

POSSIBLE TREES FOR PLANTING

These are only a few of the trees that are available. Drive around the neighborhood to see what you like. For example, around Watson Park there's a large group of **Chinese pistache** [*Pistacia chinensis*] trees. Many varieties of **Crape Myrtles** [*Lagerstroemia*] are often planted under power lines, like along N. 13th Street's business strip.

Take time to carefully select the right tree that suits your needs and it will bring you years of enjoyment!

NOTE: San Jose area code 95112 plant hardiness zone is 8 through 10

SOURCE: <http://www.gardenhere.com/>

Disclaimer

No warranties or guarantees as to the accuracy of the data and information expressed or implied in this guide. Please check other sources to confirm the provided information since this compilation is meant only to be a guide. The creator is not responsible for any loss of profit, indirect, incidental, special, or consequential damages arising out of the use of the data and information provided in this document.

Selecting the Right Tree

- **When selecting trees, there are many trade-offs and compromises. Here are some things to consider:**
 - Maintenance
 - Dropping leaves & fruit on car & street
 - Disease resistance
 - Draught tolerance
 - Some trees require regular watering. (Birch)
 - Year-round interest
 - Evergreen trees (eucalyptus or magnolia)
 - Flowering trees attract wildlife like butterflies and bees.
 - Attractive bark (Crape Myrtles).
 - Characteristics of roots: grow on the surface or deep underground?
 - Some trees have roots that can lift & damage sidewalks (magnolia)
 - Root barriers are available to force roots to grow deep.
 - Plant at some distance from the water main.
 - Depends on the mature size of the tree.
 - How much sun does the location get?

Determining the Size of Tree to Get

- Do you have overhead power lines above the parkstrip?
 - The mature height of a tree should ideally never be higher than the power lines.
 - Frequent pruning is required for trees that grow beyond the height of power lines and can damage the natural shape of the canopy.

- What size is your parkstrip?

SMALL

- 18 inches to 3 feet wide planting space or under overhead high-voltage lines
- http://www.co.alameda.ca.us/pwa/programs_services_urban_forestry_tree_list_small.shtml

MEDIUM

- 3 to 5 feet wide
- http://www.co.alameda.ca.us/pwa/programs_services_urban_forestry_tree_list_medium.shtml

LARGE

- greater than 5 feet wide
- http://www.co.alameda.ca.us/pwa/programs_services_urban_forestry_tree_list_large.shtml

Tree Care: Planting -- Trimming -- Removing

PLANTING

Instructions & diagrams: http://www.nationalgridus.com/non_html/shared_safety_tree.pdf

- Avoiding utility lines (pg. 1)
- How to plant tree (pg. 4)
- NOTE: Suggested trees in the document not intended for our planting zone (pg. 2 & 3)

TRIMMING

- Permit is not required if using the following companies that have agreed to prune by the City's standard. Here is a list of those companies currently registered:

http://www.sanjoseca.gov/transportation/forms/tree_trimming_companies.pdf

REMOVING

- Removal of trees over 18" inches in diameter from private property requires a [permit from the City Planning Department](#) (http://www.sanjoseca.gov/planning/applications/dev_tr_app.pdf), (408) 277-4576.
- City Arborist Office at (408) 277-2762

Other Resources for more Tree Options: Lists, Searches, Spreadsheets

- **TREE SEARCH by desired attributes: customizable; detailed photos; detailed information list of characteristics**

http://selectree.calpoly.edu/attribute_search.lasso

Los Angeles, CA; list of possible Street Tree

- **SPREADSHEETS _– TEXT** with links to some photos: appearance characteristics of trees, parkway size, & water needs

<http://www.lacity.org/BOSS/streettree/treeguide.htm>

City of Beaverton, Oregon; approved tree list

- **TEXT** only: Varieties available; their appearance characteristics.
- **NOTE:** Their plant hardiness zone is damp & cooler but considered at 8-9.
- Please check with other resources to determine is the tree is hearty to handle the warmer SJ summers and are disease resistant.

http://www.beavertonoregon.gov/departments/operations/operations_street_trees.html

Seattle, Washington; Small trees for under power lines; recommended by Arborist

- **SPREADSHEET _– TEXT** only: list of approved street trees organized by size of planting area without overhead utility wires, & a list for under utility wires
- **NOTE:** Their plant hardiness zone is more damp & cooler but considered at 8-9.
- Please check with other resources to determine is the tree is hearty to handle the warmer SJ summers and are disease resistant.

