

California State Capitol Museum: Capitol Park Tree Guide



California State Capitol Museum
(916) 324-0333
www.capitolmuseum.ca.gov

10th and L Streets
State Capitol, Room B-27
Sacramento, CA 95814

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The History of Capitol Park

“An edifice should be constructed ... satisfactory of the grandeur of the coming time ... surrounded by grounds ... with a beauty and luxuriousness that no other capitol can boast.”

Governor Leland Stanford, 1863

Capitol Park is considered one of the most beautiful State Capitol grounds in the nation. Covering forty acres and spanning twelve city blocks, it contains species of plant life from nearly every part of the globe.

The park began life in 1860 as the four-block area bounded by L, N, 10th, and 12th streets. In 1870, the block bordered by L Street, the Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway, 14th and 15th streets was added to provide a location for a governor's mansion. The remaining blocks east of the Capitol to 15th Street became part of Capitol Park in 1872. The final two blocks, bordered by L, N, 9th, and 10th streets, were secured in 1917 for the Capitol Extension buildings.

Beautification of the park began in 1869. Later, the land was graded and enriched with silt and soil from the bed of the Sacramento River. Eight hundred trees and flowering shrubs were planted, representing over two hundred native and exotic varieties. The park was laid out in typical Victorian style, with long lanes leading between beds of vivid annuals.

In 1884, the Agricultural Pavilion was constructed to house State Fair exhibits until 1905. The old site of the Agricultural Pavilion at 15th and N streets is now devoted to native California plants.

In the early years, the Capitol was almost on the outskirts of town. Deer and cattle were seen wandering through the developing park causing such problems that the park was fenced. A circular path was planted with alternating English Elm and California Fan Palms. It was used as a carriage path and a shady walk between the Capitol and Agricultural Pavilion. You can still trace much of the path with the remaining palm trees.

The last major park renovation coincided with the construction of the Capitol annex, 1948-1951. Unfortunately, some heritage trees have been lost due to age and storm damage.

A stroll through this delightful park of stately trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawn is an occasion that lingers long in the memory of visitors. For the convenience of the nature lover and the historian, many notable trees are labeled.

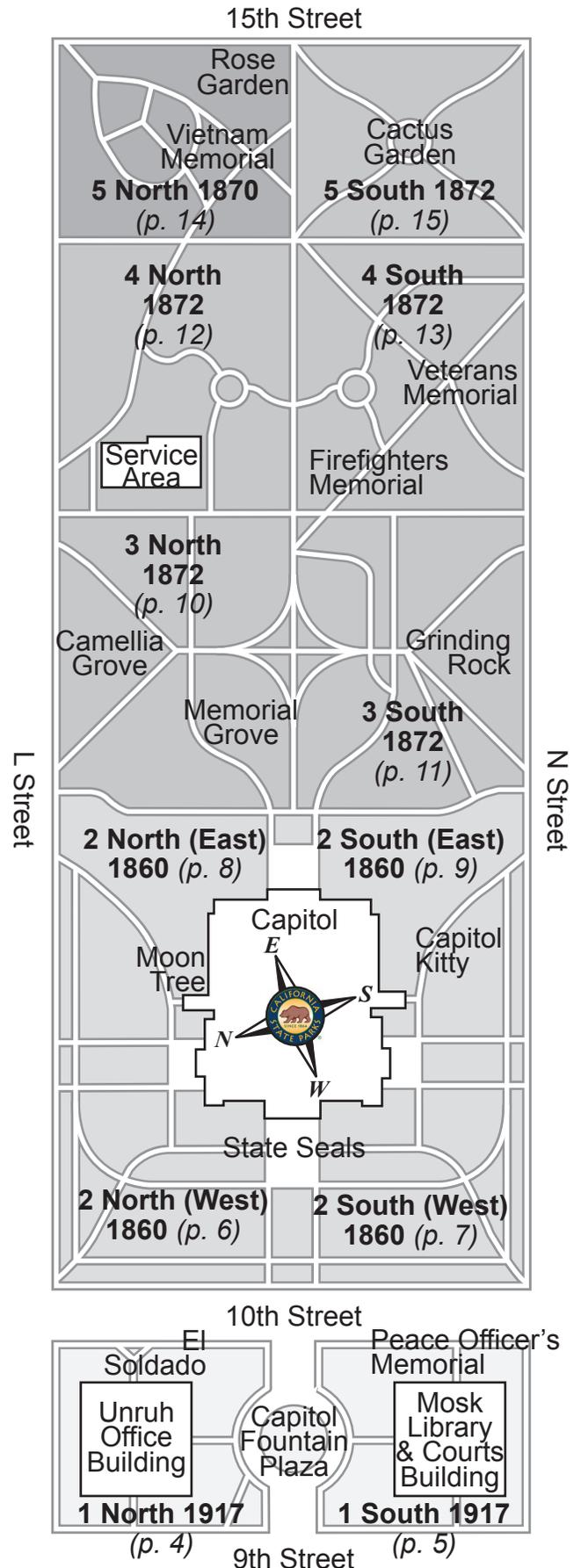
PLEASE NOTE that this park is susceptible to change. Trees are removed due to disease, building projects, or accidents. Trees are replanted pending availability and funding. Also, the green and white number tags attached to the trees are from a previous incarnation of the tree tour, and do not necessarily correspond with the numbering system used in this pamphlet. They will be removed at a future date.

Largest Trees in California Located within Capitol Park

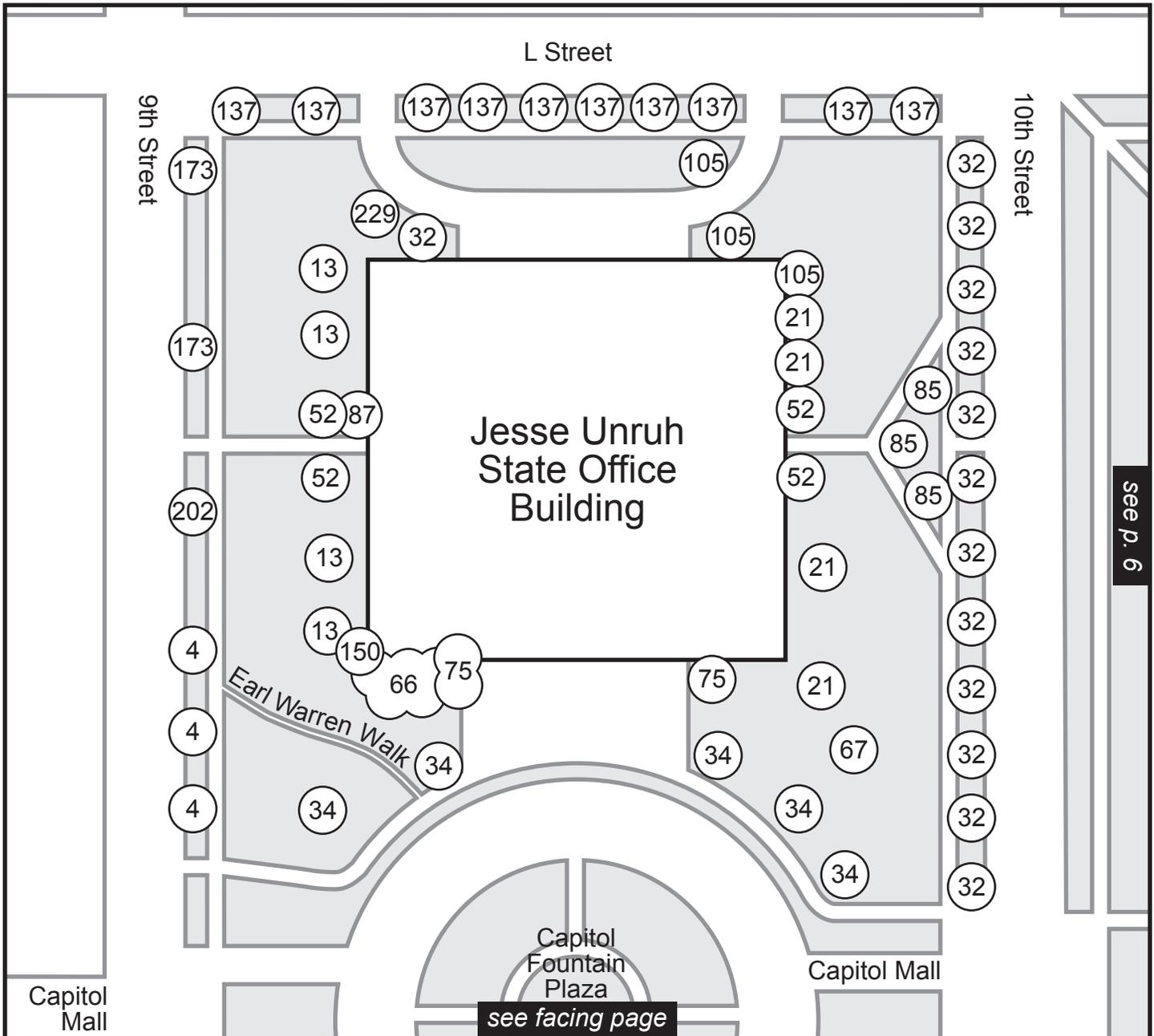
| Species | Section | Notes |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Atlas Cedar | 4 North | State Champion |
| Bald Cypress | 3 South | State Champion |
| California Fan Palm #1 | 1 South | Nat'l Co-Champion |
| California Fan Palm #2 | 1 South | Nat'l Co-Champion |
| Chinese Pistache | 3 North | State Champion |
| Cockspur Coral Tree | 2 South (E) | State Champion |
| Deodar Cedar | 2 North (W) | State Champion |
| European Hackberry | 3 South | State Champion |
| Glossy Privet | 5 North | National Champion |
| Holly Oak | 2 North (W) | National Champion |
| Maidenhair Tree | 4 South | State Champion |
| Montezuma Cypress | 3 South | State Champion |
| Tulip Tree | 3 North | State Champion |
| Valencia Orange | 3 North | National Champion |

Information summarized from the Urban Forest Ecosystem Institute's California Big Trees Registry (californiabigtrees.calpoly.edu). Ranking is based on a point system using a formula considering height of tree, girth of trunk, and width of canopy.

