

**19. Cutleaf Weeping Birches** (*Betula pendula* 'Dalecarlica')

5701 Carlson Dr.  
The leaves are more deeply cut than other common birches, but similar white bark. It is generally less adjusted to areas of dry, hot weather than other birches. It also reaches 30-40' tall and up to 25' wide.

**20. Mexican Fan Palm**

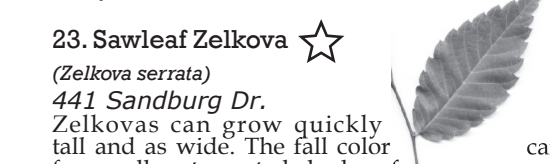
(*Washingtonia robusta*)  
5700 Carlson Dr.  
Despite the species name "robusta", they are taller and more slender than the California Fan Palm. It is native to northern Mexico and is less cold hardy than the California native. It also has clusters of white flowers and small black edible fruits.

**21. Crape Myrtle** ☆

(*Lagerstroemia indica*)  
5709 Carlson Dr.  
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.

**22. Japanese White Birch** ☆

(*Betula platyphylla japonica* 'Whitespire')  
5715 Carlson Dr.  
Grows to 30-40' and 25' wide, these were planted in early 1997. The trunk does not develop the blackish patches toward the base as does the European White Birch and it is resistant to borers, an insect that kills many birch trees.



**23. Sawleaf Zelkova** ☆

(*Zelkova serrata*)  
441 Sandburg Dr.  
Zelkovas can grow quickly tall and as wide. The fall color 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.



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

420 Sandburg Dr.  
This bushy round headed native to the eastern Mediterranean region is located across the street and reaches 30-40' tall in time. Female trees produce many long pods which provide a chocolate substitute.

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

5756 Moddison Ave.  
The most commonly planted birch in Sacramento, it may be short lived and susceptible to birch borers. Note the black patches that develop around the lower portion of the trunk. Supply ample moisture and avoid pruning unnecessarily.

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

5756 Moddison Ave.  
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.

**27. Chinese Tallow** (*Sapium sebiferum*)

5748 Moddison Ave.  
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.

**28. Southern Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) ☆

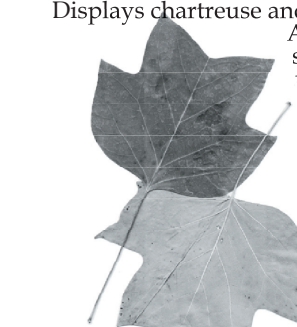
5735 Moddison Ave.  
Has leathery glossy leaves and big, fragrant white flowers from late April to July with fewer lasting to October. The large beige colored seed cones spout scarlet seeds. Native to the southeastern US, they grow slowly to 80' or more with about a 60' spread.

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

5732 Moddison Ave.  
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 problems of ashes.

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

5710 Moddison Ave.  
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 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.



**31. Green Ash** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

5704 Moddison Ave.  
Native to the eastern US, has dark shiny disease resistant foliage which turns yellow in fall. The green ashes grow fast to 40-50' tall with a 40' spread.

**32. Deodar Cedar** (*Cedrus deodard*) ☆

380 Messina 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.

**33. Liquidambar or Sweet Gum**

(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)  
370 Messina Dr.  
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.

**34. Eastern Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*)

5860 Camellia Ave.  
This small tree blooms in early spring before the leaves emerge. Small flower clusters are surrounded by four petal-like white to red bracts with matched tips. In the fall the leaves can turn from pink to bright red. Fruit is a scarlet 1/2" long berry. Dogwoods thrive in areas where there is good drainage and plenty of trees for afternoon shade.



**35. Saucer Magnolia** (*Magnolia x soulangiana*)

5860 Camellia Ave.  
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 not crowded by other trees and given the good drainage they prefer.

**36. Olive** (*Olea europea*)

361 Messina Dr.  
Introduced to the California mission gardens for their oil, they grow slowly to 25-30' and develop gnarled and picturesque trunks in maturity. The fruit needs to be processed to be edible. Fruitless cultivars are now available.

**37. Evergreen Pear** (*Pyrus kawakamii*)

5656 Camellia Ave.  
It usually loses most its leaves during our winters. One of the earliest trees to bloom in the late winter, the white flower are followed by glossy leaves and small inedible fruits. It usually grows more irregularly than the more upright Callery pear.