<http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/transportation/smalltrees.htm>

SPREADSHEET _– TEXT only: **Parking Lot Tree List; characteristics, planting area; usage**

- **NOTE:** please check with other source to determine the planting zone

http://www.urbantree.org/list_trees.asp?t=lot

Mentioned Trees & References

Sunset Western Garden Book – ISBN 0-376-03874-8

Small Parkstrip 18 inch to 3 feet wide	Bay laurel / California bay [Umbellularia Californica] – CA native (for small to large parkstrip because of slow growth rate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/syllabus/ucalifornica.htm
	Crape Myrtle [Lagerstroemia Indica]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://selectree.cagr.calpoly.edu/treedetail.lasso?rid=787 ▪ http://pubs.caes.uga.edu/caespubs/pubcd/L331.htm#Light%20Requirement ▪ http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/plantanswers/trees/crape_myrtle_varieties.html
	Flowering Plum [Prunus blireiana]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://selectree.cagr.calpoly.edu/treedetail.lasso?rid=1153
	Saucer magnolia [Magnolia x soulangiana]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://selectree.calpoly.edu/treedetail.lasso?rid=873 ▪ http://ww4.bhg.com/bhg/plantfinder/plantDetails.jhtml?plantId=/templatedata/bhg/plant/data/Magnolia-xsoulangiana.xml
	Western redbud [Cercis occidentalis] – CA native	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.laspilitas.com/plants/191.htm ▪ http://www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/syllabus/coccidentalis2.htm ▪ http://www.bewaterwise.com/fire.html ▪ http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/trees-new/cercis_californica-califor.html ▪ http://www.arboday.org/programs/NationalTree/redbud.cfm ▪ http://selectree.calpoly.edu/treedetail.lasso?rid=321
Medium 3 to 5 feet wide	Bay laurel / California bay [Umbellularia Californica] – CA native	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/syllabus/ucalifornica.htm
	Chinese pistache [Pistacia chinensis]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/cemap/pistache/pistache.html ▪ http://ww4.bhg.com ▪ http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Anacardiaceae/Pistacia_chinensis.html ▪ http://home.hiwaay.net/~oliver/chinesepistache.htm
	Goldenrain tree [Koelreuteria paniculata]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/trees-new/koelreuteria_paniculata.html
Large over 5 feet wide	Bigleaf Maple [Acer Macrophyllum] – CA native	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.laspilitas.com/plants/1095.htm ▪ http://selectree.calpoly.edu/treedetail.lasso?rid=58
	Valley oak [Quercus lobata] – CA native	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://selectree.calpoly.edu/treedetail.lasso?rid=1246

Small Parkstrip Examples [18 inches to 3 feet wide planting space or under overhead high-voltage lines]

Bay laurel / California bay [*Umbellularia Californica*] – CA native (for small to large parkstrip because of slow growth rate)



Saucer magnolia [*Magnolia x soulangiana*]



Crape Myrtle [*Lagerstroemia Indica*]



Western redbud [*Cercis occidentalis*] – CA native



Flowering Plum
[*Prunus blireiana*]

Bay Laurel / California Bay [Umbellularia Californica] – CA native

Note: Generally a slow grower, easy to maintain at 6-8 feet tall and good in containers. Fragrant leaves.

