



Heritage Tree Program Guidebook

2016

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Prepared By Portland Parks & Recreation Urban Forestry

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Maps created by Josh Darling.

Species descriptions and best viewing times provided by Phyllis Reynolds and PP&R staff.

Photos provided by Phyllis Reynolds, Lou Phemister, Bob Langan, Angie DiSalvo, Michael McCloskey, and many volunteers.

Cover photos from top left to bottom right:

287	'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm 1836 SE Locust Ave
22	River birch 7951 SE 7th Ave
134	Douglas fir 653 NW Culpepper Ter
70	Weeping willow 4045 N Missouri Ave
280	Tulip tree 1602 SE 32nd Pl
1	American elm 1111 SW 10th Ave
238	Scarlet oak 3922 N Overlook Blvd
48	Tupelo 7951 SE 7th Ave

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Commissioner Amanda Fritz
Director Mike Abbate

Introduction

Dear Heritage Tree Enthusiast,

Portland's Heritage Tree program began in 1993 when City Council enacted an ordinance establishing the program as part of the city's code. The following year, the Council began the process of designating specific trees as part of the program. However, a few trees had previously been designated as either Historic Landmark Trees or as Historic Trees (beginning in 1973). These were incorporated into the new program.

The ordinance specifies that Heritage Trees are those that are regarded as being of "special importance to the city" because of "their age, size, type, historical association, or horticultural value." Before a tree can be designated, a qualified arborist must certify that the tree being considered is sufficiently healthy by virtue of having enough space for its limbs and roots to grow.

The city's Urban Forestry Commission (UFC) is charged with the duty of making recommendations to the City Council regarding which trees should be designated as Heritage Trees. Any resident of the city may nominate trees to be designated, which are then evaluated by the UFC Heritage Tree Committee. The entire Urban Forestry Commission reviews proposed designations and makes its recommendations to Council. Once the City Council officially designates trees, the city forester affixes a special plaque to each tree and adds them to the list of designated trees.

Heritage Trees may belong either to the city (by being on public property, in parks or in street rights-of-way) or they may be privately owned. Currently, 53% of the designated trees are privately owned. However, privately owned trees may only be designated with the consent of the owner who must sign a special form. Once the owner has done so and designation occurs, this process binds all future owners who succeed them in the chain of title.

Once designated, it is against the law for any person to remove, destroy, injure, or cut any Heritage Tree. This includes tampering with protective devices installed on the tree. Even pruning may only be undertaken with the permission of the City Forester who must report any permits for tree care to the Urban Forestry Commission. Except in emergencies, the Urban Forestry Commission must hold a public hearing regarding removal of a dead, dying, or diseased Heritage Tree before approving or rejecting the removal. The commission may also recommend that designated trees be removed from the list when that status is no longer warranted.



Currently 292 trees in Portland are alive that have been designated as Heritage Trees (over time 323 have been designated). These include 125 species and 57 genera. Southeast Portland has the most Heritage Trees, then northeast and southwest, with fewer in north and northwest Portland, and the fewest downtown.

Of all the programs in Oregon celebrating significant trees, Portland has the only one with legal teeth. Portland's Heritage Trees are legally protected, and the owner's responsibilities attach to the property title and must be recorded there. This program expresses the pride that Portlanders take in their significant trees and their determination to celebrate and protect them. Congratulations to all who recognized and help preserve these very special trees. I hope you will use this guidebook to visit some of these elders!

Gregg Everhart, Chair
Heritage Tree Committee



A Heritage Tree Committee member evaluates Heritage Tree #320, a one hundred year old apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) at 4823 NE 18th Ave.

