The Sacramento Tree Foundation is leading the campaign to plant 5 million trees in our region. Greenprint is our initiative for making it happen. Of course, we can’t do it alone. By planting trees, you’ll be doing your part to clean the air, save energy and build healthy neighborhoods.

It’s Easier than you Think

• Learn how trees make you and your neighborhood healthier.
• Select the right trees for your home or workplace.
• Follow the simple planting instructions at the back of this guide.
• Visit sactree.com to add your trees to our 5 Million Tree Counter and learn about tree care.

Planting trees isn’t just about changing the landscape. It’s about changing lives.

The Sacramento region’s five Air Quality Districts recognize that trees are very important to your health, so they partnered with the Sacramento Tree Foundation to bring you this guide.

Why Plant a Tree?

We all appreciate trees for their beauty, but there are plenty of other good reasons to plant trees.

The air we breathe. Trees are nature’s way of cleaning the air. Tree leaves absorb pollutants, produce oxygen and make cleaner air for us to breathe.

The water we drink. Trees clean and store storm water, which helps keep pollutants out of the streams and rivers.

The comfort we need. Trees reduce energy needs by shading our homes and businesses, keeping us cool and comfortable in the summer months.

The way we live. Trees bring people together. They create social spaces where people gather. Neighborhoods with green spaces are safe, welcoming, and full of vitality.
The Right Tree in the Right Place

All of the trees in this guide were selected by tree experts for their beauty as well as their ability to thrive in our region. They were chosen based on their suitability for our climate, disease and pest resistance, soil tolerance, maintenance requirements, water usage, branch strength and longevity.

Still, not every tree is appropriate in every setting. The descriptions in this guide will help you select the right tree for the right place.

Always select a tree based on your particular site conditions. Before you plant, find out:

• How much water is available for the tree?
• Is the location sunny or shaded?
• What type of soil will the tree be planted in?
• Is there room to plant a sufficient distance from sidewalks, driveways, pools, foundations and other trees? (See page 22 for appropriate planting distances.)

The Greenprint Tree Guide groups trees into three sizes.

**Large Trees** — 46 feet and higher

**Medium Trees** — 26 to 45 feet high

**Small Trees** — up to 25 feet high

When planting, think **BIG**. Most of the work performed by trees to clean our air is done by the leaves; large trees provide almost 50 times the benefits of small trees. We recommend planting the largest tree that can fit comfortably in your landscape.
How to Use This Guide
The common and scientific names for each tree are given along with a description of its foliage and growth habits.

Use the icons to identify the best tree for your site conditions:

Air Quality
Consider the benefits to air quality when selecting a tree. Two-star and three-star trees are best for cleaning the air and reducing unhealthy levels of smog in our communities.

★ = Good ★★ = Better ★★★ = Best

Water Needs
Be water smart: choose water-wise trees.

💧 = Low usage 🌞 = Medium usage 🌞🌞 = High usage (caution)

WUCOLS = Water Use Classification of Landscape Species
A Guide to the Water Needs of Landscape Plants
From University of California Cooperative Extension

Other Icons

🍁 = Deciduous (loses its leaves during the winter)
🎄 = Evergreen (keeps its leaves year round)

Evergreen trees are great at filtering air pollution from vehicles. Planting evergreens between your home, school or workplace and a busy roadway is an excellent way to clean the air.

NATIVE = California native tree
Although the native oak trees on this list are marked with just one or two stars for air quality, they are critical to restoring oak woodlands. If your landscape is large enough, plant native oaks to re-create this important habitat.

SMUD = Free shade tree available to SMUD customers
Call the Sacramento Tree Foundation at (916) 924-8733 x121 to make an appointment with a community forester who will help you select and site your free shade tree(s).

Have questions about selecting your tree?
Email treetips@sactree.com or call (916) 924-TREE (8733)
## American linden :: *Tilia americana*
Light yellow flowers in spring. Focus on pruning while young.
Foliage: glossy green / yellow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Bark</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★★★★</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Flowers" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Bark" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Foliage" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Bigleaf maple :: *Acer macrophyllum*
Fast growing. Red-brown bark and small, yellow flowers. Likes native riparian areas.
Foliage: green / gold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Bark</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★★★★</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Flowers" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Bark" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Foliage" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Blue oak :: *Quercus douglasii*
Extremely slow growing. Very drought and heat tolerant.
Foliage: Gray blue / not showy in fall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Bark</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Flowers" /></td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Bark" /></td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Foliage" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Bottle tree :: *Brachychiton populneus*
Dramatic upright form. Moderately weak branch structure can be minimized with selective pruning when young. Fuzzy seeds can be a skin irritant if handled. Not tolerant of heavy clay soils.
Foliage: glossy, medium green

