



# **Treewalks 1, 2, 3**

## **A Guide To THE ARBORETUM AT CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO**

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## **Treewalks: A Guide to the Arboretum**

**Y**ou don't have to enroll in a class to learn. A stroll across campus and a keen eye can provide an education in tree life. Ours is an international collection of trees, planted for both aesthetic and educational purposes.

This brochure is your invitation and guide to the Arboretum at California State University, Fresno. The Arboretum- a place where a variety of trees and other plants is grown for exhibition and study - was formally dedicated in 1978. It encompasses the campus and its several thousand trees, of which more than 100 are identified here.

**Treewalks** includes three walking tours, each of which will take approximately two hours. Each walk begins on the south side of campus, not far from visitor (metered) parking, proceeds to the north, and then back to the starting point in a clockwise loop. Each of the trees listed in this guide is identified by a sign mounted on the tree or on a stake at its base. You are welcome to gather fallen leaves or seeds for a collection, but are asked to refrain from taking any part of the living plants.

**Special Plant Collections** are indicated on the map. Rotary's Sneezeless Garden is a demonstration of low-allergen-producing trees and shrubs. The Allen Lew Memorial Grove of Japanese maples (*Acer palmatum*) was planted in 1995. As the trees mature, the grove will be a tranquil place for contemplation and study. The Rose Garden includes dozens of identified varieties of roses. The Library Magnolia Collection, planted in 1998, includes 24 varieties of spring-blooming deciduous magnolia trees.

**Friends of the Arboretum** is a community group which raises funds for improvements to the Arboretum. The Friends organization also provides educational programs to spotlight this community resource. More information about the Friends can be found at the end of the Guide.

**To learn more about these and other trees**, consult some of the books listed below. All can be found in the Henry Madden Library. They describe the trees in more detail, and were used in compiling this guide. Some include information useful to homeowners interested in planting trees. The Sunset Western Garden Book, for example, includes help in selecting a tree for a particular use (e.g., for shade, for use in a lawn, or as a patio tree) and describes any pest, litter, or root problems that may be of concern when the tree is planted in a residential setting.

*The American Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants.*  
New York: DK Publishing, 1997.

Bailey, L. H. *Hortus Third: a Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada.* New York: Macmillan, 1976.

*Dictionary of Gardening (The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening),* London, Macmillan; New York: Stockton Press, 1992 (4 vols.)

Dirr, Michael. *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation, and Uses.* Champaign, Ill.: Stipes Publishing, 1998.

Gilman, Edward F. *Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscapes.* Albany, N.Y.: Delmar Publishers, 1997.

Perry, Bob. *Landscape Plants for Western Regions: an Illustrated Guide to Plants for Water Conservation.* Claremont, Calif.: Land Design Publishing, 1992.

*Sunset Western Garden Book.* Menlo Park, Calif.: Sunset Publishing Corp., 1995

**The Friends of the Arboretum Board of Directors: 2005-2007**

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**We hope you enjoy your visit to our campus**