Tree Characteristics

- **California Native:** Yes
- **Max Height (ft):** 47 feet average (in 100+years); can reach 100 feet tall & 2-5 feet in diameter;
- **Max Growth Rate (in/season):** few inches along CA coast (as much as 4' each year possible)
- **Foliage:** Simple, alternate, persistent, elliptical to lanceolate, 3 to 5 inches long, dark green & shiny above, paler & smooth below; fragrant, evergreen shrub to tree; leaves used as seasoning and aromatic when crushed but may irritate eyes and nose
- **Foliage Type:** Evergreen
- **Fruit:** bluish-black, olive-like approx. 0.75 inch diameter, attached to the tree with a yellow stalk that resembles a golfer's tee
- **Fruit Type:** releases terpenes that inhibit seedlings (no weeds)
- **Flower:** Monoecious, perfect, inconspicuous, small and yellowish
- **Bark:** Young bark is thin, smooth, and gray-brown; matures to thin, reddish-brown, and somewhat scaly
- **Bark Texture:** Scaly
- **Branch:** Round, slender, smooth, and initially light green, turning gray-brown with age; multiple stems often arising from basal sprouts

Site Characteristics

- **USDA Hardiness Zone:** 6 to 9
- **Soil Texture:** tolerates clay and serpentine
- **Soil Moisture:** Moderate water if more inland
- **Exposure:** full sun to part shade (more inland); sun in the mountains & along coast where rainfall is above 30 inches/year; no cold damage at 10 deg., burnt to the ground at 0



Crape Myrtle [Lagerstroemia Indica]

Notes: "Drought resistant. Powdery mildew resistant."

Site Characteristics

- Soil pH: Very Acidic / Slightly Acidic / Neutral / Slightly Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Clay / Loam / Sand; ok under adverse soil but best in well-prepared soil
- Soil Moisture: Moist / Dry; drought tolerant; water thoroughly at planting time and once a week in the absence of rainfall for the first two months after planting
- Exposure: Full Sun best (shade reduces growth & flowering, and increase disease; Large shade trees will compete for moisture, causing poor growth and flowering)

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: Low
- Prune in fall to promote flowering in summer
- Routinely prune to maintain shape & airflow through crown
- Train prune when young

Use

- Desirable Wildlife Plant: No
- Landscape Application: Screen /
- Common Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Hedged / Spreading

Examples

- **Lagerstroemia 'natchez'** NATCHEZ HYBRID CRAPEMYRTLE (white flower)
- **Lagerstroemia 'muskogee'** MUSKOGEE HYBRID CRAPEMYRTLE (lavender flower)
- **Lagerstroemia 'tuscarora'** TUSCARORA HYBRID CRAPEMYRTLE (pink-rose flower)



Crape Myrtle [Lagerstroemia Indica]

Tree Characteristics

- California Native: No
- Max Height (ft): 25
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 12-24
- Tree Shape: Oval / Rounded / Umbrella / Vase
- Functional Form: Low Canopy /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Foliage Fall Color: Red / Gold / Orange / Multicolored
- Foliage Growth Color: new spring leaves reddish bronze color, maturing to a glossy green
- Foliage Shape: Oval
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate
- Density in Leaf: Moderate Dense
- Fruiting Time: Fall
- Fruit: Small brown capsule that dries up and drops
- Flower: Showy in summer; profuse, long lasting displays develop at the ends of branches; enhanced flower show if watered during dry periods in the flowering season
- Bark Color: Light Green / Pink / Red Brown / Striking
- Bark Texture: Exfoliating / Smooth; thin so carefully work around trunk to prevent injury to it
- Branch Strength: Medium
- Armament: No
- Longevity: Average
- Litter Type: Dry Fruit
- Health Hazard: None Known
- Attracts Wildlife: Birds
- Disease Resistant: Powdery Mildew
- Disease Susceptibility: Sooty Mold & mildew on buds and young growth
- Pest Susceptibility: Aphids

Crape Myrtle [Lagerstroemia Indica]

