Tree Species
That Perform Well
in the
Scotts Valley Area

James P. Allen
James P. Allen Associates, Inc.
Table of Contents

BRISBANE BOX ......................................................................................................................... 1
CAJEPUT ................................................................................................................................. 3
CALIFORNIA BLACK OAK ........................................................................................................... 5
CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE ........................................................................................................... 7
CAMPHOR ............................................................................................................................... 9
CANARY ISLAND PINE ........................................................................................................... 11
CHINESE ELM ........................................................................................................................ 13
CHINESE PHOTINIA ............................................................................................................... 15
CHINESE PISTACHE .............................................................................................................. 17
COAST LIVE OAK .................................................................................................................. 19
COAST REDWOOD ................................................................................................................ 21
CORK OAK ............................................................................................................................. 23
CRAPE MYRTLE ..................................................................................................................... 25
FLAXLEAF PAPERBARK ......................................................................................................... 27
HOLLY OAK ............................................................................................................................ 29
ITALIAN STONE PINE .......................................................................................................... 31
JAPANESE MAPLE ................................................................................................................ 33
LEMONWOOD ........................................................................................................................ 35
LONDON PLANE ................................................................................................................... 37
MAIDENHAIR TREE .............................................................................................................. 39
MONTEREY CYPRESS .......................................................................................................... 41
NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE ....................................................................................... 43
PACIFIC WAX MYRTLE ......................................................................................................... 45
STRAWBERRY TREE ............................................................................................................. 47
SWAMP MYRTLE .................................................................................................................. 49
VALLEY OAK .......................................................................................................................... 51
WATER GUM ........................................................................................................................... 53
NURSERY STOCK SELECTION, PLANTING AND IRRIGATION GUIDELINES .................. 55
### BRISBANE BOX

**Genus:** Tristania  
**Species:** conferta  

**Other names:** *Australian brush box*

**Description:** An Eastern Australian native which is a large scale moderate growth tree to 50’ with an open upright habit. Flowers are insignificant but the bark peels away to provide color and textural interest. Tolerates drought but responds to water in well drained soils. Low maintenance and tolerance of air pollution makes this tree a perfect choice for the urban setting. Great as a larger scale median or parkway tree.

- CA Native

**Height:** 30 - 60 feet  
**Canopy Spread:** 25 feet

**Foliage:**
- Broadleaf
- Conifer
- Evergreen
- Deciduous

- 3-6 inch glossy green

**Flowers:** Small, white clusters  
**Bloom:** July-August

**Fruit:** Woody capsule.

**Bark:** Mottled, reddish-brown, peeling.

**Moisture:** Drought tolerant but accepting or regular water in well-drained soil.

**Soil:** Tolerant of a variety of soils and drought.

**Sunlight:** Full or partial sun

**Salt tolerance:** No.

**Growth rate:** Slow to moderate.

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- No common maladies.

**Uses:**
- Ornamental
- Street Tree
- Flowering
- Aroma
- Wildlife attraction
- Fruit (edible)
- Fall color
# CAJEPUT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Melaleuca</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>quinquenervia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names:</td>
<td>Broad-leaved paperbark, Paper Bark Tea Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>A fast-growing species to 40’ with an upright, open habit. An excellent choice for a street or parkway location. Flowers are showy in late fall and the bark has an interesting peeling papery texture. Very attractive to birds.</td>
<td>CA Native</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>50-70 feet</td>
<td>Canopy Spread:</td>
<td>30 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf ☐ Conifer ☑ Evergreen ☐ Deciduous ☐ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-3 inches; broad, gray-green.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Large, white spikes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Woody capsules.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Tan to white, peels in layers, spongy texture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Moderate water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Tolerant of a variety of soils, poor soils, poor drainage, aridity and salinity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Full sun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>Tolerant of spray.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>Fast.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</td>
<td>No common maladies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses:</td>
<td>☑ Ornamental ☐ Shade ☐ Screening ☑ Street Tree ☐ Fruit (edible)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Flowering ☐ Aroma ☐ Wildlife attraction ☐ Fall color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CALIFORNIA BLACK OAK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Quercus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>kellogii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Description:** | A deciduous oak native to mountains from southern Oregon to southern California; moderate growth rate to 30-80 feet; bark is dark, almost black and deeply furrowed; foliage is bright-yellow-green, with pointed, deep lobes; open canopy architecture.  
☑ CA Native | | |
| **Height:** | 30-80 feet | **Canopy Spread:** | 50-75 feet |
| **Foliage:** | ☑ Broadleaf  ☐ Conifer  ☐ Evergreen  ☑ Deciduous | | |
| | Bright-yellow-green, with pointed, deep lobes. | | |
| **Flowers:** | Insignificant, yellow. | **Bloom:** | March - April |
| **Fruit:** | Acorns. | | |
| **Bark:** | Dark brown to black, furrowed. | | |
| **Moisture:** | Drought tolerant but can tolerate some summer moisture. | | |
| **Soil:** | Requires good drainage; prefers coarse soils. | | |
| **Sunlight:** | Full to partial sun. | | |
| **Salt tolerance:** | No. | | |
| **Growth rate:** | Slow. | | |
| **Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:** | | |
| | ▪ Sudden oak death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) (other *Phytophthora* species) | | |
| | ▪ Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*) | | |
| | ▪ California oak worm (*Phryganidia californica*) | | |
| | ▪ Oak bark beetles (*Pseudopityophthorus pubipennis*) | | |
| | ▪ Ambrosia beetles (*Monarthum scutellare*) | | |
| **Uses:** | ☐ Ornamental  ☑ Shade  ☐ Screening  ☐ Street Tree  ☐ Fruit (edible)  
☐ Flowering  ☐ Aroma  ☑ Wildlife attraction  ☑ Fall color | | |
# CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE

