Trees for Tomorrow: A New Project for Riverside MGs

Riverside County Veteran Master Gardeners

9/14/2023

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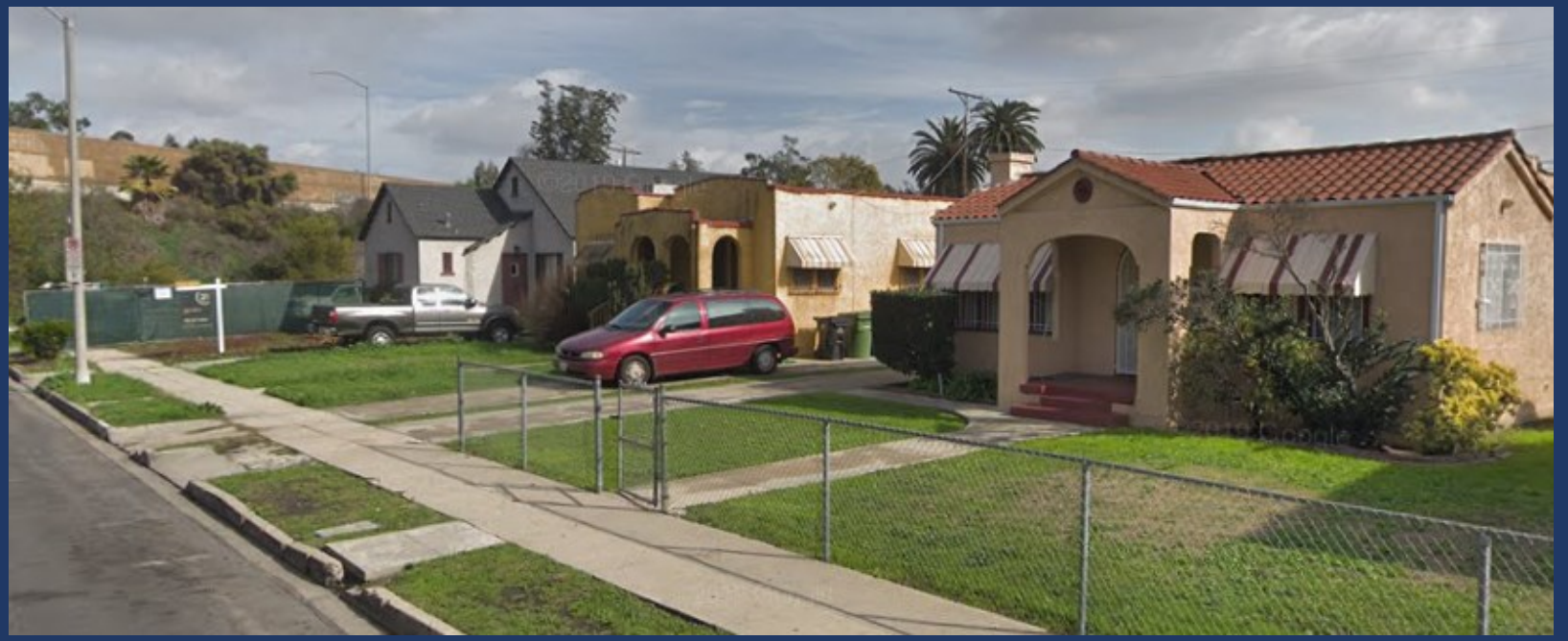
UC ANR


Why Trees? Why This Project?

We (Often) Have a ‘Moisture’ and (Always) a ‘Tree Drought’

While there are ~ 9 M street trees in California, their density has decreased 30% since 1988. CA cities have the lowest tree canopy per capita (108 yd^2) in the U.S.



Benefits of Urban Trees

- Cool urban heat islands (UHI)
- Provide shade
- Save energy
- Clean the air (remove dust, absorb pollutants) and release oxygen
- Absorb and store (sequester) carbon dioxide

- Provide windbreaks
- Capture runoff/stormwater flooding
- Beautify neighborhoods/increase property value/reduce crime
- Improve mental and emotional health
- Reduce glare and reflection
- Reduce noise
- Provide habitat for animals and microorganisms

Improper Tree Selection, Location, and Care Reduce Average Longevity 50-70%

Suggested Reading:
https://www.isa-arbor.com/education/resources/Vogt_AUFNov2015.pdf

Arboriculture & Urban Forestry 2015. 41(6): 293–323

ISA International Society of Arboriculture

ARBORICULTURE URBAN FORESTRY
Scientific Journal of the International Society of Arboriculture

The Costs of Maintaining and Not Maintaining the Urban Forest: A Review of the Urban Forestry and Arboriculture Literature

Jess Vogt, Richard J. Hauer, and Burnell C. Fischer

Abstract. Existing urban forest literature is strongest in its quantification and qualification of the benefits and care of trees, and not in its ability to assess the results of lack of investment in trees. This paper presents the results of a literature review on the "Costs of Not Maintaining Trees" commissioned by the ISA Science and Research Committee. The authors summarized the literature from within the field of arboriculture/urban forestry to answer the questions: What are the costs of maintaining trees and the urban forest? And, What are the costs of not maintaining trees? Present here is a detailed summary of the literature on the costs of maintenance and lack of maintenance for types of tree care commonly included in municipal budgets (planting, pruning, removal, pest and disease management) and a brief review of costs associated with less-studied types of tree care (including tree risk management; watering; mulching; fertilizing and nutrient management; staking, cabling, and bracing; tree protection; and infrastructure repair). The authors suggest that future literature should aim to examine the influence of maintenance regimes on costs and tree outcomes, including examining how the frequency, intensity, duration, and extent of tree maintenance activities is connected to the structure, function, and benefits of trees.

Key Words. Cost of Not Maintaining Trees; Literature Review; Maintenance Costs; Pruning; Planting; Removal; Municipal Forestry; Deferred Maintenance; Urban Forestry; Urban Tree Maintenance.

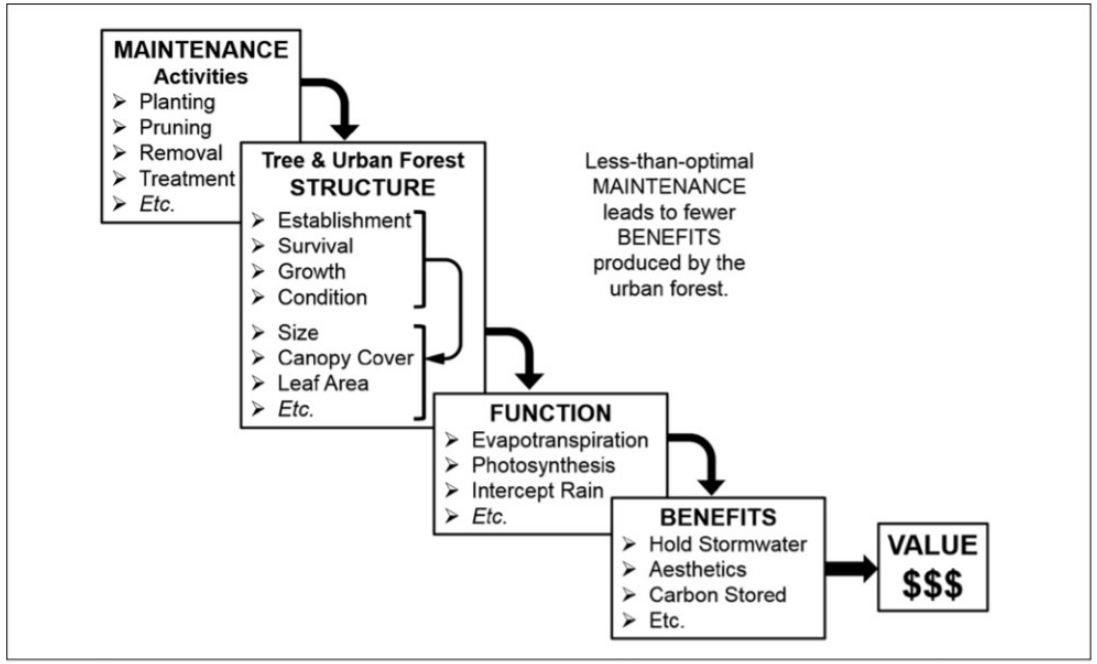
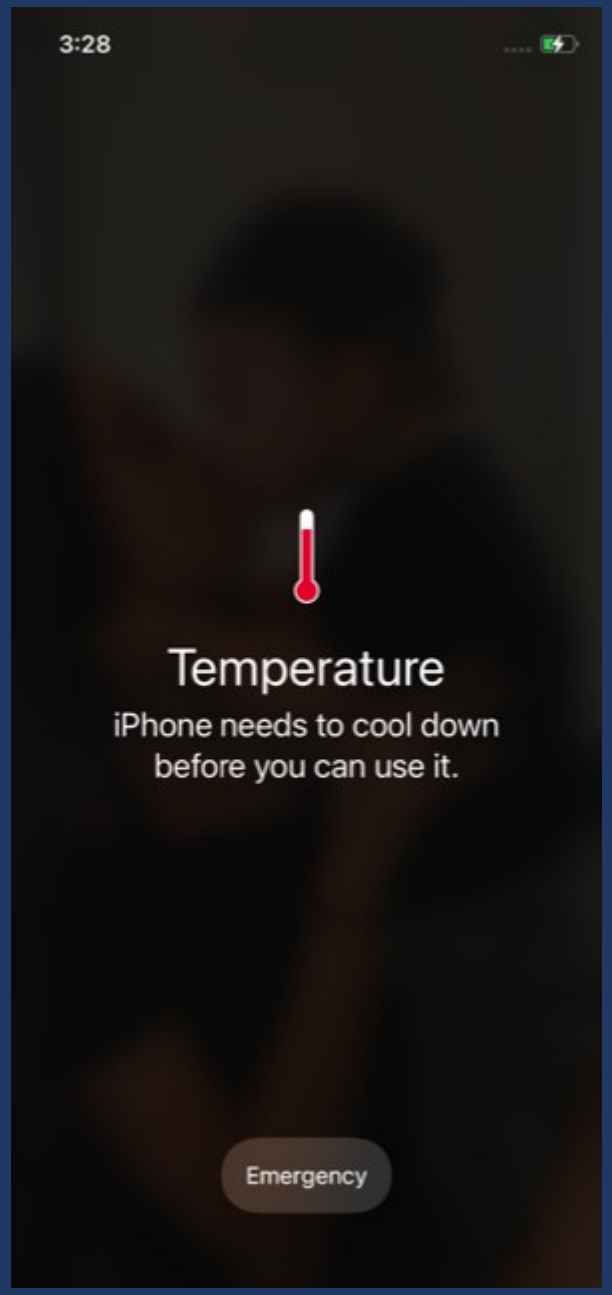


Figure 1. Maintenance directly impacts tree structure, which in turn impacts the functions and benefits provided by the urban forest.

Trees Cool Urban Heat Islands (UHIs)

Temperatures of impervious surfaces can be >60°F hotter than living plants and shaded surfaces in inland and desert cities

Artificial Turf Hotter Than Asphalt in Inland and Desert Cities



Master Gardeners are in an Excellent Position to Educate the Public and Decision-Makers Regarding the Benefits of Live Plants for Cooling Urban Heat Islands

Trees for Tomorrow Project

Bridging the Gap Between Research and Implementation

First Riverside County Event

Thanks to those who signed up!