MORE RESOURCES for CRAPE MYRTLES

- TEXT only: Characteristics / options available, planting, pruning / maintenance
<http://www.heirloomgardenexperts.com/articles/crape-myrtle-care.htm>

- SPREADSHEETS _– TEXT only: Varieties available; their characteristics in appearance & care
http://www.heirloomgardenexperts.com/info_sheets/PDF/crape_myrtle_varieties.pdf
http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/plantanswers/trees/crape_myrtle_varieties.html

- PHOTOS & brief TEXT: some examples available
<http://www.redlandsnursery.com.au/piclist/lagerstroemia.htm>

- PHOTOS & TEXT: info about Natchez Crepe Myrtle (white flowers)
<http://www.usna.usda.gov/Newintro/natchez.pdf>
http://landscaping.about.com/cs/shrubsbushes/p/crape_myrtles.htm

Flowering Plum [Prunus blireiana]

Notes: Few or no fruit is produced.

Site Characteristics

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 5 to 9
- Soil pH: Very Acidic / Slightly Acidic / Neutral / Slightly Alkaline / Very Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Clay / Loam / Sand /
- Soil Moisture: Moist /
- Exposure: Full Sun / Partial Shade /

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: Low /

Use

- Desirable Wildlife Plant: No
- Landscape Application: Screen /
- Common Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Spreading



Flowering Plum [Prunus blireiana]

Tree Characteristics

- California Native: No
- Max Height (ft): 25 /
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 24 /
- Tree Shape: Rounded / Umbrella / Vase /
- Functional Form: Low Canopy /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Foliage Fall Color: Bronze / Purple /
- Foliage Growth Color: Bronze / Purple / Red /
- Foliage Shape: Ovate /
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate /
- Density in Leaf: Dense /
- Fruiting Habit: Few / Fruitless /
- Fruit Size: Medium /
- Fruit Color: Purple / Red /
- Fruit Type: Drupe /
- Flower Color: Pink / Rose /
- Flower Showiness: Showy
- Flower Time: Spring Winter
- Bark Color: Dark Brown /
- Bark Texture: Furrowed /
- Branch Strength: Medium /
- Armament: No
- Longevity: Average / Moderately Short / Very Short
- Fragrance: Flower /
- Litter Type: Flower /
- Health Hazard: None Known
- Attracts Wildlife: Bees
- Disease Susceptibility: Root Rot / Rust / Sooty Mold / Verticillium /
- Pest Susceptibility: Aphids / Beetle Borers / Caterpillars / Spider Mites /
- Fire Resistance: Favorable

MORE RESOURCES for Flowering Plum

- PHOTOS (details) & TEXT: characteristics & varieties available

http://www.oplin.org/tree/fact%20pages/plum_flowering/plum_flowering.html

- SPREADSHEETS _– TEXT only: compare flowering plum, cherry, crabapple; varieties available, characteristics & care

http://www.vanputte.com/flw_tree_compare.htm

Saucer Magnolia [Magnolia x soulangiana]

Notes: Most popular magnolia in North America. Suggests crocus as complementary under plant. Some magnolias (i.e. M. Grandiflora) lift paved walkways with its surface roots. Select carefully.

Site Characteristics

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 5-9
- Soil pH: Very Acidic / Slightly Acidic / Neutral / Slightly Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Clay / Loam / Sand /
- Soil Moisture: Moist /
- Exposure: Full Sun / Partial Shade / best in full sun

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: Low /
- If needed, prune after blooming
- Plant in late winter or early spring in moist, deep, slightly acidic soil

Use

- Desirable Wildlife Plant: No
- Landscape Application: Screen /
- Common Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Spreading Notable

Examples

- 'Alba Superba' has fragrant white flowers; outer petals are tinged with light purple
- 'Lennei' is late flowering with wine outer petals & white inner petals; 15 to 20 feet tall
- 'Lombardy Rose' blooms for several weeks; white inner petals with rose outer petals
- 'Verbanica' is late flowering, with deep rose outer petals and white inner petals
- 'Lilliputian' is an upright slow-grower with light pink flowers



