

### 19. Red Maple

*(Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze')*

Native to the eastern United States, it grows moderate to fast to 40'+ tall and wide. It is named for the red twigs, branchlets, buds, flowers and red winged seeds. Flowers are tiny and appear in spring before the leaves. The seeds appear a month later, turning yellow in the fall. The undersides of the leaves are bluish white. Fall color varies from yellow to red except on named cultivars.



### 20. Persimmon, Hychiya

*(Diospyros Kaki 'Hachiya')*

The Japanese or Oriental persimmon grows to 30' high and wide. Leaves are 6-7" long and turn bright yellow, orange or red in the fall, followed by orange-scarlet 3-4" fruit. The Hachiya fruit is large, astringent, with a pointy tip.

### 21. 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 small, leathery, dark green leaves, smooth and shiny on top, have small, blunt teeth. The patchy bark gives it another common name: Lacebark Elm. It is resistant to Dutch elm disease.

### 22. Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*)

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.

### 23. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

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. There are more than 300 cultivars which range from rock-garden miniatures to 25' small trees. 'Bloodgood', a redleaf maple, only grows to 15 feet.

### 24. Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

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 word tupelo comes from Creek Indian words meaning tree and swamps. Nyssa is the name of a Greek water nymph.

### 25. Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

Native to Coast Ranges, it is the world's tallest tree species and shares the status of California State Tree with its close relative the giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*). "Tall Tree" in Redwood National Park is 368' tall, but in the garden coast redwoods may only grow 70-90' with a branch spread at the base up to 30'. These trees are mature at 400-500 years; the maximum age counted in annual rings is 2200. The whole tree has a resinous aroma of pine wood, especially the red-brown, fibrous thick bark. The coast redwood has smaller cones and longer needle-like leaves than the giant sequoia, which is not as well adapted to Sacramento conditions.

### 26. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

Routinely grown with multiple trunks, it can be trained to grow with a single trunk, its summer bloom is showy in reds, pinks, purples or white. The species thrives in full hot sun and is drought tolerant once established. Native to Asia, the 'crape' in the name arose from the similarity of the flowers' texture to the fabric crape; 'myrtle' alludes to their close links with the myrtle family. Many have beautiful smooth, exfoliating bark. See also tree #41.

### 27. Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

This deciduous tree grows 50-70' in height and 35-50' in width. It is a rapid grower with only a moderate life span and structural integrity is a concern as major limbs often split at branch crotches. 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.

### 28. Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)

Native to the Mediterranean region, the unusual spongy bark is the source of commercial cork and can be 12" thick on old specimens. Dark-green oval leaves are gray underneath. Egg-shaped acorns are 3/4 - 1 1/2" long and mature to chocolate brown. Cork oaks usually grow to 30-60' with a spreading canopy of 50'; however there is one in Sacramento that is 85' tall!

### 29. Goodding's Willow (*Salix gooddingii*)

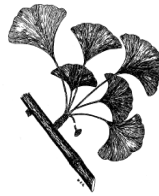
This California native is happy in wet to moderate soil and will grow to 25'. The bark is deeply furrowed and dark brown to black. Weak branches and susceptibility to insect and disease cause this tree to be short lived (less than 50 years).

### 30. Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)

This native tree is typically found along stream and river banks. It can grow to 60' or taller and 30' wide. 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.

### 31. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Also called Maidenhair tree, this slow-growing survivor of the Jurassic Age is native to China. It is related to conifers through the fern. The leaves turn bright yellow and fall very quickly in autumn. Often, only male trees are propagated and sold; females have messy plum like fruits that have a rancid smell. 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.



### 32. 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' and has potential for cool climate forest products and timber.

### 33. 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. Native Americans 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, often referred to as oak apples, do not injure the tree. It is the largest oak variety in North America. As valley oaks are adapted to Sacramento's dry climate, summer watering must be closely monitored.

