

***Jacaranda mimosifolia* # 14**

(*J. acutifolia*, *J. ovalifolia*)

(Jacaranda)

Bignoniaceae (Bignonia family)

Origin: Brazil

jak-uh-RON-duh
mih-moe-sih-FOE-lee-uh

Species characteristics:

Form - Partially deciduous. Moderate growth, open, rounded and spreading, oval headed tree, to 40' tall with greater width.

Trunk - Smooth gray bark in youth to rough at maturity. Trunk may be leaning.

Foliage - Imparipinnately compound leaves are composed of 16 pairs of pinnae, each bearing 14 - 24 pairs of oval leaflets, usually dropping in February or March. Foliage is scant or absent at time of flowering, dense in late summer.

Flowers/fruit - Lavender-blue, slightly curved, 2" long tubular flowers in drooping, 8" clusters in abundance from spring through autumn. Hanging fruits are rounded, flattened capsules 2" across containing papery winged seeds.

Cultivars - White flowers on the variety 'alba', which has a longer flowering period, fewer flowers, more lush foliage, less vigorous.

No significant pest problems are known at this time.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - 12, 13 and 15 - 24.

Clearances - Suitable for 5' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts.

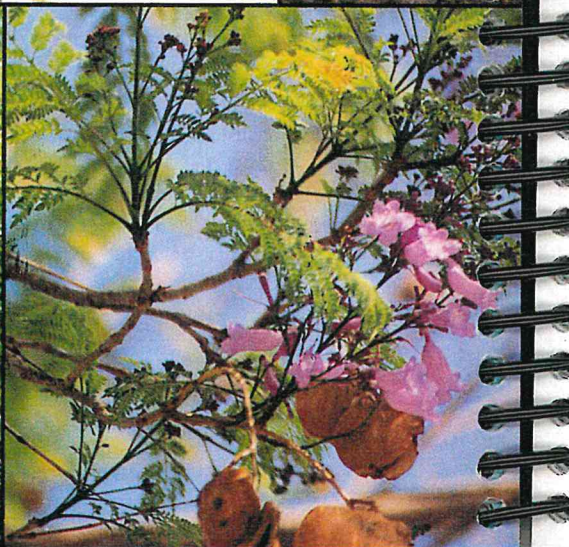
Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

Culture considerations:

Best in neutral to acidic, well-drained soils. Better flowering in warmer climates. Drought tolerant with age. Chlorosis in exceedingly alkaline soils.

Comments, notes:

Consider public opinion before reforestation with jacarandas: few trees are regarded more highly - as long as they are on someone else's property.



Pistacia chinensis

13

pih-STASH-ee-uh
chin-NEN-sis

(Chinese Pistache)

Anacardiaceae (Cashew family)

Origin: China, Taiwan and The Philippines, 1897

Species characteristics:

Form - Deciduous. Rounded tree with slow growth to 40' and as wide. Young tree often has an asymmetrical limb structure, but when mature, structure is good with dense foliage and an oval to rounded shape.

Trunk - Thin platelets of light gray bark tinged with shades of light orange.

Foliage - Leaves are pinnately compound, 10" long, a shiny dark green with 10 - 16 paired green, lanceolate leaflets each 2 - 4" long by ¾" wide. Beautiful fall coloring is scarlet, crimson, orange and sometimes yellow.

Flowers/fruit - Flowers are not showy. Fruit on female tree is bright red, turning a dark blue, flattened and round, ¼" in diameter, in bunches of 4" long clusters. Female trees take several years to bear fruit and only then if a male tree is nearby.

Cultivars - The grafted male is recommended.

No significant pest problems are known at this time.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - 4 - 16 and 18 - 23.