Years that City Blocks Became Part of Capitol Park



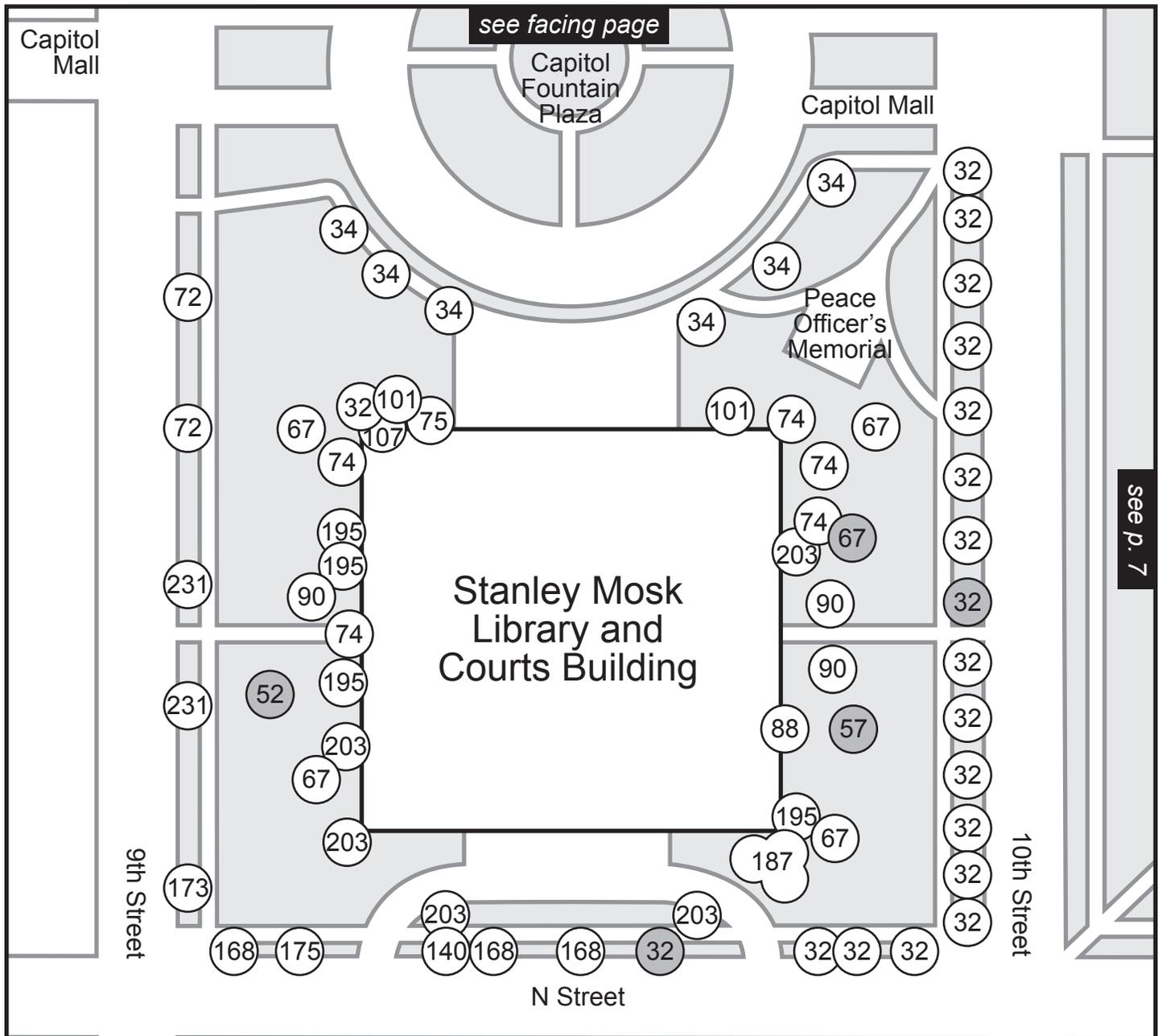
Section 1 North



Section 1 North Highlights

Sections 1 North and 1 South are relative newcomers to Capitol Park. In 1910, more state agencies were housed in San Francisco than Sacramento. Concerned about the growing movement to move the capital to San Francisco, Sacramento boosters began a movement to purchase these two blocks of land to allow for an expansion of the Capitol. In 1917, once title to the land was established, a building competition was begun for the design of two buildings, known collectively as the Capitol Extension -- one for the State Library and Supreme Court, and the other for various state agencies, to be known as State Office Building Number One. Construction began in 1922 and the buildings were first occupied in 1928. The State Treasurer's Office is now the sole tenant of State Office Building Number One, now named the **Jesse Unruh State Office Building**, in honor of one of the most influential Speakers of the California State Assembly. Between the two buildings sits **Capitol Fountain Plaza**, which was constructed and operating two years before the Capitol Extension was finished, and was soon considered "one of the beauty spots of the city." To the southwest of the Unruh Building is the **Earl Warren Walk**, named in honor of the former Governor of California, one of the last to freely walk the streets of Sacramento. It marks the path he wore in the grass on his many lunchtime trips to the Sutter Club, just across 9th Street, of which he was a member.

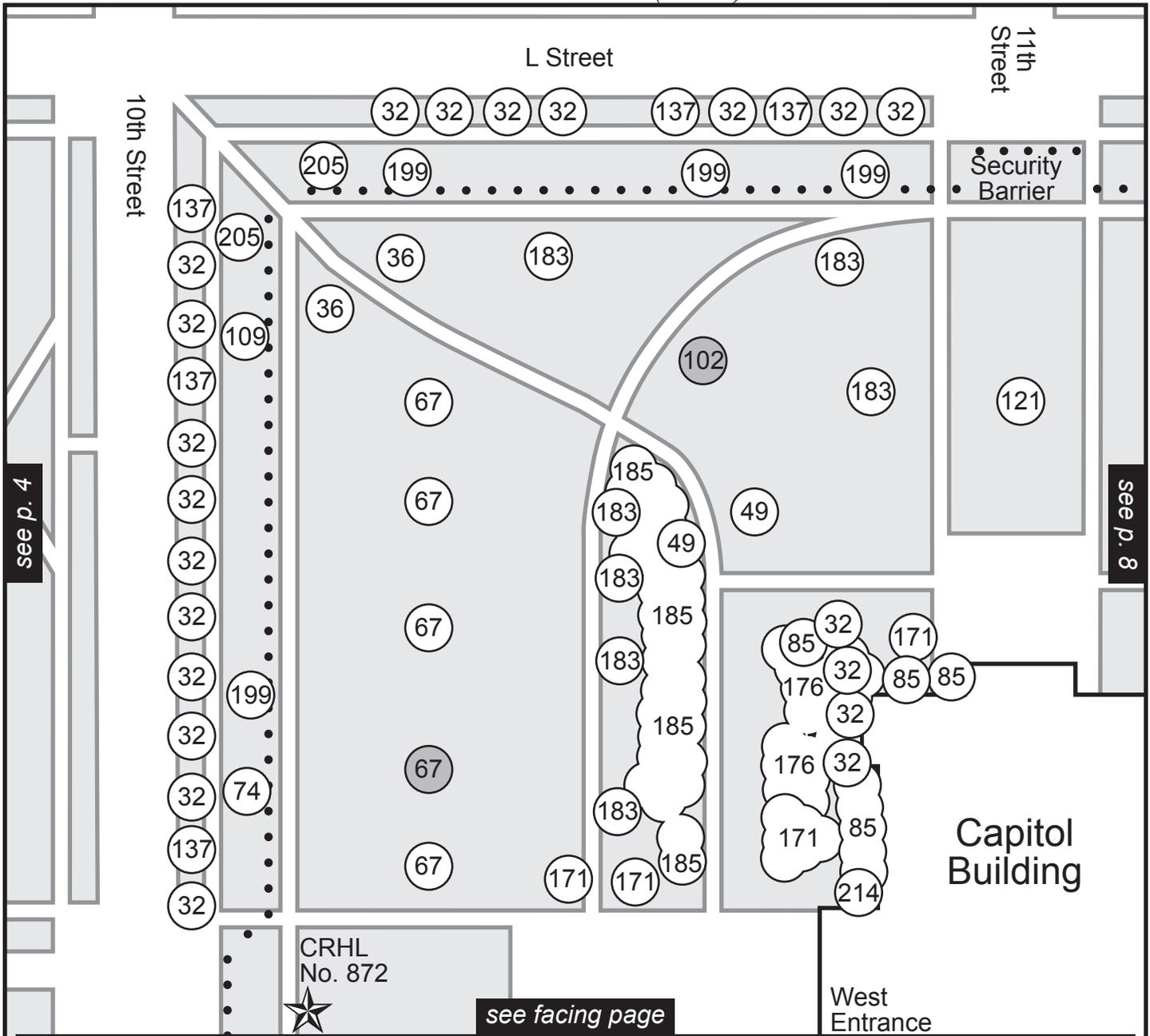
Section 1 South



Section 1 South Highlights

Two **California Fan Palms** (#32) co-hold the national title for largest trees of their species (*Washington filifera*). Several memorial trees are located around the **Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building** -- itself named in memory of the former state Attorney General and the longest-serving justice on the California State Supreme Court, which meets in this building -- all honoring men who served in either the justice system or in law enforcement. A **Deodar Cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*) (#67) honors Sacramento police officer **Jim King**, missing and presumed drowned in Hawaii while on vacation with several friends and his fiancée. A **Common Horsechestnut** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) (#57) remembers **Robert Puglia**, Presiding Justice of the 3rd District Court of Appeal (which also meets in this building) for 24 years and author of over 400 opinions. A **Coast Redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52) honors **Slobodan Maletic**, a custodian for the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District. He and his wife, also a custodian, were part of the court family, and together they served the court faithfully for over 40 years. At the northeast corner of this section stands the solemn **California Peace Officer's Memorial**, dedicated to the more than 1,400 peace officers who have given their lives in the line-of-duty since California became a state in 1850. Three nine-foot bronze figures keep watch over the memorial: a county sheriff of the 1880s, a state trooper of the 1930s, and a city patrolman of the 1980s.