### 34. Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Introduced in 1827, the native habitat is the Pacific Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia to Mexico. This is the common Christmas tree and can grow to over 65' in moderate to dry soil. The cone is about 4" long and has long bracts that extend beyond the scales.

### 35. Funeral Cypress (*Cupressus funebris*)

This native to Asia countries is grown as timber crop in China. It grows in well drained soils to 40' and shows small 1/2" cones. It is often called Mourning Cypress not only because of the scale-like leaves that droop, but because it was often planted in cemeteries.

### 36. Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)

The fast-growing willow oak can reach over 70' in height with a 40-60' spread. The long, willow-like leaves create dense shade and a graceful effect, turning bright yellow before they fall. Native to floodplains from New Jersey to Texas and Florida, it is actually drought tolerant. It is used widely as a street tree in the southeastern U.S. Former First Lady Hillary Clinton added one to the White House oak collection.

### 37. Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

Native to China, Korea, Japan and Vietnam, it grows slowly to 50' and 60' wide. The aromatic leaves, pinkish when young, turn light green and finally deep green when they age. Its competitive roots and hefty litter drop require proper siting of this tree. The short, solid trunk has scaly gray bark, and its wood is used in China to make storage chests.

### 38. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

The leaves are deep green, pale beneath, turning yellow in the fall. Native to Europe, it is a densely foliated tree growing 40-50' tall. Cultivars will vary in overall width and fall color. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) may be a better choice as it is less prone to invasive roots, more adaptable to clay soils and less attractive to aphids.

### 39. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

This southeastern native has leathery, glossy leaves and big, fragrant white flowers from late April to July, with some into October. The large seed cones spout scarlet seeds. It grows slowly to 80' or more with a 60' spread. It prefers warm, moist conditions, and requires good drainage.

### 40. Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*)

Fast growing to 50' tall and wide, the leaves are oval, shiny, and a medium green color. The small dry berry-like fruit turns scarlet. The smooth gray trunk supports a rounded crown. Strong branching makes it a good shade and street tree. It tolerates a variety of soils, requires little to moderate moisture when established, and will not have surface roots when watered properly. Woolly hackberry aphid can be a problem.

### 41. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

See tree # 26

### 42. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)

The trunks and branches of the species have many thorns; however, this variety thornless. The species grows 35 to 70' with a width of 35'. The foliage casts filtered shade, allowing growth of grass beneath the tree's canopy. Seed pods can be about a foot long. Tolerate heat and lawn water, but roots can be damaging.

### 43. Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*)

#### 410 T Street

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 holiday pies. 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. Keep this tree pruned to avoid weak branching.

### 44. Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

#### 419 T Street

Native to eastern U.S., it grows to 100' with a high round crown. The nut is 1 1/2" across and flavorful. It is a hardy shade tree that is tolerant of drought, but not wet soils. Walnuts contain juglans, a chemical that can inhibit the growth of other plants. The native (*Juglans californica*) is wide spreading and grows 30 to 60' tall.

**1. American Plane Tree**

*(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 cluster 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!



**2. London Plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*)**

A very common street tree, they line many of the streets of East Sacramento. This tree can tolerate difficult conditions and is one of the fastest growing shade trees. 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. It is susceptible to anthracnose, look for resistant cultivars such as 'Yarwood' or 'Columbia'.



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

With its pyramidal shape and drooping branches, this cedar makes a graceful specimen or accent tree. The top of the central leader characteristically droops on every tree. It is native to the western Himalayas and was called the "tree of the gods" by Hindus in India. It grows rapidly to 80' with a 40' spread. The ends of the cones resemble roses and are often used in crafts. It is almost extinct over its native range, where it reaches over 200 feet tall. As it is more drought tolerant than redwoods, it is a recommended conifer for the Sacramento area.



**4. Blue Atlas Cedar**

*(Cedrus atlantica 'Glaucua')*

Technically a subspecies of *C. libani*, this cedar is still commonly referred to as *C. atlantica*. It's pyramidal, often weeping growth reaches 40-60' in height and 30-40' in width, becoming broadly flat-topped with age. It is a North African native and sometimes used as a bonsai. It's leaves are blue or blue-green to silver and less than 2" long.