**Genus:** *Aesculus*  
**Species:** *californica*

**Description:** A deciduous broadleaf, native to the foothills and coastal areas of California. Typically early leaf-drop makes them unappealing to many as an ornamental, but others appreciate the white, gnarled, sculptured architecture of the trunks and limbs.  
☑ CA Native

**Height:** 25 feet  
**Canopy Spread:** 15-20 feet

**Foliage:**  
☑ Broadleaf ☐ Conifer ☐ Evergreen ☑ Deciduous

**Flowers:** 4-8 inch pinkish-white  
**Bloom:** April-September

**Fruit:** A thick, green skin dries and parts to reveal 1-2” diameter pear-to-round shaped, mahogany-colored hard seed. Although consumed by some wildlife, buckeye seeds have some toxic properties.

**Bark:** Smooth gray to whitish.

**Moisture:** Drought tolerant.

**Soil:** Soils tolerant but prefers sandy or gravelly loam; requires good drainage.

**Sunlight:** Full sun to partial shade.

**Salt tolerance:** No.

**Growth rate:** Slow.

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**  
▪ “Blight” appearance of leaves is normal during early leaf drop (no treatment)  
▪ Omnivorous looper chews leaves (no treatment necessary)  
▪ Root disease can occur in continuously wet soil conditions, particularly in summer.

**Uses:**  
☑ Ornamental ☐ Shade ☐ Screening ☐ Street Tree ☑ Fruit (edible)  
☑ Flowering ☐ Aroma ☑ Wildlife attraction ☐ Fall color
# CAMPHOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Cinnamomum</th>
<th>Species: camphora</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>An evergreen native of China with the beauty of form akin to its laurel family. Slow growth to 40-50’, it thrives in summer heat, and likes a sandy loam soil. Characteristic and familiar aroma of camphor when leaves are crushed.</td>
<td>CA Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height:</strong></td>
<td>35-50 feet</td>
<td><strong>Canopy Spread:</strong> 35+ feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foliage:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf ☐ Conifer ☑ Evergreen ☐ Deciduous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowers:</strong></td>
<td>White, aromatic</td>
<td><strong>Bloom:</strong> February-April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit:</strong></td>
<td>Black drupe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bark:</strong></td>
<td>Dark gray to black.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moisture:</strong></td>
<td>Requires regular water, well drained.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil:</strong></td>
<td>Prefers sandy soils, must be well-drained; sensitive to compaction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunlight:</strong></td>
<td>Full to partial sunlight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salt tolerance:</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth rate:</strong></td>
<td>Slow-1 foot or less per year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies,</strong></td>
<td>Verticillium wilt (<em>Verticillium albo-atrum</em> and <em>V. dahliae</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Ornamental ☑ Shade ☐ Screening ☑ Street Tree ☐ Fruit (edible) ☐ Flowering ☑ Aroma ☑ Wildlife attraction ☐ Fall color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CANARY ISLAND PINE

**Genus:** Pinus  
**Species:** canariensis

**Description:** The Canary Island pine is an evergreen conifer native to the western hemisphere. Excurrent, with an open branching habit. The needles are a deep blue green in youth, turning to dark green in maturity. Does well as a drought tolerant specimen and tolerates a variety of coarse soils. Good in larger scale lawn or parkway situations. Surface rooting problems are rare. Somewhat frost sensitive. Produces heavy litter from normal needle-drop.  
☐ CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height:</th>
<th>80+ feet</th>
<th>Canopy Spread:</th>
<th>30 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Foliage:**  
☐ Broadleaf  
☑ Conifer  
☑ Evergreen  
☐ Deciduous

**Flowers:** Insignificant yellow.  
**Bloom:** Spring

**Fruit:** Cones

**Bark:** Thick, fissured red/brown bark

**Moisture:** Drought tolerant, but tolerates regular moisture if well-drained.

**Soil:** Tolerant of varied soil types with good drainage.

**Sunlight:** Full sun.

**Salt tolerance:** No.

**Growth rate:** Slow to moderate.

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**  
- No common maladies.

**Uses:**  
☑ Ornamental  
☐ Shade  
☐ Screening  
☑ Street Tree  
☐ Fruit (edible)  
☐ Flowering  
☐ Aroma  
☐ Wildlife attraction  
☐ Fall color
# Chinese elm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Ulmus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>parvifolia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names:</td>
<td>Lacebark elm; evergreen elm; Chinese evergreen elm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
A large scale tree originating in China. Growth is rapid to 50-60’. This tree has a broad, spreading form with fine textured leaves and drooping branches similar to willows. The bark is an interesting display of patches of shredding bark that reveal greens, browns and grays. Good for street and parkway situations. Needs pruning to reduce long branches in order to strengthen architecture while the tree is growing. Deciduous in colder climates and evergreen in warmer climates. Look for a tree with a strong central leader and well spaced branches. Surface roots usually not a problem, but does grow an extensive root system.

- CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height:</th>
<th>40-60 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canopy Spread:</td>
<td>50 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Insignificant, green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloom:</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Hard, brown capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Mottled with patches of shredding bark that reveal greens, browns and grays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Requires regular water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Tolerant of a variety of soils; requires good drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Full to partial shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>Tolerates moderate salt spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- Somewhat resistant to Dutch Elm Disease
- Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae*)
- Anthracnose (twig infection results in trunk & limb cankers)
- Pruning: endeavor to maintain inner branching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses:</th>
<th>☑ Ornamental</th>
<th>☑ Shade</th>
<th>☐ Screening</th>
<th>☑ Street Tree</th>
<th>☐ Fruit (edible)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Flowering</td>
<td>☐ Aroma</td>
<td>☐ Wildlife attraction</td>
<td>☐ Fall color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHINESE PHOTINIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Photinia</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>serrulata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Native to China, a medium to fast growing small shrub or tree with a broad dense growth habit. New growth is bright red while fall leaves turn to scattered crimson. Flowers are white and abundant during March through May. It is drought tolerant when established and grows in variety of conditions.</td>
<td>☑ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height:</strong></td>
<td>35 feet</td>
<td><strong>Canopy Spread:</strong></td>
<td>35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foliage:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
<td>☐ Conifer</td>
<td>☑ Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowers:</strong></td>
<td>White clusters</td>
<td><strong>Bloom:</strong></td>
<td>March - May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit:</strong></td>
<td>Red berry</td>
<td><strong>Bark:</strong></td>
<td>Brown, smooth, thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moisture:</strong></td>
<td>Drought tolerant; needs water to establish</td>
<td><strong>Soil:</strong></td>
<td>Tolerant of varied soils but with good drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunlight:</strong></td>
<td>Full sun.</td>
<td><strong>Salt tolerance:</strong></td>
<td>Moderately.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Growth rate:** | Fast | **Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:** | Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)  
Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae*) |
| **Uses:** | ☑ Ornamental | ☐ Shade | ☑ Screening | ☐ Street Tree | ☐ Fruit (edible) | ☑ Flowering | ☐ Aroma | ☐ Wildlife attraction | ☑ Fall color |
**CHINESE PISTACHE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Pistache</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>chinensis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**
A native of China, this is a finely textured deciduous small to medium scale tree with interest all year long. With a rounded canopy and growth to 30-40ft, the fall leaf color turns to scarlet, crimson, orange and yellow tones for a full two months. The trunk has interesting peeling layers of color. This tree manages well in median and parkway situations and is relatively drought tolerant with the ability to thrive in most soils.

- CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height:</th>
<th>40 feet</th>
<th>Canopy Spread:</th>
<th>35 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Foliage:**
- Broadleaf
- Deciduous

Divided, dark green, bright, changing fall colors of red, orange, yellow.

**Flowers:**
- Red

**Bloom:**
- Fall

**Fruit:**
- Red, fleshy berry

**Bark:**
Brown, fissured, flakes to reveal orange inner bark

**Moisture:**
Drought tolerant

**Soil:**
Tolerant of varied soils, prefers good drainage.

**Sunlight:**
Full to partial sun.

**Salt tolerance:**
No.

**Growth rate:**
Moderate

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*)
- Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae*)

**Uses**
- Ornamental
- Shade
- Screening
- Street Tree
- Fruit (edible)
- Flowering
- Aroma
- Wildlife attraction
- Fall color
### COAST LIVE OAK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Quercus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>agrifolia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>A CA native, evergreen, drought-tolerant shade tree that requires substantial growing space; and specific growing conditions; achieves substantial size; more perpendicular in youth, broadens to a rounded canopy with maturity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height:</strong></td>
<td>20-85 feet</td>
<td><strong>Canopy Spread:</strong></td>
<td>40-70 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foliage:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf ☐ Conifer ☑ Evergreen ☐ Deciduous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 inch, dark green, leathery, spiny-toothed edges.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowers:</strong></td>
<td>Insignificant, small, pale- yellow catkins.</td>
<td><strong>Bloom:</strong></td>
<td>February-April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit:</strong></td>
<td>Acorns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bark:</strong></td>
<td>Dark gray, furrowed, thick.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moisture:</strong></td>
<td>Drought tolerant; avoid summer irrigation or irrigation water striking base of tree.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil:</strong></td>
<td>Tolerant of varied soils, including sperpintine soils, but must be well-drained.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunlight:</strong></td>
<td>Prefers full sun but can tolerate partial sun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salt tolerance:</strong></td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth rate:</strong></td>
<td>Fastest of all oaks; typically 1-3 feet per year, slowing with maturity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:
- Sudden oak death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) (other *Phytophthora* species)
- Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*)
- California oak worm (*Phryganidia californica*)
- Oak bark beetles (*Pseudopityophthorus pubipennis*)
- Ambrosia beetles (*Monarthrum scutellare*)
- Tent caterpillars: Western tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma californicum*); Pacific tent caterpillar; (*M. constictum*); Forest tent caterpillar (*M. distria*).  