Saucer Magnolia [Magnolia x soulangiana]

Tree Characteristics

- California Native: No
- Max Height (ft): 20 - 30 feet tall; width varies but often just as wide
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 12 - 24 /
- Tree Shape: Rounded / Oval / Umbrella / Vase /
- Functional Form: Low Canopy /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Foliage Fall Color: Bronze / Gold /
- Foliage Growth
- Foliage Color: Medium Green /
- Foliage Shape: Obovate /
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate /
- Density in Leaf: Dense /
- Fruiting Time: Summer
- Fruit Size: Large /
- Fruit Color: Rose /
- Fruit Type: Follicle /
- Flower Color: Pink / Purple / White /
- Flower Showiness: Showy
- Flower Time: Spring, March or April / Winter
- Bark Color: Light Gray /
- Bark Texture: Smooth /
- Branch Strength: Medium /
- Armament: No
- Longevity: Average
- Fragrance: Flower /
- Litter Type: Flower /
- Health Hazard: Allergy /
- Biogenic Emissions: Moderate
- Pest Susceptibility: Aphids / Scales / Spider Mites /

California Redbud or Western Redbud

[*Cercis occidentalis*] – CA native

STREET TREE
Small Parkstrip

Page 1 of 2

Site Characteristics

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 6 to 9
- Soil pH: Very Acidic / Slightly Acidic / Neutral (best with neutral pH) / Slightly Alkaline / Very Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Clay / Loam / Sand (best) /
- Soil Moisture: Moist but well drained / Dry; drought tolerant
- Exposure: Full Sun / Partial Shade /

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: Low

Use

- Wildlife Plant: Yes
- Landscape Application: Screen /
- Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Spreading



California Redbud or Western Redbud

[*Cercis occidentalis*] – CA native

STREET TREE
Small Parkstrip

Page 2 of 2

Tree Characteristics

- California Native: Yes
- Max Height (ft): 25 (shrub 6-20 ft. tall and 10-15 ft wide)
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 24-36; moderate rate
- Tree Shape: Rounded / Umbrella
- Functional Form: Low Canopy /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Foliage Fall Color: Red / Gold / Multicolored /
- Foliage Growth Color: 1-3 inch Blue Green / Gray Green / Medium Green /
- Foliage Shape: Round /
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate /
- Density in Leaf: Moderate /
- Fruiting Habit: Prolific /
- Fruiting Time: Fall Summer
- Fruit Size: Large /
- Fruit Color: Reddish-brown / Purple
- Fruit Type: Pod
- Flower Color: Purple, pink, or magenta
- Flower Showiness: Showy
- Flower Time: early Spring
- Bark Color: Dark Brown / Red Brown /
- Bark Texture: Scaly /
- Branch Strength: Medium; usually multi-stemmed
- Armament: No
- Longevity: Average / Moderately Short / Very Short
- Litter Type: Dry Fruit /
- Health Hazard: None Known
- Biogenic Emissions: Low
- Attracts Wildlife: Birds, hummingbirds, butterflies
- Disease Resistant: Oak Root Fungus /
- Disease Susceptibility: Crown Rot, Phytophthora, Root Rot
- Pest Susceptibility: caterpillars, Scales
- Fire Resistance: Favorable

MORE RESOURCES for *Cercis Canadensis* (Common Name: Eastern Redbud – larger than Western version, up to 35')

- **PHOTOS & brief TEXT**: characteristics

http://www.grownative.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&plant_id=96

- **PHOTOS (details) & TEXT**: characteristics; varieties; disease

<http://www.treehelp.com/trees/redbud/index.asp>

Medium Parkstrip Examples [3 to 5 feet wide]

Chinese Pistache [*Pistacia chinensis*]



Goldenrain Tree [*Koelreuteria paniculata*]



Chinese Pistache [Pistacia chinensis]

Notes: Resistant to oak root fungus. Drought tolerant. Needs good drainage. Classified by CalEPPC (California Exotic Pest Plants) as a plant for which current information does not adequately describe nature of threat to wildlands, distribution or invasiveness. Further information is requested from knowledgeable observers. Habitats of concern are horticultural; invades riparian areas and woodlands in Sacramento valley.