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Bark</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★★★★</td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Flowers" /></td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Bark" /></td>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Foliage" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Bowhall maple  *Acer rubrum* ‘Bowhall’
Dense, upright pyramidal form makes a good screen. Prune to avoid broken branches. Broadens with age.
Foliage: medium green / yellow red, orange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Bark</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★★★★</td>
<td><img src="image13.png" alt="Flowers" /></td>
<td><img src="image14.png" alt="Bark" /></td>
<td><img src="image15.png" alt="Foliage" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Burr oak :: *Quercus macrocarpa*
Huge tree, often as wide or wider than it is tall. Deeply furrowed, light gray bark is common.
Foliage: dark green/ copper, yellow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Bark</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ★       | ![Flowers](image16.png) | ![Bark](image17.png) | ![Foliage](image18.png) | No water use data in WUCOLS

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**Air Quality:** ★ = Good ★★★ = Better ★★★★ = Best  
**Deciduous:** ★       
**Evergreen:**  
**Water Usage:** ⚪ = Low usage/best ⚪⚫ = Medium usage/okay ⚪⚫⚫ = High usage/caution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calabrian pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus brutia</em></td>
<td>Can cover an extensive area with its spreading crown, 3-inch cones mature in winter. Tolerates heat, wind and dry conditions. Foliage: dark green needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California incense cedar</td>
<td><em>Calocedrus decurrens</em></td>
<td>Prefers higher elevations. Scented, flat sprays of foliage. Foliage: scale-like, medium green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California laurel</td>
<td><em>Umbellularia californica</em></td>
<td>Aromatic evergreen often grows with multiple trunks creating a full, rounded shape. Foliage: dark green / not showy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor</td>
<td><em>Cinnamomum camphora</em></td>
<td>Large, spreading tree requires open spaces or big yards. Good structure with age. Foliage: glossy green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Island pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus canariensis</em></td>
<td>Does not tolerate clay soils. Red bark and irregular look until it matures into a round crown. Foliage: blue or dark green needles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chestnut-leaf oak** :: *Quercus castaneifolia*

Vigorous grower. Bitter acorns do not attract wildlife.

Foliage: dark glossy green / yellow brown

⭐️⭐️⭐️ LARGE ✳️ SMUD No water use data in wucols

**Chinese wingnut** :: *Pterocarya stenoptera*

Large, fast growing. 6- to 12-inch seed clusters.

Foliage: light green in summer / not showy in fall

⭐⭐⭐⭐ LARGE No water use data in wucols

**Coast live oak** :: *Quercus agrifolia*

Drought tolerant. Extremely variable in leaf form and growth habit.

Foliage: dark green / no fall color

⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️ LARGE NATIVE

**Coast redwood** :: *Sequoia sempervirens*

Does best in foggy environments and when lower branches are retained. Loses old needles in summer.

Foliage: dark green / not showy

⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️ LARGE NATIVE

**Columnar red maple** :: *Acer rubrum x freemani*  
‘Armstrong’

Compact crown and upward reaching branches. Prefers evenly moist soil.

Foliage: medium green / yellow red, orange

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ LARGE ✳️ SMUD

**Columnar Red Norway maple** :: *Acer platanoides*  
‘Crimson Sentry’

Prefers foothill climates. Provides dense shade.