#### Uses:
- ☑ Ornamental  ☑ Shade  ☐ Screening  ☐ Street Tree  ☐ Fruit (edible)
- ☐ Flowering  ☐ Aroma  ☑ Wildlife attraction  ☐ Fall color
# COAST REDWOOD

**Genus:** *Sequoia*  
**Species:** *sempervirens*

**Description:** An excellent landscape tree, where a large, forest-type tree is desired. Coast redwoods are known for their rapid growth and dense, conical shape. These towering giant trees can grow up to 20 feet in diameter, and to a height of over 300 feet, so allow for sufficient growing space. Redwoods naturally grow in close proximity to each other and flourish under that condition, retaining significant lower growth. CA coast redwoods have few serious insects or diseases. They are extremely long-lived and have been around since prehistoric periods. This species is the California State Tree.

- ☑ CA Native

**Height:** 100-300 feet  
**Canopy Spread:** 50-80 feet

**Foliage:**  
- ☐ Broadleaf  
- ☑ Conifer  
- ☑ Evergreen  
- ☐ Deciduous

Dense, short, bright or dark green needles to about 1 inch.

**Flowers:** Insignificant

**Fruit:** Small cones (about 1 inch)

**Bark:** Shredding, soft, furrowed reddish-brown.

**Moisture:** Although tolerant of periodic drought, trees need regular moisture.

**Soil:** Prefers rich, well drained or riparian soils.

**Sunlight:** Full sun to shade; grows well in close proximity.

**Salt tolerance:** Extremely sensitive to water sodium content.

**Growth rate:** Rapid; 3-5 feet per year

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- In the right environment, relatively pest-free.
- Cypress tip miner
- Redwood bark beetle
- Twig blight (*Botryosphaeria*)
- Redwood canker (*Coryneum* sp.)

**Uses:**  
- ☑ Ornamental  
- ☑ Shade  
- ☑ Screening  
- ☐ Street Tree  
- ☐ Fruit (edible)

- ☐ Flowering  
- ☐ Aroma  
- ☑ Wildlife attraction  
- ☐ Fall color
# CORK OAK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Quercus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>suber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:** A mediterranean native well known for it’s interesting bark color and texture. Does well in parkways and paved confines and has a more upright rounded structure than the coast live oak. Will tolerate most soils and climate conditions, drought tolerant and loves the heat. (A large specimen of this variety is located at the corner of Soquel & 7th Avenues in Santa Cruz on the side of the property facing Soquel Avenue).  
☐ CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height: 40-80 feet</th>
<th>Canopy Spread: 40+ feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Foliage:**
- ☑️ Broadleaf  
- ☐️ Conifer  
- ☑️ Evergreen  
- ☐️ Deciduous

1-3 inches, toothed, dark green above, gray-white beneath

**Flowers:** Insignificant, small, pale-yellow catkins.  
**Bloom:** April-May

**Fruit:** Acorns

**Bark:** Light brown, very thick and corky (commercial use)

**Moisture:** Drought tolerant; avoid excess moisture, requires good drainage.

**Soil:** Tolerant of varied soils, but well-drained

**Sunlight:** Full sun

**Salt tolerance:** Tolerant of salt spray

**Growth rate:** Moderate, 1-2 feet per year.

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies,**  
**Comments:**
- ▪️ Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*)  
- ▪️ California oak worm (*Phryganidia californica*)  
- ▪️ Oak bark beetles (*Pseudopityophorus pubipennis*)  
- ▪️ Ambrosia beetles (*Monarthrum scutellare*)  
- ▪️ Tent caterpillars: Western tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma californicum*); Pacific tent caterpillar; (*M. constictum*); Forest tent caterpillar (*M. disstria*).

**Uses:**
- ☑️ Ornamental  
- ☑️ Shade  
- ☐️ Screening  
- ☑️ Street Tree  
- ☐️ Fruit (edible)  
- ☐️ Flowering  
- ☐️ Aroma  
- ☑️ Wildlife attraction  
- ☐️ Fall color
# Crape myrtle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Lagerstroemia</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>indica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>A native of China which has a fast growing habit to 25’ and is known for it’s abundant and brilliantly showy flowers. It thrives in hotter climates and is drought tolerant once established. Suitable for parkways, medians and lawns.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height:</strong></td>
<td>15-30 feet</td>
<td><strong>Canopy Spread:</strong></td>
<td>25-25 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foliage:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
<td>☐ Conifer</td>
<td>☐ Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 inches, shiny, light green.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowers:</strong></td>
<td>Showy, abundant, varied colors including white, pink, purple, red, etc.</td>
<td><strong>Bloom:</strong></td>
<td>June - August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit:</strong></td>
<td>Insignificant, small black seeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bark:</strong></td>
<td>Light, reddish-brown, very smooth, peeling.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moisture:</strong></td>
<td>Drought tolerant, but can tolerate moderate moisture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunlight:</strong></td>
<td>Full sun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salt tolerance:</strong></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth rate:</strong></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</strong></td>
<td>☐ Powdery mildew (resistant varieties available)</td>
<td>☐ Aphids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Ornamental</td>
<td>☐ Shade</td>
<td>☐ Screening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Copyright 2011, James P. Allen Associates, Inc.
## FLAXLEAF PAPERBARK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Melaleuca</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>linarifolia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Description:
Native to Australia, this is an evergreen with a dense, rounded habit, which is great for parkways and street medians. Known for its billowy white flowers in profusion in late spring as well as for the papery texture of the trunk. This tree is drought tolerant and will thrive in a variety of conditions.