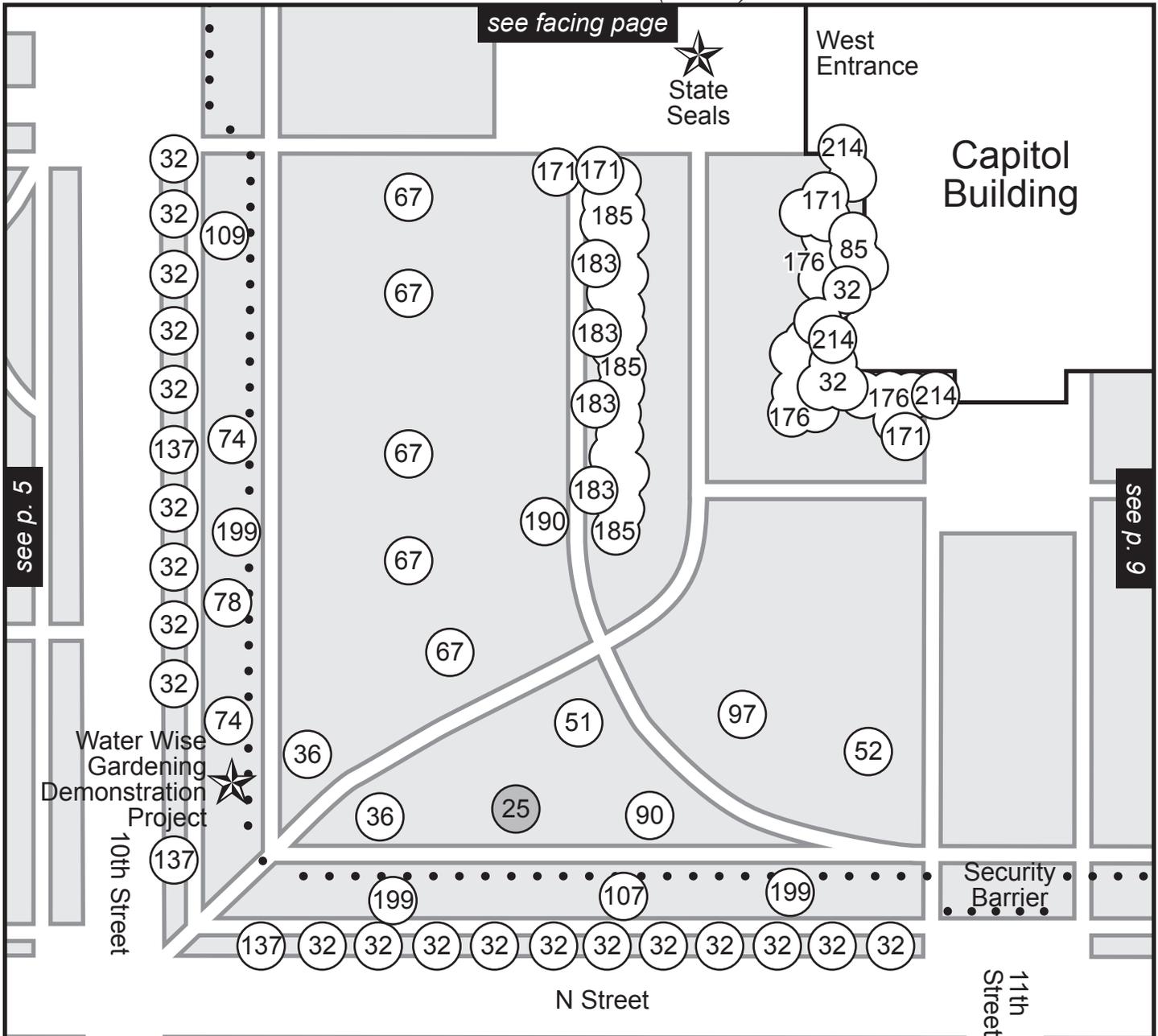
Section 2 North (West)



Section 2 North (West) Highlights

The four blocks bordered by L, N, 10th, and 11th streets were secured in 1860 for the construction of the **California State Capitol**. One of the ten **Deodar Cedars** (#67) that line the west side of the Capitol is the largest of its species (*Cedrus deodara*) in California. Several of these ten are part of the Capitol's original twelve, planted in 1872. The **Holly Oak** (#102) holds the national title for its species (*Quercus ilex*). With its showy, large white flowers, the **Southern Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (#183) has prospered here in Capitol Park. Native to California, the **California Fan Palms** (*Washingtonia filifera*) (#32) were planted in 1882 and grow around the perimeter of the park. **California Registered Historical Landmark No. 872** is one of over 1,000 such markers denoting historic sites throughout California. It reads, in part, that the historic Capitol's "design and construction are tributes to California's pioneer architects, craftsmen and builders." Next to it is the "**Heritage '76**" **Plaque** commemorating America's bicentennial year of 1976. Both of these plaques are attached to a slab of granite, which itself is marked by a third plaque, declaring that the 2,400 pound slab once sealed the Capitol's time capsule inside the cornerstone at the northeast corner of the building. It was moved to its present location in 1982, to "commemorate the close of California's Bicentennial Restoration Project" of the State Capitol building.

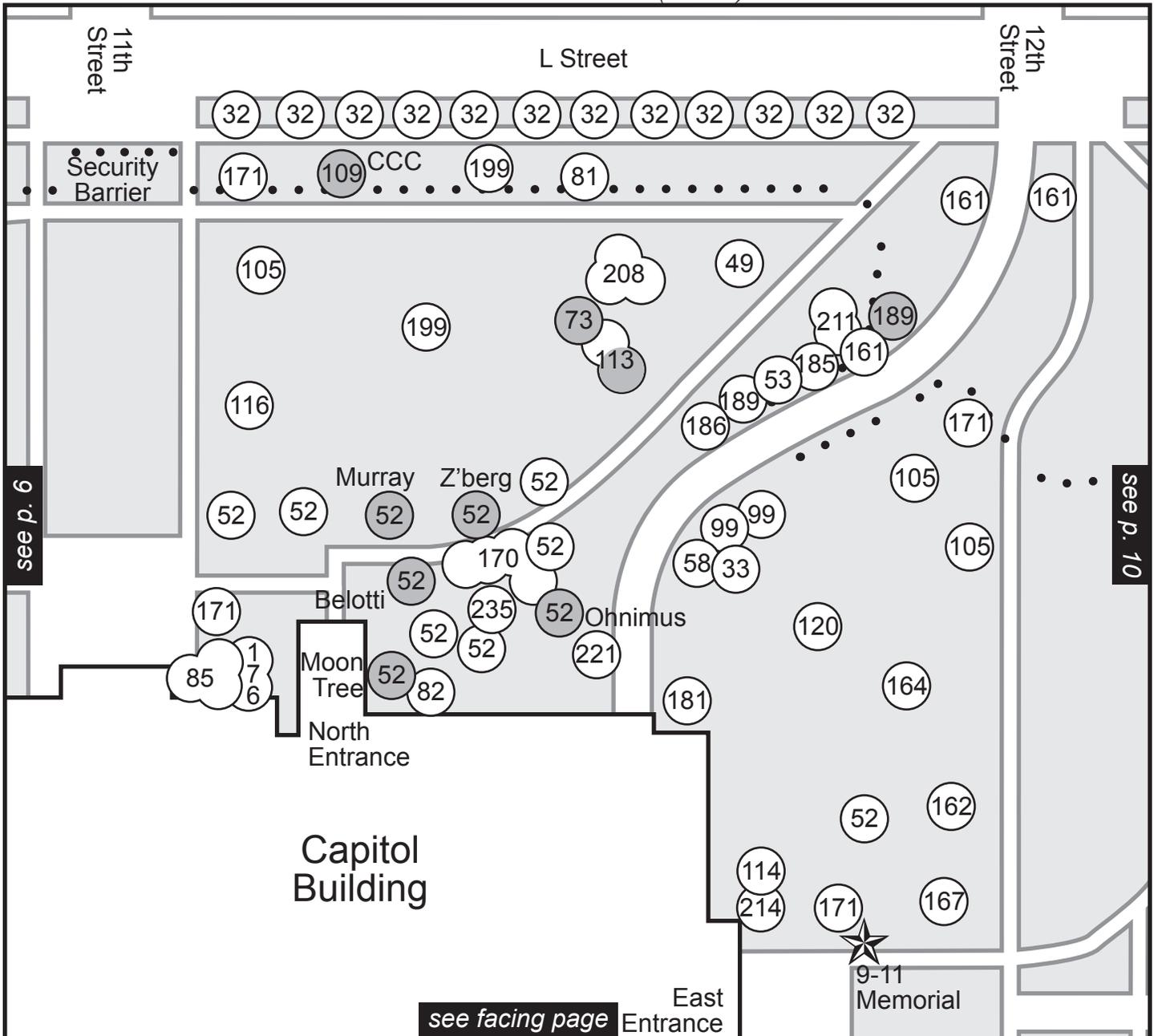
Section 2 South (West)



Section 2 South (West) Highlights

Ten **Deodar Cedars** (*Cedrus deodara*) (#67) line the west side of the Capitol. Several of these are part of the Capitol's original twelve, planted in 1872. With its showy, large white flowers, the **Southern Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (#183) has prospered here in Capitol Park. Native to Australia, the **Bunya-Bunya** (*Araucaria bidwillii*) (#25) was named by the aborigines there. It was planted in 1887. The mature tree can reach up to 80 feet and produces a pineapple-like cone which can weigh up to 15 pounds. The **Water Wise Gardening Demonstration Project**, the result of a cooperative effort of several agencies, is meant to educate the public about the importance of wise water use and demonstrate that low-water gardens do not necessarily mean low-color or high-maintenance. It features several water-efficient plants such as the Emerald Carpet Manzanita, Skylark Blue Blossom, and Red Flowering Currant, and a drip irrigation system. In December 2002, one of the last original Italian Stone Pines, at least 131 years old and propped up by a metal post, fell and was removed, opening up a section of the park for this garden. Just outside the west entrance are the large, bronze **Great Seal of the State of California** and the **Native American and Spanish-Mexican commemorative seals**. The Great Seal was placed here in 1952, and the others in 2002, to represent the contributions of Native Americans and Hispanics to the history and culture of California.