INLAND EMPIRE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Master Gardener

Louis Robidoux Parkland

FREE SHADE TREES

Saturday, September 23, 2023

10 AM – 12 PM

Louis Robidoux Parkland and Pecan Grove (LRPPG)
5370 Riverview Drive, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Do you live in the Jurupa Valley, CA area and want a free tree? Do you have space for it and your own transportation to bring it home? Are you free on September 23 to listen to a short talk by our UCCE Master Gardeners on its planting and care and to pick up your tree?

If so, please pre-register for a tree here:

https://ucanr.edu/freetreesjurupavalley

Master Gardeners and their Partners are the Conduit


Gardening to Mitigate Climate Change
A Conversation - The Big Picture
Our climate is changing
Question:
What horticultural related alterations attributed to climate change have you observed over your careers?
UC Master Gardener Program

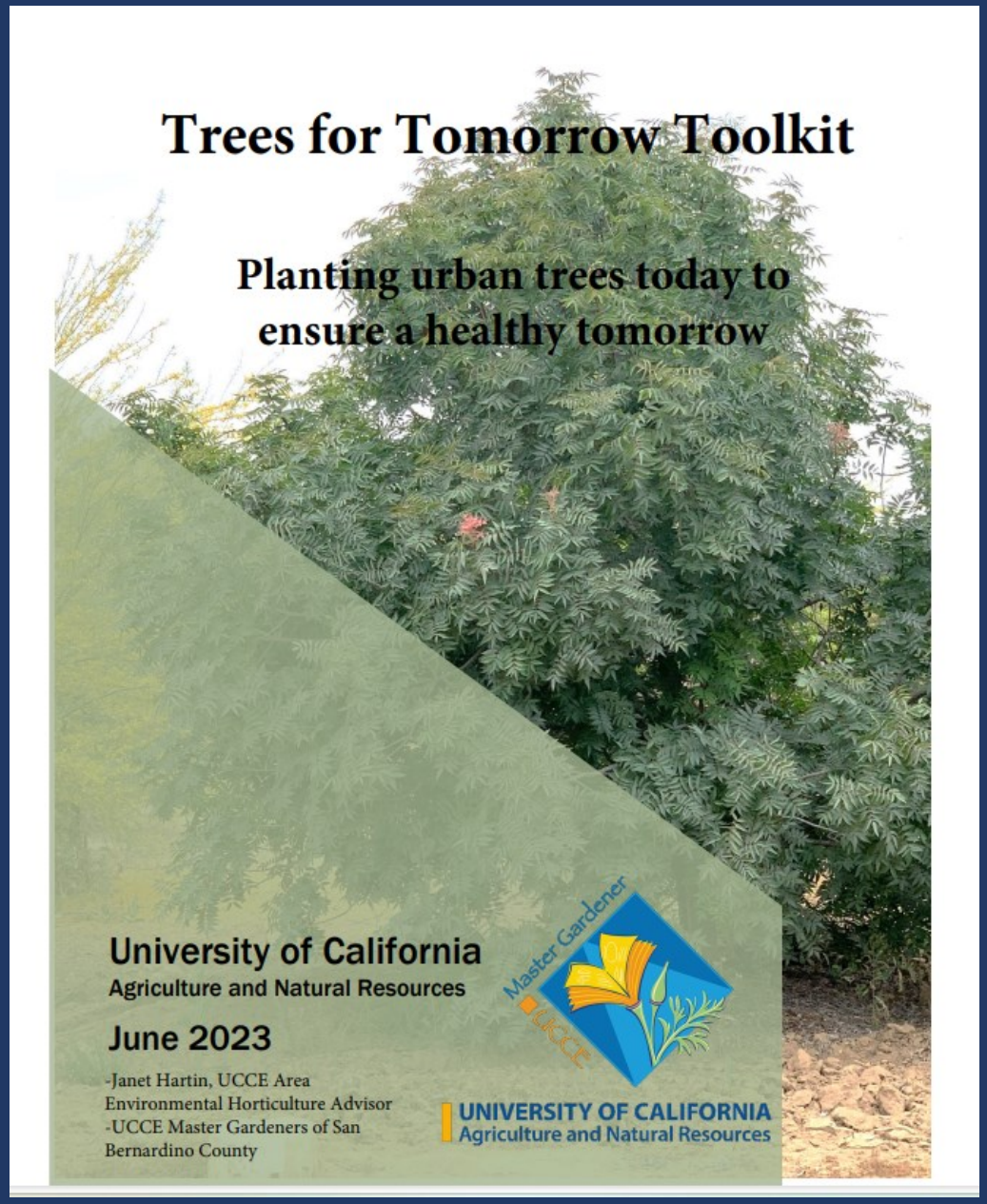

UC Master Gardener Program


UCCE San Bernardino County
MASTER GARDENERS


Master Garden


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources
TREE CARE TALKS
FREE!
CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ACTION CORPS

Trees for Tomorrow Toolkit (English and Spanish)



PLANTING URBAN TREES TODAY TO ENSURE A HEALTHY TOMORROW

Contents

Trees for Tomorrow Project

Purpose of the Toolkit

To provide information on developing successful UC Cooperative Extension "Trees for Tomorrow" tree education/tree giveaway projects to recreate such projects in other communities.

The project is relevant to the following UC Agriculture and Natural Resources (UCANR) priorities (Condition Changes):

Increased preparedness and resilience to extreme weather and climate changes; Increased ecological sustainability of landscapes; Improved water quality; Improved water-use efficiency; and improved community health and wellness.

Trees offer many ecosystem and societal benefits

- Climate resilient trees cool urban heat islands,
- Promote habitat and biodiversity,
- Filter pollutants from air and soil,
- Sequester carbon dioxide,
- Reduce the need for pesticides, and provide many other ecosystem and societal benefits

While enhancing tree canopy cover in all areas of California is important, urban heat islands are particularly problematic in interior valleys and desert areas of California. Dark-colored impervious surfaces such as asphalt can attain temperatures of more than 170° F in desert cities, 160° in valley cities, and 140° F in coastal cities.

The shade from a single tree can reduce these temperatures by more than 70°, 60°, and 50° F, respectively. This is important because third degree burns can occur when bare skin (including pet paws) comes in direct contact with surface temperatures as low as 120° F. In addition to the shade produced by a tree, transpiration cools the immediate environment, as well, reducing air temperatures directly around trees between 6° and 12° F.

Introduction

From Research to Greening Urban Spaces

As part of UC ANR / USFS (US Forestry Service) "Climate-Ready Trees" research, scientists found that the "Red Push" Pistache was a drought-tolerant tree that thrived despite no watering once established. (*See photo on the left.*) With this information and the help of partner organizations, several "Red Push" were planted in a low-shade sports park in north Redlands, CA.

2021

2023

These pictures not only show the growth that has taken place over the past two years, but also point to the increase in canopy coverage that is to come with decades of growth.

Community involvement during tree education / planting in 2021.

Engage Partners (Community Groups, Cities, Libraries, Resource Conservation Districts, Water Districts, Dept. of Public Health, etc.)

Pre-Registration via An ANR Survey and On-Site if Trees Remain at the End

APPLICATION FOR A FREE TREE

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Agriculture and Natural Resources

APPLICATION FOR A FREE TREE

Name (Last): _____ First:___ _____

Address: _____ City/Zip Code: _____

Email: _____@_____

1. Would you like a free shade tree for your landscape?

   Yes ____ No ____

2. Do you own the property the tree will be planted on- or have permission from the land owner to plant a tree?

   Yes _____ No _____

3. Do you have your own vehicle to bring your new shade tree home (e.g. small pick-up truck- SUV- van- sedan trunk etc.?; We cannot deliver trees.

   Yes_____ No_____

4. Do you agree to listen to a short talk today about how to plant and care for your new shade tree taught by the UC Cooperative Extension Master Gardener volunteers?

   Yes_____ No_____

5. Do you agree to allow us to follow up with you in about 3 months to find out how your tree is doing and if you have any questions or concerns?

   Yes_____ No_____

Education is a Key Element Since Less Than 40% of Trees Live Beyond 20 Years in Urban Settings

Tree Care Guidelines

Why Plant Trees? Trees cool urban heat islands; filter pollutants from air and water; absorb and store carbon dioxide; enhance biodiversity and provide habitat; provide sound barriers and windbreaks; beautify neighborhoods, and more!

Image Source: https://vectormine.com/item/sapling-process-concept-flat-vector-illustration/

Planting Your Tree!

2.5

» Dig the planting hole 2 - 2.5 times the width of the container the tree was in

» Plant your tree at same depth it was in the container.

» Add soil that was removed from the hole back into the hole (Do not add compost or organic matter to the planting hole.

» Water your tree thoroughly and keep soil moist (like a wrung out sponge) the first season.

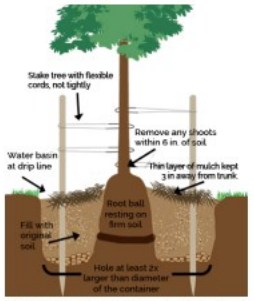

Image Source: www.freepermaculture.com/tree-crops/

Long Term Tree Care

» Prune trees correctly (never top them!)

» Keep the tree trunk dry

» Apply mulch on top of the soil, starting 6 inches away from the tree trunk and extending outward

» Water your tree longer and less often than the first season (promotes a deep root system to support tree as it matures).

» Avoid spraying pesticides unless absolutely necessary. (Identify problems first! Most issues are due to other issues and spraying will reduce populations of beneficial organisms and pollinators)

» During drought and water restrictions, water deeply 2-3 times during summer with a hose to keep your tree alive

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INLAND EMPIRE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Agriculture and Natural Resources

The University of California Division of Agriculture & Natural Resources (UC ANR) is an equal opportunity provider.

Still have tree questions? Contact the Master Gardener helpline with the QR code

Image Source: https://clipartix.com/trees-clipart-image-29068/

El Cuidado de Árboles

¿Por qué son importantes los árboles? Los árboles refrescan el calor en las areas (islas) urbanas; filtran los contaminantes del aire y el agua; almacenan dióxido de carbono; mejoran la biodiversidad y proveen un hábitat; proveen barreras de sonido y viento; embellecen los vecindarios, ¡y más!

Imagen de: https://vectormine.com/item/sapling-process-concept-flat-vector-illustration/

Sembrando su árbol!

2.5

» Excave el hoyo de plantación 2 - 2.5 veces de ancho del contenedor en el que estaba el árbol

» Plante su árbol a la misma profundidad que estaba en el contenedor.

» Rellene el hoyo con la tierra que se quitó inicialmente (no agregue compost o materia orgánica al hoyo.)

» Riegue bien su árbol y mantenga la tierra húmeda en la primera temporada.

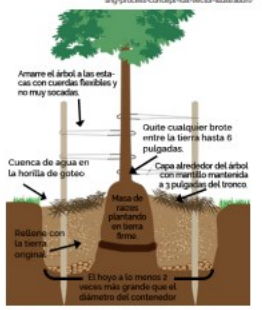

Imagen de: www.freepermaculture.com/tree-crops/

Cuidado a largo plazo

» Pode los árboles correctamente, y no corte la rama central de crecimiento.

» Mantenga el tronco seco

» Aplique mantillo (mulch) alrededor del árbol, comenzando a 6 pulgadas del tronco y extendiéndose hacia afuera

» Riegue su árbol por más tiempo y con menos frecuencia despues de la primera temporada (promueve un sistema de raíces profundas para apoyar al árbol a medida que madura).

» Evite de usar las pesticidas a menos que sea absolutamente necesario. (Identifique los problemas! La mayoría se deben a otras razones y la fumigación reducirá las poblaciones de organismos benéficos y polinizadores.)