- ☐ CA Native

### Height:
30 feet

### Canopy Spread:
25 feet

### Foliage:
- ☑ Broadleaf
- ☐ Conifer
- ☑ Evergreen
- ☐ Deciduous

- Thin, grey-green

### Flowers:
- Fragrant, showy white clusters.

### Bloom:
- May-June

### Fruit:
Woody capsules

### Bark:
Tan, shredding-peeling.

### Moisture:
Moderate water

### Soil:
Tolerant of a variety of soils, poor soils, poor drainage, aridity and salinity.

### Sunlight:
Full sun

### Salt tolerance:
No.

### Growth rate:
Fast growth.

### Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:
- Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*)
- Root nematodes

### Uses:
- ☑ Ornamental
- ☐ Shade
- ☐ Screening
- ☑ Street Tree
- ☐ Fruit (edible)
- ☑ Flowering
- ☑ Aroma
- ☐ Wildlife attraction
- ☐ Fall color
# HOLLY OAK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th><em>Quercus</em></th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th><em>ilex</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Densely crowned, pyramidal evergreen native to the Mediterranean.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height:</strong></td>
<td>40-60 feet</td>
<td><strong>Canopy Spread:</strong></td>
<td>25-40 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foliage:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf □ Conifer ☑ Evergreen □ Deciduous</td>
<td>Holly-like dark green with light grey undersides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowers:</strong></td>
<td>Insignificant, small, pale-yellow catkins.</td>
<td><strong>Bloom:</strong></td>
<td>Late spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit:</strong></td>
<td>Acorns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bark:</strong></td>
<td>Dark gray, furrowed, thick.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moisture:</strong></td>
<td>Drought tolerant; avoid summer irrigation or irrigation water striking base of tree.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil:</strong></td>
<td>Tolerant of varied soils, prefers good drainage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunlight:</strong></td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salt tolerance:</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth rate:</strong></td>
<td>Slow to moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</strong></td>
<td>▪ Aphids ▪ Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Ornamental ☑ Shade ☑ Screening ☑ Street Tree □ Fruit (edible) □ Flowering □ Aroma ☑ Wildlife attraction □ Fall color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Italian stone pine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Pinus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>pinea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Description:
A native to Mediterranean regions, this evergreen has an open, rounded, flat-headed canopy. Growth to 45’ or more. Enjoys a warm climate and likes good drainage. Can be used as a large scale lawn or park tree. A good specimen for main focal interest in the landscape. Source for pine nuts used in Italian cooking.
- CA Native

### Height: 25-60 feet  |  Canopy Spread: 30-80 feet  
### Foliage:  
- □ Broadleaf  
- ✓ Conifer  
- ✓ Evergreen  
- □ Deciduous  
- 2-6 inch bright green needles

### Flowers: Insignificant, yellow.  |  Bloom: May-June  
### Fruit:  
- Pine nuts are edible.

### Bark:  
- Reddish-brown to tan, deeply furrowed

### Moisture:  
- Drought tolerant

### Soil:  
- Tolerant of varied soil types, but must be well-drained.

### Sunlight:  
- Full or partial sun.

### Salt tolerance:  
- No.

### Growth rate:  
- Moderate

### Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:
- Propensity to develop weak (acute-angled) attachments.
- Dense canopy results in little interior growth, enhanced by over-pruning.

### Uses:  
- ✓ Ornamental  
- ✓ Shade  
- □ Screening  
- ✓ Street Tree  
- □ Fruit (edible)  
- □ Flowering  
- □ Aroma  
- ✓ Wildlife attraction  
- □ Fall color
## JAPANESE MAPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Acer</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>palmatum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**
A highly cultivated, deciduous native of Japan, with hundreds of varieties, including dwarfs and many variations of character and color. A delicate, bushy tree, rather slow growing. Bright, deeply-lobed green to red leaves in summer, red or gold in fall. Prefers a sandy loam with good drainage, but somewhat tolerant of a variety of soils. Susceptible to wind-burn, Verticillium Wilt disease, and intolerant of irregular moisture.

- CA Native

**Height:** 15-25 feet  
**Canopy Spread:** 15-30 feet

**Foliage:**
- Broadleaf
- Conifer
- Evergreen
- Deciduous

- 2-3 inch lacy, maple-like leaves; bright green to red (variety specific)

**Flowers:**
Insignificant.

**Bloom:**

**Fruit:**
Winged seeds.

**Bark:**
Green to red, smooth to peeling (variety specific)

**Moisture:**
Somewhat drought tolerant, but prefers regular moisture.

**Soil:**
Prefers rich soil with good drainage, but soil-type tolerant.

**Sunlight:**
Full sun to shade; most varieties prefer partial sun.

**Salt tolerance:**
No.

**Growth rate:**
Slow to moderate

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies,**

- Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*)
- Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae*)
- Can suffer windburn with hot, dry winds.