Special Features:

- easy to transplant and grow; fall color; flowers; winter interest; tolerates urban conditions; hardy shade tree; long-lived
- extremely pest resistant; near perfect shade tree for one-story buildings

Site Characteristics

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 6 to 9
- Soil pH: Slightly Acidic / Neutral / Slightly Alkaline / Very Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Clay / Loam / Sand; well drained soil; tolerates a wide range of soils (poor, dry)
- Soil Moisture: prefers moist, well drained / Dry /
- Exposure: Full Sun preferred; Partial Shade; Outstanding heat, drought and soil tolerance

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: Low

Use

- Desirable
- Wildlife Plant: No
- Common Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Spreading



Chinese Pistache [Pistacia chinensis]

Tree Characteristics

- California Native: No
- Max Height (ft): 40 / 50 / 65; 25 to 35 feet wide
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 2 feet; moderate to rapid
- Tree Shape: Oval / Rounded / Umbrella /
- Functional Form: High Canopy /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous foot long leaves composed of 10-16 paired leaflets (1"-2")
- Foliage Fall Color: Red / Gold / Orange / Multicolored /
- Foliage Growth Color: Medium Green turns to fall colors gradually and lasts
- Foliage Shape: Lanceolate / Pinnatifid; alternate, compound even pinnate leaves
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate /
- Density in Leaf: Moderate Dense /
- Fruiting Habit: Prolific; Female trees bear clusters of tiny red fruit if male specimen is nearby
- Fruiting Time: Fall Summer
- Fruit Size: Medium /
- Fruit Color: Mostly Blue / Red /
- Fruit Type: Husk /
- Flower Showiness: Inconspicuous; small greenish
- Flower Time: Spring (Apr.); showy red flowers on females develop into red fruit & ripens to blue
- Bark Color: Dark Brown / Light Green / Light Gray /
- Bark Texture: Furrowed, Scaly, modest exfoliating gray bark flakes off to reveal orange layer Branch Strength: Strong; may be upright to arching
- Armament: No
- Longevity: Very Long - greater than 150 years
- Fragrance: Leaf /
- Health Hazard: Allergy /
- Biogenic Emissions: Moderate
- Attracts Wildlife: Birds attracted by fruit
- Disease Resistant: Oak Root Fungus /
- Disease Susceptibility: Root Rot / Verticillium /
- Fire Resistance: Conflicting

Goldenrain Tree [Koelreuteria paniculata]

Notes: Tolerates drought, heat, wind, and air pollution. Flowers at an early age in summer. Fall color interest.

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 5-9
- Max Height (ft): 35 to 40
- Width (ft): 15 to 35
- Growth Rate (ft)/yr: 1 to 2; moderate to rapid
- Site Characteristics: Full Sun; large range of soil types
- Form: Dense, rounded form with spreading
- Texture: Medium
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Leaf: 6 to 18" alternate, pinnately bipinnately compound; yellow to orange-yellow fall color
- Flower: 12 to 15" panicle of showering yellow flowers in summer
- Fruit: papery seed pods changes from yellow to brown



Large Parkstrip Examples [greater than 5 feet wide]

Bigleaf Maple [*Acer Macrophyllum*] – CA native



Valley Oak [*Quercus lobata*] – CA native



Bigleaf Maple [Acer Macrophyllum] – CA native

Notes: Resistant to oak root fungus. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Some forms are drought tolerant. Sudden Oak Death manifested as leaf spot. High potential for root damage to concrete.