# TREEWALK #1

1. ***Quercus rubra*, red oak, northern red oak.** H90', W60' Deciduous. Native to eastern North America. New leaves are red, turning dark green. Fall color is dark red, reddish brown or orange. Deeply rooted.
2. ***Podocarpus gracilior*, fern pine, African fern pine.** H60', W15' Evergreen. Native to Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia. Round-headed or oval, with a weeping aspect. Fine-textured foliage is bright green or dark green. Blue, berry-like fruit.
3. ***Pittosporum phillyraeoides*, willow pittosporum.** H20', W15' Evergreen. Native to Australia. Spreading, weeping habit. Narrow, light green leaves. Small, fragrant yellow flowers in late winter followed by spherical, deep yellow fruit.
4. ***Picea pungens* 'Glauca,' Colorado blue spruce.** H100', W50' Evergreen. Native to the Rocky Mountains. Pyramidal shape formed by stiff, regular, horizontal branches. Gray-blue foliage.
5. ***Cinnamomum camphora*, camphor tree.** H50', W30-60' Evergreen. Native to Japan, China, and Taiwan. Aromatic foliage is yellow-green in winter. Drops older leaves in March. New foliage is pink, red, or bronze. Fragrant, yellowish-white flowers present in May, followed by small, black fruit. Shallowly rooted.
6. ***Prunus caroliniana*, Carolina cherry laurel.** H15-40', W25' Evergreen. Native to the southeastern United States. Large shrub or medium tree. Dense, glossy green leaves. Clusters of creamy white, fragrant flowers in spring, followed by a profusion of cherry-like black fruit in summer.
7. ***Acer saccharinum*, silver maple.**  
H to 100', W to 100' Deciduous. Native to eastern North America. Open growth habit with a rounded or oval crown. Bark is silver-gray. Leaves are 5-lobed, light green with silver undersides. Fall color ranges from yellow to red. Shallowly rooted.
8. ***Fraxinus velutina* 'Modesto,' Modesto ash.** H50', W30' Deciduous. *F. velutina* is native to the southwestern United States. This variety originated from a tree found in Westside Park, Modesto Calif. Spreading habit. Leaves divided into 3-5 lance-shaped leaflets. Yellow fall color.
9. ***Acer rubrum*, red maple, scarlet maple.** H60', W20' Deciduous. Native to eastern North America. Shiny green leaves with paler undersides have 3-5 lobes. Scarlet fall color. Dense clusters of red flowers in March-April. Fruit is a red, winged samara.
10. ***Picea pungens*, Colorado spruce.**  
H100', W50', Evergreen. Native to the Rocky Mountains. Dense, conical growth habit. Blue-green foliage.
11. ***Pinus eldarica*, Afghan pine.**  
H30-80', W25-40' Evergreen. Native from southern Russia to Pakistan. Conical to mounded growth habit. Dark green needles, 5' - 6" long, in bundles of two. Drought tolerant.
12. ***Pinus canariensis*, Canary Island pine.** H60-80', W25' Evergreen. Native to the Canary Islands. Upright, conical growth habit. Drooping branchlets of deep green needles, 9" - 12" long, in bundles of three. Drought tolerant.
13. ***Eucalyptus nicholii*, Nichol's willow-leafed peppermint, peppermint gum.** H40', W25' Evergreen. Native to Australia. Upright main trunk, rounded crown, spreading branches. Reddish brown bark. Narrow, light green, peppermint-scented leaves. Drought tolerant.
14. ***Xylosma congestum*, shiny xylosma.**  
H10-30', W to 25' Evergreen. Native to southern China. Large shrub or small tree; can be single-or multi-trunked. Pointed oval leaves are bronze in spring, later turning dark, glossy green. Inconspicuous yellow-green flowers, in late fall, have a honey-like fragrance.
15. ***Cornus florida*, flowering dogwood.**  
H20-30', W25' Deciduous. Native to the eastern United States. Spreading branch structure. Crimson fall color. Flowering effect from bracts, present in spring. This planting includes both white and pink varieties. Fruit is a bright red berry.
16. ***Fagus sylvatica*, European beech.**  
H 80', W40' Deciduous. Native to Europe. Cone-shaped tree with lower branches at ground level. Smooth gray bark. Glossy green leaves turn reddish brown in fall.
17. ***Cryptomeria japonica* 'Yoshino,' Japanese plume cedar.** H30-40', W20' Evergreen. Native to China and Japan. Columnar or conical growth habit. Fine-textured, bright blue-green foliage turns purplish bronze in cold weather.
18. ***Albizia julibrissin*, silk tree, mimosa.**  
H20-35', W15-60' Deciduous. Native from Iran to central China. Spreading, vase-shaped tree with a flat-topped crown; often multi-trunked. Doubly compound, fernlike leaves fold up at night. Flowers, present in May and June, are pink, fluffy balls of which the showy portion is stamens.

**19. *Nyssa sylvatica*, tupelo, sour gum.**

H30-50', W15-25' Deciduous. Native to the eastern United States. Spreading, irregular, rounded growth habit. Dark green leaves turn coppery red in fall. Inconspicuous flowers followed by dark, olive-shaped fruit.

**20. *Salix babylonica*, Babylon weeping willow.** H50', W50' Deciduous. Native to China. Rounded, weeping growth habit. Bright green leaves turn yellow in fall. Shallowly rooted.

**21. *Acacia baileyana*, Bailey acacia, Cootamundra wattle, golden mimosa.** H20-30', W20-40' Evergreen. Native to southeastern Australia. Fast-growing but short-lived. Feathery, finely cut, silver-gray leaves. Clusters of fragrant, sulphur-yellow flowers, called mimosa in florist trade, in early spring. Drought tolerant.