**Comments:**

**Uses:**
- Or ornamental
- Shade
- Screening
- Street Tree
- Fruit (edible)
- Flowering
- Aroma
- Wildlife attraction
- Fall color

© Copyright 2011, James P. Allen Associates, Inc.
# LEMONWOOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Pittosporum</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>eugenioides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names:</td>
<td>Tarata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>A native of New Zealand, this species is a tall shrub which grows relatively fast and is a great screen. It can also be trained as a free standing tree to a height of 35’. Its foliage is wavy-edged and has a distinctive lemon fragrance.</td>
<td>☐ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td>Canopy Spread:</td>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
<td>☐ Conifer</td>
<td>☑ Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Insignificant, yellow.</td>
<td>Bloom:</td>
<td>April - July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Yellow/orange capsule which contains low levels of poisonous compounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Gray to tan, smooth, thin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Drought tolerant but prefers regular moisture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Requires good drainage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Full or partial.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>Rapid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</td>
<td>▪ Sooty mold (mildew)</td>
<td>▪ Scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses:</td>
<td>☑ Ornamental</td>
<td>☐ Shade</td>
<td>☑ Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Flowering</td>
<td>☑ Aroma</td>
<td>☐ Wildlife attraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LONDON PLANE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Platanus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>x acerifolia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names</td>
<td>Sycamore; London planetree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
A deciduous tree from England, a cross between *Platanus orientalis* and *Platanus occidentalis*. This is a large-scale specimen with rounding dense form and large maple shaped leaves; growth is fast to 60 ft. Drought tolerant but likes deep watering in the summer and tolerates a wide variety of soil and climate conditions. Good for a larger scale lawn, parkway and median situations to give room for its expanding root system and trunk. ‘Bloodgood’ and ‘Liberty’ are disease-resistant varieties.

- **Height:** 60 feet
- **Canopy Spread:** 50 feet
- **Foliage:**
  - Broadleaf
  - Deciduous
  - CA Native
  - Deeply lobed “maple-like” leaves to 5-8 inches; bright to dark green; spiked.
- **Flowers:** Insignificant, red
- **Bloom:** Spring
- **Fruit:** Round, hard
- **Bark:** Cream and olive green patches from flaking, otherwise smooth bark
- **Moisture:** Tolerates flooding and drought.
- **Soil:** Tolerant of varied soils.
- **Sunlight:** Full sun
- **Salt tolerance:** No.
- **Growth rate:** Rapid.
- **Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
  - Mildew
  - Sycamore anthracnose
  - Excellent street tree due to tolerance of sever pruning, root pruning paving, but mildew and anthracnose are an aesthetic annoyance.
- **Uses:**
  - Ornamental
  - Shade
  - Screening
  - Street Tree
  - Fruit (edible)
  - Flowering
  - Aroma
  - Wildlife attraction
  - Fall color

© Copyright 2011, James P. Allen Associates, Inc.
### MAIDENHAIR TREE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Ginkgo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>biloba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
An ancient species from China, this tree is known for its brilliant color in fall as well as its upright and spreading form. A deciduous tree with slow growth to 40-50’, it grows well in medians, parkways or in lawns. It is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions, but maximum growth is reached in well-drained soils. Now extinct in the wild.

- CA Native

**Height:**
50-100 feet

**Canopy Spread:**
30-60 feet

**Foliage:**
- □ Broadleaf
- □ Conifer
- □ Evergreen
- ✓ Deciduous
- □ CA Native

**Flowers:**
- □ Yellowish, drupe-like.

**Bloom:**

**Fruit:**
Only females produce small, round fruit in spring, but only after 15 years. Fruit is undesirable as it produces a rancid aroma. Use male trees only for planting in landscapes.

**Bark:**
Gray to light brown, furrowed.

**Moisture:**
Drought tolerant but prefers regular moisture, good drainage.

**Soil:**
Tolerant of varied soils, with good drainage.

**Sunlight:**
Full sun.

**Salt tolerance:**
Moderately.

**Growth rate:**
Slow to moderate growth rate of 12-18 inches per year.

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- Omnivorous looper
- Root knot nematodes

**Uses:**
- ✓ Ornamental
- □ Shade
- □ Screening
- ✓ Street Tree
- □ Fruit (edible)
- □ Flowering
- □ Aroma
- □ Wildlife attraction
- □ Fall color
# Monterey cypress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Cupressus</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>macrocarpa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**
Native to small area south of Monterey Bay on the coast of California. Bright, short, dense green needles, with branching exhibiting a layered effect. This is the classic tree in many photographs depicting the Monterey Bay area. Extremely useful on wind-swept coastal sites, it is used extensively for windbreaks. A rapid grower in early life, but growth slows after reaching forty to fifty feet in height.

- CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height:</th>
<th>40 - 80+ feet</th>
<th>Canopy Spread:</th>
<th>50 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Foliage:**
- Bright, short, dense green needles
- Insignificant yellow, but create profuse pollen.

**Flowers:**
- Small, round cones

**Bloom:**

**Fruit:**
- Fissured, gray

**Moisture:**
Requires regular moisture and prefers a fog-belt location.

**Soil:**
Tolerant of soils but requires good drainage and regular moisture.

**Sunlight:**
Full to partial sun; grows well in close proximity.

**Salt tolerance:**
Tolerant of spray, moderately tolerant of soil/water salts.

**Growth rate:**
Rapid in youth, then moderate.

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- Cypress canker (*Cytospora cardinale*)
- Cypress bark beetles (*Phloeosinus spp.*)
- Cypress tip miner (*Argyresthia cupressella*)
- Pruning: maintain canopy density, preserve inner foliage and branching; in older trees, preserving deadwood may reduce limb failures.