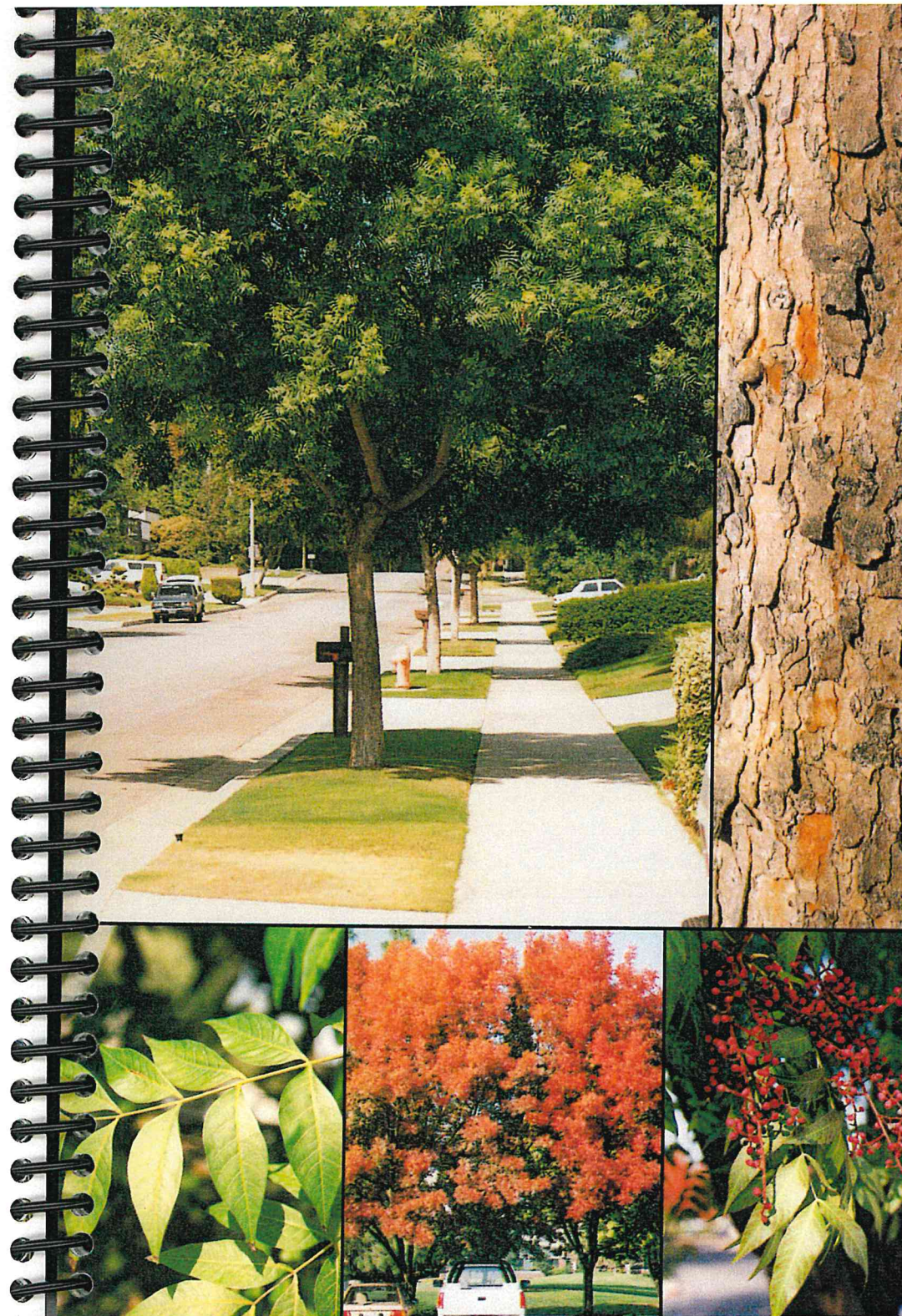
Clearances - Suitable for 5' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts.

Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

Culture considerations:

Tolerant of most soil types and moderate alkalinity, as well as most water and wind conditions. Thrives in hot climate and is relatively drought tolerant once established.

Comments, notes:



Koelreuteria bipinnata

(*K. integrifolia*)

(Chinese Flame Tree)

Sapindaceae (Soapberry family)

Origin: China, 1888

11

kole-roo-TEER-ee-uh

bye-pin-AH-tuh

Species characteristics:

Form - Deciduous. Moderate growth to 40' and equally wide.