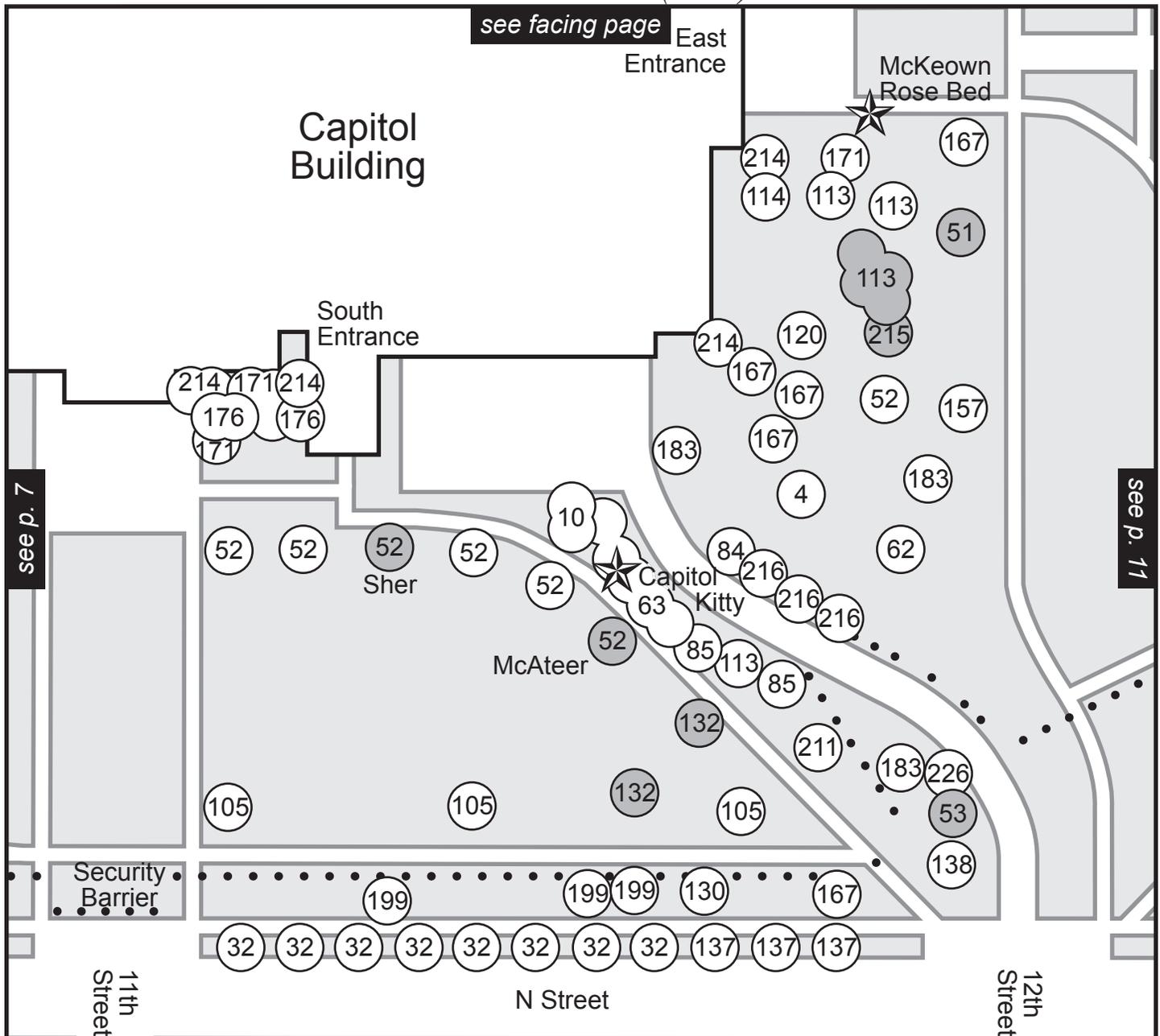
Section 2 North (East)



Section 2 North (East) Highlights

Twenty-two **Italian Stone Pines** (*Pinus pinea*) (#109) were planted in the park in 1872; the last, near the northeast corner of this section, was removed in November 2012. New trees have been planted throughout the park, including one in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the **Civilian Conservation Corps**. “Stone” refers to the hard shell of the seeds which have been gathered for use in confections since the time of the Romans. An **English Hawthorn** (*Crataegus laevigata*) (#73) remembers the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the first **Girl Scout** troop in the United States. The centennial of President **Franklin Roosevelt’s** birth is marked with a **Japanese Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata*) (#113). Several trees memorialize former members and staff of the California State Legislature: a **Sweet Bay** (*Laurus nobilis*) (#189) in honor of Reverend **Wilbur Korfhage**, State Senate Chaplain, and three **Coast Redwoods** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52), one each for Assemblymen **Edwin Z’berg** and **Frank Belotti**, and a third for **Arthur Ohnimus**, long-time employee and Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The **Moon Tree**, a **Coast Redwood** began life as one seed among hundreds which orbited the moon aboard the command module of the Apollo 14 mission. Another **Coast Redwood** remembers **Gilbert Murray**, murdered president of the California Forestry Association. The **9-11 Memorial**, dedicated on the one-year anniversary of the attack, includes three rose bushes, remembering the three crash sites.

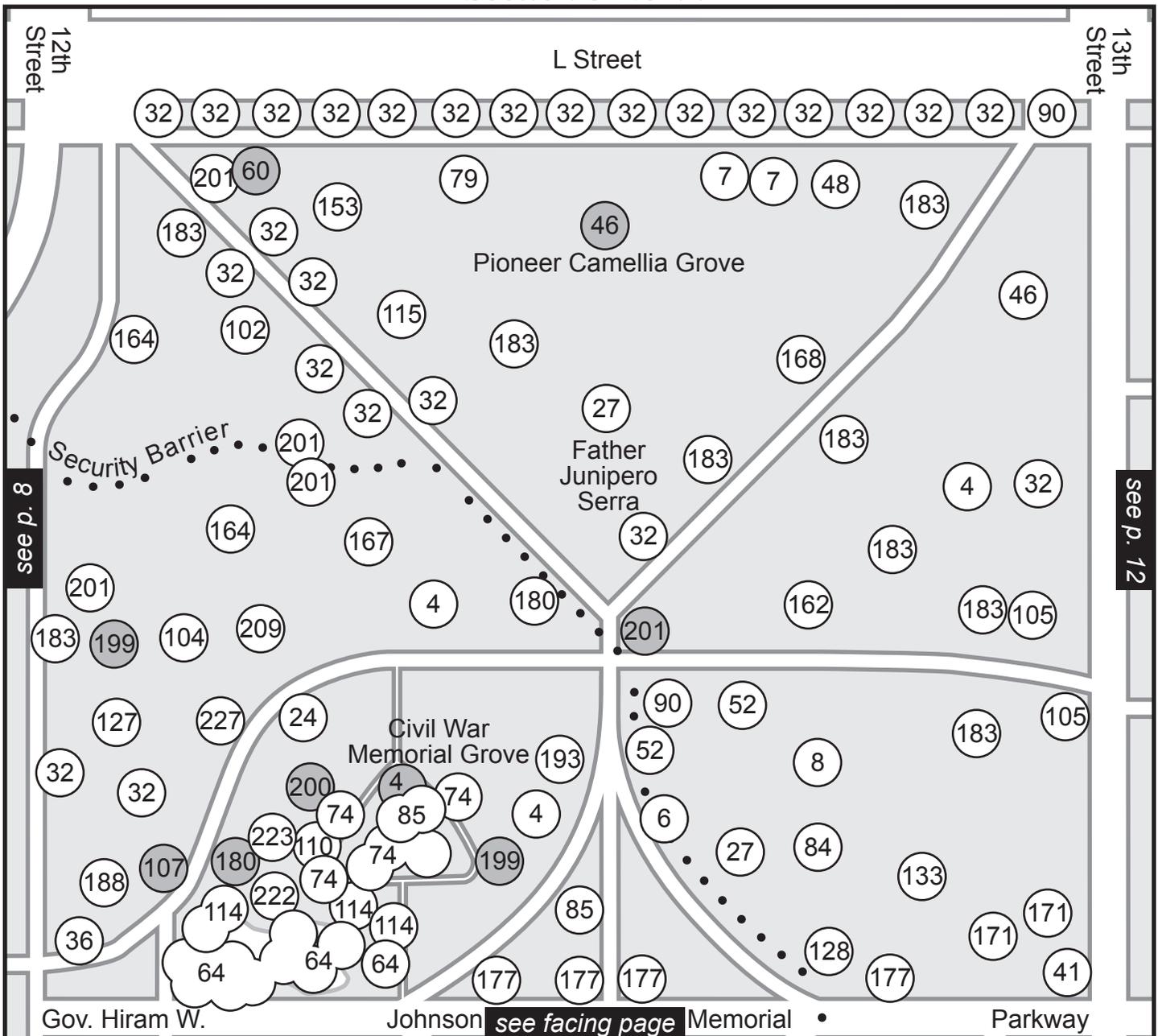
Section 2 South (East)



