

18. European White Birch (*Betula pendula*)

645 Blackwood Street

The most commonly planted birch in Sacramento, it may be short lived and susceptible to birch borers. Supply ample moisture and avoid unnecessary pruning. The average mature tree height is 30-40', spreading to half its height. The bark on its trunk and main branches is white and characteristically marked with black clefts.

19. Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

651 Blackwood Street

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, but does well in Sacramento. There are many other beautiful Deodar Cedars in this neighborhood, including specimens at 669 and 775 Blackwood Street and 551 Southgate Road.

20. Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

663 Blackwood Street

The tulip tree has lyre-shaped yellow green leaves that turn red in the fall. It displays chartreuse and orange tulip-shaped flowers in April and May, followed by pointed seed cones which eventually open and shatter when dry. Growing fast to 60-80' with a 30-40' spread, this native to the southeastern US is related to the magnolia. This relation often leads to confusion over common names, with the saucer magnolia often incorrectly referred to as a tulip tree.

21. Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)

677 Blackwood Street

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 arranged in small, narrow strips. The egg-shaped acorns, which form and ripen during a single year, have a pointed tip and a flat cap. It is frost hardy and very drought tolerant, but grows slowly.

22. Blue Atlas Cedar

(*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca')

691 Blackwood Street

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. There are another specimens at 797 Blackwood and 2045 Forrest.

23. Eastern Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

701 Blackwood Street

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.

24. Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

715 Blackwood Street

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 requires proper siting of this tree. The short, solid trunk has scaly gray bark, and its wood is used in China to make storage chests.

25. Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)

690 Blackwood Street

Native to the Mediterranean region, this oak's unusual spongy bark is the source of commercial cork and can be 12" thick on old specimens. It's dark-green evergreen leaves are gray underneath. Egg-shaped acorns are 3/4 - 1 1/2 inches 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!

26. Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)

596 Blackwood Street

This pine has a thick, fire-resistant bark and is native to western North America. It is the most widely distributed pine in North America and is commercially the most important western pine. Although capable of growing to more than 150' in height, it is usually seen 50-80' tall with a 25-30' spread. A Scottish botanical explorer named this tree for its ponderous, or heavy, wood.

27. Evergreen Ash or Shamel Ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*)

600 Southgate Road

This ash is not evergreen in Sacramento; it does loose leaves for a brief period. It is native to Mexico and grows fast to heights of 80'. It likes water but tolerates aridity, thereby becoming a favorite in Southern California and low elevation deserts.

28. Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

587 Southgate Road

Routinely grown with multiple trunks but can be trained to grow with a single trunk, its showy flowers 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. Note the beautiful smooth, exfoliating bark. 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.

29. Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)

575 Southgate Road

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, often referred to as oak apples, do not injure the tree.

30. Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

566 Southgate Road

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.

31. Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

2046 Forrest Street

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.

32. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

2046 Forrest Street

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 yellow and fall very quickly in autumn. Usually only male trees are 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.

33. Purple-Leafed Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)

524 Garden Street

Native to Turkey and the Caucasus region, this thornless plum grows to about 30' and is tolerant of dry conditions. It has beautiful pink or white flowers appearing before the leaves, typically late winter in the Sacramento region, followed by small, edible, red plums in summer. It is typically short-lived and prone to insect problems in heavy waterlogged soils.

34. Queen Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffianum*)

519 Garden Street

This species is native to Brazil and Argentina and has whitish-yellow, very showy flowers throughout the year. Ornamental, bright orange dates hang in clusters and ripen in winter.

35. Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

512 Garden Street

Called the evergreen elm because it retains its leaves in warmer climates. Fast growing up to 60' tall, it may spread to 50-70' wide with long arching or strongly weeping branches. It's unique bark, mottled with dark gray, reddish brown, and cream, gives it another common name, Lacebark Elm. It is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

36. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

506 Garden Street

This popular magnolia 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, and good drainage.

37. Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*)

506 Garden Street

Bright green leaves are divided into many narrow leaflets. Branchlets gracefully droop. This tree needs no water once established. It is known to have "greedy" surface roots and to produce messy litter, yet many consider this tree to be one of California's most handsome trees. It is a characteristic tree of mission gardens.

38. Mulberry (*Morus alba*)

2002 Oxford Street, corner of Garden

This vigorous, low-branching tree has sustained the silk industry of China and Japan. It grows to 40' with a spread to 90'. The leaves are dark green and deep veined. The large canopy and vigorous surface roots can make it a challenge for small landscapes.