**22. *Brachychiton populneus* (*Sterculia diversifolia*), Kurrajong bottle tree.** H30-50', W30' Evergreen. Native to Australia. Upright growth habit in youth; dense, rounded crown when mature. Broad-based, tapering trunk. Inconspicuous, white, bell-shaped flowers are present May-June. Clusters of woody seed pods in summer.

**23. *Sophora japonica*, Japanese pagoda tree, Chinese scholar tree.** H20-40', W40' Deciduous. Native to China and Korea. Oval or round, spreading, growth habit. Pinnate leaves. Fragrant, pea-like, white or yellow flowers in 8"- 12" terminal panicles, present July-August. Fruit is a legume-like, flat pod.

**24. *Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, tulip poplar.** H60-80', W40' Deciduous. Native to the eastern United States. Bright green, shallowly lobed leaves have yellow fall color. Tulip-shaped flowers have greenish-yellow petals with an orange band at the base. Bloom is in late spring, when the tree has leafed out.

**25. *Pyrus calleryana* 'Aristocrat', Aristocrat pear.** H40', W30' Deciduous. Species is native to China and Korea. Cultivar was selected by W.T. Shaw, Independence, Kentucky. Broadly conical growth habit. Oval, dark green leaves have wavy margins. Red fall color. White flowers in umbel-like racemes, present in March. Drought tolerant when established.

**26. *Quercus suber*, cork oak.** H70 - 100', W70' Evergreen. Native to the western Mediterranean region. Trunk is covered with thick, corky bark. Dull green, toothed leaves. Drought tolerant.

**27. *Platanus x acerifolia*, London plane tree.** H40-80', W30-40' Deciduous. Hybrid of *P. occidentalis* x *P. orientalis*. Exfoliating bark on main trunk reveals patterns in cream, olive, and light brown. Large, dull green, maple-like leaves. Bristly, ball-shaped fruit is brown.

**28. *Liquidambar styraciflua*, American sweet gum.** H60', W25' (in Calif.) Deciduous. Native to the eastern and southern United States. Upright, pyramidal growth habit. Fall color ranges from orange to burgundy. Fruit is a spiny ball, borne in clusters, that persists on bare branches in winter. Shallowly rooted.

**29. *Koelreuteria bipinnata*, Chinese flame tree.** H20-40', W20-40' Deciduous. Native to southwestern China. Upright panicles of fragrant, small, yellow flowers in summer. Fruit is an orange, red or salmon oval capsule resembling a paper lantern, present late summer to early fall. Deep root system. Drought tolerant.

**30. *Olea europaea*, olive.** H30', W30' Evergreen. Native to the Mediterranean region. Usually multi-trunked. Leathery, gray-green leaves. Small, fragrant, white flowers. Fruit is green when young, ripening to black before dropping. Drought tolerant.

**31. *Pistacia chinensis*, Chinese pistache.**

H60', W50' Deciduous. Native to China, Taiwan and the Philippine Islands. Red-orange fall color. Panicles of green to red, fragrant flowers in spring. Red fruit, maturing to blue and borne in clusters, is present in fall. Deeply rooted. Drought tolerant.

**32. *Acer palmatum*, Japanese maple.**

H20-40', W25' Deciduous. Native to China, Japan, and Korea. Fine-textured foliage. Palmate, deeply lobed leaves. New leaves are reddish, turning medium green. Orange to red fall color. Fruit is a winged samara.

**33. *Magnolia grandiflora*, southern magnolia.** H80', W40' Evergreen. Native to the southeastern United States. Large leathery, dark green leaves have rust-colored undersides. Large, fragrant, white flowers in May and June. Fruit is a 3" - 8" reddish pod, splitting to reveal red-orange seeds.

**34. *Pinus thunbergii*, Japanese black pine.** H30' (in San Joaquin Valley), W30' Evergreen. Native to Japan. Irregular growth habit with spreading branch structure. Dark green needles in bundles of two. Fruit is a 3" shiny brown cone.