Trunk - Bark is light tan and textured.

Foliage - Imparipinnately compound leaves 1 - 2' long divided into many oval smooth edged leaflets, remaining until late fall, then turning yellow or brown before dropping.

Flowers/fruit - Small bright yellow flowers arranged in long terminal sprays at the tips of branches bloom in summer. The fruits are 2" long papery, showy, 3-sided green lantern-like capsules, which turn orange, red or salmon color in late summer or fall.

No significant pest problems are known at this time.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - 8 - 24.

Clearances - Suitable for 6' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts.

Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

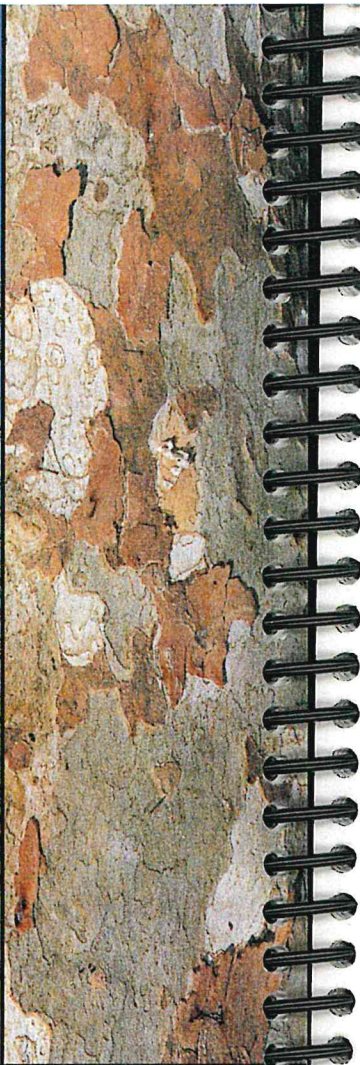
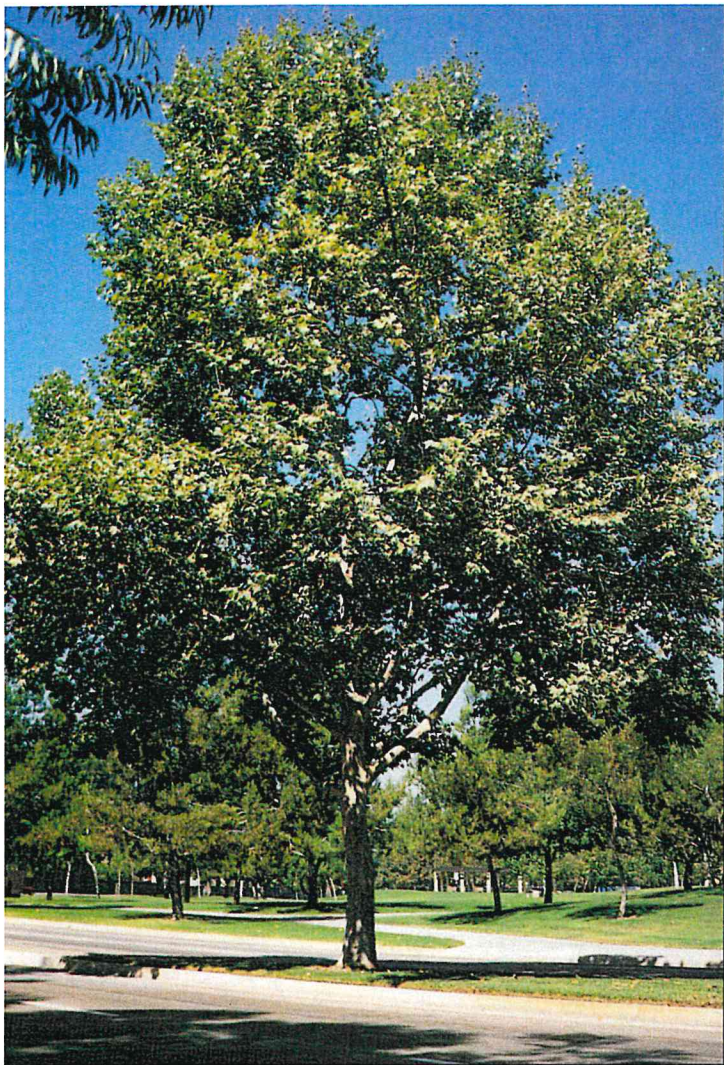
Culture considerations:

Best in well-drained soils.