Section 2 South (East) Highlights

The **Cockspur Coral Tree** (#53) is the largest of its species (*Erythrina crista-galli*) in California. When in bloom, it looks like a brilliant red bird. In fact, the species name refers to the red, upright standard flower, which looks like a cock's spur. The **Maidenhair Tree** (*Ginkgo biloba*) (#132), otherwise known as the Ginkgo Biloba, is the source from which the popular herb is derived. Senators **J.E. McAteer** and **Byron Sher** each have a **Coast Redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#52) dedicated in their honor, and although only an honorary senator, **Capitol Kitty**, a beloved feline resident of Capitol Park, was given a monument placed in a favorite resting spot. Five cherry trees, although grouped near each other, were dedicated by different groups. A **Coast Live Oak** (*Quercus agrifolia*) (#51) honors Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. On the left stands a **Yoshino Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus yedoensis*) (#215) donated by the **Japan Business Association of Southern California**. The second tree, a **Japanese Flowering Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata*) (#113) was dedicated to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the **Treaty of Peace with Japan**. The last three trees, the Tai Haku variety of the Japanese Flowering Cherry, were donated by actor-turned-politician Governor **Knock Yokoyama** of Osaka Prefecture, Japan. The **Mayrant "Mac" McKeown Rose Bed** honors a man who, once a month for over two decades, gave a rose to each female legislator as a reminder of their importance in bringing issues vital to women to the forefront in the male-dominated Capitol and includes the "Mac Rose," named in his honor.

Section 3 North

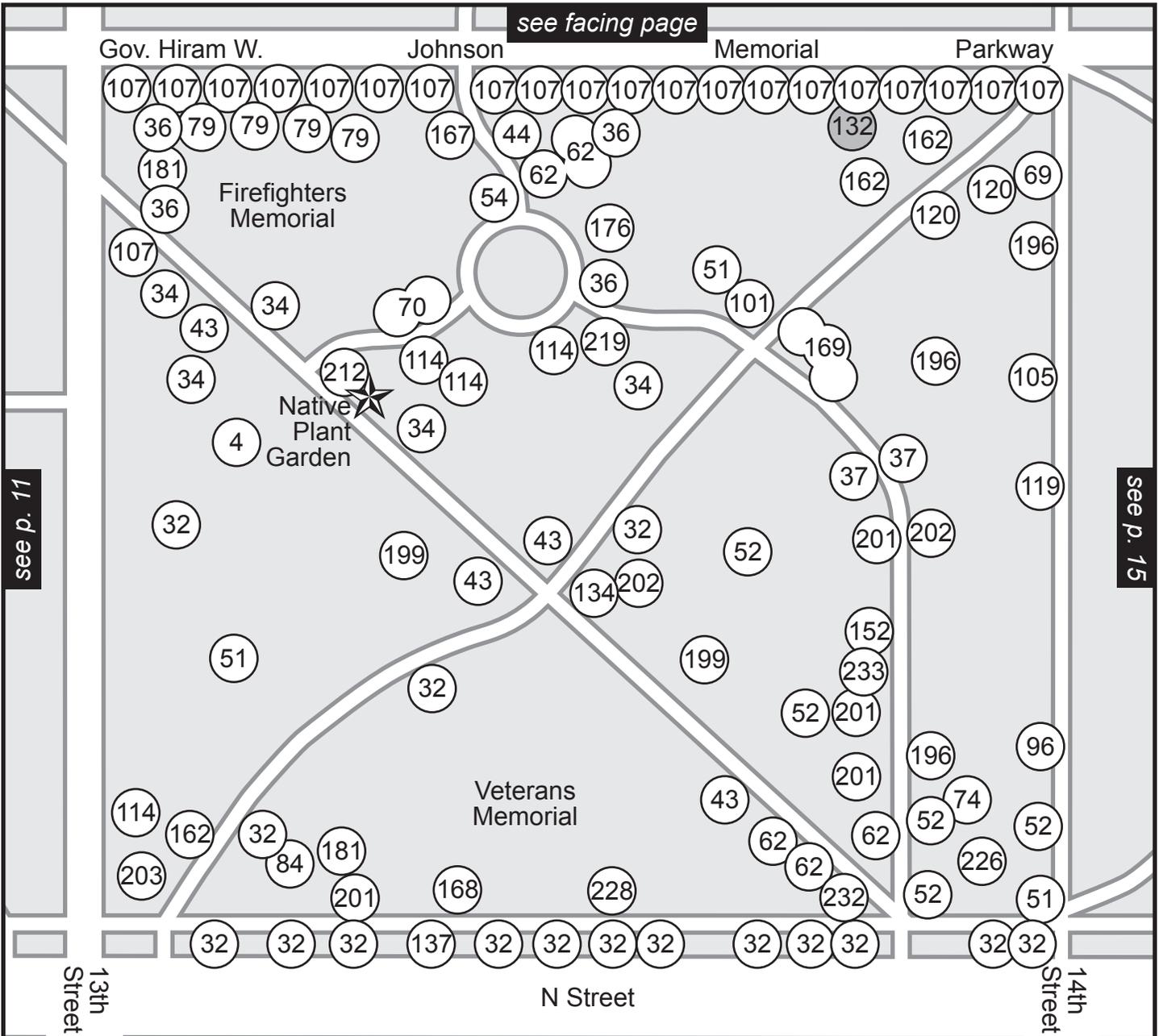


Section 3 North Highlights

A **Tulip Tree** (#199) along the 12th Street path is the largest of its species (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) in California. The **Chinese Pistache** (#46) holds this title for its species (*Pistacia chinensis*). A **Valencia Orange** (#201) is the largest of its species (*Citrus sinensis*) in the nation. Native to the Mediterranean, the **Cork Oak** (*Quercus suber*) (#60) was planted in 1879. The bark is the source of natural commercial cork. Touch the bark and notice the spongy feel to it. The **Pioneer Camellia Grove** was established in 1942 by the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West as a living memorial to the pioneers of the city and county of Sacramento. The city is now known as the “Camellia Capital of the World.” The **Irish Yew** (*Taxus baccata* ‘Fastigiata’) (#107) here grows in its natural shape, as opposed to its wired, formal shape that can be seen along the **Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway** in sections 4 North and South. Begun in 1897, the **Civil War Memorial Grove** was the first monument in Capitol Park. Trees from many battlefields and other historic sites were donated as a memorial to the Union veterans of that war; however, only a few remain: a **Turkey Oak** (*Quercus laevis*) (#200) from Savannah, Georgia, an **American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*) (#4) from the tomb of President McKinley (a Civil War veteran) in Canton, Ohio, and a **Tulip Tree** from Five Forks, Virginia. Also here is a stump of a **Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) (#180) from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Section 4 South