## TREEWALK.....#2

- 35. *Sapium sebiferum*, Chinese tallow tree, popcorn tree.** H35', W35', Deciduous. Native to China. Effect of foliage is open rather than dense. Poplar-like leaves turn red-orange in fall. Spikes of tiny, yellow flowers in spring. Brown fruit capsules open to reveal white, waxy seeds that persist on the tree in winter. Deeply rooted. Drought tolerant.
- 36. *Quercus lobata*, valley oak, California white oak.** H70', W70', Deciduous. Native to California's interior valleys, coast ranges, and Sierra Nevada foothills. Spreading growth habit. Trunk and limbs have gray, checked bark. Leaves are deeply lobed. Fruit is an edible acorn.
- 37. *Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress.** H40', Evergreen. Native to Monterey County, California. Short life span in the valley. Pyramidal growth habit when young, spreading when mature.
- 38. *Lagerstroemia indica*, crape myrtle.** H6-30', Deciduous. Native to China. Large shrub or small tree, can be multi-trunked. Bark flakes off, leaving smooth, pale trunk and branches. Red-orange fall color. Large terminal panicles of white, pink or lavender flowers, depending on the cultivar, from June to September. Drought tolerant.
- 39. *Quercus agrifolia*, coast live oak, California live oak.** H30-75', W60-100', Evergreen. Native to California's coast ranges. Spreading growth habit. Rounded, toothed, dark green leaves. Drought tolerant when established.
- 40. *Pinus sabiniana*, foothill pine, gray pine.** H40-80', W30' Evergreen. Native to California's coast ranges and Sierra Nevada (elev. 100'-3,000'). Upright, with open growth habit. Can have multiple trunks. Needles in bundles of three. Large cones contain edible seeds. Drought tolerant.
- 41. *Quercus prinus*, basket oak, chestnut oak.** H100', Deciduous. Native to the eastern and southern United States. Dark brown, deeply furrowed bark. Bright green, coarsely toothed leaves have pale undersides. Fruit is a dark brown acorn.
- 42. *Pinus densiflora*, Japanese red pine.** H100', Deciduous. Native to northeast Asia and Japan. Irregular, spreading growth habit. Tree usually has two or more trunks branching from near ground level. Bark of the trunk and main branches of younger trees is orange in color. Needles in bundles of two.
- 43. *Platanus racemosa*, California sycamore.** H40-90', W50-70', Deciduous. Native to stream banks in foothill areas of California and Baja California. Multiple trunks. Bark exfoliates to reveal patterns on inner bark. Large leaves with 5 or 3 lobes. Fruit is a brown, slightly shiny ball, borne in clusters.
- 44. *Acer negundo*, box elder.** H60', W20', Deciduous. Native to North America. Oval or round, uneven crown and dense growth habit, with prolific sucker growth. Leaves have 3-5 lobes. Fruit, a samara, is borne abundantly.
- 45. *Carya illinoensis*, pecan.** H70', W70', Deciduous. Native to the central and southern United States. Upright growth habit, oval crown. Leaves are pinnate, with 11-17 leaflets. Yellow fall color. Fruit is an edible nut.
- 46. *Prunus cerasifera* 'Thundercloud', purple leaf plum, cherry plum.** H30', Deciduous. Native to southwestern Asia and southeastern Europe. Leaves of this cultivar remain purple through the summer. Single pink flowers. Other cultivars have green red leaf color, white flowers. Some bear edible, plum-like fruit.
- 47. *Eucalyptus viminalis*, manna gum, ribbon gum.** H150', Evergreen. Native to Australia. Open, branching habit. Bark shreds into ribbons, then sheds, leaving smooth, whitish branches. Small, white flowers are borne high in the tree.
- 48. *Pinus pinea*, Italian stone pine, umbrella pine.** H40-80', W40'-50', Evergreen. Native to southern Europe and Turkey. Canopy is rounded when young and umbrella-shaped when mature. Needles in bundle of two. Large cone contains edible seeds (pine nuts). Drought tolerant.
- 49. *Araucaria bidwillii*, bunya bunya.** H100', W40-60', Evergreen. Native to Australia. Conical growth habit when young; rounded crown when mature. Sharp-tipped, lanceolate or oval leaves arranged in overlapping rows along the branches. Produces cones up to 20 lb.
- 50. *Laurus nobilis*, bay laurel, Grecian laurel, sweet bay.** H12-40', Evergreen. Native to the Mediterranean region. Dense, rounded growth habit; slightly conical crown. Dark green, aromatic leaves are pointed, oval, 2"-4" long. Clusters of small, yellow-green flowers. Fruit is a small, black berry.
- 51. *Populus nigra Italica*, Lombardy poplar.** H40-90', W10-25', Deciduous. Native to the Mediterranean region. Fast-growing and short-lived. Upright, columnar growth habit. Yellow fall color. Shallowly rooted.