**Uses:**
- Ornamental
- Shade
- Screening
- Street Tree
- Fruit (edible)
- Flowering
- Aroma
- Wildlife attraction
- Fall color
## NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Metrosideros</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>excelsus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names:</td>
<td>Pohutukawa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>A vertical to spreading evergreen tree with a dense canopy. Can grow to 45’ in height. The bright red bottle-brush like flowers are vibrant in summer, and the leaves are glossy and firm and make a dense canopy good for screening.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>45 feet</td>
<td>Canopy Spread:</td>
<td>35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
<td>☐ Conifer</td>
<td>☑ Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Red, brush-like, profuse.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bloom:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Woody capsules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Gray, shallowly fissured.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Drought tolerant but tolerates regular moisture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Tolerant of varied soils.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Full to partial sun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>Tolerant of spray and soil/water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Psyllids</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Roundheaded borers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Anthracnose and leaf-spot disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (Armillaria mellea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses:</strong></td>
<td>☑ Ornamental</td>
<td>☑ Shade</td>
<td>☑ Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Flowering</td>
<td>☐ Aroma</td>
<td>☐ Wildlife attraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PACIFIC WAX MYRTLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Myrica</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>californica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**
A medium to fast growing screen or hedge which can reach 25’ in maturity, this specimen is a tall evergreen shrub or small tree which is native to coastal regions from Southern California to Washington. It is drought tolerant but enjoys some water in warmer weather. This species is perfect for a dense aromatic hedge or privacy screen.

- CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height:</th>
<th>25 feet</th>
<th>Canopy Spread:</th>
<th>35 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Foliage:**

- Broadleaf  
- Conifer  
- Evergreen  
- Deciduous

Bright to dark green, 3-5 inches.

**Flowers:**
Insignificant green/red catkins

**Bloom:** April - June

**Fruit:** Reddish-purple waxy berries.

**Bark:** Red/brown/gray

**Moisture:** Drought tolerant but prefers some water during dry seasons.

**Soil:** Tolerates varied soils with good drainage.

**Sunlight:** Full to partial sun.

**Salt tolerance:** Moderately.

**Growth rate:** Moderate

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**
- European fruit lecanium
- Whitflies
- Anthracnose and leaf spot diseases
- Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (*Armillaria mellea*)

**Uses:**
- Ornamental
- Screening
- Street Tree
- Fruit (edible)
- Flowering
- Aroma
- Wildlife attraction
- Fall color
### STRAWBERRY TREE

**Genus:** *Arbutus*  
**Species:** *unedo*

**Description:** A small-scale tree to 25’. Native to southern Europe, does well in a Mediterranean climate. Known for interesting bark and pendulous clusters of small urn-shaped flowers in fall, it also has showy pinkish-yellow fruit which adds winter color interest. Best in dryer climates with good soil drainage. This tree can be used in raised planters and in parkways. ‘Marina’ is an increasingly popular hybrid of uncertain origin is more water tolerant, with larger leaves and darker red, peeling bark similar to madrone (*Arbutus menzesii*).

- CA Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Height:</strong></th>
<th>25 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canopy Spread:</strong></td>
<td>25 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Foliage:**  
- Broadleaf  
- Conifer  
- Evergreen  
- Deciduous

Dark green toothed, 3-6 inches.

**Flowers:** Pendulous, urn-shaped pinkish-yellow clusters.  
**Bloom:** Fall

**Fruit:** Round, softly-spiked colorful yellow or red, fleshy fruit (edible but not flavorful).

**Bark:** Dark brown to red, peeling bark.

**Moisture:** Drought tolerant, can tolerate moisture with good drainage.

**Soil:** Tolerant of varied and arid soils.

**Sunlight:** Full sun preferred, but will tolerate partial sun.

**Salt tolerance:**

**Growth rate:** Slow

**Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:**  
- Relatively free of significant insects and diseases.

**Uses:**  
- Ornamental  
- Shade  
- Screening  
- Street Tree  
- Fruit (edible)  
- Flowering  
- Aroma  
- Wildlife attraction  
- Fall color