Site Characteristics

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 6 to 8
- Soil pH: Very Acidic / Slightly Acidic / Neutral / Slightly Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Loam / not best in Sand; tolerates clay & serpentine
- Soil Moisture: Moist; tolerates seasonal flooding
- Exposure: Full Sun / Partial Shade / Full Shade /

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: High
- Lots of water first year until established

Use

- Desirable Wildlife Plant: No
- Landscape Application: Riparian /
- Common Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Spreading



Bigleaf Maple [Acer Macrophyllum] – CA native

Notes: May be too large for a street tree or small garden.

Tree Characteristics

- California Native: Yes
- Max Height (ft): 65; frequently more like 30 feet tall; often developing several trunks
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 36; some claim up to 10 feet
- Tree Shape: Oval / Rounded /
- Functional Form: Extensive Area /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Foliage Color: Medium Green foliage turns a different color (yellows and oranges) in the fall
- Shape: Palmate /
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate /
- Density in Leaf: Dense /
- Fruiting Time: Winter Summer
- Fruit Size: Large / Fruit Color: Brown / Mostly Green /
- Fruit Type: Winged Seed / Flower Color: Yellow /
- Flower Showiness: Inconspicuous pink
- Flower Time: Spring
- Bark Color: Red Brown /
- Bark Texture: Furrowed /
- Branch Strength: Medium /
- Armament: No
- Longevity: Very Long - greater than 150 years
- Fragrance: Flower /
- Litter Type: Dry Fruit /
- Health Hazard: Allergy /
- Biogenic Emissions: Moderate
- Attracts Wildlife: Bees
- Deer Palatable: Yes
- Disease Resistant: Oak Root Fungus /
- Disease Susceptibility: Phytophthora ramorum Sudden Oak Death / Root Rot / Verticillium /
- Pest Susceptibility: Beetle Borers / Caterpillars /
- Fire Resistance: Favorable

Valley Oak [Quercus lobata] — CA native

Notes: A massive but graceful tree.

Site

- USDA Hardiness Zone: 8
- Soil pH: Slightly Acidic / Neutral / Slightly Alkaline / Very Alkaline /
- Soil Texture: Loam / Sand /
- Soil Moisture: Moist / Dry /
- Exposure: Full Sun / Partial Shade /

Maintenance

- Root Damage Potential: Moderate /

Use

- Desirable Wildlife Plant: Yes
- Landscape Application: Riparian /
- Common Landscape Use or Habit: Erect / Spreading / Weeping



Valley Oak [Quercus lobata] — CA native

Tree Characteristics

- Max Height (ft): >66 /
- Max Growth Rate (in/season): 24 / 24-36 /
- Tree Shape: Oval / Rounded / Umbrella /
- Functional Form: Extensive Area /
- Foliage Type: Deciduous
- Foliage Fall Color: Bronze / Gold /
- Foliage Growth Color: Dark Green / Medium Green /
- Foliage Shape: Lobed / Oblong / Obovate /
- Density Out of Leaf: Moderate /
- Density in Leaf: Moderate /
- Fruiting Habit: Prolific /
- Fruiting Time: Fall Winter
- Fruit Size: Medium /
- Fruit Color: Brown /
- Fruit Type: Husk /
- Flower Showiness: Inconspicuous in Spring on male
- Bark Color: Dark Brown / Light Green / Light Gray /
- Bark Texture: Blocky / Furrowed /
- Branch Strength: Medium / Medium Strong /
- Armament: No Longevity: Very Long - greater than 150 years
- Litter Type: Dry Fruit /
- Health Hazard: Allergy / Poisonous / Biogenic Emissions: Moderate
- Attracts Wildlife: Birds and Squirrels
- Deer Palatable: Yes
- Disease Resistant: Oak Root Fungus / Verticillium /
- Disease Susceptibility: Crown Rot / Mistletoe / Root Rot /
- Pest Susceptibility: Beetle Borers / Caterpillars / Insect Galls / Scales /
- Fire Resistance: Favorable
- Seaside or Salt Spray Tolerance: Not Suited
- Salinity Tolerance: Inland Moderate /