops leaves quite heavily in March, as well as flowers and fruits later. Needs careful siting because of litter and competitive roots. The short, solid trunk has scaly gray bark.

30. Sawleaf Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)

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. Native to Asia, it is in the elm family but is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. The bark in older specimens is often handsomely mottled and flaky.



31. American Plane (*Platanus occidentalis*)

This is the American sycamore that is the largest tree in the Eastern forests. The leaves are larger than the London plane, it has one seed ball instead of 2, and it commonly has rough plated bark from the base to the first limbs. It is not frequently planted because it has weaker wood than the London plane and is susceptible to anthracnose. The wood is called lacewood because of the flaky appearance and is used in cabinets, furniture, and boxes. Native Americans used the trunks for dugout canoes!

32. Little Leaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)

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. The soft whitish timber is often used for wood carving and musical instruments in Europe.

33. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

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.

34. Gray Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*)

This sparse, open pine is the only native pine in the Sacramento area where it can tolerate the hot dry conditions. It grows to 50 ft with long gray green needles that are in bundles of 3. It has some of the largest pine cones - up to 10 inches around and very heavy.

35. Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)

The largest of the American poplars and the largest hardwood tree in western North America, it ranges through the Pacific Northwest and into the Sierra Nevada. Known also as balsam cottonwood, western balsam poplar, and California poplar, it grows primarily on moist sites west of the Rocky Mountains. Black cottonwood is harvested and used for lumber, veneer, and fiber products. Many kinds of wildlife use the foliage, twigs, and buds for food, and the tree is planted for shade and in windbreaks and shelterbelts. It is not the same tree as the Fremont Cottonwood which is native to the Sacramento Region.

36. Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulis*)

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.

37. Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)

One of California's characteristic trees, it grows in the Coast Ranges from Baja up to the Mendocino County area. The bark is smooth and dark grey or brown and the leaves are cupped and spiny on the edges. At least 12 major tribes of Native Americans harvested the acorns as a staple and mission builders used the wood to fire adobe mortar. This is one of the trees affected by Sudden Oak Death on the coast, but the disease has not reached the Sacramento Area.

38. 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.

39. 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 persist on the tree well into winter. It has a shallow root system.

40. Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*)

This oak from the Southeastern US has large leaves with blunt tips and wedge shaped bases. It grows up to 80 feet tall and is sometimes called the Swamp Chestnut Oak. The oblong acorns are enclosed in a thick cup about 1/3 of their length and are eaten by cows for their sweet flavor. The tree also gets the name Basket Oak because baskets are made from strips of the straight grained wood.

41. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

Often trained to a single trunk, they come in a wide range of colors from pink to red, white, lavender and purple. It thrives in full hot sun and is drought tolerant once established. Size may vary from 2' dwarfs to more than 20' tall. Native to China, Korea and adjacent Far East Asia. Note the beautiful smooth bark.

42. Modesto Ash (*Fraxinus veluntina 'Modesto'*)

Grows to about 50' with a 30' spread with good soil conditions. Heavily planted along Sacramento area streets during the 50's and 60's, it is prone to mistletoe and anthracnose which causes the leaves to fall off in the spring.

43. 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 attract aphids and 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.

44. 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.

45. Japanese White Birch (*Betula platyphylla*)

Occurring widely through western and northern China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and eastern Siberia, this species has several geographical varieties, of which the one common in the West is *Betula p. var. japonica* (syn. *B. japonica*) from Japan and Siberia. In leaves and fruit this birch is similar to the silver birch, but it is distinguished from the latter by its dazzling pure white bark. It is a vigorous grower, making a shapely large tree of 40 ft (12 m) or more.

46. Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)