- 52. *Calocedrus decurrens* (formerly *Libocedrus decurrens*), incense cedar.** H100', Evergreen. Native to Western North America (Oregon to Baja California). Columnar growth habit with conical crown. Cinnamon-brown trunk. Dark green foliage is aromatic when crushed. Drought tolerant.
- 53. *Pinus nigra*, Austrian black pine.**  
H40', W30', Evergreen. Native to Europe (Austria and from northern Italy to the Balkans). Dense growth habit, domed crown. Trunk of older trees has a distinct pattern of brown furrows with gray, flattened ridges. Dark green needles in bundles of two.
- 54. *Cercis canadensis*, eastern redbud.**  
H25-35', W20'-25', Deciduous. Native to eastern North America. Rounded crown, spreading growth habit. Large, heart-shaped leaves. Small, rose-pink flowers cover the bare branches in early spring, followed by brown, flat, legume-like pods that persist through the winter.
- 55. *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, dawn redwood.** H90', W25-35', Deciduous conifer.  
Native to China. Upright, conical growth habit. Orange-brown bark, light bright green leaves turn bronze in fall.
- 56. *Malus x purpurea* 'Eleyi', Eley crabapple.** H20', W20', Deciduous. Hybrid origin. Cultivar raised by and named for Charles Eley, Suffolk, England. New foliage is purple, turning dark green when mature. Red buds opening to pink flowers, in April. Reddish fruit.
- 57. *Tilia platyphyllos*, big-leaf linden.**  
H30-100', W40', Deciduous. Native to Europe. Broadly columnar growth habit. Dark green leaves have paler undersides. Yellow fall color.
- 58. *Prunus x yedoensis* 'Akebono' ('Daybreak') Yoshino flowering cherry.** H25', W30' Deciduous. P.x yedoensis, introduced from Japan, is believed to be a hybrid between P. speciosa x P. subhirtella or P. serrulata x P. subhirtella. Cultivar was selected, named, and introduced by W. B. Clarke Nursery, San Jose, Calif. Fast growing and short-lived. Rounded, spreading habit. Racemes of pale pink to white flowers during March-April.
- 59. *Washingtonia robusta*, Mexican fan palm, thread palm.** H100' Evergreen. Native to northern Mexico. Slender, tapering trunk. Fan-shaped, deeply lobed leaves. Light pink flowers in long inflorescences produce copious quantities of seeds. Drought tolerant.
- 60. *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*, silver dollar gum, red box.** H60', W50' Evergreen. Native to Australia, Juvenile leaves are round and silvery green; mature leaves are slender, long, and gray-green. Small, white flowers in summer.
- 61. *Pistacia shinensis*, Chinese pistache.**  
H60', W50' For description, see no. 31.
- 62. *Cedrus deodara*, Deodar cedar.**  
H30-100', W40-60' Evergreen Native to the western Himalayas. Broadly pyramidal growth habit, developing a flattened crown with age. Spreading branches with downward-pointing tips give the tree a weeping aspect
- 63. *Celtis sinensis*, Chinese hackberry.**  
H80-100', W40-60' Evergreen Native to China, Korea, and Japan. Irregular habit when young, maturing into a vase-shaped tree. Yellow fall color. Orange fruit, ripening to red-brown, is present in fall. Deep-rooted.
- 64. *Ginkgo biloba*, maidenhair tree.**  
H60-80', W35' Deciduous. Native to China. Leaves shaped like those of maidenhair fern (flat, fan-shaped, lobed at the tip). Golden fall color. Only male trees are generally used in gardens; seeds of female trees have a foul-smelling covering. Deep-rooted and drought tolerant.
- 65. *Casuarina equisetifolia*, beef wood, she-oak, horsetail tree.** H70', W20' Evergreen.  
Native to eastern Australia and Pacific islands. Long, thin, green branchlets resemble pine needles. True leaves are inconspicuous and scalelike. Fruit is a small, woody cone. Drought tolerant.
- 66. *Pistacia vera*, pistachio.**  
H30' Deciduous. Native from Iran to central Asia. Spreading growth habit. Fruit is reddish, borne in heavy clusters. Edible, green or yellow seeds (pistachio nuts) are within hard shells.
- 67. *Pinus patula*, Jelecote pine, Mexican weeping pine.** H80' Evergreen Native to Mexico. Conical or rounded growth habit. Light green, drooping needles in bundles of three. Pale brown cones are 4" long.
- 68. *Ficus carica*, common fig.**  
H15-30' Deciduous. Native to the eastern Mediterranean region. Large shrub or small tree. Trunk and branches become gnarled with age. Large, rounded leaves have 3 or 5 deep lobes. Edible fruit is ripe in summer. Drought tolerant when established.