**5. 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 (fusarium wilt) that can be spread by improperly cleaned chain saws.



**6. Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortuneii*)**

Native to China this moderate to fast grower will reach 30' high and 10' wide. The trunk is often thicker at the top with dark hanging fibers. The fronds are fan shape and about 3' wide. Fiber from bark used to make decorative rope and scrubbing brushes.

**7. Mexican Fan palm**

*(Washingtonia robusta)*

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 has clusters of white flowers and small black edible fruits.



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

This moderately growing eastern native can grow to 70-90' with a spread of 50' with strong, straight branches. New leaves and leaf stalks are red, 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 winter. Acorns are held in a shallow cup and the bark becomes dark brown as it ages.



**9. Turkey Oak or Turkish Oak**

*(Quercus laevis)*

Native to Southern Europe and Aisa Minor, The dark gray bark and large leaves make this an attractive street tree. Leaf shape varies and leaves stay on late into fall. The 1" bi-colored acorn has a mossy or brushy cap and ripens each year instead of ever other year as with most oaks. Growing to 50', it requires good drainage. Leaves stay on late into the fall.

**10. 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. They are dull green and slightly hairy. Branches typically arise on the trunk at one point, forming multiple trunks. The bark in older specimens is often handsomely mottled and flaky. Native to Asia, this urban tolerant tree is in the Elm family but is resistant to both Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetle.



**11. Liquidambar or Sweet Gum**

*(Liquidambar styraciflua)*

The tree's gum has been used in medicine, as incense, and for chewing. The maple shaped leaves can have brilliant fall color, particularly the named cultivars. 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. A native to the eastern U.S., the wood, called satin walnut is used for furniture.



**12. Beefwood or River She-oak**

*(Casuarina cunninghamiana)*

This fast-growing subtropical tree is native to Australia. Another common name for this tree is Australian-pine, alluding to its pine-like appearance. Needles are long and thin, resembling mini horsetails (*Equisetum hymale*). It grows to 70-100' tall and is valued for its ability to stabilize riverbanks. Fast growing, they bear inconspicuous male and female flowers, and make excellent firewood.

**13. 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', develops a broad crown, and 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. See the Sacramento Tree Foundation website about the program to monitor and help preserve them.



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

This European native tolerates moist soil better than most trees. Growth is slow to moderate, reaching 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.

**15. Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)**

Candle shaped spikes of white blooms are striking in the spring. They grow large seeds known to British children as conkers 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.



**16. Giant Sequoia**

*(Sequoiadendron giganteum)*

Giant sequoias are the largest trees in the world and are native to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The largest specimen grows in Sequoia National Park and is nearly 300' tall with a trunk more than 30' in diameter! These trees don't get as tall in the landscape, and have more typical heights of 60-120' and widths of about 25'. They have showy, burnt-orange furrowed bark with branches more upright than the Coast Redwood. They do not tolerate dry conditions and as a result, suffer from spider mites..

