18. California Sycamore (Fatsima racemosa)

120 La Sierra Dr.

Native to the Mediterranean Basin, this tree grows quickly to 90' tall and 60' wide. The trunk is made up of several large branches that extend from the sprawling trunk that often twists converted. The large, furry leaves are deeply divided into 3-5 pointed lobes and turn brown in fall. Although it is adaptable to many soils it is prone to anthracnose and spider mites.

19. Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea pungens)

312 La Sierra Dr.

This frost-hardy species from the west coast of North America grows to 80' or more in the wild, although it is usually much smaller in gardens, it has a broad crown of a blue-green foliage composed of stiff and sharply pointed needles; the bark becomes gray. Trees regularly as fresh growth will rotate from dead wood.

20. White Spruce (Picea glauca)

124 La Sierra Dr.

This eastern Us tree grows across Canada from New England to Alaska up to 90'. The needles range from yellow to blue-green and are often massed on the tips of the twigs. In the far north and on high mountain sites it grows in a low mat-like form on exposed locations, but can reach heights of 300' or more.

21. Deodar Cedar (Cedrus deodara)

124 La Sierra Dr.

This tree is native to the Himalayas, grows rapidly to 30' with a 40' spread. The ends to the cones resemble rosebuds and are often used in crafts. It is called the "Tree of the Gods" by Hindus in India and has a graceful sweep to the branches. Because it is more droop tolerant than a redwood it is recommended as a large center for the Sacramento area.

22. Chinese Elm (Ulmus parvifolia)

Callavon Elm because it retains its leaves in winter climates. Grows to 40-50' tall with a 30-40' spread. The leaves have a spreading branch. The bark is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. The small, leafy, dark green leaves, smooth and shiny on top, have small, blunt teeth. It makes a handsome tree for shady streets.

23. Honeylocust (Gleditsia triacanthos)

This eastern Us oak is famous for its intense, red fall color ranging from 20-30' tall and 20-40' wide. Pyramidal when young, it becomes round-topped with age. It grows well in the red oak but its glossy leaves are more adaptable to heavier soils. The bark is brown and flaky. It can tolerate pollution and makes a good street tree for commercial and industrial developments.

24. Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)

It has a pyramid of bluish green foliage composed of large, smooth and shiny leaves in the spring. The leaves are glossy green above, paler beneath. Before leaf drop is continuous and few things can be grown beneath it. The leaves are silvery underneath and turn only yellow in their autumn. The silver maple bark is gray. Prune regularly as fresh growth can introduct the canopy.

25. Italian Stone Pine (Pinus pinea)

Named for the white clusters of seeds which hang on the cones. This is a large evergreen pine. April and May, followed by pointed cone seeds which eventually result in the formation of the pine cone.

26. Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)

This deciduous tree is native to China and Japan. Its three lobed leaves turn red, orange, or yellow in fall and look like asp leaves. It typically has low growth, spread that should be pruned in high most lodicels. It is not well suited for soils and usually has no root systems when watered

27. Southeast Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)

151 Westview Ln.

Named for the white clusters of seeds which hang on the cones. This deciduous tree is native to China and Japan. Its three lobed leaves turn red, orange, or yellow in fall and look like asp leaves. It typically has low growth, spread that should be pruned in high most lodicels. It is not well suited for soils and usually has no root systems when watered

28. Radiwood Ash (Fraxinus angustifolia ‘Raywood’)

4048 Esperanza Way

This decision of trees is rare in Sacramento, one of which grows quickly 20-50' tall with a 30-40' spread. It is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and the American Elms. The leaves are smaller and the bark is darker. It’s bark is ash grey and usually has no surface roots when watered

29. Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)

Grows quickly to 70’ or more, this tree has a stout trunk of branches and features suspended leaves that can grow to 16' long. The branches often have corky wings and the trunk is a little larger than the trunk. Acorns are almost completely encrusted in their cup and have a minimum 150-year lifespan.
Arden Park - was developed from upland ranch land in the 1940's and 1950's and boasts large yards with plenty of room to grow large trees. These areas are a few of the fine specimens that can be found in the neighborhood. The streets of Arden Park were lined with Moderno Ash, which gave them wonderful shaded places for walking and biking for several decades. Unfortunately, the ashes were susceptible to mistletoe and anthracnose, which is leading to their removal and replacement.

The neighborhood group called Save Our Street Trees (SOS Trees) has formed and is involving neighbors in efforts to cluster them around the park areas or in the same area of the neighborhood. If you do drive on the tour, please drive slowly and be aware of others around you. 

Tree Tour Guidelines: 
All trees may be viewed from the street. Please respect private property and do not disturb the residents. 

If you have a question about the trees on this tour or would like tree planting advice for your yard, please contact the Sacramento Tree Foundation at 924-8733.

The Sacramento Tree Foundation encourages you to step out and explore the urban forest in your own neighborhood. You can create a tree tour of your own!

The Sacramento Tree Foundation has many opportunities involved with education and volunteer events.

To sign up for free street trees or help with the SOS Trees Campaign, visit www. ar dentres.org or call 924-8733 x 112.