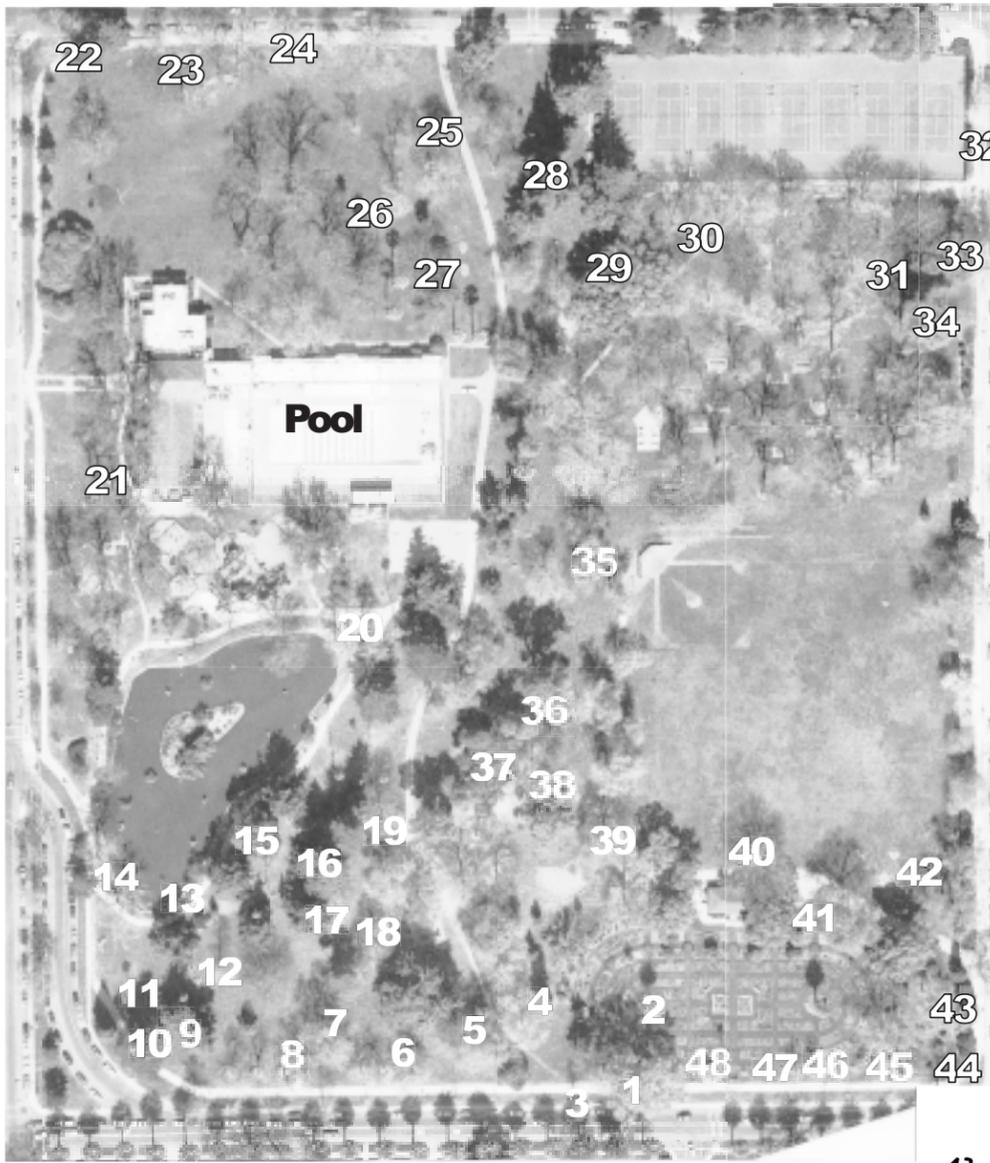
The female tree bears dry pink berries which turn blue-black when ripe. Only the females grow the berries. The narrow leaflets turn red, orange or yellow in fall. Often lopsided or awkward looking in youth, it does become a symmetrical round-headed tree to 50' tall. It prefers good drainage and careful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

47. Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*)

This small 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 not crowded by other trees and given the good drainage they prefer.

48. 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. Several branches have broken out of this young tree.



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McKinley Park was originally known as East Park, and was established by the Sacramento City Railway Co. on land which was formerly a slough of the American River. The Railway Co. helped landscape the area, built a bandstand for concerts and dancing, and set up refreshment stands. Some of the older trees, such as the fan palms, date to this period. However, the venture did not pay off and the Railway Co. eventually sold the land to the City for \$12,500 in 1901. The park was renamed McKinley Park in honor of President William McKinley, who had been assassinated in 1901. The Clunie Clubhouse and Swimming Pool was added in 1936 from a \$150,000 bequest by Florence Turton Clunie. The park today is arguably the most popular and most visited in the city, with a jogging track, 8 lighted tennis courts, pond, and children's playground attracting thousands of adults and kids every year. The park's Rose Garden is also a very popular attraction, and hosts weddings nearly every weekend in the spring and summer months.

Tree Tour Guidelines:

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.