**38. A large Tulip Tree See #29**

5663 Camellia Ave.

**39. Norway Maples** (*Acer platanoides*)

350 Messina Dr.  
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.

**40. Trident Maple. See #12** ☆

5865 Camellia Ave.

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

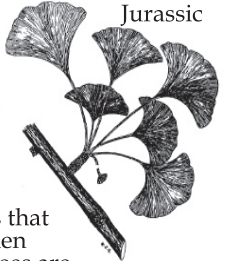
5870 Camellia Ave.  
Popular for its airy and delicate leaves and beautiful growth habit in planes, it may grow to 20' or more in time. It prefers afternoon shade and well drained soils. The 'Bloodgood', a redleaf maple, only grows to 15 feet.

**42. Camellia** (*Camellia japonica* 'Chandleri Elegans')

5874 Camellia Ave.  
Bred for more than 200 years in Japan, camellia do so well in Sacramento that it has become known as the "Camellia City" as well as the City of Trees. Usually considered a shrub, camellia can grow to 20 or more feet tall in time. This camellia blooms March-April.

**43. Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*)

5834 Camellia Ave.  
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, but this specimen is female and 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.



**44 Camphor** ☆

(*Cinnamomum camphora*) ☆  
5834 Camellia Ave.  
Native to China, Korea, Japan and Vietnam, grows slowly to 50' and 60' wide. Shiny yellow green foliage is aromatic when crushed. Drops leaves quite heavily in March, as well as flowers and fruits later. Needs careful siting because of litter and competitive roots.

**45. Chinese Pistache** ☆

(*Pistacia chinensis*) ☆  
5892 Camellia Ave.  
This female bears dry pink berries 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 tolerant when established. Pistachio nuts come from a relative, *Pistacia vera*.



**46. Red Ironbark Eucalyptus** ☆

(*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) ☆  
5891 Camellia Ave.  
Originally from Australia, eucalyptus are not recommended for residential planting because of poor structure and limb breakage. This large fast growing tree has highly aromatic gray-green leaves and fluffy pink or crimson flowers. The seed capsules are 3/8" long, reddish brown, elliptical in shape.

**47. Chinese Hackberry** (*Celtis sinensis*) ☆

5922 Camellia Ave.  
Fast growing to 50' tall and wide, the leaves are oval, shiny, and a medium green color. The small dry berrylike fruit turns scarlet. There are younger specimens at 5919 and 5907 Camellia Ave.

**48. California Black Walnut** (*Juglans hindsii*) ☆

220 Sandburg Dr.  
It was originally confined to only a few areas of Northern California, including the mento area and Walnut Creek, but now planted throughout the state. Widely used in California's orchards as drought and insect resistant rootstock for grafting English Walnuts. It grows 30-60' high and wide, but one in Napa has been recorded with 115' tall and 106' wide. The nuts are 1 1/2-2 inches in diameter covered with a dark brown thin husk.



**49. English Oak** (*Quercus robur*)

140 Sandburg Dr.  
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.

**50. Scarlet Oak** (*Quercus coccinea*) ☆

130 Sandburg Dr.  
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 lobes of the Scarlet Oak are usually more deeply cut than those of Red Oak and each lobe ends in a thin spine. Like the Pin Oak, it holds the brown leaves all winter.



**51. Italian Alder** (*Alnus cordata*)

120 Sandburg Dr.  
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.

**52. Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*) ☆

101 Sandburg Dr.  
This was the corner where a massive butternut tree covered the street and had to be removed in 2001. The loss of this tree was a sad day, but new bur oaks have been planted that will eventually replace the giant. Bur oaks have huge leaves that can reach 20" long with lobes similar to the valley oak with some yellow fall color. It has a stout trunk and branches with corky twigs. The acorns are almost completely covered by the cup, which has small burs along the edge, giving the tree its name (also called mossycup oak). From the Eastern US, it does well in lawns in Sacramento.

**53. Cork Oak** (*Quercus suber*) ☆

5835 Messina Dr.  
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. Egg-shaped acorns are 3/4 - 1 1/2 inches long. They usually grow to 30- 60', there is one in Sacramento that is 85 feet tall. Another large specimen is at 124 Ada Way.



Sacramento is known as the City of Trees. River Park has some of the finest trees in Sacramento. Since the River Park neighborhood has better soil and drainage than much of the region, trees tend to grow faster and larger. Many of the trees were planted about fifty years ago, but there are still a few native trees that were here before development. This Tree Tour covers only a small area of River Park. There are many fine trees that could not be included. Explore on your own to find all the impressive specimens!

**Tree Tour Guidelines:**

All trees may be viewed from the sidewalk. 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 River Park Fine Foods shopping center on Carlson Drive where there is plenty of parking.

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.

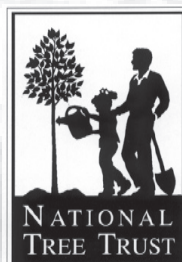


**Join Us!**  
**924-TREE**

Research, mapping and descriptions written by Fran Clarke.