Foliage: dark purple spring to summer, dark green mid-summer, yellow fall

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ LARGE

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Air Quality: ⭐️ = Good ★★★ = Better ★★★★ = Best  
Deciduous: ⬤  Evergreen: ⬤️  
Water Usage: ⬤ = Low usage/best ⬤️ = Medium usage/okay ⬤️️ = High usage/caution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Foliage Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cork oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus suber</em></td>
<td>Very drought-tolerant. Do not overwater. Heavy, cork bark.</td>
<td>Drought-tolerant / not showy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dense, pyramidal deciduous conifer. Cones are 1¼ inch. Good in large areas and planted in groves.</td>
<td>Foliage: bright green / brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deodar cedar</td>
<td><em>Cedrus deodara</em></td>
<td>Fast growing with dark gray furrowed bark. Tolerates heavy clay soils.</td>
<td>Foliage: blue green or medium green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir</td>
<td><em>Pseudotsuga menziesii</em></td>
<td>Very large conifer native to coastal forests. Long lived with a resinous smell to the foliage, similar to pine trees.</td>
<td>Foliage: dark green needle like leaves / not showy in fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European hackberry</td>
<td><em>Celtis australis</em></td>
<td>Large and drought tolerant. Great quantities of small dry berries in some years.</td>
<td>Foliage: dark green / yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy rubber tree</td>
<td><em>Eucommia ulmoides</em></td>
<td>Large with fragrant leaves. Small dry fruit and strong branches. Not suitable for clay or sandy soils.</td>
<td>Foliage: dark glossy green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus ilex</em></td>
<td>Very hardy with strong branching. Foliage: usually dark green, may be grayish green / not showy in fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior live oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus wislizenii</em></td>
<td>Drought tolerant. Foliage: tip growth bronze, turns medium green / not showy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London plane</td>
<td><em>Platanus X acerifolia</em></td>
<td>Fast growing with open branching and attractive bark. Tolerates most soils, smog, dust and reflected heat. Foliage: light green / yellow-brown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair tree</td>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td>Good lawn tree with interesting leaf shape. Male variety has no fruit. Tolerant of smog. Foliage: medium green / gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow Zelkova</td>
<td><em>Zelkova serrata 'Musashino'</em></td>
<td>Large variety with columnar growth habit. Foliage: deep green / showy golden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oregon ash :: *Fraxinus latifolia*
Grows well in areas with standing water in winter.
Foliage: light green / gold
★ ★ ★  🌿 🍃  LARGE NATIVE

### Ponderosa pine :: *Pinus ponderosa*
Recommended for mass plantings and shelter belts. 6-inch cones.
Foliage: dark to yellowish green
★  🌲  🍂  LARGE NATIVE

### Red maple :: *Acer rubrum*
Tolerant of air pollution. Deep red flowers evident in spring.
Foliage: medium green / red, orange, yellow
★ ★  🌿 🍃  LARGE  ● SMUD

### Red oak :: *Quercus rubra*
Adaptable tree. Tolerates moderately compacted soils.
Foliage: medium green / red, very showy
★  🌿 🍃  LARGE  ● SMUD

### River birch :: *Betula nigra*
Attractive peeling bark. Small, cone-like fruit in spring.
Foliage: dark glossy green / yellow
★ ★ ★  🌿 🍃  LARGE  ● SMUD

### Sawtooth oak :: *Quercus acutissima*
Large, pyramidal shape. Brown leaves may hang on into winter.
Foliage: glossy green / yellow
★  🌿  LARGE  No water use data in WUCOLS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Foliage:</th>
<th>Water Usage:</th>
<th>Deciduous:</th>
<th>Evergreen:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus coccinea</em></td>
<td>Excellent lawn tree with open branching habit.</td>
<td>Glossy green / scarlet, yellow</td>
<td>Low usage/best</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shumard oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus shumardii</em></td>
<td>Rounded canopy with open, spreading shape. Thrives with poor drainage. Acorns attract wildlife.</td>
<td>Dark green / showy orange, red</td>
<td>Medium usage/okay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver linden</td>
<td><em>Tilia tomentosa</em></td>
<td>Undersides of leaves are covered in dense white hair.</td>
<td>Green / yellow</td>
<td>Low usage/best</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern live oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus virginiana</em></td>
<td>Wide, sprawling tree provides dense shade. Durable and long lived. Needs regular pruning when young.</td>
<td>Medium green / not showy</td>
<td>Medium usage/okay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern magnolia</td>
<td><em>Magnolia grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Large, fragrant white flowers. Large, leathery leaves can be a litter problem. Not tolerant of clay soils.</td>
<td>Glossy dark green</td>
<td>High usage/caution</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triumph elm</td>
<td><em>Ulmus japonica x wilsoniana</em> ‘Triumph’</td>
<td>Vase-shaped crown structure.</td>
<td>Glossy green / yellow</td>
<td>High usage/caution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Air Quality:** ★ = Good ★★ = Better ★★★ = Best  
**Deciduous:**  
**Evergreen:**  
**Water Usage:** ▲ = Low usage/best ▲▲ = Medium usage/okay ▲▲▲ = High usage/caution
**LARGE TREES**

**Tulip tree :: Liriodendron tulipifera**
Broad and pyramidal form. Greenish-yellow, tulip-like flowers in late spring.
Foliage: light green / bronze, gold