» Durante la sequía y las restricciones de agua, riegue profundamente 2 o 3 veces durante el verano con una manguera para mantener su árbol con vida

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La División de Agricultura y Recursos Naturales de la Universidad de California (UC ANR) es un proveedor de igualdad de oportunidades.

¿Todavía tiene preguntas? Usa la línea de ayuda de Master Gardener con el código QR

Imagen de: https://clipartix.com/trees-clipart-image-29068/

Email Tree Species Descriptions

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INLAND EMPIRE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Muscoy Tree Give-Away

December 3, 2022

Koelreuteria bipinnata

(Chinese Flame Tree)

- Sunset climate zones: 8-24
- Deciduous
- Grows to 40' tall
- Tolerates pool soil
- Beautiful yellow flowers in late summer
- Seed capsules resemble Chinese lanterns

Chitalpa tashkentensis "Pink Dawn"

- Sunset zones 3-24
- Deciduous
- Grows to 35' tall
- Lovely lavender flowers in spring and summer
- Tolerates high pH

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San Bernardino Tree Giveaway

Bobby Vega Park

Saturday, April 22 10 am - 2 pm

CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ACTION CORPS

UNIVERSITY OF Redlands

Chaste Tree

(Vitex agnus-castus "Silver Spire")

- Sunset zones 4-24
- Deciduous
- Grows to 15' tall
- Lovely white flowers in spring and summer
- Tolerates high pH

Desert Willow

(Chilopsis linearis)

- Sunset climate zones: 3, 7 - 14, 18 - 23
- Deciduous
- Grows to 25-30' tall
- Tolerates poor soil
- Beautiful tubular flowers

Palo Verde

(Parkinsonia x "Desert Museum")

- Sunset climate zones 8 - 14, 18 - 20
- Deciduous
- Fast growing to 20' tall
- Tolerates poor soil
- Beautiful yellow flowers

Have more questions about tree planting, location, or care?

Contact the Master Gardener Helpline

- 22Trees4tomorrow@gmail.com
- (909) 387 - 2182

Climate-ready Landscape Trees Study

UC: Alison Berry, Jim Downer, Janet Hartin, Darren Haver
USFS: Greg McPherson, Natalie van Doorn, Erika Teach

- Measuring performance of select landscape tree species based on heat and drought resistance, CO_2 sequestration, soil tolerance, pest resistance, shade, biodiversity, rareness, longevity, etc.

UC ANR

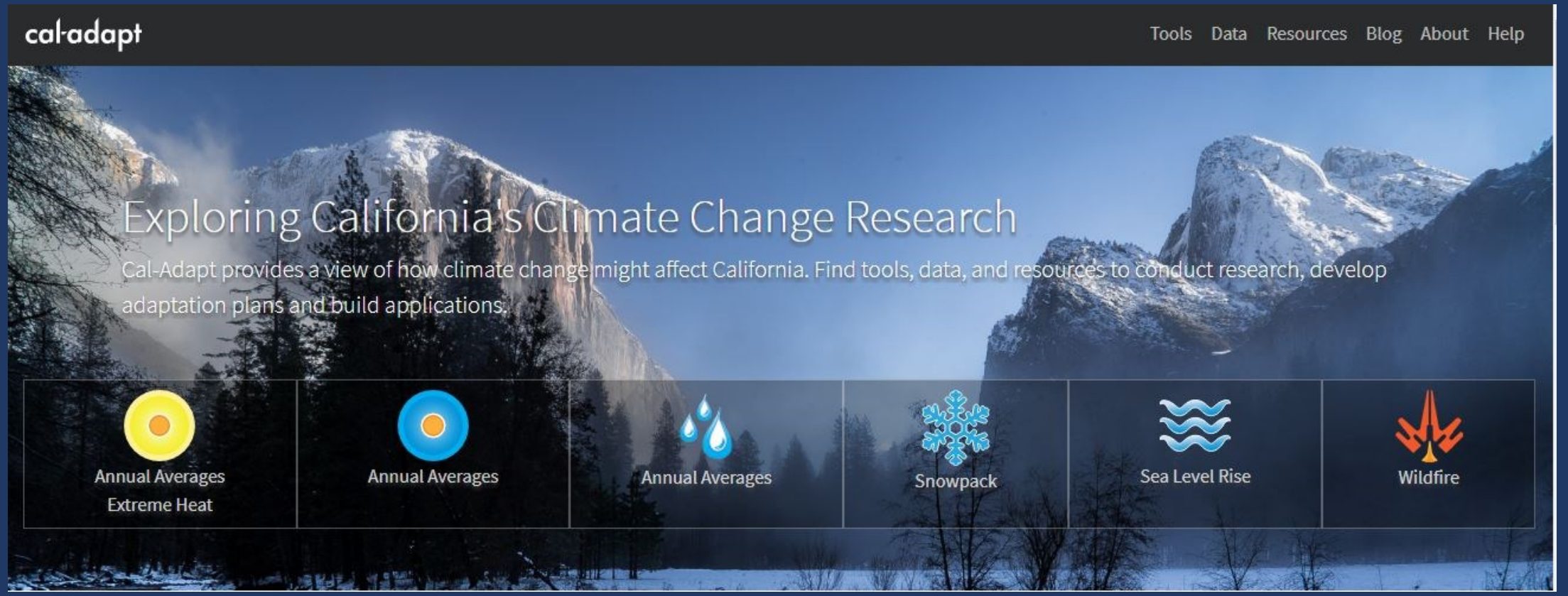
FOREST SERVICE US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Step One

Evaluated Climate Trends & Exposures

http://www.interaksyon.com/climate-change-causes-trees-in-eastern-us-to-shift-westward-study/

CalAdapt Climate Model, Next 75 Years



Precipitation & Wind: fewer storms but more precipitation during each event, stronger winds

http://cal-adapt.org/tools/

Trees Selected Based on a Vulnerability Matrix

Habitat	Physiology	Biological Interactions
Soil Moisture	Drought Tolerance	Invasiveness
Soil Texture and pH	Wind Tolerance	Current Pest and Disease Threats
Sunlight Exposure	Salt Tolerance	Emerging Pest and Disease Threats
	Cold Hardiness	

System for Assessing Vulnerability of Species (Bagne et al. 2011) and Pest Vulnerability Matrix (Laćan & McBride 2008)

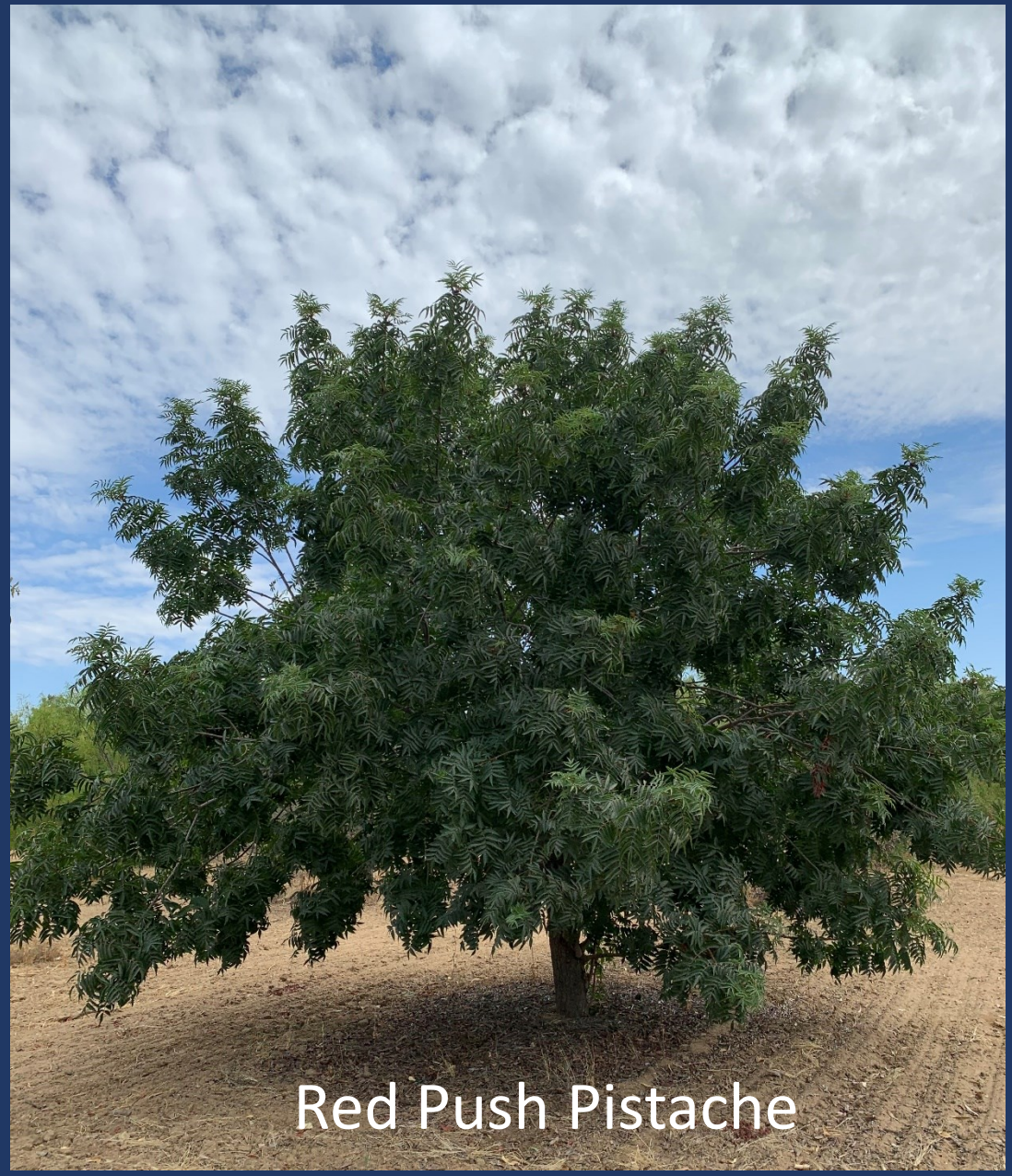
Step Two

Identified Promising Species:

- Consulted other experts
- Compiled tree inventories
- Cross-referenced trees for rarity (<1% of typical Southern California tree canopy)


Tecate Cypress, Mesquite, Bubba Desert Willow

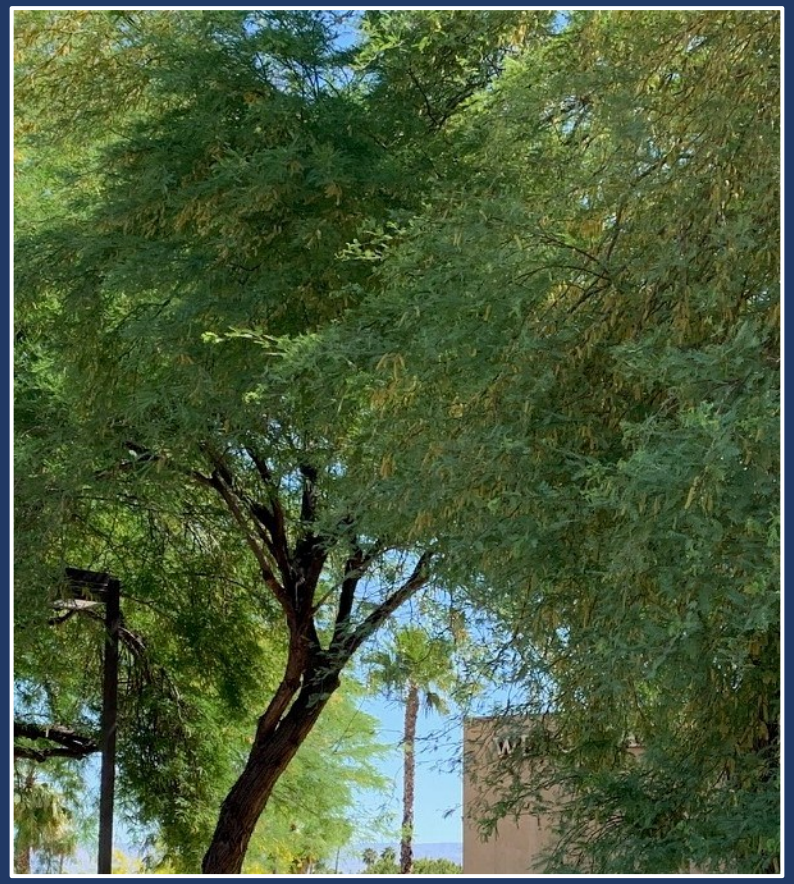

“Red Push Pistache, Palo Verde, Rosewood


Red Push Pistache

Selected Finalists are Native to:

- Australia
- Southwest US
- Oklahoma
- Texas
- Western US
- Asia
- California
- Mexico

A Few Strong Performers to Date



‘Maverick’ Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*)

- Native to Southwestern United States
- Thornless
- Drought/heat/pest tolerant
- Deciduous
- Grows to 35’ x 35’
- Small yellow flowers in spring/summer
- Large pods

General Notes

Branches droop but resist breakage. This cultivar is known for being thornless and having foliage visually similar to the Peruvian Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*).