Comments, notes:

Long season of colorful flowers and fruits – often June through December. Fruits usually showier than the flowers.





*Platanus X acerifolia**

(*P. orientalis*)

(London Plane Tree)

Platanaceae (Plane Tree family)

Origin: England

12

PLAT-uh-nus
ay-ser-ee-FOE-lee-uh

Species characteristics:

Form - Deciduous. Formal, moderate to fast growing to 60' with 30-40' spread. Broad open crown of spreading to slightly drooping branches and coarse foliage.

Trunk - Straight and stout. Variable bark, smooth in youth, becoming patchy and shedding with age to reveal smooth cream-colored bark along upper trunk and larger limbs.

Foliage - Glossy, 3-5" long, 4-10" wide, lobed maple-like leaves, which are bright green above and light green with wooly hair along raised veins beneath.

Flowers/fruit - Inconspicuous spring flowers, male and female on separate twigs. Brown, ball-like bristly seed clusters hang singly or in strings of 2 (rarely 3) on pendent stalks throughout the winter. This differentiates them from the seed clusters of *P. racemosa*, which may hang in chains of as many as 5. Another difference, if seed balls are not present is the absence of conspicuous sheathing stipules which persist after defoliation with *P. racemosa*.

Cultivars - 'Bloodgood' has some resistance to anthracnose. 'Yarwood' is somewhat resistant to powdery mildew.

Significant pest problems are anthracnose, powdery mildew, and spider mites.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - 2 - 24.

Clearances - Suitable for 7' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts.

Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

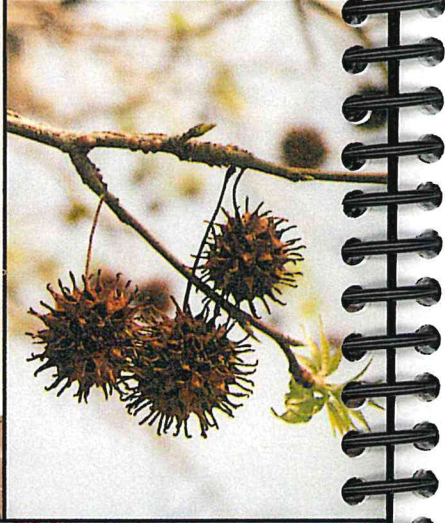
Culture considerations:

Drought tolerant, but better with some deep watering in summer. Tolerates most soils, smog, soot, dust and reflected heat. Need to dispose of dead leaves and twigs since anthracnose can overwinter on them.

Comments, notes:

*Note - Hybrid between *P. occidentalis* and *P. orientalis*, 1663





Liquidambar styraciflua

15

lih-kwid-AM-behr
sty-rah-FLEW-uh

(American Sweet Gum)

Hamamelidaceae (Witch Hazel family)

Origin: Eastern U.S., 1681

Species characteristics:

Form - Deciduous. Moderately fast growing, initially fastigate excurrent tree to 60' or more. Becomes round and spreading, with age.

Trunk - Deeply furrowed gray bark, often with corky wings on juvenile branches.

Foliage - The palmate leaves, with 5 - 7 acuminate lobes, are smooth and glossy above, downy along the veins on undersides. Fall coloring in red and yellow shades, deeper colors with colder climates.

Flowers/fruit - Male flowers are catkins. Tiny female flowers in greenish, ball-like clusters, produce attractive, spiny, hanging, 1 - 1¼", fruit balls that shed their winged seeds in fall, then persist into winter. The empty hanging fruits on bare limbs make striking winter silhouettes.