- 69. *Robinia x ambigua* 'Purple Robe', Purple Robe locust.** H40' ,W20' Deciduous. *R. x ambigua* is a hybrid between *R. pseudoacacia* x *R. viscosa*. Oval, open growth habit. Pinnately compound leaves. Racemes of dark rose-pink, pea-like flowers in spring. Shallowly rooted.
- 70. *Magnolia x soulangiana*, saucer magnolia.** H20-40', W10-30' Deciduous. Hybrid between *M. denudate* x *M. liliiflora*. Spreading habit, often multi-trunked. Large, fragrant, goblet-shaped flowers in March-April. Petals are pink outside and whitish-inside. Fruit is a pod that splits to reveal orange-colored seeds. There are numerous cultivars of this tree, with a variety of flower characteristics.
- 71. *Chamaerops humilis*, Mediterranean fan palm, European fan palm.** H20' ,W20' Evergreen. Native to the Mediterranean region. The only palm native to Europe. Plant develops a clumping form from basal off-shoots. Light green, fan-shaped leaves. Drought tolerant.
- 72. *Sabal palmetto*, cabbage palm, palmetto palm.** H40-50' Evergreen. Native to the southeastern United States and the Bahamas. Fan-shaped, curved leaves form a dense, coarse crown. Long panicles of cream-colored flowers in summer.
- 73. *Pyrus kawakamii*, Evergreen Pear.** H40-50' Evergreen. Semi-evergreen (in Fresno). Native to Taiwan. Branches sometimes have thorns. Leaves have finely serrated margins. Fall color is yellowish-orange. White flowers during February. Small, inedible fruit.
- 74. *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca', blue Atlas cedar.** H60, W30' Evergreen. Native to Morocco and Algeria on the foothill slopes of the Atlas mountains. Stiff, irregular branching habit, becoming conical with age. Silvery blue needles borne in tight clusters. Cones borne on the upper side of branches. Deeply rooted.
- 75. *Butia capitata*, Pindo palm, jelly palm.** H20' Evergreen. Native to South America. Thick-trunked. Arching, feathery, gray-green fronds curve downward toward the trunk. Long panicles of yellow flowers. Orange, edible fruit. Drought tolerant.
- 76. *Vitex agnus-castus*, chaste tree, hemp tree.** H8'-25' Deciduous. Native from southern Europe to western Asia. Shrub-like, often multi-trunked tree. Open, spreading habit. Dark green, palmate leaves have 5-7 leaflets. Upright, terminal panicles of small, lavender-blue flowers in summer and sometimes again in autumn. Drought tolerant.



# TREEWALK...#3

**77. *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, jacaranda.**

H40', W15-30' Deciduous. Native to South America. Open, spreading, vase-shaped tree that can have multiple trunks. Finely cut foliage. Pyramidal panicles of purple-blue flowers can be present from April to early summer.

**78. *Zelkova serrata*, sawleaf zelkova, Japanese zelkova.**

H60-90', W60-90' Deciduous. Native to Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Manchuria. Vase-shaped tree. Toothed leaves are elm-like but rougher in texture. Yellow, orange, or red fall color. Deeply rooted.

**79. *Taxodium distichum*, bald cypress.**

H60-125', W30-75' Deciduous conifer. Native to swamp areas of the southeastern and Midwestern United States. Narrowly conical growth habit. Orange-brown fall color.

**80. *Arbutus unedo*, strawberry tree.**

H25', W25' Evergreen. Native to the Mediterranean region and Ireland. Large shrub or small, often multi-trunked tree. Leathery, dark green leaves. Both its white flowers and the fruit can be present at the same time, in fall and winter. Round fruit, maturing from yellow to red, with a granular surface texture.

**81. *Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford', Bradford pear.**

H30-50', W30' Deciduous. Species is native to China and Korea. Narrowly conical growth habit when young, becoming oval or round with age. Dark green, glossy leaves have purplish red fall color. Umbel-like racemes of white flowers in spring.