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to Southwestern United States.

Family: *Fabaceae*

Additional Common Names

TEXAS MESQUITE, MAVERICK HONEY MESQUITE

Tree Characteristics

Spreading and requires ample growing space.

Rounded Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Width: 25 - 35 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 36 Inches per Year.

Leaves Bipinnately Compound, Green, No Change, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Fragrant Yellow. Flowers in Spring or Summer. Has perfect flowers (male and female parts in each flower).

Brown Legume, Very Large (Over 3.00 inches), fruiting in Spring, Summer or Fall Edible and Wildlife use it.

Bark Grey, Smooth.

Shading Capacity Rated as Low to Moderately Low in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Low out of Leaf.

Tree Site Conditions & Constraints

Sunset Zones 10 - 13 and 18 - 24.

USDA Hardiness Zones 6 - 10.

Exposure Full Sun.

Wet to Dry Soil.

Drought tolerant.

Clay, Loam or Sand Texture.

Acidic to Alkaline Soil pH.

Health, Safety & Environmental Concerns

Root Damage Potential Rated as Low.

Attracts Birds and Mammals.

Wildlife use Fruit.

Special Uses & Values

Specimen or Shade Tree.

Bonsai.

Pistacia 'Red Push'
(A hybrid between *P. atlántica x P. integerrima)*

- Developed in Arizona
- Deciduous
- Grows quickly to 20' tall
- Drought/heat/cold/pest tolerant
- Reddish leaves emerge
- Inconspicuous flowers
- Fruitless

General Notes

A hybrid between *Pistacia atlantica* × *Pistacia integerrima*.

Hybrid developed in Arizona. Drought and cold tolerant. New leaves have distinctive red color when emerging.

Trees may be referred to as male or female.

Family: *Anacardiaceae*

Tree Characteristics

Erect or Spreading with a High Canopy.

Rounded or Spreading Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 40 feet.

Width: 20 - 40 feet.

Growth Rate: 12 to 24 Inches per Year.

Longevity Greater than 150 years.

Leaves Pinnately Compound Odd with Lanceolate Leaflets, Green, Red or Orange, Deciduous.

Flowers Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Has either male or female reproductive parts (dioecious). Trees may be sold as male or female.

Fruitless.

Bark Dark Brown, Light Gray or Light Green, Furrowed or Scaly.

Shading Capacity Rated as Dense in Leaf.

Shading Capacity Rated as Moderate out of Leaf.

Cite this tree:
SelecTree. "*Pistacia* × 'Red Push' Tree Record." 1995-2021. Apr 21, 2021.
< https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/pistacia-×-red-push >

Tree Site Conditions & Constraints

Sunset Zones 8 - 24.

USDA Hardiness Zones 7 - 9.

Exposure Full Sun.

Moist to Dry Soil.

Drought tolerant.

Clay, Loam or Sand Texture.

Slightly Acidic to Highly Alkaline Soil pH.

Seaside Tolerance is Not Suited.

Pests & Disease Information

Resistant to Verticillium.

Health, Safety & Environmental Concerns

Branch Strength Rated as Strong.

Root Damage Potential Rated as Low.

Special Uses & Values

Street Tree, Park Tree, Screen.

Desert Willow ‘Bubba’ (*Chilopsis linearis*)

General Notes

Utility friendly tree.

Desert Willow is an unusual small flowering desert accent tree, especially useful in riparian or native garden settings. It is usually multi-trunked or low-branching. It blooms best in full sun, becoming taller and less full in half shade. Desert Willow bark is smooth when young but develops rough fissures as it ages. White lenticels are noticeable on young bark or new growth. It is very drought tolerant, with only occasional deep watering to the roots. It is susceptible to root rot if drainage is poor.

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to California, Texas and Mexico.

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Additional Common Names

BUBBA DESERT WILLOW, DESERT CATALPA BUBBA

Tree Characteristics

Spreading Low or High Canopy.

Rounded or Spreading Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 15 - 20 feet.

Width: 10 - 15 feet.

Growth Rate: 24 to 36 Inches per Year.

Longevity 40 to 150 years.

Leaves Linear, Bluish Green or Silver or Gray Green, Golden or Yellow or Orange, Deciduous.

Tree Site Conditions & Constraints

Sunset Zones 7 - 14 and 18 - 23.

USDA Hardiness Zones 8 - 9.

Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.

Moist to Dry Soil.

Drought tolerant.

Loam or Sand Texture.

Neutral to Highly Alkaline Soil pH.

Salinity Tolerance is Good Inland.

Seaside Tolerance is Not Suited.

Pests & Disease Information

Resistant to Texas Root Rot. Susceptible to Root Rot.

Health, Safety & Environmental Concerns

Branch Strength Rated as Medium.

Root Damage Potential Rated as Low.

Allergy Health Hazard.

Biogenic Emissions considered Moderate.

Desirable Wildlife Plant.

Attracts Birds.

Wildlife use Fruit.

Special Uses & Values

Screen.

Indian Rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*)

Left: ‘Bubba’ Desert Willow

Right (Indian Rosewood)

INDIAN ROSEWOOD

Dalbergia sissoo

FAMILY Fabaceae

See all *Dalbergia*

SYNONYMS

Amerimnon sissoo

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES

SHISHAM

SISSOO TREE

Photos taken at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, AZ, UC Davis, Davis, CA, Arizona State University, Tucson, AZ, Phoenix, AZ, Indio, CA and Los

GENERAL INFO

Useful for erosion control as it has a wide spreading root system. It thrives in lawn settings, as well as hot, reflected heat, granite areas. Magnesium deficiency is common. Branches droop and are susceptible to breakage.

Native range: Indian Subcontinent

Horticultural use: Shade Tree or Park Tree or Street Tree

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Rounded or Vase
Foliage type: Deciduous - Partly Deciduous

Maximum tree height: 60 feet
Canopy width: 30-40 feet
Growth rate: ~24-36 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Alternate, Pinnately Compound
Leaf/leaflet shape: Oval
Leaf color: Green

Flowers: Inconspicuous, Fragrant
Flower color: White or Yellow.
Flower type: Has male and female reproductive parts in each flower (perfect)
Flowering time: Spring

Fruit: Brown Legume
Fruiting time: Fall or Summer

Bark: Dark Brown or Light Green, Furrowed, Rough

Litter: Dry Fruit, Flowers

SITE CONDITIONS

Planting area: Greater than 10'

Water use: Low

Sunset zones: 13, 19, 21 - 24

USDA zones: 9, 10, 11

Sun exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun

Soil texture: Loam or Sand or Clay

Soil pH: Acidic to Acidic

Salt spray tolerance: High

CONSIDERATIONS

Branch strength: Medium Weak

Root damage potential: Moderate

Potential health issues: No known hazards

Wildlife interactions: Tree is deer resistant

Powerline friendly: No

Netleaf Hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*)

- CA Native
- Deciduous
- Grows 35’ x 30’
- Attracts many species of birds
- Inconspicuous flowers

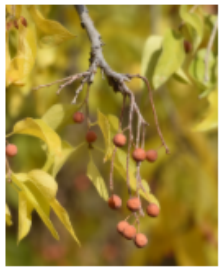


Photo Locations: Desert Botanical Garden - Phoenix, AZ, UC Davis - Davis, CA, Tucson, AZ, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens - Claremont, CA, Regional Parks Botanic Garden, Tilden Regional Park - Berkeley, CA and Arnold Arboretum - Boston, MA

See all Celtis.

General Notes

Deciduous tree with small red berries. Found in riparian areas of the Southwest. Attracts birds.

Native to California.

Family: *Cannabaceae*
Previously listed in the *Ulmaceae* family.

Synonyms

Celtis laevigata subsp. *reticulata*
Celtis reticulata

Additional Common Names

NETLEAF HACKBERRY, WESTERN HACKBERRY

Tree Characteristics

Spreading or Weeping with a Low Canopy.

Rounded or Spreading Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 25 - 35 feet.

Width: 25 - 30 feet

Tree Site Conditions & Constraints

Sunset Zones 1 - 3 and 10 - 13.

USDA Hardiness Zones 3 - 9.

Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.

Moist to Dry Soil.

Drought tolerant.

Loam or Sand Texture.

Neutral to Highly Alkaline Soil pH.

Seaside Tolerance is Not Suited.

Pests & Disease Information

Susceptible to Aphids and Insect Galls.

Health, Safety & Environmental Concerns

Branch Strength Rated as Medium.

Root Damage Potential Rated as Low.

Allergy Health Hazard.

Desirable Wildlife Plant

Updated Zone Recommendations (Hackberry)

SITE CONDITIONS

Planting area: 4' to 7'

SelecTree Water Use Rating: Low

Sunset zones: 1 - 3, 10 - 13, 18 - 19

USDA zones: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Sun exposure: 2 to 3

Soil texture: Loam or Sand

Soil pH: 4 to 7

Salt spray tolerance: Low

CONSIDERATIONS

Branch strength: Medium

Root damage potential: Low

Potential health issues: Allergy

Wildlife interactions: Tree is deer resistant and attracts birds

Disease and pest susceptibility: null

Powerline friendly: No

TECATE CYPRESS

Hesperocyparis forbesii

FAMILY Cupressaceae

See all *Hesperocyparis*

SYNONYMS

Cupressus forbesii

Cupressus guadalupensis

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES

GENERAL INFO

Excessive watering may cause rapid top growth, resulting in wind-thrown trees.