Cultivars - 'Festival' is pink in fall color, with 'Burgundy' maroon, 'Palo Alto' yellow orange to bright red. 'Rotundiloba' leaf lobes not as acuminate as the species, produces less litter due to the absence of fruit.

No significant pest problems.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - 1 - 12 and 14 - 24.

Clearances - Suitable for 10' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts.

Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

Culture considerations:

Prefers full sun and well-drained soils. Chlorosis may result from alkaline and/or chronically wet soil. Surface roots may cause problems near hardscapes.

Comments, notes:

Magnolia grandiflora # 10

mag-NOL-ee-uh
gran-dee-FLOE-ruh

(Southern Magnolia, Bull Bay)
Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family)
Origin: Southern U.S., 1734

Species characteristics:

Form - Evergreen. Formal, dense, broadly pyramidal tree, slow growing to 60' tall, spreading to 40' wide.

Trunk - Smooth when young, maturing to dark brownish black platelets.

Foliage - Glossy, stiff and leathery leaves are deep green, rusty brown-backed and variable by cultivar. They are ovate, 3-10" long and 2-4" wide, with edges that are entire and occasionally wavy. The reddish young branches and pointed brownish-green buds are both pubescent.

Flowers/fruit - Large, showy, scented 6 - 10" cup-shaped flowers have fleshy light yellow to ivory petals. Trees bloom throughout the summer. Fall fruits are 3 - 4" cone shaped pods that split open to reveal shiny bright red seeds. Very showy during flowering and fruiting.

Cultivars - Numerous cultivars covering a broad range of shapes and sized, some reaching no more than 20', as well as some with variations in leaf, flower and growth characteristics.

No significant pest problems.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - 4 - 12 and 14 - 24.

Clearances - Suitable for 10' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts. Smaller cultivars are suitable under utility lines and in smaller planting sites.

Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

Culture considerations:

Tolerant of heat and damp soil. Somewhat drought tolerant. Must have good drainage. Litter problems.

Comments, notes:

Use cultivars when uniformity and earlier blooming times are needed.



Lagerstroemia indica

16

lah-ger-STRO-mee-uh
IN-dih-kuh

(Crape Myrtle)

Lythraceae (Loosestrife family)

Origin: China, 1759

Species characteristics:

Form - Deciduous. Variable, vase-shaped or domed small tree. Fast growing in hot areas to 25' tall with a 20' spread.

Trunk - Very attractive with smooth gray or light brown bark that flakes off to reveal dramatic, smooth pinkish inner bark.

Foliage - Spring foliage is light green tinged bronze red. Mature leaves are 1 - 2" long, oval, deep glossy green. Fall foliage varies with cultivars from yellow to orange and red.

Flowers/fruit - Crinkly 1½" flowers, borne in slightly conical clusters 6 - 12" long at ends of branches. Colors vary from white through pinks, reds and purples, June through September, with very showy flowers for the long summer blooming period. Clusters of seed capsules, borne on twiggly end branches persist through winter.

Cultivars - Over 30 cultivars are available. Some are more resistant to mildew than others. *L. indica x L. fauriei* has been used successfully in areas with coastal influence.

Significant pest problem can be powdery mildew.

Site suitability:

Sunset zones - all

Clearances - Suitable for 2' minimum parkways, medians or cutouts. Suitable under utility lines.