**Turkey oak :: Quercus cerris**
Bark often streaked orange near the base of older trees.
Foliage: dark green / yellow brown, not showy

**Valley oak :: Quercus lobata**
Common native in the Sacramento area. Very heat and drought tolerant.
Foliage: glossy medium green / yellow to light orange

**White fir :: Abies concolor**
Tolerates heat, pollution and drought. 4- to 6-inch cones grow upward on the branches.
Foliage: bluish green

**Willow oak :: Quercus phellos**
One of the fastest growing oaks. Pyramidal shape when young. Rounded canopy in older specimens.
Foliage: medium green / yellow

**Zelkova :: Zelkova serrata**
Bark turns gray and mottled with age.
Foliage: deep green / copper, red
Afghan pine :: *Pinus eldarica*
Can cover an extensive area with its spreading crown. 3-inch cones mature in winter. Tolerates extreme heat, cold and wind.
Foliage: dark green needles

Aleppo pine :: *Pinus halepensis*
Interesting, deeply fissured bark when mature. Tolerates extreme heat, cold, and wind.
Foliage: light green needles

American hophornbeam :: *Ostrya virginiana*
Can grow in dry, rocky soils, but prefers adequate moisture. Graceful habit. Works well as a screen.
Foliage: light green / bright yellow

California buckeye :: *Aesculus californica*
Big-leafed. Large fragrant flowers. 2- to 3-inch round fruit. Conserves water in summer by going dormant.
Foliage: light green / brown in summer

Capital pear :: *Pyrus calleryana* ‘Capital’
Hardy with narrow branching, columnar form. Needs regular pruning when young. White flowers in spring.
Foliage: glossy green / yellow-orange to scarlet

Air Quality: ★ = Good ★★★ = Better ★★★★ = Best Deciduous: ✿ Evergreen: ♂
Water Usage: 🔧 = Low usage/Best 🔧💧 = Medium usage/okay 🔧💧💧 = High usage/caution
**Chanticleer pear** :: *Pyrus calleryana* ‘Chanticleer’
Dense and narrow. Makes good screen. Prune to avoid broken branches.
Foliage: glossy green / yellow-orange to scarlet

**Chinese flame tree** :: *Koelreuteria bipinnata*
Foliage: medium green / bronze to gold

**Chinese pistache** :: *Pistacia chinensis*
Round shape with age. Prune early to develop form.
Foliage: dark green / orange to orange red

**Emerald Sunshine elm** :: *Ulmus propinqua* ‘Emerald Sunshine’
Sturdy, upright growth. Tolerates hot, windy weather. Insect resistant.
Foliage: deep green / yellow

**Eye stopper amur cork tree** :: *Phellodendron lavallei* ‘Longenecker’
Good form and bark texture. Leaf scorch in hot weather can be minimized by planting in shade. Female has smelly fruit.
Foliage: lustrous dark green / bronze to gold

**Flowering pear** :: *Pyrus calleryana*
Spring flowers. Experiences branch drop as it matures.
Foliage: glossy green / yellow-orange to scarlet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
<th>Water Usage</th>
<th>Deciduous</th>
<th>Evergreen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frontier elm</td>
<td>Ulmus parvifolia ‘Frontier’</td>
<td>Performs well in hot, windy conditions. Very resistant to Dutch elm disease. Showy fall color.</td>
<td>green / burgundy</td>
<td>★★★  ⚢</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrain tree</td>
<td>Koelreuteria paniculata</td>
<td>Umbrella shaped. Large clusters of tiny yellow flowers. Papery seed pods. Makes good lawn tree. Drought tolerant.</td>
<td>medium to dark green / bronze to gold</td>
<td>★ ★ ★  ⚢</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>SMUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge maple</td>
<td>Acer campestre</td>
<td>Hardy and long lived with corky bark.</td>
<td>dark glossy green / yellow</td>
<td>★★★  ⚢</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>SMUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His majesty amur cork tree</td>
<td>Phellodendron amurense ‘His Majesty’</td>
<td>Good form and bark texture. Leaf scorch in hot weather can be minimized by planting in shade. Female has smelly fruit.</td>
<td>lustrous dark green / bronze to gold</td>
<td>★★★★  ⚢</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>No water use data in WUCOLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese white birch</td>
<td>Betula platyphylla japonica</td>
<td>Low branching makes good screen. Not drought tolerant.</td>
<td>medium glossy green / yellow</td>
<td>★★★★  ⚢</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>SMUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey pine</td>
<td>Pinus jeffreyi</td>
<td>Open, pyramidal shape. Not for clay soils. Cones are large.</td>
<td>blue-green needles</td>
<td>★  ⚢</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>NATIVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Littleleaf linden :: Tilia cordata**
Fragrant, light-yellow flowers in spring. Focus on pruning while young.
Foliage: green / yellow