Native range: California

Horticultural use: Screen or Hedged

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Columnar or Rounded
Foliage type: Evergreen

Maximum tree height: 25 feet
Canopy width: 20 feet
Growth rate: ~36-127 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Whorled, Simple
Leaf/leaflet shape: Scale-like
Leaf color: Green

Flowers: Fragrant
Flower type: Has separate male and female reproductive parts on the same tree (monoecious)

Fruit: Brown, Gray or Mostly Green Cone
Fruiting time: Fall
Fruit value: Wildlife use it

Bark: Dark Brown or Red Brown, Exfoliating, Scaly, Smooth

Litter: Dry Fruit

SITE CONDITIONS

Planting area: 5' to 10'

Water use: Low

Sunset zones: 8 - 14, 18 - 20

USDA zones: 7, 8, 9

Sun exposure: Full Sun to Full Sun

Soil texture: Loam or Sand or Clay

Soil pH: Very Acidic to Very Alkaline

Salt spray tolerance: High

CONSIDERATIONS

Branch strength: Strong

Root damage potential: Moderate

Potential health issues: No known hazards

Biogenic emissions: Moderate

Wildlife interactions: Tree is deer resistant and attracts birds

Powerline friendly: Yes

Escarpment Live Oak
(Quercus fusiformis)

GENERAL INFO

Quercus fusiformis is in the White Oak section of the genus *Quercus*. This semi-evergreen tree is visually similar to *Quercus virginiana* (and used to be considered a variety of *Q. virginiana*) but is more drought, cold, and heat tolerant.

Native range: South-Central United States, Mexico

Horticultural use: Specimen or Shade Tree or Wildlife Tree or Street Tree

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Rounded
Foliage type: Partly Deciduous - Evergreen

Maximum tree height: 50 feet
Canopy width: 20-40 feet
Growth rate: ~12 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Alternate, Simple
Leaf/leaflet shape: Oval
Leaf color: Dark Green

Flowers: Inconspicuous
Flower type: Has separate male and female reproductive parts on the same tree (monoecious)
Flowering time: Spring

Fruit: Brown Acorn
Fruiting time: Fall or Winter

Bark: Black or Dark Brown, Blocky, Furrowed, Scaly

Litter: Dry Fruit

SITE CONDITIONS

Planting area: Greater than 10'

Water use: Medium

Sunset zones: 3, 10 - 13

USDA zones: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Sun exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun

Soil texture: Loam or Sand or Clay

Soil pH: Acidic to Alkaline

Soil salinity tolerance: Inland Good, Coastal Good, Coastal Moderate

Salt spray tolerance: Moderate

CONSIDERATIONS

Branch strength: Strong

Root damage potential: Moderate

Potential health issues: Allergy, Poisonous

Biogenic emissions: High

Wildlife interactions: Tree is deer resistant and attracts birds, squirrels

Disease and pest susceptibility: Armillaria, Phytophthora, Live Oak Wilt, Root Rot and Insect Galls

Disease and pest resistance: Verticillium

Powerline friendly: No

Mulga
(*Acacia aneura*)

GENERAL INFO

Fine patio tree for hot, dry areas. Hardy to about 15 degrees F.

Native range: Western Australian Mulga shrublands

Horticultural use: Screen

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Rounded
Foliage type: Evergreen

Maximum tree height: 20 feet
Canopy width: 15-20 feet
Growth rate: ~24 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Alternate, Simple
Leaf/leaflet shape: Linear
Leaf color: Bluish Green or Silver or Gray Green

Flowers: Showy
Flower color: Yellow.
Flower type: Has male and female reproductive parts in each flower (perfect)
Flowering time: Spring

Fruit: Brown Legume
Fruiting time: Fall, Winter or Summer

Bark: Dark Brown or Light Green, Fissured

Litter: Dry Fruit

SITE CONDITIONS

Planting area: 2' to 5'

Water use: Low

Sunset zones: 8 - 9, 12 - 24

Sun exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun

Soil texture: Loam or Sand or Clay

Soil pH: Slightly Acidic to Very Alkaline

Salt spray tolerance: Moderate

CONSIDERATIONS

Branch strength: Medium

Root damage potential: Low

Potential health issues: Allergy

Wildlife interactions: Tree is deer resistant and attracts birds

Disease and pest susceptibility: Root Rot and Invasive Shot Hole Borer

Powerline friendly: Yes

‘Desert Museum’ Palo Verde

- Drought/heat tolerant
- Native to SW USA
- Deciduous
- Thornless
- Grows quickly to 15’ x 25’
- Prolific yellow flowers in spring/summer
- Susceptible to Shot-hole borer

General Notes

Utility friendly tree.

This hybrid is a three-way cross with P. aculeata, P. microphyllum, and P. floridum combining the best characteristics of all three. Developed by Mark Dimmitt at the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum, this tree has rigorous growth and a sturdy, upright branching habit. This tree provides a brilliant and rather conspicuous bloom to announce the arrival of spring.

Has fragrant Flower.

Native to A hybrid. Parents are native of the Sonoran and Chihuahan Deserts of the southwestern United States .

Family: *Fabaceae*
Previously listed in the *Caesalpiniaceae* family.

Tree Characteristics

Spreading or Weeping with a Low Canopy.

Rounded, Umbrella or Vase Shape.

Has Deciduous foliage.

Height: 15 - 20 feet.

Width: 20 - 25 feet.

Tree Site Conditions & Constraints

Sunset Zones 8 - 14 and 18 - 20.

USDA Hardiness Zones 6 - 9.

Exposure Full Sun.

Moist to Dry Soil.

Drought tolerant.

Clay, Loam or Sand Texture.

Neutral to Highly Alkaline Soil pH.

Salinity Tolerance is Good to Moderate Inland.

Seaside Tolerance is Good in Mild Zone.

Pests & Disease Information

Resistant to Texas Root Rot. Susceptible to Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Eriophyid Mite.

Health, Safety & Environmental Concerns

Branch Strength Rated as Medium.

Root Damage Potential Rated as Low.

None Known Health Hazard.

Biogenic Emissions considered Moderate

Useful Websites With Searchable Criteria

- Urban Forest Ecosystem/Cal Poly: https://selectree.calpoly.edu

- California Native Plant Society: http://www.calscape.org

- WUCOLS IV (Water Use Classification of Landscape Species): http://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS

Sunset Zones (Southern CA)

- 24: Coast
- 22/23: Near Coast
- 18 & 19: Inland
- 13: Coachella Valley
- 11: High Desert

Search by Name

Search Trees by Characteristics

Search Help

About SelecTree

Right Tree Right Place

Utility Precautions

Browse securely

SelecTree: Right Tree Right Place

Trees & shrubs are an important part of the environment and the communities that we live in. Use the health and safety links below to help avoid future conflicts with your valued plantings.

Utility Precautions

Hazardous Trees

Fire Safety

Tree Maintenance

Root Damage

Allergy & Toxicity

Invasive Plants

Biogenic Emissions

Quercus stellata

Branches droop but resist breakage...

Photo by C. Stubler, W. Mark and J. Reimer

Utility Precautions

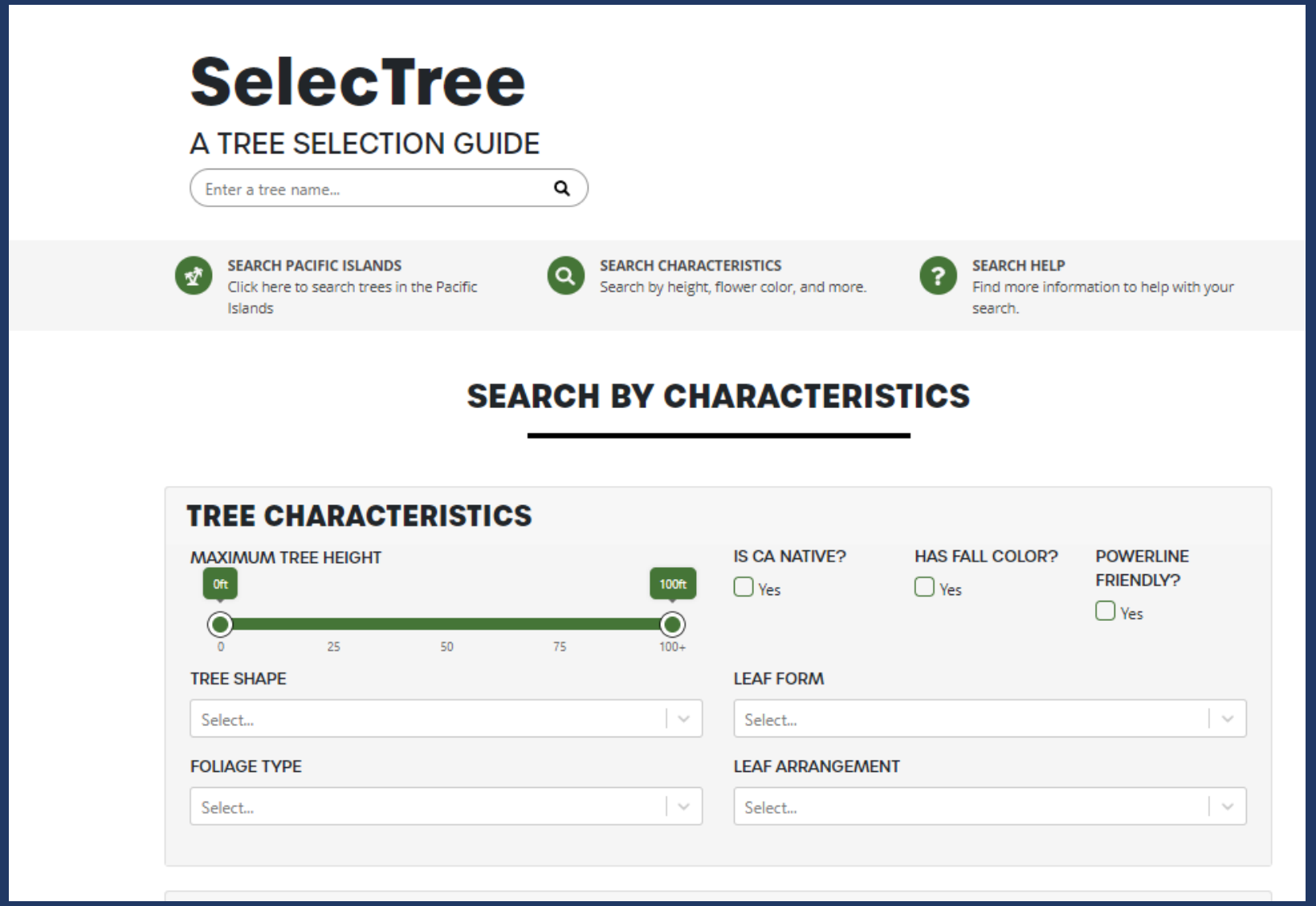
Planting or pruning trees near utility lines requires careful consideration. Look for the utility friendly icon in search results lists. See Utility Precautions for more information.

Search Trees By Name

Trees can be searched by their common or scientific name.

Enter a tree name...

Urban Forest Ecosystem Institute /Cal Poly: https://selectree.calpoly.edu



SEARCH TERM

TYPE IN A TERM TO SEARCH

SITE CONDITIONS

USDA HARDINESS ZONE

Select...

SUNSET CLIMATE ZONE

13 × 18 × 19 ×

AVAILABLE PLANTING AREA

Select...