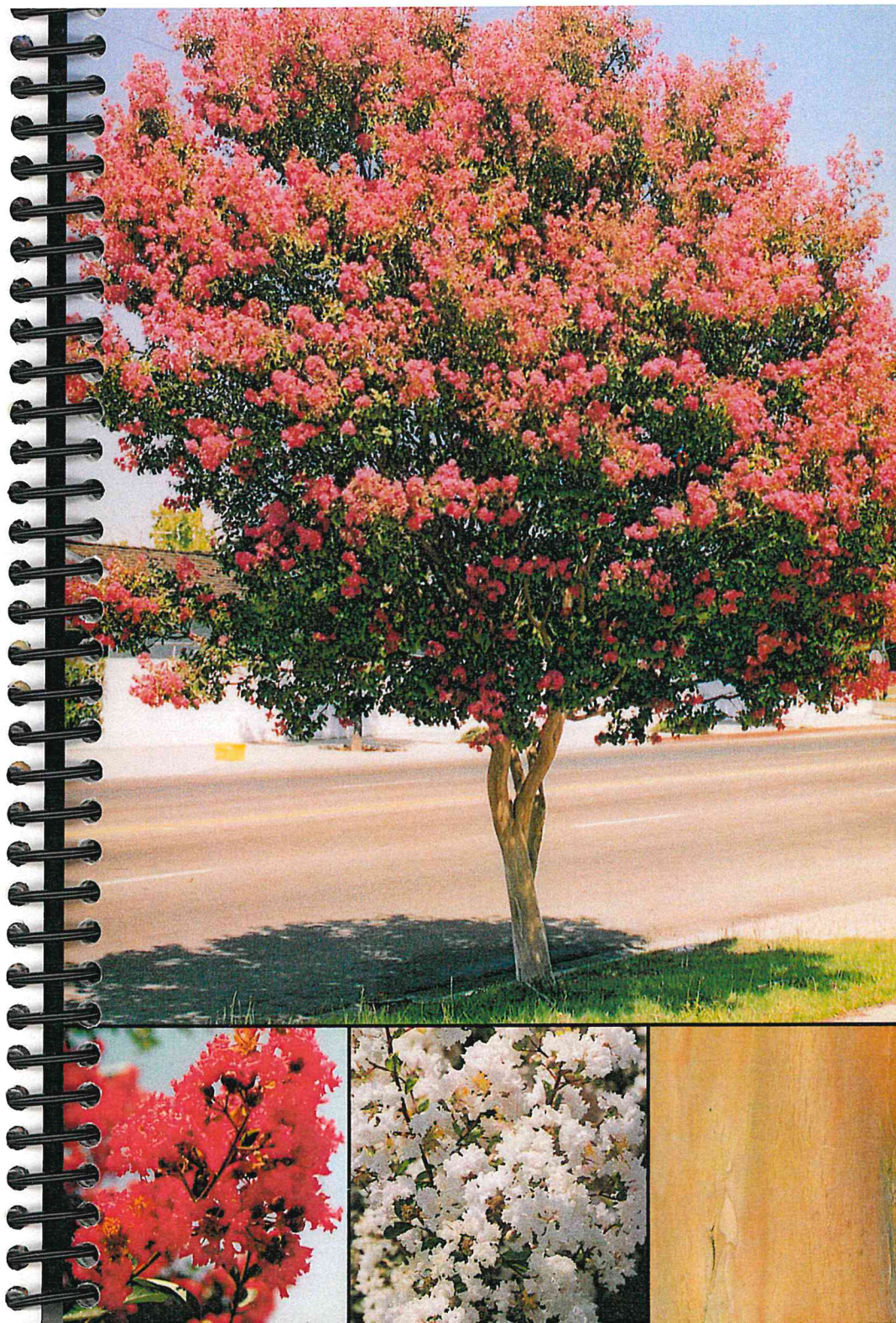
Good for street sides, medians, parks and lawns.

Culture considerations:

Best in hot inland and interior valleys. Full sun. Water infrequently but deeply. Drought tolerant once established. Tendency to chlorosis or marginal leaf burn in alkaline or saline soil. Use extreme care, as bark is fragile.

Comments, notes:

Education of public and use of trunk protection on trees both young and old will decrease mortality, especially in turf.





Deodar Cedar

Cedrus deodara

17



Hardiness Zones: 7 - 9 [View Map](#)

- Develops graceful, pendulous branches
- Features bluish-green or silvery needles with sharp tips that are 1–2" long and usually borne in clusters; they are shed in late spring as new growth appears
- Yields reddish-brown, oval cones that are 3–6" long
- Produces an aromatic oil that naturally deters insects
- Grows in a broadly pyramidal shape
- Makes a soft windscreen
- Has been successfully used as a street tree, with lower branches pruned for pedestrian traffic