Join Us! 924-TREE www.sacre.com

Research, mapping, layout, and descriptions written by Fred Clarke and耀眼 Schwagroch

Editing by Evelyn Parke

Research and production of this Tree Tour was provided by

Symbol legend

Evergreen tree

Tree offered through SMUD/Tree Foundation Shade Tree Program

Sacramento Native Tree

1. Modesto Ash (Fraxinus excelsior “Modesto”)
This species can grow to 50+ ft tall with 30’ spread with good soil conditions. It was heavily planted in Arden neighborhoods during the 1940’s and 1950’s, creating a virtual monoculture that is now causing mass removal. It is prone to mistletoe and anthracnose which causes the leaves to fall off in the spring. These problems combined with improper pruning sheared the lifespan of many stately ashes and contribute to the decline in favor this graceful tree has seen.

2. Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos)
The trunk and branches of honey locusts typically have many thorns, however, this variety (Syringa) is thornless. The ‘Sunburst’ Locust is fast growing and reaches a height of 40’ and a width of 35’. The foliage changes from yellowish-green in the spring to a rich yellow in autumn. It has dark grooved bark and thorns on the branches. The flowers and seed pods are both brittle and prone to breakage. The black locust can reach a height of 75’ and a width of 60’. It manufactures its own fertilizer by excreting nitrogen-fixing root nodules.

3. Red Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)
This fast growing variety was brought to California by settlers in the Gold Rush Era and has established itself in many natural areas. The flowers emerge in the spring followed by reddish pods of black, kidney shaped seeds. The leaves turn a rich burnt orange in fall. They can provide a tree well into winter. It has a shallow root system.

4. Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)
This native tree of the foothills of the Central Valley is named for the bluish-green color of its shallow 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 very drought tolerant, but grows slowly and does not tolerate summer watering. Note: this tree will fall if placed in poorly drained soils. The tree is Bloodgood variety, a redleaf maple, and only grows to 15 feet.

5. Blue Oak (Quercus douglasii)
A tree with the most common oaks in northern Europe, it grows quickly to 25+ and 25+ wide, but then generally succumbs to the hot summers and borers. They can make nice small trees in a bog, but not shade much of the street or give benefits that larger trees would provide. While they grow very fast, they are also slow to develop. If planted in 3’ or 5’ adds to competition between the trees.

6. Valley Oak (Quercus lobata)
This California native may reach 90+ tall with an equal or greater spread. It produces large pointed acorns eaten by linny kinds of wildlife and by native Americans who roasted the meat and prepared it as bread or mush. Valley Oaks are subject to oak galls which result from gall-making wasps laying their eggs in plant tissue. The galls do not injure the tree. It is the largest oak variety in North America. Valley oaks are adapted to Sacramento’s 2.7 climate and inner canyon sites which can cause problems for mature specimens.

7. Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)
This eastern US species tolerates dry, sandy soil though it is best when developed in alluvial soils with plenty of water in summer. Moderately fast growing, it matures to a height of 80 ft. The Pin oak trunk supports horizontal branches towards the top of the tree, while the lower branches droop gracefully. Its autumn leaves have deep, pointed lobes that become crimson red in fall. They can provide a tree well into winter. It has a shallow root system.

8. Black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)
This eastern US species tolerates dry, sandy soil though it is best when developed in alluvial soils with plenty of water in summer. Moderately fast growing, it matures to a height of 80 ft. The Pin oak trunk supports horizontal branches towards the top of the tree, while the lower branches droop gracefully. Its autumn leaves have deep, pointed lobes that become crimson red in fall. They can provide a tree well into winter. It has a shallow root system.

9. White Birch (Betula papyrifera)
One of the most common oaks in northern Europe, it grows quickly to 25’ and 25’ wide, but then generally succumbs to the hot summers and borers. They can make nice small trees in a bog, but not shade much of the street or give benefits that larger trees would provide. While they grow very fast, they are also slow to develop. If planted in 3’ or 5’ adds to competition between the trees.

10. Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)
This native tree of the foothills of the Central Valley is named for the bluish-green color of its shallow 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 very drought tolerant, but grows slowly and does not tolerate summer watering. Note: this tree will fall if placed in poorly drained soils. The tree is Bloodgood variety, a redleaf maple, and only grows to 15 feet.

11. English Oak (Quercus robur)
This eastern oak can grow to 70-90 with a spread of 50’ and string, straight branches. New leaves and leaf stalks are red in color, turning dark red, rusty brown, orange or yellow in autumn. It grows moderately after establishment itself for 25+ years and should not be placed within 10 feet of concrete because of the soil root crown. Some trees may hold the leaves on in the winter.

12. Red Oak (Quercus rubra)
This oak can grow to 70-90 with a spread of 50’ and string, straight branches. New leaves and leaf stalks are red in color, turning dark red, rusty brown, orange or yellow in autumn. It grows moderately after establishment itself for 25+ years and should not be placed within 10 feet of concrete because of the soil root crown. Some trees may hold the leaves on in the winter.

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14. Blue Oak (Quercus douglasii)
This oak is renowned as a valuable timber tree. It is one of the most common oaks in northern Europe, it grows quickly to 25’ and 25’ wide, but then generally succumbs to the hot summers and borers. They can make nice small trees in a bog, but not shade much of the street or give benefits that larger trees would provide. While they grow very fast, they are also slow to develop. If planted in 3’ or 5’ adds to competition between the trees.

15. Red Leaf Maple (Acer pseudoplatanus)
This native tree of the foothills of the Central Valley is named for the bluish-green color of its shallow 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 very drought tolerant, but grows slowly and does not tolerate summer watering. Note: this tree will fall if placed in poorly drained soils. The tree is Bloodgood variety, a redleaf maple, and only grows to 15 feet.

16. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
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