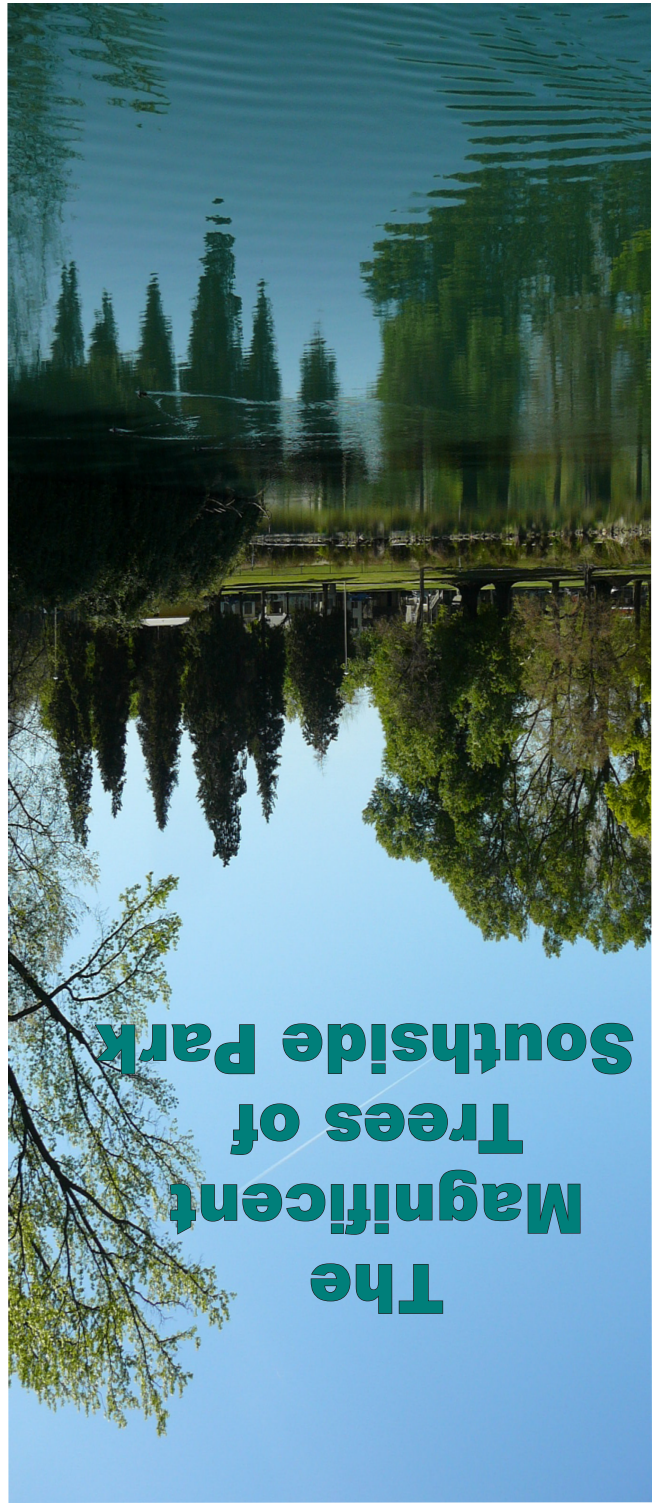
**17. Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)**

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.

**18. Chinese Pistache**

*(Pistachia chinensis)*

This deciduous tree grows to 40' tall and 30' wide. It prefers good drainage and careful water management. When established, it is drought tolerant. Overwatering can cause verticillium wilt. The narrow leaflets turn beautiful shades of scarlet, crimson, or orange. It is a reliable street, lawn, or patio tree. Pistachio nuts come from its relative, Pistacia vera.



**The Magnificent Trees of Southside Park**

Join Us!

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Southside Park  
2115 6th Street  
Corner of 6th and T Streets

Map layout thanks to Liz Stevenson and Paul Trudeau of Southside Park Neighborhood Association  
Editing and cover photo by Luanne Leineke  
Stewardship Coordinator  
Sacramento Tree Foundation



Research and production of this Tree Tour was provided by:




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The last two trees are outside the park and can be viewed from the sidewalk. Please respect private property and do not disturb the residents.

**TREE TOUR GUIDELINES:**

The Park, with its beautiful assortment of trees, has hosted countless community events ever since and continues to be a daily refuge for people throughout the neighborhood and the rest of City. The City chose the first trees to plant in the park with the assistance of John McClaren, who was also landscape architect for Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

In the early 1900's, at the urging of nearby residents, the natural pond that is now the centerpiece of the park was dredged and the surrounding marshy area was filled in to create Southside Park to serve the growing city of Sacramento.

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

**Symbol legend**