**Loquat :: Eriobotrya japonica**
Evergreen. White flowers and edible fruit. Drought tolerant, but best with regular water.
Foliage: dark green

**Macho amur cork tree :: Phellodendron amurense**
‘Macho’
Good form and bark texture. Leaf scorch in hot weather can be minimized by planting in shade. Female has smelly fruit.
Foliage: lustrous dark green / bronze to gold

**Ginkgo :: Ginkgo biloba ‘Fairmont’**
Fruitless. Narrow, conical to oval form. Tolerant of smog.
Foliage: medium green / gold

**Ginkgo :: Ginkgo biloba ‘Princeton Sentry’**
Fruitless. Columnar form. Tolerant of smog.
Foliage: medium green / gold

**Norwegian Sunset Shantung maple :: Acer truncatum ‘Norwegian Sunset’**
Uniform growth and good branch structure. Tolerant of heat.
Foliage: new growth purplish, glossy dark green / yellow-orange to red
**Pacific Sunset Shantung maple** :: *Acer truncatum*

‘Pacific Sunset’

Hardy and fine textured.

Foliage: dark, glossy green / orange to red

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ MEDIUM

**Paperbark maple** :: *Acer griseum*

Peeling reddish bark. Not good in heavy clay soils.

Foliage: dark green / oranges to reds

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ MEDIUM

**Prospector elm** :: *Ulmus wilsoniana* ‘Prospector’

Rounded form when mature. Needs training and staking when young. Very resistant to Dutch elm disease and beetles.

Foliage: green / yellow

★★★★★ MEDIUM

**Pyramidal european hornbeam** :: *Carpinus betulus*

‘Fastigiata’

Good screening tree. Strong branching. Narrow when young but may broaden with age.

Foliage: dark green / gold

★★★★★ MEDIUM

**Saratoga sweetbay** :: *Laurus nobilis* ‘Saratoga’

Small yellow flowers in clusters followed by black berries. Leaves used in cooking. Often grown as a container tree.

Foliage: gray green to dark green

★★★★★ MEDIUM

**Saucer magnolia** :: *Magnolia soulangiana*

Showy pink flowers in spring and sometimes in winter. Umbrella to vase shape with a dense canopy.

Foliage: medium green, bronze, gold

★ ★ ★ ★ MEDIUM

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Air Quality: ★ = Good ★ ★ = Better ★ ★ ★ = Best Deciduous: ★★ Evergreen:

Water Usage: ★ = Low usage/Best ★ ★ = Medium usage/okay ★ ★ ★ = High usage/caution

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foliage: yellow, sometimes with red or orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus lambertiana</em></td>
<td>Not tolerant of clay soils. Cones are large. Grows best at higher foothill altitudes. Has significant pest problems at low altitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foliage: gray-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet bay</td>
<td><em>Laurus nobilis</em></td>
<td>Small yellow flowers in clusters followed by black berries. Leaves used in cooking. Often grown as a container tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foliage: gray-green to dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trident maple</td>
<td><em>Acer buergerianum</em></td>
<td>Low, rounded form. Prune for clearance. Requires some shade in severe summers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foliage: medium glossy green / red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupelo</td>
<td><em>Nyssa sylvatica</em></td>
<td>Triangle-shaped silhouette. Small, dry, dark berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foliage: lusterous dark green / red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright English oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em> ‘Fastigiata’</td>
<td>Upright, columnar tree. Dark brown, furrowed bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foliage: medium green / copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australian willow</strong></td>
<td>Geijera parviflora</td>
<td>Weeping look with age. White flowers in spring or fall. Good screening tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bechtel crabapple</strong></td>
<td>Malus ioenis ‘Plena’</td>
<td>Rounded canopy. Fragrant flowers. 1-inch green to dull-yellow fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronze loquat</strong></td>
<td>Eriobotrya deflexa</td>
<td>Accent tree. Fragrant white flowers. Frost sensitive, and may be damaged in extremely cold weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chaste tree</strong></td>
<td>Vitex agnus-castus</td>
<td>Multi-trunked. Wide-spreading. 7-inch blue flower spikes. Drought tolerant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese fringe tree</strong></td>
<td>Chionanthus retusus</td>
<td>Fragrant, white flowers. Red fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crape myrtle</strong></td>
<td>Lagerstroemia indica</td>
<td>Blooms in summer. Thrives on heat. Good for small spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Desert willow</strong></td>
<td>Chilopsis linearis</td>
<td>Not tolerant of clay soils. Fragrant, deep-pink flowers. 3-inch fruit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Eastern redbud** :: *Cercis canadensis*
Heart-shaped leaves come out after deep-pink flowers. Somewhat drought tolerant.
Foliage: medium green / yellow