**82. *Acer palmatum* 'Atropurpureum', red Japanese maple.**

H20', W40' See general description, no. 32. New spring foliage is red, generally fading to bronze-green in summer.

**83. *Morus alba*, white mulberry**

H30-50', W30-50' Deciduous. Native to China. Dense, spreading habit; rounded crown. Large, sometimes-lobed leaves. Flowers are inconspicuous but white fruit, ripening to pink, red, or purple, is abundant. There are also fruitless and weeping varieties. Shallowly rooted.

**84. *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, giant sequoia.**

H to 300', W 100' Evergreen. Native to the Sierra Nevada of California. Conical growth habit when young, becoming columnar. Bark is reddish brown, fire-resistant. Dense, gray-green, scalelike foliage. This specimen was planted in 1990.

**85. *Chamaerops humilis*, Mediterranean fan palm, European fan palm.**

H20', W 20'. Evergreen. Native to the Mediterranean region. The only palm native to Europe. Plant develops a clumping form from basal off-shoots. Light green, fan-shaped leaves. Drought tolerant.

**86. *Sygarus romanzoffianum* (*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*), queen palm.**

H50' Evergreen. Native to Argentina and Brazil. Single trunk with open crown of long, pinnately compound leaves. Panicles of whitish-yellow flowers followed by orange-colored, inedible fruit.

**87. *Cinnamomum camphora*, cinnamon camphor.**

H50', W30-60'. Evergreen. Native to Japan, China, and Taiwan. Aromatic foliage is yellow-green in winter. Drops older leaves in March. New foliage is pink, red, or bronze. Fragrant, yellowish-white flowers present in May, followed by small, black fruit. Shallowly rooted.

**88. *Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan' ('Kanzan', 'Sekiyama'), Japanese flowering cherry.**

H30', W20' Deciduous. Native to Japan. Vase-shaped when young, widening with age. Orange fall color. Clusters of double, rose-pink flowers in April.

**89. *Magnolia stellata* (*M. kobus* var. *stellata*), star magnolia.**

H15-20', W15' Deciduous. Native to Japan. Dense, rounded shrub or small tree. Bronze-yellow fall color. Star-shaped, white flowers with 12-18 narrow petals are present before the new leaves in March.

**90. *Liquidambar styraciflua*, American sweet gum.**

H60, W25' (in Calif.). Deciduous. Native to the eastern and southern United States. Upright, pyramidal growth habit. Fall color ranges from orange to burgundy. Fruit is a spiny ball, borne in clusters, that persists on bare branches in winter. Shallowly rooted.

**91. *Liquidambar formosana*, Chinese sweet gum, Formosan sweet gum.**

H40-60', W25' Deciduous. Native to China and Taiwan. Conical growth habit when young. Leaves have three lobes. Fall color is yellow to orange.

**92. *Callistemon viminalis*, weeping bottlebrush.**

H20-30', W15' Evergreen. Native to Australia. Large shrub or small tree. Long, narrow, light green leaves that grow at the ends of branches cause the weeping effect. Terminal clusters of bottlebrush-like flowers with long, red stamens are present from late spring to summer.

**93. *Cercis occidentalis*, western redbud, California redbud.**

H20', W20' Deciduous. Native to California, Utah, and Arizona. Found in foothills of the Sierra Nevada from 1,000'-4000' in elevation. Usually multi-trunked. Stakeless clusters of pink to magenta flowers are borne along the branches and trunk during March and April. Fruit is a brown seed pod. Drought tolerant when established.