39. Liquidambar or Sweet Gum

(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

2015 Oxford Street,

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. 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 U.S. and the wood, called satin walnut can be used for furniture.



40. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

2037 Oxford Street

The Japanese Maple is the most widely grown maple in gardens. There are more than 300 cultivars which range from rock-garden minitures to 25' small trees.

41. London Plane Tree

(*Platanus X acerfolia*)

2045 Oxford Street

This very common street tree can tolerate difficult conditions, but will be healthier with better care. They grow quickly to 40-80' or more and have a spread of about 30-40'. The patchy, peeling bark lends winter interest, as do the soft brown seed balls which hang from branches usually in clusters of two.

42. Spanish Fir (*Abies pinsapo*)

509 Southgate Road

A relatively rare conifer in the U.S., it is native to southern Spain. Slow growing, it has been known to grow more than 80 feet tall in Europe. The name *pinsapo* is short for *Pinus saponis* Soap Pine, as the twigs crushed in water yield to a kind of soap.

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

523 Southgate Road

One of the earliest blooming trees in late winter with white flowers, it produces small marble-sized fruits and brilliant red fall color. It can grow to 50' tall and 30' wide. Although nearly impractical to prune to a form that would increase longevity, without corrective pruning when young its narrow branch angles often form included bark and may split when the tree is 12-15 years old.

44. Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

2045 Forrest St. (faces Southgate Rd.)

A very nice specimen facing Woodlake Drive. It can tolerate pollution and makes a good specimen for urban environments. It is the official tree of the District of Columbia.

45. English Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*)

2045 Forrest Street

A small tree growing to 25 feet tall, blooming in April with clusters of small single white flowers. A highly variable species, the white is not as common as the cultivar 'Paul's Scarlet' with double rose-colored flowers. In its native habitat it is most often found in shady places in moist clay soils. It bears haws (berries) that turn red in fall and may have two-inch thorns.

46. Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)

2140 Forrest Street

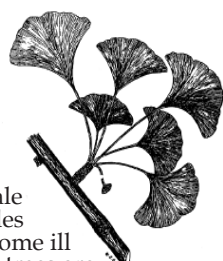
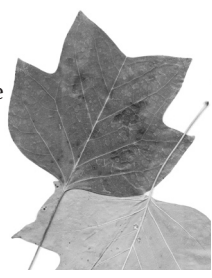
This deciduous tree grows to 60' tall and 50' wide. It is a versatile tree that can take either aridity or irrigation, although verticillium wilt can be a problem. During the fall leaves turn beautiful shades of scarlet, crimson, or orange. It is a reliable street, lawn, or patio tree. Pistachio nuts come from its relative, *Pistacia vera*.

47. Tasmanian Blue Gum

(*Eucalyptus globulis*)

563 Woodlake Drive

This large tree can grow to over 200' tall with trunk diameter of 6'. Young leaves are silver blue, rectangular in shape, and grow into green sickle shapes that reach 18" 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.



Sacramento is known as the City of Trees. The Woodlake neighborhood has some of the finest trees in Sacramento.

Woodlake was developed in the 1930s with a cottage garden design. Trees of various sizes, ages, and species have been planted to create an exciting, non-uniform landscape. This planning is both aesthetically pleasing and beneficial to the health of urban forest by increasing diversity and resistance to pests and disease.




This Tree Tour covers only a portion of the Woodlake area. 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 (916) 924-8733.


Symbol legend


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


Loquats can reach heights above 25' in the shade but usually are seen about 15' tall with about a 25' spread. They are moderate growers that produces fragrant yellow to creamy white flowers in fall. Edible orange to yellow fruit have sweet flesh. Loquats are in the Rosaceae family and therefore are susceptible to fireblight.


17. Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*)
 
 652 Woodlake Drive
 This deciduous tree is native to China and Japan. It's three lobed leaves turn red, orange, or yellow in fall. It typically has low, spreading growth that should be pruned high in most landscapes. It is also often used as a bonsai.


16. Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*)

 652 Woodlake Drive (against house)
 This evergreen tree produces showy pink or white flowers from fall to winter. The appearance of both orange fruits from the previous year and new flower clusters contrast beautifully with its dark foliage. It takes on a picturesque, somewhat twisted appearance over time. It is native to the Mediterranean region, including southern Europe and Ireland.

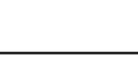
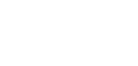
15. Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*)

 648 Woodlake Drive
 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. It is native to floodplains from New Jersey to Texas and Florida, yet it is 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.

14. Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)

 648 Woodlake Drive
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13. Japanese Black Pine (*Pinus thunbergiana*)

 2151 Fairfield Street (tree faces Woodlake Drive)
 Often growing 20-30' tall and 20-35' wide, the size and shape of Japanese black pines are quite variable. It is often trained as a bonsai tree. It has a rugged, purplish-black bark and five-to-seven-inch long twisted needles occurring in groups of two.

12. Red Maple (*Acer x freemanii*, 'Autumn Blaze')

 2154 Fairfield Street (corner of Woodlake Drive)
 This large maple from eastern North America has red twigs, branchlets, and buds. In the eastern US autumn the foliage turns to a vibrant red, which contrasts with the blue-white undersides. It is a fairly fast grower to heights typically around 40' + and a 20-40' spread. There are numerous cultivars.

11. Purple Robe Locust

 (Robinia x ambigua 'Purple Robe')
 2151 Fairfield (corner of Woodlake Drive)
 Blooming in April with purple-pink flower clusters, this tree may reach 30-40 feet. While it has no seedpods, the wood is brittle and it may produce suckers. Tolerates poor soil and drought.





Research, mapping and descriptions written by Jules Muchnick.
 Layout and editing by Steve Schweigerdt.





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10. Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*)

 563 Woodlake Drive
 Slow growing native to the Sierra foothills and hot interior valleys, this evergreen oak is often broader than tall when given enough space to grow. The leaves are leathery, flat and elliptical with smooth, toothed, or spiny edges. It produces conical shaped acorns half enclosed in their caps which take two years to mature.


9. Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*)

 570 Woodlake Drive
 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.


8. Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

 2140 Forrest Street
 The traditional Christmas tree in Europe, this native of Scandinavia grows to 150'. It makes an attractive pyramid of stiff deep green in its youth. Branches droop strongly with age. It bears large cones that hang downward.


7. Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

 Woodlake Park
 This deciduous tree grows 50-70' in height and 35-50' in width. It is a rapid grower with only a moderate life span. Structural integrity is a concern for the Siberian Elm and major limbs often split at branch croches. This tree is easily grown and tolerates a variety of soil conditions. However due to its weak, brittle wood it is best planted where it won't become a hazard.


6. Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

 Woodlake Park
 Hackberry is a fast growing, long-lived tree. It can reach heights of 80' and given proper space, can spread to 60'. It is tolerant of a variety of soil types and conditions and is commonly used as a street tree. It also has quite showy yellow fall color.

5. Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

 Woodlake Park
 Fast growing to 40' or more, the leaves are silvery-white underneath and turn yellow in autumn. The gray bark becomes shaggy with age. It's rapid growth makes it a popular shade tree, but it is not recommended because of its aggressive roots, brittle branches which are easily damaged in wind storms, and its susceptibility to aphids and verticillium wilt. Native to the Eastern US and Canada, it grows 60-80' tall and 40-50' wide.

4. Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

 Woodlake Park
 This is the world's tallest tree species and 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' tall, but in the garden coast redwoods may only grow 70-90' with a branch spread at the base up to 30'. The age of these trees at maturity is 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. Several larger specimens can be found at 790 Blackwood Street.

3. Beechwood or River-oak Casuarina

 (Casuarina cunninghamiana)
 Woodlake Park
 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 hyemale*). It grows to 70-100' tall and is valued for its ability to stabilize riverbanks. Casuarinas bear inconspicuous male and female flowers, are fast-growing, and make excellent firewood.

2. Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)

 Woodlake Park
 This urban tolerant tree in the Elm family is resistant to both Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetle. It is native to Japan and Korea and grows 55-80' in height and 50-75' in width. Leaves are pointed, oblong, and sharply serrated. They are dull green and slightly hairy above and usually turn muted yellow, orange, red, or burnt number in the fall. Branches on Zelkova typically arise on the trunk at one point, forming multiple trunks with included bark. With proper pruning, this form may be prevented or corrected.

1. Grecian Laurel or Sweet Bay

 (Laurus nobilis)
 Woodlake Park
 This broad-leaved evergreen grows slowly to 40' tall and wide. It is often multistemmed. The dark green, leathery, aromatic leaves are the traditional bay leaves used in cooking. Clusters of small yellow flowers produced in late spring are followed by small green berries that ripen to dark purplish black fruit. In Ancient Greece the leaves were woven into crowns for the winners of Olympic Games.