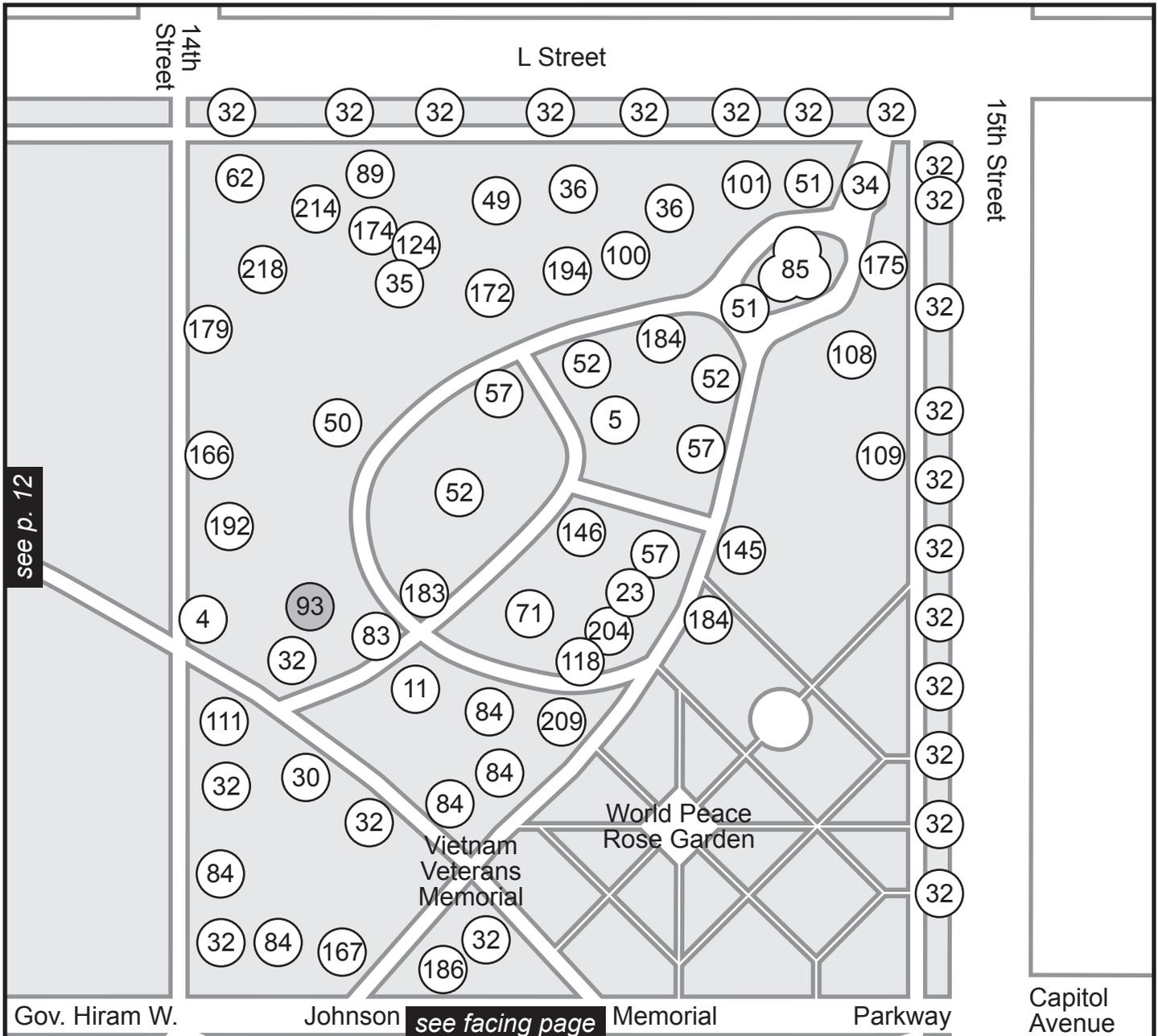
see facing page



Section 4 South Highlights

The **Maidenhair Tree** (#132), otherwise known as the Ginkgo Biloba, is the source from which the popular herb is derived, and this particular tree is the largest of its species (*Ginkgo biloba*) in California. Dark green **Irish Yews** (*Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'*) (#107) line the **Gov. Hiram W. Johnson Memorial Parkway** between 13th and 14th streets and have been wired into formal pillars. An Irish Yew in its natural shape grows near the **Civil War Memorial Grove** in Section 3 North. The **Senator Sheila James Kuehl Native Plant Garden**, dedicated in the Senator's honor in 2008, was created "to display the beauty and wisdom ... of using native plants in landscaping applications." This section also contains two large memorials. The **Firefighters Memorial** honors the more than 1,100 firefighters who have died in the line-of-duty since California became a state in 1850 and consists of three parts -- the Memorial Wall, and two bronze statues: "Fallen Brother" and "Holding the Line." The **California Veterans Memorial** remembers all those Californians who served in the military from statehood in 1850 to today. A smooth, black obelisk is etched with images of war, ranging from soldiers wounded in combat to a woman and child welcoming a serviceman home.

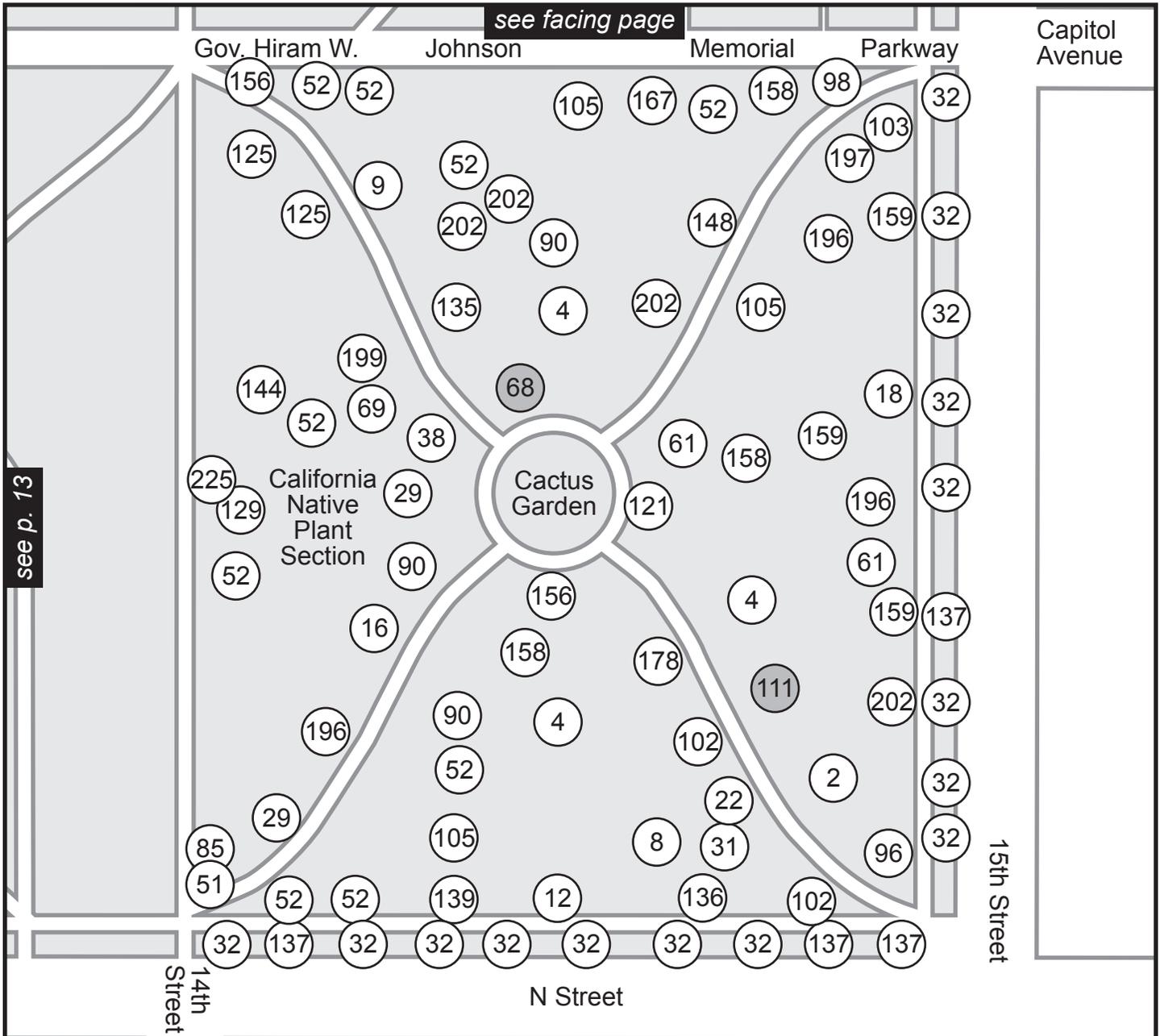
Section 5 North



Section 5 North Highlights

The **Glossy Privet** (#93) is the largest of its species (*Ligustrum lucidum*) in the U.S.A. The **International World Peace Rose Garden** is one of several such gardens throughout the world founded by T.J. David, known as Sacramento's "Rose-man." He established gardens throughout the world to promote peace. David believes that peace begins at home, and in 1988 it occurred to him that Capitol Park's aging rose garden could use a face lift. The Capitol's rose garden would become the California World Peace Rose Garden because "the rose is a universal symbol of love." Students from all over California have written poems and inspirational thoughts which are on plaques scattered throughout the garden. The garden displays 650 roses in over 140 varieties of colors and fragrances. North of the rose garden is the site of the first **Governor's Mansion**, constructed in 1870 but which was never used as such, and later became the State Printing Office as well as the State Armory before it was razed in 1923. In fact, this section of the park was purchased in 1870 in order to create a plot for the construction. The **California Vietnam Veterans Memorial** serves as a tribute to those 5,822 servicemen and women who were killed or went missing in action during that conflict. Their names, arranged by their hometowns, are engraved on black granite panels. Sculptures within the circular walls portray various aspects of daily life during the war.

Section 5 South



Section 5 South Highlights

The blocks bordered by L, N, 12th, and 15th streets (with the exception of Section 5 North) were purchased in 1872 to expand the park. After the demolition of the **Agricultural Pavilion** in 1908, Section 5 South was left “ragged and torn up” for several years. In 1911, the Native Sons of the Golden West appealed to their parlors statewide for “trees, flowers, plants and shrubs peculiar to the locality in which such Parlor is located.” Soon the section was improved, and ninety trees were planted, along with fifty-six shrubs and several thousand flowers. In 1913, several redwoods were planted, a gift from Big Basin Redwoods State Park in the Santa Cruz Mountains. In 1914, a “corps of collectors” was sent throughout the state to gather native California flowers. The golden poppy, California’s official flower, is cultivated here. A 1914 appeal to the school children of California to provide native species further added to the collection. Although some non-native species were later planted in the **California Native Plant Section**, a renewed effort has begun to plant only native flora. Also located in this section are trees planted in loving memory of two former State Capitol Museum tour guides -- the **Desert Willow** (*Chilopsis linearis*) (#68) for **Dody Wheaton**, and the non-native **Japanese Black Pine** (*Pinus thunbergiana*) (#111) for **Oscar Warner**. The **Cactus Garden** was dedicated in 1996 to the memory of **Bill Grund**, Capitol Park groundskeeper for twenty-five years and park historian.

List of Trees Found in Capitol Park

PLEASE NOTE

1. The green number tags attached to the trees are from a previous incarnation of the tree tour, and do not correspond with the numbering system used in this pamphlet. They will be removed at a future date.
2. Botanists often reclassify family names. Family names in use below and their alternates: Arecaceae (Palmae), Fabaceae (Leguminosae), Poaceae (Gramineae), and Hydrangeaceae (Philadelphaceae).