**Evergreen pear** :: *Pyrus kawakamii*
Usually only partly deciduous. Small white flowers in winter, then small dry fruit.
Foliage: glossy green / scarlet

**Fern pine** :: *Podocarpus gracilior*
Weak trunk when young, needs staking. Healthiest when lower branches remain unpruned. Damaged in hard frosts.
Foliage: light green / no fall color

**Japanese flowering crabapple** :: *Malus floribunda*
Fragrant flowers deep pink to red, turning to white. Very small yellow and red fruit.
Foliage: dark green / yellow

**Japanese lilac** :: *Syringa reticulata* ‘Ivory Silk’
Oval or pyramidal form when young, becoming oval with age. Huge clusters of white flowers in summer.
Foliage: medium green / not showy

**Japanese snowbell** :: *Styrax japonicus*
Umbrella shaped. White spring flowers.
Foliage: dark green / red or yellow
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small Trees</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red leaf photinia</td>
<td><em>Photinia x fraseri</em></td>
<td>White flowers have strong odor. Best used as large shrub or hedge. Often requires staking and pruning when trained as tree. Foliage: bright red when new to lustrous green with red tips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson crabapple</td>
<td><em>Malus hybrid</em> ‘Robinson’</td>
<td>Crimson buds opening to deep pink flowers. Very small dark-red fruit. Upright and spreading canopy with dense branching. Foliage: reddish bronze-green leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartarian maple</td>
<td><em>Acer tartaricum</em></td>
<td>Prefers partial shade and good drainage. Foliage: medium green / red, gold, orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington hawthorn</td>
<td><em>Crataegus phaenopyrum</em></td>
<td>Hardy with white flowers and red berries. Attracts birds. Has thorns. Foliage: medium glossy green / multi-colors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Planting Your Young Tree

Instructions for a #5 Tree (5 Gallon):

• Remove grass and weeds in a 4-foot-wide circle.

• Dig your hole 4 feet wide and 8 to 10 inches deep. Score the sides of the hole so the hole is not smooth.

• Dig an additional 8 inches of soil around the edge to create a solid 12-inch-wide pedestal in the center of the hole.

• Remove the entire root ball from the container. Thoroughly loosen and extend side and bottom roots from the root ball. Cut any roots circling the root ball with a sharp tool.

• Place the root ball on the pedestal so the root crown (where the trunk meets the roots) is about 1½ inches above the surrounding ground level.

• Place the existing soil back in the hole. Do not place grass or weeds in the hole. When backfilling the hole, avoid air pockets by lightly tamping, but don’t compact the soil. Refill the hole only up to the top of the root ball.

• Spread mulch in a 4-foot diameter around your tree, 4 to 6 inches away from the trunk, and 6 inches deep.

• Deeply water your newly planted tree after planting.

• Add your trees to our 5 Million Tree Counter at sactree.com.

Before you plant, make sure there is enough room for your tree’s canopy and roots. In general:

• Large trees should be planted at least 30 feet from other trees and power lines, 15 feet from pools and building foundations, and at least 8 feet away from sidewalks and driveways.

• Medium trees should be planted at least 8 feet from other trees and power lines, 12 feet from pools and building foundations, and at least 6 feet away from sidewalks and driveways.

• Small trees should be planted at least 12 feet from other trees, 3 feet from power lines, 6 feet from pools and building foundations, and 6 feet away from sidewalks and driveways.
Diagram is based specifically on a 5 gallon tree
The Sacramento Tree Foundation is a nonprofit organization working to grow healthy, livable communities in the Sacramento region by building the best urban forest in the nation. The Greenprint is our roadmap for planting 5 million trees in the greater Sacramento region. With your help, we can do it.

The Greenprint Tree Guide is brought to you in partnership with the region’s air quality districts:

To learn more about how to improve air quality, please visit sparetheair.com.

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UConn Plant Database
UConn Plant Database Main Page.htm
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jfschmidt.com
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