© Copyright 2011, James P. Allen Associates, Inc.
## SWAMP MYRTLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Tristaniopsis</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>laurina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>An Australian native evergreen which is much smaller scale than the <em>conferta</em> species, with growth to 20’ and a more rounded dense canopy. Attractive peeling, mottled bark and great for parkway or median locations. Tolerant of a variety of environmental conditions.</td>
<td>☐ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>25 feet</td>
<td>Canopy Spread:</td>
<td>25 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
<td>☐ Conifer</td>
<td>☑ Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>Glossy, dark green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Yellow clusters.</td>
<td>Bloom:</td>
<td>July - August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Hard, brown capsules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Mottled white, smooth when young, peeling with maturity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Tolerant of drought and poor drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Tolerates varied soil types.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Full to partial sun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</td>
<td>☑ Tolerant of cold winds, fog and air pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses:</td>
<td>☑ Ornamental</td>
<td>☐ Shade</td>
<td>☑ Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Flowering</td>
<td>☐ Aroma</td>
<td>☐ Wildlife attraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**VALLEY OAK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>The magnificent evergreen which has held reign over the California interior valleys for hundreds of years. Large scale to 70’ in its natural habitat, 45’ in a semi-rural environment, this specimen is drought tolerant and adapts to parkways or cutouts. Best used in a large scale situation allowing for its magnificent spread; tolerates high heat and alkaline soils and is great as a shade tree. ☑ CA Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>30-75 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf ☐ Conifer ☐ Evergreen ☑ Deciduous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark green, deeply lobed, lighter beneath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Insignificant, small, pale-yellow catkins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Acorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Brown, furrowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Avoid summer irrigation and constantly moist soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Prefers rich, deep and moist soils; often riparian, somewhat tolerant of poorly drained soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Prefers full sun but tolerant of partial dun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>Sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>1-3 feet per year, slowing at maturity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:</td>
<td>☐ Sudden oak death (<em>Phytophthora ramorum</em>) (other <em>Phytophthora</em> species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Oak root fungus or shoestring root rot (<em>Armillaria mellea</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ California oak worm (<em>Phryganidia californica</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Oak bark beetles (<em>Pseudopityophthorus pubipennis</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Ambrosia beetles (<em>Monarthum scutellare</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Tent caterpillars: Western tent caterpillar (<em>Malacosoma californicum</em>); Pacific tent caterpillar; (<em>M. constictum</em>); Forest tent caterpillar (<em>M. distria</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses:</td>
<td>☑ Ornamental ☑ Shade ☐ Screening ☐ Street Tree ☐ Fruit (edible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Flowering ☐ Aroma ☑ Wildlife attraction ☐ Fall color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Copyright 2011, James P. Allen Associates, Inc.
## Water gum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus:</th>
<th>Tristaniopsis</th>
<th>Species:</th>
<th>laurina ’Elegant’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names:</td>
<td>Small-leaved Tristania; kanooka; water gum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>A tree native to a wide area from Burma to Australia, that is relatively new to landscape use and is recommended for lawn and parkway plantings. Beautiful specimen with striking bark and a pleasing form. It is low maintenance and surprisingly tolerant of urban conditions. □ CA Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>25 feet</td>
<td>Canopy Spread:</td>
<td>15 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage:</td>
<td>☑ Broadleaf</td>
<td>☐ Conifer</td>
<td>☑ Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New growth is bronzy, becoming green.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers:</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Bloom:</td>
<td>April - June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit:</td>
<td>Small brown capsules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark:</td>
<td>Mottled reddish bark.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture:</td>
<td>Tolerant of both drought and poor drainage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil:</td>
<td>Tolerates a variety of soil types.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunlight:</td>
<td>Full to partial and will tolerate shade.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt tolerance:</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate:</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Insects, Diseases, other Maladies, Comments:
- Tolerant of cold winds, fog and air pollution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses:</th>
<th>☑ Ornamental</th>
<th>☐ Shade</th>
<th>☐ Screening</th>
<th>☑ Street Tree</th>
<th>☐ Fruit (edible)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Flowering</td>
<td>☐ Aroma</td>
<td>☐ Wildlife attraction</td>
<td>☐ Fall color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nursery Stock Selection, Planting and Irrigation Guidelines

*Nursery stock* selected shall be standard (single trunk). Trees shall not have been topped or headed. Branching shall be evenly distributed and well-spaced throughout the height of the tree (soil to top) is desirable. Trees planted should be well formed and absent of codominant stems or poorly attached branches. Trees shall be pest and disease free and absent of circling or girdling roots.

Qualified professionals shall plant the replacement trees, adhering to the following guidelines:

1. Prepare the planting site by excavating a planting hole three times the diameter (container diameter) and two inches less in depth than the exact depth of the root ball (within the container).
2. Remove any excess soil over the root crown sufficiently to expose the tops of the buttress root swellings at the base of the tree.
3. Prune any visible circling or trunk-girdling roots to remove or straighten them. For heavily matted roots, cut the root ball vertically on opposite sides approximately half the distance to the trunk.
4. Free roots from the root ball by loosening some of the rootball soil to provide better contact between the root ball and the backfill soil.
5. Backfill with native soil only (no amendments, fertilizers or other treatments).
6. Irrigate slowly as the soil is backfilled, prodding with a rod or shovel to remove excessive air-space and settle the soil. Avoid soil saturation.
7. After backfilling, apply a two-inch layer of tree chip mulch, fresh or partially composted, to the soil surface for at least the diameter of the root ball (more is better). Leave the soil bare and do not allow chips to accumulate against the tree trunk or within six inches of the base of the tree.
8. Remove any stakes and ties remaining from the nursery.
9. If required for support or protection, install stakes on opposite sides of the root ball. The tree can be secured to the stakes using “Arbortape” or by using the “ReadyStake” system, or strips of discarded bicycle tire tubes (will break down within 1 year). Attachments should be high enough to keep the top relatively upright, yet loose or flexible enough to allow the trunk to move in the wind. Two attachment points on the trunk for weak trees may be required.
10. Staking should be removed when the tree can support itself (not more than two years).
Supplemental irrigation will be provided for new trees during the dry season or off-season extended periods of drought, by means of a temporary “drip” emitter system for a period of the first two (2) years, drip-irrigation bags or periodic (regular) manual irrigation.

This system shall be designed, installed and maintained by qualified professionals, to ensure appropriate irrigation. During dry periods, trees and soil moisture must be monitored at least twice per week to maintain appropriate moisture levels, as determined by a qualified arborist.

Soil moisture shall not reach saturation, nor after immediate drainage, be beyond field capacity during the dry season.

Do not allow irrigation to flood the base of the tree at any time. Emitters or other devices or outlets shall not be placed within 12” of the tree trunk.