Symbol legend

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

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
www.sactree.com

Thanks to Chris Phinney for suggesting and bringing the McKinley Park Tree Tour to life!

Research and production of this Tree Tour was provided by:



The Magnificent Trees of McKinley Park



1. English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Arguably the most famous of all the oaks with a life span of 600 to 700 years, this species has spreading, heavily leafed branches providing good shade. Its 4 in long leaves are deciduous and remain dark green through autumn. It eventually reaches a height of 120 ft and trunks with a circumference of more than 70 ft have been recorded. It is one of Europe's most valuable timber trees.

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

This palm is prized for the pineapple patterned trunk and large canopy of feather leaves. The tree produces bunches of orange dates on six foot flower stalks, but they are not for human consumption. Unlike other trees that grow in rings, palm trees grow in stacks that come from a single growing tip. Canary Island Date Palms are threatened by a fungus called fusarium wilt that can be spread by improperly cleaned chain saws.

3. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Also called Maidenhair tree, 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, females have 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.



4. Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) 

The traditional Christmas tree in Europe, this native of Scandinavia grows to 150 ft. It makes an attractive pyramid of stiff deep green in youth and the branches droop strongly as it ages. It bears large cones that hang downward.

5. Southern Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) 

This evergreen species from the southeastern US grows up to 60 ft (18 m) 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, arranged singly or in 2s or 3s and ripen to very dark brown within a year, which is unusual for a red oak.

6. Fruitless Mulberry (*Morus alba*)

This vigorous, low-branching tree has sustained the silk industry of China and Japan. It grows up to 40 ft (12 m) tall, and has a broadly spreading crown and rather pendulous smaller branches. The leaves, almost hairless, are a fresh green color, strongly veined, with sharp marginal teeth. The rather rubbery fruit are cylindrical, sometimes lanceolate, and color varies from white through pink or red to purple-black.

7. 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.

8. Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) 

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.

9. Mourning Cypress (*Cupressus funebris*) 

Grown in China over tombs and near shrines, this weeping form was also used in Victorian cemeteries. The leaves are scale like and the fruit are small cones. The wood is fairly hard and is used in China for coffins, boats, and general carpentry.

10. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) 

This so called "Black Pine" actually develops chalky white bark at maturity in the strong sunlight of Sacramento. Leaves come in bundles of 2 with a cone that is oval and 3-4 inches long. It grows moderately to 60' and withstands urban and dry conditions well. The species is widespread throughout southern Europe from Turkey to Spain.

11. Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)

Almost impossibly tall and skinny, this palm is native to northern Mexico and is less cold hardy than the California native. It also has clusters of white flowers and small black edible fruits.

12. Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

One of the few deciduous conifers, it resembles the coast redwood except that the cones are smaller, the foliage is light green turning bronze in autumn, and the bark turns to a gray color as it matures. The tree was thought to be an extinct fossil until a stand of living trees was discovered in western China just after WW II. It grows rapidly to 90 ft and has potential for cool climate forest products and timber.

13. Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)

This small tree has beautiful single, double pink or white flowers followed by purple leaves. Most trees will eventually produce a crop of one inch red fruits. They are particularly short lived and prone to insect problems in heavy waterlogged soils.

14. River Birch (*Betula nigra*) 

The River Birches have peeling bark which may reveal shades of salmon, tan to cinnamon brown. Fast growing to 50' or more, this borer resistant birch is native to riverbanks in the eastern United States as far south as Florida. Though most at home next to water, it thrives in well drained moist soils.



15. 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 like holly and slightly indented, and it produces egg shaped pointed acorns half enclosed in their caps.



16. 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.

17. Golden mimosa (*Acacia baileyana*) 

This small, spreading tree grows to about 20 ft. It has feathery blue gray leaves and fragrant yellow flower clusters in late winter. It can tend to be short lived and prone to borers.

18. Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Candle shaped spikes of white blooms are striking in the spring and grow large seeds known to British children as iconkers that are released from leathery fruit cases in autumn. This tree is very popular in Europe where it is planted in parks, avenues, and large gardens. The fans of leaflets turn yellow brown in autumn. Native to the mountain valleys of the Greece-Albanian border, horsechestnuts normally grow to about 60 ft.

19. Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

The Siberian Elm is a fast growing tree to 60', but is notorious for weak wood. 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.

20. 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 and the wood called satin walnut can be used for furniture.