Layout by Anne Fenkner and Steve Schweigerdt.


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**Symbol legend**

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

**1. Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)** 



The four Monterey Pines in the parking lot are native to the central coast of California south of San Francisco. They grow 50-100' tall with cool, coastal conditions, but are often short lived in Sacramento's hot, dry summers.

**2. River Birch (*Betula nigra*)** 

5096 Carlson Dr.  
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 the eastern United States as far south as Florida.

**3. Modesto Ash (*Fraxinus velutina* 'Modesto')**

481 Lovella Way  
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 (removed from this tree) and anthracnose which causes the leaves to fall off in the spring. Note that this tree has been pruned to maintain the mature structure and beauty of the tree.

**4. Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*)**  

470 Lovella Way  
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.

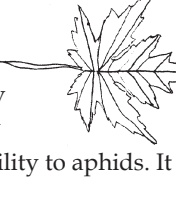
**5. Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)**

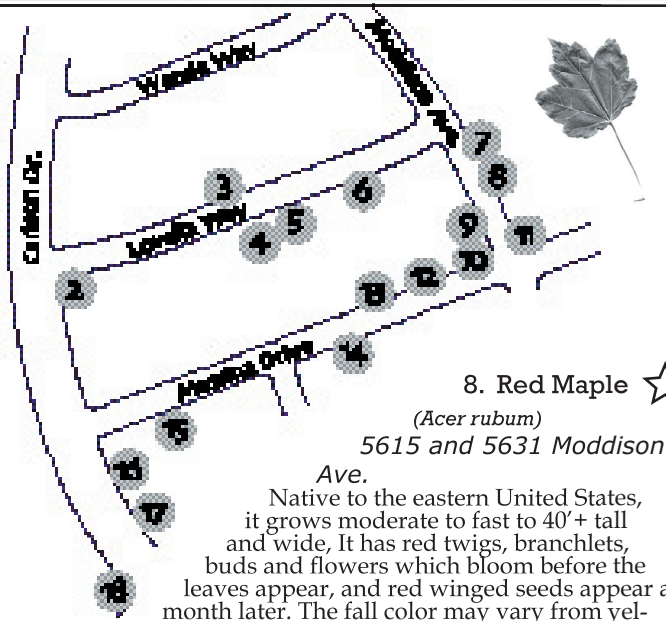
470 Lovella Way  
Called an Evergreen Elm because it retains its leaves in warmer climates. Fast growing to 40-60' tall, it may spread to 50-70' feet wide with long arching or strongly weeping branches. The patchy bark gives it another common name: Lacebark Elm. It is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

**6. White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)** 

450 Lovella Way  
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. Note the borer holes near the base of this tree. The seed cones resemble miniature pine cones. Native Americans used the inner bark to make a red stain for skin coloring and for bows, arrows and trinkets and yellow, brown and black dyes.

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

5611 Moddison Ave.   
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.



**8. Red Maple** 


(*Acer rubrum*)  
5615 and 5631 Moddison Ave.

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.


**9. English Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*)**

5630 Moddison Ave.  
Native to Europe and North Africa, it grows 25' tall. The 'Paul's Scarlet' is the most common cultivar in the Sacramento area, and blooms in April with double rose pink flowers.

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

5630 Moddison Ave.   
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, it's narrow branch angles may split when the tree is 12-15 years old.

**11. Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)**  

5643 Moddison Ave.   
This California native may reach 70'+ 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. Heritage Valley Oaks can be found at 441 Sandburg and 5843 Shephaerd

**12. California Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)** 


441 Messina Dr.  
The largest native palm of the continental United States and the only western species, it is native to desert areas of the Southwest. Named in honor of the first president, it may grow 50-70' tall. Native Americans ate the sweetish tasting blackberry, both fresh, dry, and ground into meal. They also ate the terminal bud or " hearts of palm" which kills the tree.


**13. Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*)** 

451 Messina Dr.  
This native to China and Japan grows to 20-30' tall. It has glossy three lobed leaves, as well as some oval leaves, which usually turn red, orange or yellow in fall. It has winged seeds or samaras. The mature bark becomes rough and shreddy.

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


454 and 460 Messina Dr.  
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.

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

524 Messina Dr.   
Located the backyard, 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.


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

426 Messina Dr.  
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.

**17. London Plane (*Plantanus X acerfolia*)** 

5505 Carlson Dr.  
These specimens have some insect and disease problems, as well as surface roots, a result of shallow watering. 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, it grow quickly to 40-80' with a spread of 30-40' or more.

**18. Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)** 

5516 Carlson Dr.   
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. There are more mature examples at 5601, 5631, and 5643 Camellia Ave.