DEER RESISTANT

☐ Yes

SALINITY TOLERANCE

☐ Yes

UTILITY PRECAUTIONS

☐ Medium Zone ☐ Low Zones

SELECTREE WATER USE RATING

☑ Very Low ☑ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High

SUN EXPOSURE

☐ Sun ☐ Partial Shade ☐ Full Shade

CLEAR ALL FILTERS SEARCH

298 TREES

REFINE FILTER

Scientific Name A-Z

30 | 50 | 100
results per page

1 2 3 4 ... › »

SPANISH FIR
Abies pinsapo

MULGA
Acacia aneura

BAILEY ACACIA
Acacia baileyana

PURPLE-LEAF ACACIA
Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea'

SNOWY RIVER WATTLE
Acacia boormanii

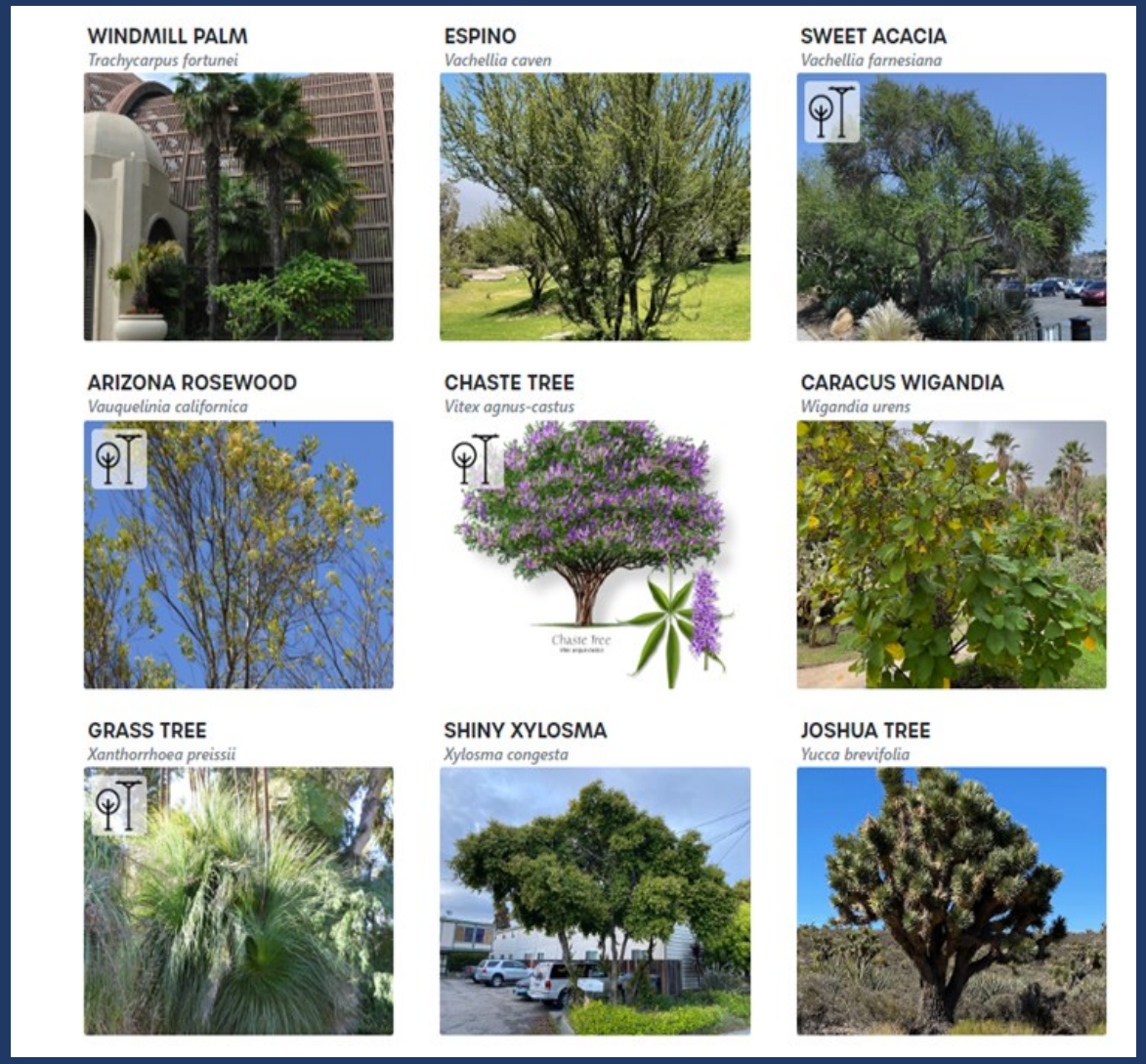
WHITETHORN ACACIA
Acacia constricta

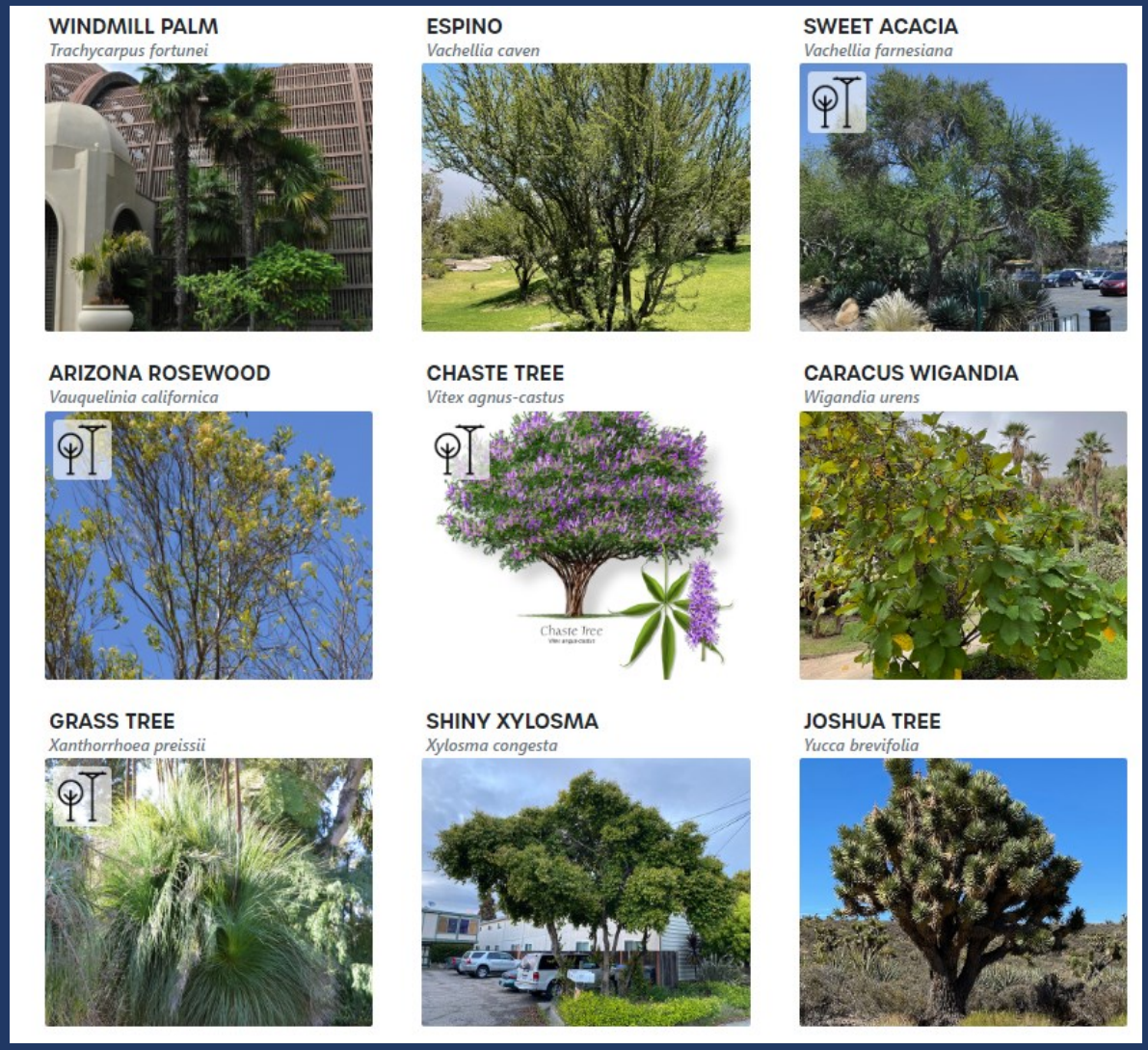
BLUE BUSH ACACIA
Acacia covenyi

LEATHER-LEAF ACACIA
Acacia craspedocarpa

KNIFE ACACIA
Acacia cultriformis

Example Trees from Search





selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/16

UFEI

SELECTREE URBAN TREE KEY CALIFORNIA BIG T

BAILEY ACACIA

Acacia baileyana

FAMILY Fabaceae

See all *Acacia*

SYNONYMS

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES

COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE

GOLDEN MIMOSA TREE








GENERAL INFO

Bailey acacia grows best in light, well-drained, fertile soil. Acacia is an attractive low water use shrub or small tree, which has a showy spring flowering quality, as well as its distinctive, evergreen, feathery foliage. Its roots may be invasive in residential garden settings, but is effective as a soil stabilizer. It may require regularly scheduled light top-trimming (but not necessarily shearing) of vigorous top shoots to maintain its height below 25.

Native range: New South Wales, Australia

Horticultural use: Screen

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Rounded
Foliage type: Evergreen

Maximum tree height: 30 feet
Canopy width: 20-40 feet
Growth rate: ~36-127 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Alternate, Bipinnately Compound
Leaf/leaflet shape: Linear
Leaf color: Bluish Green or Silver or Gray Green

Flowers: Showy, Fragrant
Flower color: Yellow.
Flowering time: Winter or Spring

Fruit: Large Brown Legume
Fruiting time: Fall, Winter or Summer

Bark: Dark Gray or Light Gray, Furrowed, Smooth

Litter: Dry Fruit

SITE CONDITIONS

Planting area: 5' to 10'

SelecTree Water Use Rating: Low

Sunset zones: 7 - 9, 13 - 24

USDA zones: 8, 9, 10

Sun exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun

Soil texture: Loam or Sand or Clay

Soil pH: Slightly Acidic to Very Alkaline

Soil salinity tolerance: Good Inland

Salt spray tolerance: Moderate

CONSIDERATIONS

Branch strength: Weak

Root damage potential: Moderate

Potential health issues: Allergy

Biogenic emissions: Moderate

Wildlife interactions: Tree is deer resistant and attracts bees, birds

Disease and pest susceptibility: Phytophthora and Invasive Shot Hole Borer, Thrip

Powerline friendly: No

CITE THIS TREE

SelecTree. UFEI. "Acacia baileyana Tree Record." 1995-2022. Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo. Accessed on Jul 20, 2022.
< https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/16 >

SelecTree

A TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Enter a tree name...

SEARCH PACIFIC ISLANDS
Click here to search trees in the Pacific Islands

SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS
Search by height, flower color, and more.

SEARCH HELP
Find more information to help with your search.

CHASTE TREE

Vitex agnus-castus

FAMILY Verbenaceae

See all *Vitex*

SYNONYMS

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES







Enter a tree name...

SEARCH PACIFIC ISLANDS
Click here to search trees in the Pacific Islands

SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS
Search by height, flower color, and more.

SEARCH HELP
Find more information to help with your search.

PINK DAWN CHITALPA

× *Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pink Dawn'*

FAMILY Bignoniaceae

See all *Chitalpa*

SYNONYMS

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES

CHITALPA

PINK DAWN

Photos taken at LA County Arboretum - Arcadia, CA and San Luis Obispo, CA
by M. Ritter, J. Reimer

SelecTree

A TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Enter a tree name...

SEARCH PACIFIC ISLANDS
Click here to search trees in the Pacific Islands

SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS
Search by height, flower color, and more.

SEARCH HELP
Find more information to help with your search.

SEARCH BY CHARACTERISTICS

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

MAXIMUM TREE HEIGHT

0ft 30ft

0 25 50 75 100+

IS CA NATIVE?
Yes

HAS FALL COLOR?
Yes

POWERLINE FRIENDLY?
Yes

TREE SHAPE
Select...

LEAF FORM
Select...

FOLIAGE TYPE
Select...

LEAF ARRANGEMENT
Select...

FLOWERS & FRUIT

FLOWER COLOR
Select...