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Algerian Fir | (removed) | <i>Abies numidica</i> | Pinaceae |
| 2 | Alligator Juniper | 5S | <i>Juniperus deppeana</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 4 | American Elm | 1N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S | <i>Ulmus americana</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 5 | American Linden | 3S, 5N | <i>Tilia americana</i> | Tiliaceae |
| 6 | American Persimmon | 3N | <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | Ebenaceae |
| 7 | American Sweet Gum | 3N, 3S | <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> | Hamamelidaceae |
| 8 | American Sycamore | 3N, 5S | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | Platanaceae |
| 9 | American White Oak | 5S | <i>Quercus alba</i> | Fagaceae |
| 10 | Apple | 2S | <i>Malus domestica</i> | Rosaceae |
| 11 | Apple Box | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 12 | Arizona Ash | 5S | <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> | Oleaceae |
| 223 | Ash (unknown species) | 3N | <i>Fraxinus (unknown species)</i> | Oleaceae |
| 13 | Atlas Cedar | 1N, 4N | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> | Pinaceae |
| 14 | Australian Beefwood | 4N | <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> | Casuarinaceae |
| 235 | Australian Tree Fern | 2N | <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> | Dicksoniaceae |
| 233 | Avocado | 4S | <i>Persea americana</i> | Lauraceae |
| 15 | Bald Cypress | 3S | <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | Taxodiaceae |
| 232 | Banana Shrub | 4S | <i>Michelia figo</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 16 | Bigcone Douglas Fir | 5S | <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> | Pinaceae |
| 17 | Bigleaf Maple | 5S (planned) | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Aceraceae |
| 18 | Bishop Pine | 5S | <i>Pinus muricata</i> | Pinaceae |
| 19 | Black Maple | (removed) | <i>Acer nigrum</i> | Aceraceae |
| 20 | Blenheim (Royal) Apricot | 4N | <i>Prunus armeniaca 'Blenheim' ('Royal')</i> | Roseceae |
| 21 | Blue Atlas Cedar | 1N | <i>Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'</i> | Pinaceae |
| 22 | Blue Oak | 4N, 5S | <i>Quercus douglasii</i> | Fagaceae |
| 23 | Bottle Tree | 5N | <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> | Sterculiaceae |
| 24 | Box Elder | 3N | <i>Acer negundo</i> | Aceraceae |
| 128 | Bronze Loquat | 3N | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> | Rosaceae |
| 25 | Bunya-Bunya | 2S, 3S, 4N | <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> | Araucariaceae |
| 26 | Burgundy Plum | (removed) | <i>Prunus salicina 'Burgundy'</i> | Rosaceae |
| 27 | Burr Oak | 3N, 4N | <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | Fagaceae |
| 28 | California Bay | 4N | <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | Lauraceae |
| 29 | California Black Oak | 4N, 5S | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | Fagaceae |
| 30 | California Black Walnut | 5N | <i>Juglans californica</i> | Juglandaceae |

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 31 | California Buckeye | 5S | <i>Aesculus californica</i> | Hippocastanaceae |
| 32 | California Fan Palm | 1N, 1S, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S | <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> | Arecaceae |
| 33 | Campbell's Magnolia | 2N | <i>Magnolia campbellii</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 34 | Camphor Tree | 1N, 1S, 4S, 5N | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> | Lauraceae |
| 35 | Canadian Hemlock | 5N | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Pinaceae |
| 36 | Canary Island Date Palm | 2N, 2S, 3N, 4N, 4S, 5N | <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> | Arecaceae |
| 37 | Canary Island Pine | 4S | <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | Pinaceae |
| 38 | Canyon Live Oak | 5S | <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | Fagaceae |
| 39 | Carob | 4N | <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> | Fabaceae |
| 40 | Chestnut Oak | 3S | <i>Quercus montana</i> | Fagaceae |
| 41 | Chilean Wine Palm | 3N | <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> | Arecaceae |
| 42 | China Fir | 4N | <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 43 | Chinese Elm | 3S, 4N, 4S | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 44 | Chinese Hawthorn | 4S | <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> | Rosaceae |
| 45 | Chinese Photinia | 4N | <i>Photinia serratifolia</i> | Rosaceae |
| 46 | Chinese Pistache | 3N | <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> | Anacardiaceae |
| 47 | Chinese Quince | 3S | <i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i> | Rosaceae |
| 48 | Chinese Sweet Gum | 3N | <i>Liquidambar formosana</i> | Hamamelidaceae |
| 49 | Chinese Weeping Cypress | 2N, 5N | <i>Chamaecyparis funebris</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 50 | Chir Pine | 5N | <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> | Pinaceae |
| 51 | Coast Live Oak | 2S, 4S, 5N, 5S | <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> | Fagaceae |
| 234 | Coast Redwood | 4S | <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> 'Cantab' | Taxodiaceae |
| 52 | Coast Redwood | 1N, 1S, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S | <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> | Taxodiaceae |
| 53 | Cockspur Coral Tree | 2N, 2S, 3S | <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> | Fabaceae |
| 54 | Colorado Blue Spruce | 4S | <i>Picea pungens</i> | Pinaceae |
| 55 | Columnar English Oak | 3S | <i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata' | Fagaceae |
| 56 | Common Catalpa | 4N | <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> | Bignoniaceae |
| 57 | Common Horsechestnut | 1S, 5N | <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | Hippocastanaceae |
| 58 | Common Myrtle | 2N | <i>Myrtus communis</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 59 | Cooking Banana | 4N | <i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> | Musaceae |
| 60 | Cork Oak | 3N, 3S, 4N | <i>Quercus suber</i> | Fagaceae |
| 61 | Coulter Pine | 5S | <i>Pinus coulteri</i> | Pinaceae |
| 216 | Crabapple | 2S | <i>Malus purpurea</i> | Rosaceae |
| 62 | Crape Myrtle | 2S, 4N, 4S, 5N | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Lythraceae |
| 63 | Cucumber Tree | 2S | <i>Magnolia acuminata subcordata</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 64 | Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch | 3N | <i>Betula pendula</i> 'Dalecarlica' ('Laciniata' | Betulaceae |
| 65 | Dawn Redwood | 3S | <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> | Taxodiaceae |
| 66 | Dense Logwood | 1N | <i>Xylosma congestum</i> | Flacourtiaceae |

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 67 | Deodar Cedar | 1N, 1S, 2N, 2S, 3S, 4N | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> | Pinaceae |
| 68 | Desert Willow | 5S | <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> | Bignoniaceae |
| 69 | Douglas Fir | 4S, 5S | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Pinaceae |
| 70 | Dracaena Palm | 4S | <i>Cordyline australis</i> | Agavaceae |
| 228 | Eastern Black Oak | 4S | <i>Quercus velutina</i> | Fagaceae |
| 71 | Empress Tree | 5N | <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> | Bignoniaceae |
| 225 | Engelmann Spruce | 5S | <i>Picea engelmannii</i> | Pinaceae |
| 72 | English Elm | 1S, 4N | <i>Ulmus minor</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 73 | English Hawthorn | 2N | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> | Rosaceae |
| 74 | English Holly | 1S, 2N, 2S, 3N, 4S | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Aquifoliaceae |
| 75 | English Yew | 1N, 1S | <i>Taxus baccata</i> | Taxaceae |
| 217 | European Ash | 3S | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Oleaceae |
| 76 | European Hackberry | 3S | <i>Celtis australis</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 221 | European Hazelnut | 2N | <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Betulaceae |
| 77 | European Mountain Ash | (removed) | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rosaceae |
| 78 | European Olive | 2N, 2S, 4N | <i>Olea europea</i> | Oleaceae |
| 79 | European White Birch | 3N, 3S, 4S | <i>Betula pendula</i> | Betulaceae |
| 81 | Evergreen Pear | 2N | <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> | Rosaceae |
| 82 | Fern Pine | 2N | <i>Podocarpus gracilior</i> | Podocarpaceae |
| 83 | Fishtail Wine Palm | 5N | <i>Caryota urens L.</i> | Arecaceae |
| 84 | Flowering Cherry | 2S, 3N, 4S, 5N | <i>Prunus incisa</i> | Rosaceae |
| 85 | Flowering Dogwood | 1N, 2N, 2S, 3N, 5N, 5S | <i>Cornus florida</i> | Cornaceae |
| 87 | Foemina Juniper | 1N | <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Foemina'</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 88 | Fruitless Pomegranate | 1S, 3S | <i>Punica granatum L.</i> | Lythraceae |
| 89 | Giant Gum | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 90 | Giant Sequoia | 1S, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 5S | <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> | Taxodiaceae |
| 91 | Giant Timber Bamboo | 4N | <i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> | Poaceae |
| 92 | Giant Yucca | 4N | <i>Yucca elephantipes</i> | Agavaceae |
| 93 | Glossy Privet | 5N | <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Oleaceae |
| 94 | Goldenrain Tree | 4N | <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | Sapindaceae |
| 95 | Greek Fir | (removed) | <i>Abies cephalonica</i> | Pinaceae |
| 96 | Grey Pine | 4S, 5S | <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> | Pinaceae |
| 97 | Guadalupe Island Cypress | 2S, 4N | <i>Cupressus guadalupensis</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 98 | Guadalupe Palm | 5S | <i>Erythea edulis</i> | Arecaceae |
| 99 | Himalayan Magnolia | 2N | <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 100 | Himalayan Spruce | 5N | <i>Picea smithiana</i> | Pinaceae |
| 101 | Himalayan Windmill Palm | 1S, 4N, 4S, 5N | <i>Trachycarpus takil</i> | Arecaceae |
| 230 | Hinoki False Cypress | (removed) | <i>Chamaecyparia obtusa</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 102 | Holly Oak | 2N, 3N, 5S | <i>Quercus ilex</i> | Fagaceae |
| 103 | Hollyleaf Cherry | 5S | <i>Prunus ilicifolia ilicifolia</i> | Rosaceae |