- 94. *Quercus kelloggii*, California black oak.** H30-80', W30' Deciduous. Native to the United States. Broadly conical with rounded crown when mature. Smooth, gray-brown bark. Glossy leaves have deeply cut and parted lobes. Yellow to red-brown fall color.
- 95. *Acer oblongum*, evergreen maple.**  
H25', W30' Evergreen or partially evergreen.  
Native to the Himalayas and China. Dense, rounded growth habit. Narrow, deep green leaves. Fruit is winged samara.
- 96. *Gleditsia Triacanthos var. inermis*, honey locust.** H35-70', W40' Deciduous. Native to central and eastern North America. Spreading growth habit. This variety is thornless; others have thorns on the trunk and branches. Compound leaves have yellow fall color.
- 97. *Malus floribunda*, Japanese flowering crabapple.** H30', W30' Deciduous. May be of hybrid origin; introduced from Japan in 1862. Deep pink buds open into pale pink or white flowers during March-April. Small, yellow fruit.
- 98. *Acer saccharinum*, silver maple.**  
H to 100', W to 100'. Deciduous. Native to eastern North America. Open growth habit with a rounded or oval crown. Bark is silver-gray. Leaves are five-lobed, light green with silver undersides. Fall color ranges from yellow to red. Shallowly rooted.
- 99. *Fraxinum velutina*; *Nidesti*; *Modesto* ash.** H50', W30' Deciduous. *F. velutina* is native to the southwestern United States. This variety originated from a tree found in Westside Park, Modesto, California. Spreading habit. Leaves divided into 3-5 lance-shaped leaflets. Yellow fall color.
- 100. *Fraxinus oxycarpa (F. angustifolia)* 'Raywood', *Raywood* ash.** H25-35', W30-'40' Deciduous. Species is native to southwestern Europe and North Africa. Compact, rounded crown. Fine-textured foliage turns purple-red in fall.
- 101. *Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'*, Italian cypress.** H60', W8' Evergreen. Native to the eastern Mediterranean region and western Asia. Upright, narrowly columnar growth habit. Dark green foliage. Drought tolerant.
- 102. *Eucalyptus sideroxylon 'Rosea'*, red ironbark.** H30-50' Evergreen. Native to Australia. Red-brown bark. Slender, blue-green leaves turn bronze in winter. Red or deep rose flowers borne in umbels.
- 103. *Malus ioensis 'Plena'*, Bechtel crabapple.** H30' Deciduous. Native to Illinois. Fragrant, double, pink flowers. Flowers later than other crabapples, in late April or early May. Green fruit is edible.
- 104. *Pinus halepensis*, Aleppo pine.**  
H30-60', W20-30' Evergreen. Native to the Mediterranean region. Open growth habit and rounded crown when mature. Short, light green needles in bundles of two. Drought tolerant.
- 105. *Alnus rhombifolia*, white alder.**  
H50-90', W 40' Deciduous. Native to coastal areas, along stream banks, from British Columbia to California. Coarsely toothed, dark green leaves have paler undersides. Flowers are greenish-yellow catkins. Fruit is a small, brown, woody cone.
- 106. *Sequoia sempervirens*, coast redwood, California redwood.** H120', W20-30' Evergreen. Native to the coastal ranges of Oregon and northern California. Conical, moderately dense growth habit. Dark green, needle-like leaves.
- 107. *Grevillea robusta*, silk oak.**  
H50-75', W25-30' Evergreen. Native to Australia. Conical when young; crown broadens with age. Fernlike leaves are dark green with pale undersides. Large clusters of deep orange flowers in May.
- 108. *Acer palmatum*, Japanese maple.**  
H25', W30'. Deciduous. Native to China, Japan, and Korea. Fine-textured foliage. Palmate, deeply lobed leaves. New leaves are reddish, turning medium green. Orange to red fall color. Fruit is a winged samara.
- 109. *Eriobotrya japonica*, loquat.**  
H15-30', W25' Evergreen. Native to China and Japan. Dense, rounded or vase-shaped tree. Large, strongly veined, deep green leaves. Large panicles of small, fragrant, creamy-white flowers in December. Edible, orange or yellow fruit is ripe in May.
- 110. *Melia azedarach 'Umbraculiformis'*, Texas umbrella tree, Chinaberry.**  
H30-50', W40-50' Deciduous. Species is native to China and northern India. Dense growth habit with rounded crown. Dark green, pinnately divided leaves. Lilac flowers in spring, followed by clusters of poisonous, golden fruit that persist on the tree through fall and winter.
- 111. *Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm, lacebark elm.** H40-60', W50-70' Semi-evergreen. Native to China, Japan, and Korea. Upright growth habit with rounded crown. Bark of older trees flakes off to reveal orange-colored inner bark. Yellow-orange fall color.
- 112. *Pinus pinaster*, cluster pine, maritime pine.** H30-90' Evergreen. Native to the Atlantic coast of France and the western Mediterranean region. Spreading growth habit. Glossy green needles, in bundles of two. Cones are 4"-7" long.



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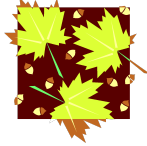
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