FRUIT TYPE
Select...

HAS FRAGRANCE?
Yes

UFEI

SELECTREE URBAN TREE KEY CALIFORNIA BIG TREES LOGIN

SelecTree

A TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Enter a tree name...

SEARCH PACIFIC ISLANDS | SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS | SEARCH TREE LISTS | SEARCH HELP

298 TREES

REFINE FILTER

Scientific Name A-Z

30 50 100

results per page

1 2 3 4 ... › »

SPANISH FIR
Abies pinsapo

MULGA
Acacia aneura

BAILEY ACACIA
Acacia baileyana

PURPLE-LEAF ACACIA
Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea'

SNOWY RIVER WATTLE
Acacia boormanii

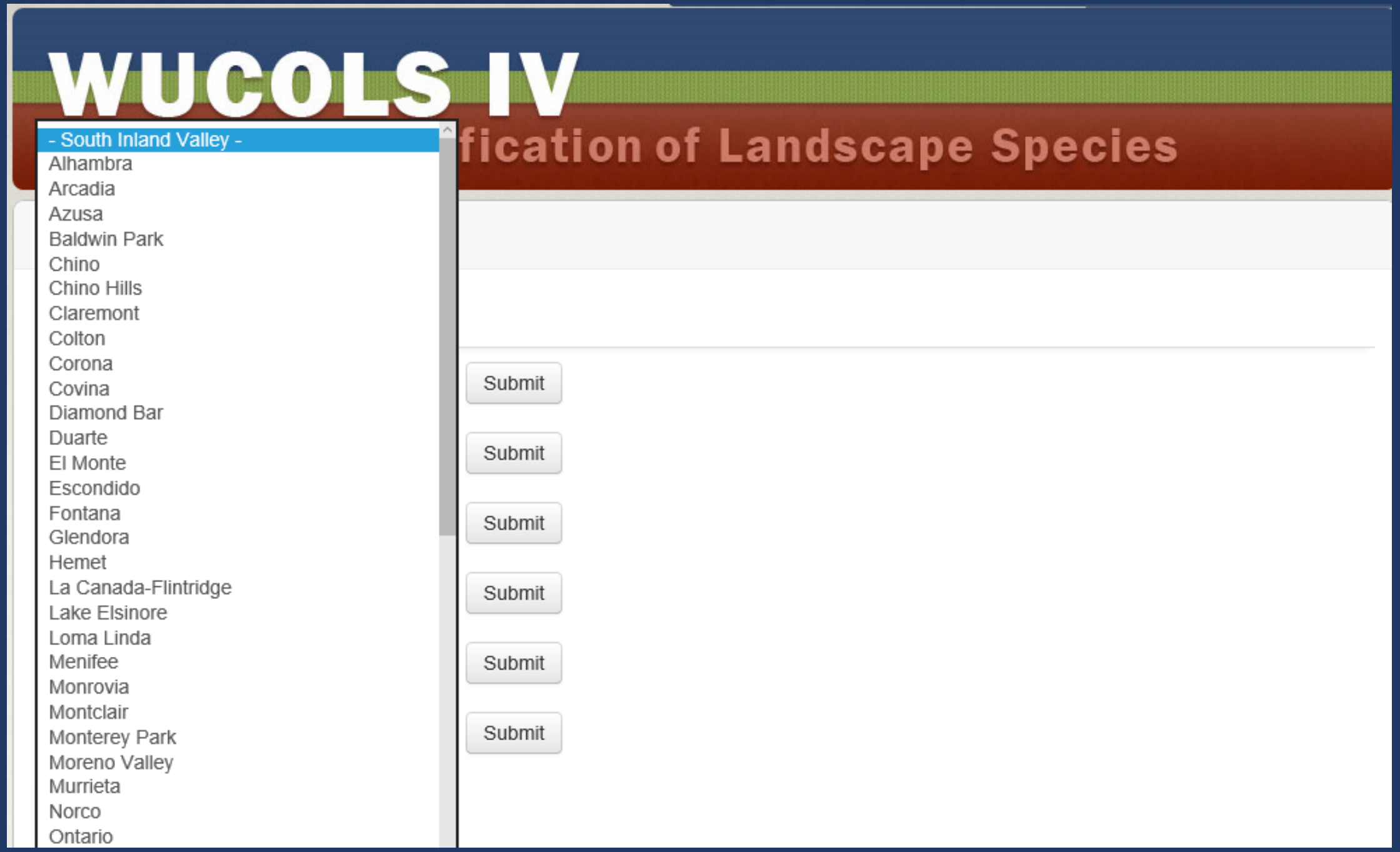
WHITETHORN ACACIA
Acacia constricta

BLUE BUSH ACACIA
Acacia covenyi

LEATHER-LEAF ACACIA
Acacia craspedocarpa

KNIFE ACACIA
Acacia cultriformis

WUCOLS IV (Water Use Classification of Landscape Species): http://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS


WUCOLS IV
fication of Landscape Species
- South Inland Valley -
Alhambra
Arcadia
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Chino
Chino Hills
Claremont
Colton
Corona
Covina
Diamond Bar
Duarte
El Monte
Escondido
Fontana
Glendora
Hemet
La Canada-Flintridge
Lake Elsinore
Loma Linda
Menifee
Monrovia
Montclair
Monterey Park
Moreno Valley
Murrieta
Norco
Ontario
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WUCOLS IV

fication of Landscape Species

- Duarte
- El Monte
- Escondido
- Fontana
- Glendora
- Hemet
- La Canada-Flintridge
- Lake Elsinore
- Loma Linda
- Menifee
- Monrovia
- Montclair
- Monterey Park
- Moreno Valley
- Murrieta
- Norco
- Ontario
- Pasadena
- Perris
- Pomona
- Ramona
- Rancho Cucamonga
- Rancho Santa Fe
- Redlands
- Rialto
- Riverside
- Rosemead
- Rubidoux
- San Bernardino

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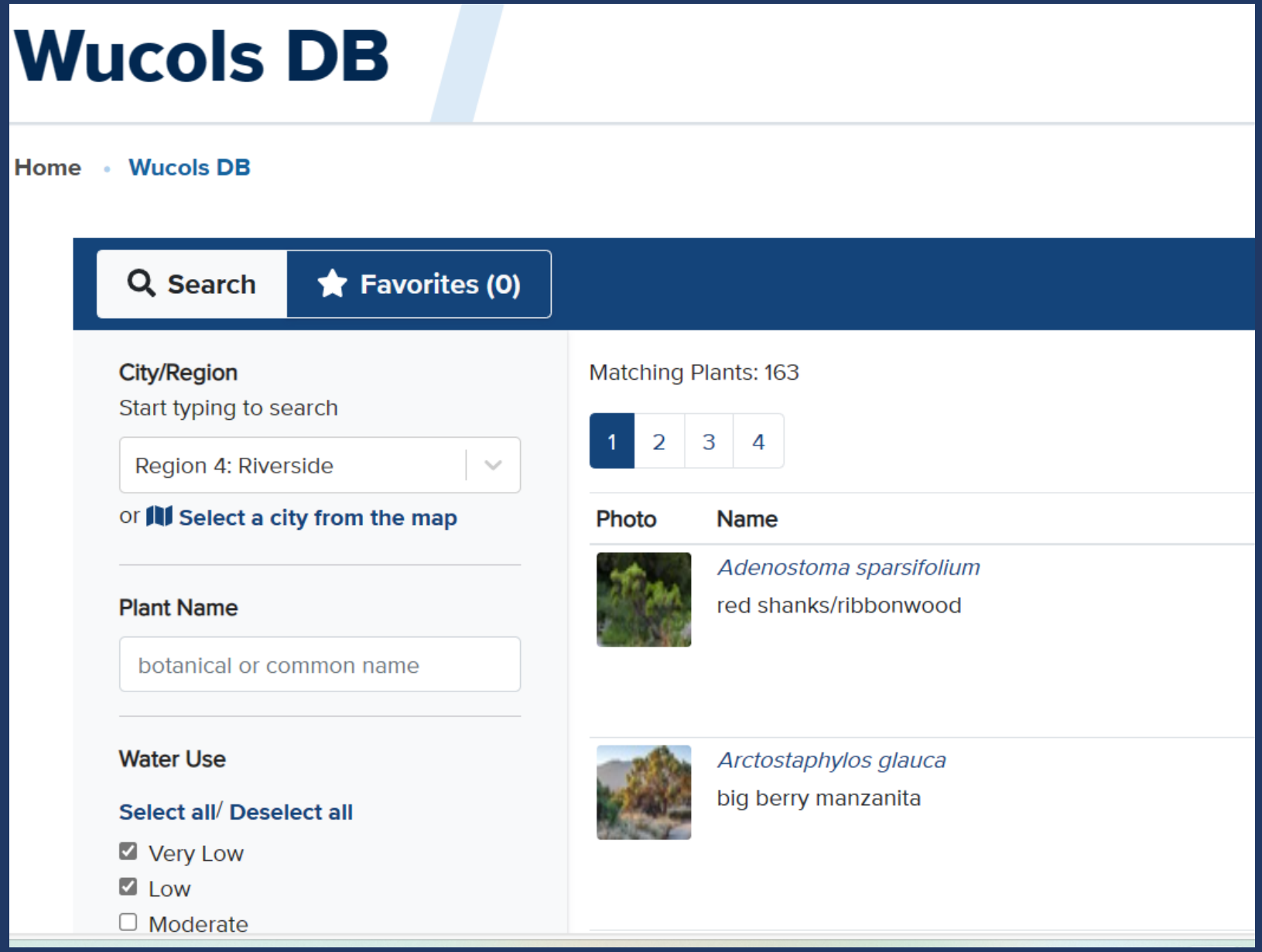