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 104 | Honey Locust | 3N | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Fabaceae |
| 105 | Incense Cedar | 1N, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4S, 5S | <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 106 | Interior Live Oak | 3S | <i>Quercus wislizenii</i> | Fagaceae |
| 107 | Irish Yew | 1S, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S | <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata' (<i>'Stricta'</i>) | Taxaceae |
| 108 | Italian Cypress | 4N, 5N | <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 109 | Italian Stone Pine | 2N, 2S, 5N | <i>Pinus pinea</i> | Pinaceae |
| 110 | Jacaranda | 3N | <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> | Bignoniaceae |
| 111 | Japanese Black Pine | 5N, 5S | <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | Pinaceae |
| 112 | Japanese Cryptomeria | 4N | <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> | Taxodiaceae |
| 113 | Japanese Flowering Cherry | 2N, 2S, 4N | <i>Prunus serrulata</i> | Rosaceae |
| 114 | Japanese Maple | 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S | <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Aceraceae |
| 115 | Japanese Pagoda Tree | 3N, 3S | <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (<i>Sophora japonica</i>) | Fabaceae |
| 116 | Japanese Persimmon | 2N | <i>Diospyros kaki</i> | Ebenaceae |
| 117 | Japanese Torreya | (removed) | <i>Torreya nucifera</i> | Taxaceae |
| 118 | Japanese Umbrella Pine | 5N | <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> | Sciadopityaceae |
| 119 | Jeffrey Pine | 4S | <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> | Pinaceae |
| 120 | Jelescote Pine | 2N, 2S, 4S | <i>Pinus patula</i> | Pinaceae |
| 121 | Koster Blue Spruce | 2N, 4N, 5S | <i>Picea pungens glauca</i> 'Koster' | Pinaceae |
| 219 | Kousa Dogwood | 4S | <i>Cornus kousa</i> | Cornaceae |
| 122 | Lapins Cherry | (removed) | <i>Prunus avium</i> L. 'Lapins Lapins' | Rosaceae |
| 123 | Large-Leaved Linden | 3S | <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> | Tiliaceae |
| 226 | Laurel-Leaved Snail Tree | 2S, 4S | <i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> | Menispermaceae |
| 124 | Lawson Cypress | 5N | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 125 | Leyland Cypress | 5S | <i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i> 'Glaucua' | Cupressaceae |
| 126 | Lily Magnolia | (removed) | <i>Magnolia liliiflora</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 127 | Little-Leaf Linden | 3N, 3S | <i>Tilia cordata</i> | Tiliaceae |
| 129 | Lowland Fir | 5S | <i>Abies grandis</i> | Pinaceae |
| 130 | Lusterleaf Holly | 2S | <i>Ilex latifolia</i> | Aquifoliaceae |
| 131 | Magnolia Galaxy | 4N | <i>Magnolia</i> 'Galaxy' | Magnoliaceae |
| 132 | Maidenhair Tree | 2S, 4S | <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> | Ginkgoaceae |
| 133 | Mediterranean Oak | 3N | <i>Quercus ithaburensis</i> ssp. <i>Macrolepis</i> | Fagaceae |
| 134 | Mediterranean Redbud | 4S | <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> | Fabaceae |
| 135 | Mesa Oak | 5S | <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> | Fagaceae |
| 136 | Mesquite | 5S | <i>Prosopis africana</i> | Fabaceae |
| 137 | Mexican Fan Palm | 1N, 2N, 2S, 4N, 4S, 5S | <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> | Arecaceae |

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 138 | Michelia | 2S | <i>Michelia champaca</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 139 | Mirror Plant | 5S | <i>Coprosma repens</i> | Rubiaceae |
| 140 | Modesto Ash | 1S | <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> 'Modesto' | Oleaceae |
| 142 | Montevideo Escallonia | (removed) | <i>Escallonia bifida</i> | Escalloniaceae |
| 143 | Montezuma Cypress | 3S | <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> | Taxodiaceae |
| 144 | Noble Fir | 5S | <i>Abies procera</i> | Pinaceae |
| 145 | Nordman Fir | 5N | <i>Abies nordmanniana</i> | Pinaceae |
| 146 | Norway Maple | 5N | <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Aceraceae |
| 147 | Oracle Oak | 4N | <i>Quercus x morehus</i> | Fagaceae |
| 148 | Oregon White Oak | 5S | <i>Quercus garryana</i> | Fagaceae |
| 149 | Oriental Arborvitae | (removed) | <i>Platycladus orientalis</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 150 | Pacific Silver Fir | 1N | <i>Abies amabilis</i> | Pinaceae |
| 151 | Paper Birch | 3S | <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Betulaceae |
| 152 | Parkman Crabapple | 4S | <i>Malus halliana</i> | Rosaceae |
| 153 | Peach-tree | 3N | <i>Prunus persica</i> | Rosaceae |
| 154 | Pecan | 4N | <i>Carya illinoensis</i> | Juglandaceae |
| 155 | Pin Oak | (planned) | <i>Quercus palustris</i> | Fagaceae |
| 156 | Pindo Palm | 5S | <i>Butia capitata</i> | Arecaceae |
| 157 | Pineapple Guava | 2S | <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 158 | Pinyon Pine | 5S | <i>Pinus edulis</i> | Pinaceae |
| 159 | Ponderosa Pine | 5S | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | Pinaceae |
| 160 | Purple Beech | 3S | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Atropunicea' | Fagaceae |
| 161 | Purple Leaf Plum | 2N | <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Atropunicea' | Rosaceae |
| 162 | Purple Maple | 2N, 3N, 4S | <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King' | Aceraceae |
| 163 | Queen Palm | 4N | <i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> | Arecaceae |
| 164 | Red Alder | 2N, 3N | <i>Alnus rubra</i> | Betulaceae |
| 165 | Red Clusterberry | 4N | <i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i> (<i>C. parneyi</i>) and <i>C. pannosus</i> | Rosaceae |
| 166 | Red Ironbark | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 167 | Red Maple | 2N, 2S, 3N, 4N, 4S, 5N, 5S | <i>Acer rubrum</i> | Aceraceae |
| 168 | Red Oak | 1S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Fagaceae |
| 169 | River Birch | 4S | <i>Betula nigra</i> | Betulaceae |
| 170 | Sago Palm | 2N, 4N | <i>Cycas revoluta</i> | Cycadaceae |
| 171 | Saucer Magnolia | 2N, 2S, 3N | <i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 172 | Sawara False Cypress | 5N | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 229 | Sawara False Cypress | 1N | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera' | Cupressaceae |
| 173 | Sawleaf Zelkova | 1N, 1S | <i>Zelkova serrata</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 174 | Scarlet Eucalyptus | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 175 | Scarlet Oak | 1S, 5N | <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | Fagaceae |
| 176 | Senegal Date Palm | 2N, 2S, 4N, 4S | <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> | Arecaceae |
| 231 | September Elm | 1S | <i>Ulmus serotina</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 177 | Seville Orange | 3N, 3S | <i>Citrus aurantium</i> | Rutaceae |

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 178 | Shreve Oak | 5S | <i>Quercus parvula</i> 'Shrevei' | Fagaceae |
| 179 | Silver Dollar Gum | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 218 | Silver Dollar Tree | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 180 | Silver Maple | 3N, 3S | <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | Aceraceae |
| 181 | Smoke Tree | 2N, 4S | <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> | Anacardiaceae |
| 182 | Southern Live Oak | 3S | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | Fagaceae |
| 183 | Southern Magnolia | 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 5N | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 184 | Spanish Fir | 5N | <i>Abies pinsapo</i> | Pinaceae |
| 185 | Star Magnolia | 2N, 2S, 4N | <i>Magnolia stellata</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 186 | Stiff Bottlebrush | 2N, 5N | <i>Callistemon rigidus</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 187 | Strawberry Tree | 1S, 4N | <i>Arbutus unedo</i> | Ericaceae |
| 188 | Sugar Maple | 3N, 3S | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Aceraceae |
| 189 | Sweet Bay | 2N | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | Lauraceae |
| 190 | Sweet Mock Orange | 2S | <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> | Hydrangeaceae |
| 191 | Sweet Olive | 3S | <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> | Oleaceae |
| 192 | Sydney Peppermint | 5N | <i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> | Myrtaceae |
| 193 | Thornless Honey Locust | 3N, 4N | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i> | Fabaceae |
| 194 | Tiger-Tail Spruce | 5N | <i>Picea torano</i> | Pinaceae |
| 195 | Tobira | 1S | <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Pittosporaceae |
| 196 | Torrey Pine | 4S, 5S | <i>Pinus torreyana</i> | Pinaceae |
| 197 | Toyon | 5S | <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> | Rosaceae |
| 198 | Trithrinax Palm | 4N | <i>Trithrinax acanthocoma</i> | Arecaceae |
| 199 | Tulip Tree | 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5S | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | Magnoliaceae |
| 200 | Turkey Oak | 3N | <i>Quercus laevis</i> | Fagaceae |
| 201 | Valencia Orange | 3N, 3S, 4N, 4S | <i>Citrus sinensis</i> | Rutaceae |
| 202 | Valley Oak | 1N, 3S, 4N, 4S, 5S | <i>Quercus lobata</i> | Fagaceae |
| 203 | Variiegated Tobira | 1S, 4S | <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> 'Variiegata' | Pittosporaceae |
| 204 | Veitch Spruce | 5N | <i>Picea neoveitchii</i> | Pinaceae |
| 205 | Washington Navel | 2N | <i>Citrus sinensis</i> 'Washington' | Rutaceae |
| 206 | Water Oak | 3S | <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Fagaceae |
| 222 | Weeping Atlas Cedar | 3N | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Pendula' | Pinaceae |
| 207 | Weeping Higan Cherry | 4N | <i>Prunus x subhirtella</i> 'Pendula' | Rosaceae |
| 208 | Weeping Lawson Cypress | 2N | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula' | Cupressaceae |
| 209 | Western Catalpa | 3N, 5N | <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | Bignoniaceae |
| 211 | Western Red Cedar | 2N, 2S | <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Cupressaceae |
| 212 | Western Redbud | 4S | <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> | Fabaceae |
| 227 | Wych Elm | 3N | <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | Ulmaceae |
| 213 | Yeddo Spruce | (removed) | <i>Picea jezoensis</i> | Pinaceae |
| 214 | Yew Pine | 2N, 2S, 4N, 5N | <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> | Podocarpaceae |

| No. | Common Name | Location Sections | Species | Family |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 215 | Yoshino Flowering Cherry Tree | 2S | <i>Prunus yedoensis</i> | Rosaceae |