Riverside Search: Very Low or Low Water Use Ratings

California Native Plant Society
http://www.calscape.org/

Calscape Search: Drought Resistant Trees Native to CA

California Native Plant Society
Calscape
Restore Nature One Garden at a Time

Search for California native plants by name

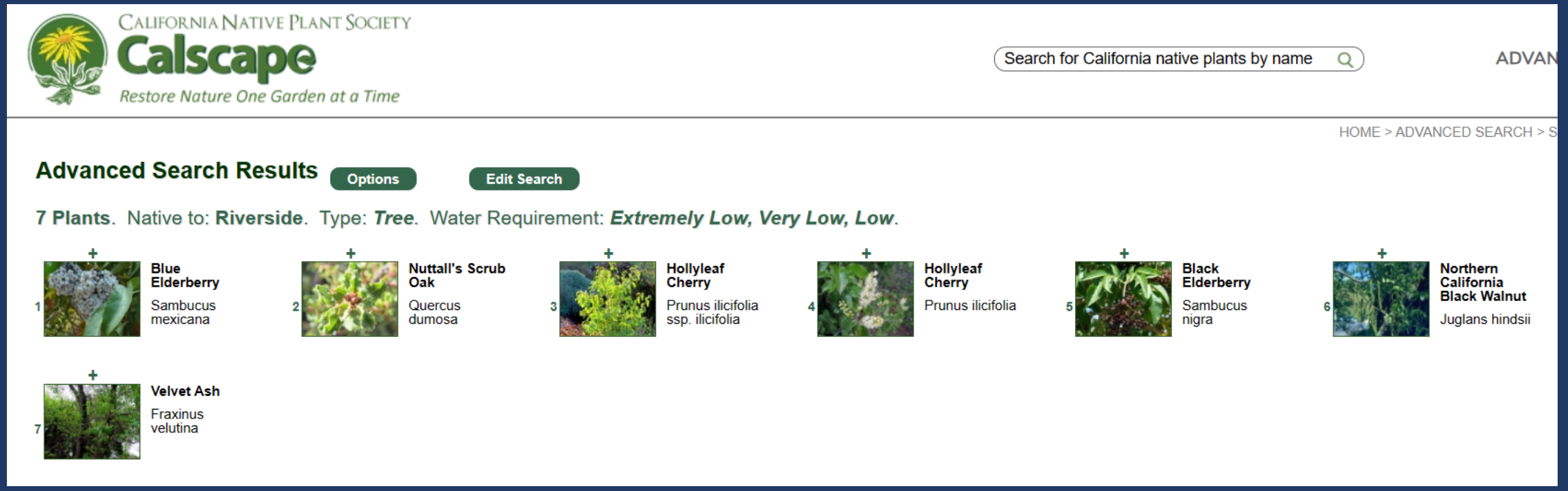
Advanced Search Results

Options | Edit Search

82 Plants. Native to: **California**. Type: ***Tree***. Water Requirement: ***Extremely Low, Very Low, Low***.

1  **Coast Live Oak** Quercus agrifolia	2  **Blue Oak** Quercus douglasii	3  **Black Oak** Quercus kelloggii	4  **Catalina Cherry** Prunus ilicifolia ssp. lyonii	5  **Blue Elderberry** Sambucus mexicana
7  **Sierra Redwood** Sequoiadendron giganteum	8  **Valley Oak** Quercus lobata	9  **Pacific Madrone** Arbutus menziesii	10  **Scrub Oak** Quercus berberidifolia	11  **Nuttall's Scrub Oak** Quercus dumosa
13  **Foothill Pine** Pinus sabiniana	14  **Torrey Pine** Pinus torreyana	15  **Hollyleaf Cherry** Prunus ilicifolia ssp. ilicifolia	16  **Coast Redwood** Sequoia sempervirens	17  **Western Red Cedar** Thuja plicata
19  **Leather Oak** Quercus durata	20  **Santa Cruz Island Ironwood** Lyonothamnus floribundus ssp. aspleniifolius	21  **Incense Cedar** Calocedrus decurrens	22  **California Buckeye** Aesculus californica	23  **California Laurel** Umbellularia californica

Calscape Search: Drought Resistant Trees Native to Riverside



Calscape Search: Drought Resistant Trees Native to Indio

ABOUT FIND NURSERIES DESIGN & INSPIRATION BUTTERFLIES MY PLANT LISTS Contact Us Sign In Donate

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Calscape
Restore Nature One Garden at a Time

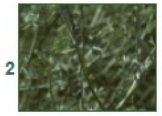
Search for California native plants by name ADVANCED SEARCH

HOME > ADVANCED SEARCH > SEARCH RESULTS

Advanced Search Results Options Edit Search

6 Plants. Native to: **indio**. Type: ***Tree***. Water Requirement: ***Extremely Low, Very Low, Low***.

1 + 
Honey Mesquite
Prosopis glandulosa

2 + 
Blue Palo Verde
Parkinsonia florida

3 + 
Screwbean Mesquite
Prosopis pubescens

4 + 
Mesquite
Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana

5 + 
Smoke Tree
Psorothamnus spinosus

6 + 
Fan Palm
Washingtonia filifera

Ease of Care	☐ Very Easy ☐ Moderately Easy ☐ Fairly Difficult ☐ Very Difficult
Common Uses	☐ Bank Stabilization ☐ Bee Gardens ☐ Bird Gardens ☐ Bogs and Ponds ☐ Butterfly Gardens ☐ Butterfly Host Plants ☐ Deer Resistant ☐ Groundcovers ☐ Hedges ☐ Hummingbird Gardens
Availability in Nurseries	☐ Commonly Available ☐ Sometimes Available ☐ Rarely Available ☐ Never or Almost Never Available ☐ Available Through Seed Stores
Nurseries	☐ 3 Rivers Blooms ☐ Ackerman Native Plant Nursery ☐ Alladin Nursery & Gift Shop ☐ Almaden Valley Nursery ☐ Alta Vista Nursery ☐ Annie's Annuals and Perennials ☐ Antelope Valley Resource Conservation Nursery ☐ Arboretum & Gardens' Nursery at Turtle Bay Exploration Park

Fragrance	☐ Fragrant - Pleasant ☐ Fragrant - Unpleasant ☐ None ☐ Slight
Flower Color	☐ Black ☐ Blue ☐ Brown ☐ Cream ☐ Green ☐ Lavender ☐ Orange ☐ Pink ☐ Purple ☐ Red ☐ White ☐ Yellow
Flowering Season	☐ Spring ☐ Summer ☐ Fall ☐ Winter
Height	[ ] - [ ] ◉ Feet ○ Inches
Genus	[ ]

https://www.cal-ipc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Dont-Plant-a-Pest-Trees-of-CA.pdf (CA Invasive Plant Council)

Don't Plant

blue gum eucalyptus

Eucalyptus globulus

Found along the coast from Humboldt to San Diego and in the Central Valley. Most invasive in coastal locations. Easily invades native plant communities, causing declines in native plant and animal populations. Extremely flammable.

Russian olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Found throughout California. Able to spread long distances with the help of birds and mammals. Invades river and stream corridors, pushing out native willows and cottonwoods. Reduces water levels. Provides poor wildlife habitat. Serious invader in other western states.

Mexican fan palm

Washingtonia robusta

A problem in southern California, where this palm can be prolific. Crowds out native species in wetlands, canyons, and coastal lagoons.

Don't Plant

saltcedar

***Tamarix* species**

A serious riparian invader throughout California and southwestern states. Uses excessive amounts of water, salinates soil, changes water courses, diminishes wildlife habitat, and increases fire hazard. Not commonly sold, but still occasionally available.

Chinese tallow tree

Sapium sebiferum

A huge problem in southern states, this species has recently been found in California wildlands. Grows and spreads rapidly, pushing out native plants.

myoporum

Myoporum laetum

Invades along the coast from Sonoma County to San Diego. Forms dense stands with no other vegetation. Can cover large areas. Spread by birds. Leaves and fruits are toxic to wildlife and livestock. Burns easily. Doesn't typically spread in interior areas.

Don't Plant

Brazilian peppertree

Schinus terebinthifolius

A serious problem in southern California. Less of a problem in the San Francisco Bay area and Central Valley, but caution should be used if planting near wildlands. Creates dense stands which shade out other vegetation within a few years of introduction.

scarlet wisteria

Sesbania punicea

New to California, spreading along the American River in central California. Also found in the Delta and northern California. A serious problem in South Africa and Florida. Grows and spreads rapidly along river and stream corridors, pushing out native vegetation and wildlife. Seeds

Melaleuca quinquenervia, ***the Australian paperbark tree, was introduced to Florida from Australia for landscaping purposes. Today the tree covers more than 450,000 acres of south Florida natural areas, and is one of the biggest threats to the Florida Everglades.***

Caution

The trees in the Caution section have been observed escaping into California wildlands, but it remains unclear whether they cause serious damage. You may want to avoid them if your property is located near natural areas.

California peppertree
Schinus molle

Also called Peruvian peppertree, this South American plant is not native to California, despite its common name. Found in southern California, Sierra Foothills, and the Central Valley. Seeds spread by birds. Invasive in stream and riverside habitat.

black locust
Robinia pseudoacacia

Widespread in northern California, including Tahoe National Forest, although mostly present in small patches. Spreads by seeds and root sprouts. Seeds, leaves, and bark are toxic to humans and wildlife.

Canary Island date palm
Phoenix canariensis

Can spread quickly in southern California wetlands and riverside habitats. Seeds spread by birds.

Caution

acacia
Acacia decurrens, A. dealbata, and A. melanoxylon

Acacias grow along most of the coast and inland in the central portion of the state. They spread by seed, root suckers, and stump sprouts, forming dense stands.

A. decurrens

A. dealbata

A. melanoxylon

mayten
Maytenus boaria

Has escaped gardens in the Davis area (Central Valley). More information is being gathered about potential ecological damage this tree may cause.

Caution

olive
Olea europaea

Produces hundreds of seeds which are spread by birds and mammals. Creates dense canopies that shade out other vegetation. Though commonly grown as a crop in California, gardeners should use caution planting this tree near open space.

edible fig
Ficus carica

Can be a problem in the San Francisco Bay area, the Central Valley, and southern California. May be spread by birds and deer, as well as by vegetation fragments. Can dominate stream and riverside habitat.

single seed hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna

An established invader in the Pacific Northwest, now spreading through northern California. Capable of long-range seed dispersal by birds. Creates dense thickets, changing the structure of woodland understories. May hybridize with and threaten native hawthorn species.

The Next Two Species Are Highly Invasive Yet are Included in Reputable Websites. Read the Fine Print!

SelecTree

A TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Enter a tree name...

SEARCH PACIFIC ISLANDS | SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS | SEARCH TREE LISTS | SEARCH HELP

TAMARISK

Tamarix parviflora

FAMILY Tamaricaceae

See: all *Tamarix* or *Champion*

SYNONYMS

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES




GENERAL INFO

Tolerates saline soils and smog.

Native range: Middle East

Potential invasiveness: %This plant is classified as potentially invasive in specific areas of California by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC).%

Horticultural use: Screen or Hedged

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Rounded
Foliage type: 1

Maximum tree height: 15 feet
Canopy width: 10-20 feet
Growth rate: ~24 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Alternate, Simple
Leaf/leaflet shape: Scale-like
Leaf color: Green

Flower color: Pink.
Flower type: Has either male or female reproductive parts (dioecious)
Flowering time: Spring

Fruit: Small Brown Capsule
Fruiting time: Summer

Bark: Dark Brown, Red Brown or Light Green, Smooth

Litter: Dry Fruit

SelecTree

A TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Enter a tree name...

SEARCH PACIFIC ISLANDS | SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS | SEARCH TREE LISTS | SEARCH HELP

TREE-OF-HEAVEN

Ailanthus altissima

FAMILY Simaroubaceae

See: all *Ailanthus* or *Champion*

SYNONYMS

Ailanthus altissimus

ADDITIONAL COMMON NAMES

Tree of Heaven

GENERAL INFO

Tolerates hot and dry conditions, wind, air pollution, and difficult soils. However, is weedy and less desirable in most landscape situations. Can grow taller under some conditions.

Native range: China

Potential invasiveness: %This plant is classified as potentially invasive in specific areas of California by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC).%

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree shape: Rounded
Foliage type: 1

Maximum tree height: 60 feet
Canopy width: 40-60 feet
Growth rate: ~36 in/year

Leaf arrangement and form: Alternate, Pinnately Compound
Leaf/leaflet shape: Spear-shaped
Leaf color: Green
Flowers: Inconspicuous
Flower color: Yellow.
Flower type: Has male and female reproductive parts in each flower (perfect)
Flowering time: Spring

Fruit: Medium Red or Yellow Samara
Fruiting time: Fall

Bark: Light Green or Light Gray, Scaly, Smooth

Litter: Dry Fruit

Links to Trees for Tomorrow Information:

Trees for Tomorrow Toolkit
https://ucdavis.box.com/s/5tuim9f6nu832v6dzas0ujvcp13a3hvc

Trees for Tomorrow Events (short video)
https://ucdavis.box.com/s/ij4kpxoglrok3eyyvkq4oe27z36my78m

Overview of Trees for Tomorrow Project (short video)
https://ucdavis.box.com/s/h49wa6aesiu2iitqi31dme7ydv8kk3g9

Third video from the UCR tree plot coming soon!


Thank You for
Greening Tomorrow Today!
Questions?
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