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#238 *Quercus coccinea* Scarlet oak 3922 N Overlook Blvd



#298 *Catalpa bignonioides* Southern catalpa 3401 SE Clinton St

Heritage Trees by Species

Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fi	283	H5	87	17	5.5	2007
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fi	255	G5	100	25	n/a	2003
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge maple	105	G7	64	41	9.8	1996
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge maple	106	G7	72	47	10.6	1996
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	252	E5	70	70	22.5	2003
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	295	G7	100	105	14.7	2009
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	168	G5	28	53	7.3	1998
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	241	G8	31	50	8.8	2002
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	275	J7	60	33	11.2	2005
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	121	F7	78	90	8.8	1997
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	122	F7	85	90	12.3	1997
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	305	F7	80	64	11.9	2010
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	308	G7	65	77	12.7	2011
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	263	K5	75	76	18.8	2004
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	177	D5	66	60	10.4	1998
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	257	D5	30	48	8.8	2003
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	196	I8	18	22	4.6	1998
<i>Aesculus flav</i>	Yellow buckeye	41	H8	55	38	9.3	1995
<i>Aesculus flav</i>	Yellow buckeye	180	I8	55	48	10.4	1998
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio buckeye	98	G5	55	63	6.3	1996
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common horsechestnut	322	D3	65	61	11.0	2015
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common horsechestnut	249	E7	76	65	13.5	2003
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common horsechestnut	315	I8	75	72	14.7	2014
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common horsechestnut	100	J7	65	45	12.0	1996
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common horsechestnut	101	J7	65	45	14.3	1996
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Baumannii'	Common horsechestnut	261	F7	85	71	14.0	2004
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey puzzle	273	F7	60	35	8.5	2005
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey puzzle	236	G8	70	37	8.5	2001
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey puzzle	237	G8	75	36	9.4	2001
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	264	G7	87	80	9.9	2004
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	22	J6	50	84	10.3	1994
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	163	F7	80	99	10.2	1997
<i>Betula pendula</i> x <i>B. pubescens</i>	Birch hybrid	44	E5	35	75	11.2	1995
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	201	E5	98	24	12.6	1998
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	293	G7	110	12	10.5	2009
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	185	H8	85	40	12.8	1998
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	146	I5	150	25	10.2	1997
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	186	I8	25	44	7.2	1998
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	271	H8	70	60	7.5	2005
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	194	I8	45	54	6.4	1998
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	195	I8	37	58	5.7	1998
<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Shellbark hickory	278	G5	76	57	7.8	2005
<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Shellbark hickory	33	G7	87	64	7.5	1994
<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Shellbark hickory	34	G7	87	60	7.1	1994
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	174	H6	60	50	6.2	1998

Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	170	H9	47	47	6.0	1998
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mockernut hickory	32	J7	60	57	8.9	1994
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut	182	J7	85	70	14.0	1998
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut	183	J7	85	80	17.5	1998
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Spanish chestnut	297	E7	55	51	11.2	2009
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Spanish chestnut	64	H7	80	72	14.5	1995
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Spanish chestnut	74	J8	80	60	14.6	1995
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern catalpa	162	E6	46	50	11.8	1997
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern catalpa	298	H8	40	94	12.5	2010
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	24	F7	76	45	12.0	1994
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	25	F7	85	50	12.6	1994
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	39	G7	80	55	13.2	1995
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	113	G5	78	73	13.5	1996
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	209	H9	140	66	14.0	1999
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	300	I8	80	80	15.0	2010
<i>Cedrus libani</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	128	G5	103	82	13.5	1997
<i>Cedrus libani</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	277	G5	80	59	13.8	2005
<i>Cedrus libani</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	Blue atlas cedar	309	I4	75	72	12.9	2011
<i>Cedrus libani</i> ssp. <i>libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	6	G5	85	79	15.4	1993
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	159	G5	48	46	11.6	1997
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	160	G8	68	61	10.2	1997
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree	203	F7	35	48	13.2	1998
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	296	I8	77	33	8.4	2009
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	132	I7	66	63	13.2	1997
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwoo	76	D5	30	33	8.3	1996
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwoo	77	D5	30	36	7.5	1996
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwoo	117	G7	40	57	13.3	1996
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle hawthorn	109	G6	38	46	6.1	1996
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle hawthorn	110	G6	38	46	5.7	1996
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle hawthorn	111	G6	38	46	5.8	1996
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle hawthorn	112	G6	38	46	7.3	1996
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria	233	F9	59	20	5.9	1999
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria	52	J5	60	24	5.5	1995
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	China fi	57	I7	65	27	6.3	1995
<i>Davidia involuocrata</i>	Dove Tree	292	I7	40	54	5.4	2009
<i>Davidia involuocrata</i> var. <i>vilmoriniana</i>	Hardy dove tree	265	G8	40	40	5.3	2004
<i>Diospyrus virginiana</i>	American persimmon	310	E8	45	30	4.6	2011
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	312	F6	85	120	16.3	2013
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	7	F10	65	72	20.8	1994
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	193	H8	70	90	19.4	1998
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	208	H9	130	54	10.9	1999
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	316	J5	95	90	13.8	2014
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>pendula</i>	Weeping beech	126	H5	55	70	10.6	1997
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>pendula</i>	European beech	107	F7	70	96	13.7	1996
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>pendula</i>	European beech	155	F7	80	84	20.9	1997
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>pendula</i>	European beech	54	H6	80	82	18.3	1995
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>pendula</i>	European beech	173	H6	78	74	12.6	1998

Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	European beech	63	H7	80	45	11.2	1995
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	European beech	16	J7	80	97	17.3	1994
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	American ash	256	G8	84	84	14.3	2003
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	53	H5	50	81	10,0	1995
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	286	F7	75	52	9.9	2009
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	73	G5	40	54	6.5	1995
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	205	H8	70	42	5.5	1999
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	187	I8	40	60	9.4	1998
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	188	I8	45	54	10.4	1998
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	235	D5	54	65	11.2	1999
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	115	J7	35	50	11.6	1996
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	116	J7	35	50	12.5	1996
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	35	G6	85	75	13.8	1994
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	108	F6	77	98	15.7	1996
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	58	H7	60	66	13.1	1995
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	150	I8	70	84	17.9	1997
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	31	I9	90	90	13.2	1994
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	151	J8	80	87	12.0	1997
<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut	78	E8	50	68	12.4	1996
<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut	242	J7	60	70	12.0	2003
<i>Juglans x paradox</i>	Paradox walnut	323	H8	80	116	16.0	2015
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	288	H8	27	27	4.2	2009
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	289	H8	22	33	3.3	2009
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese larch	311	E8	40	42	6.4	2011
<i>Liquidambar styraciflu</i>	American sweetgum	55	F7	90	58	11.0	1995
<i>Liquidambar styraciflu</i>	American sweetgum	56	F7	90	53	11.6	1995
<i>Liquidambar styraciflu</i>	American sweetgum	214	G8	96	85	10.9	1999
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	262	E7	100	75	14.4	2004
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	11	G5	80	55	15.6	1994
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	3	G7	72	65	15.5	1993
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	103	G7	100	70	12.1	1996
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	104	G7	100	74	14.5	1996
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	280	H7	66	47	15.9	2007
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	124	H8	130	84	14.3	1997
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	17	I7	80	66	14.1	1994
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	38	I8	90	81	19.6	1995
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree	14	G5	70	65	14.3	1994
<i>Magnolia grandiflor</i>	Southern magnolia	133	H5	48	44	7.6	1997
<i>Magnolia grandiflor</i>	Southern magnolia	37	H6	40	46	10.2	1994
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	137	G5	36	37	6.0	1997
<i>Malus x domestica</i>	Yellow bellflower appl	290	I5	40	50	8.4	2009
<i>Malus x domestica</i>	Gravenstein apple	204	I7	65	68	11.8	1999
<i>Malus x domestica</i>	Gravenstein apple	321	I8	35	40	9.5	2015
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	254	D5	70	25	8.5	2003
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	253	F7	75	33	8.9	2003
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	306	G4	75	35	11.0	2011
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	313	G5	103	33	10.6	2013

Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	246	H5	55	29	9.2	2003
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	48	J6	75	60	8.9	1995
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Osmanthus	291	G6	20	25	4.7	2009
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hop-hornbeam	153	G8	38	36	3.3	1997
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hop-hornbeam	154	G8	48	43	4.8	1997
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Empress tree	51	G5	60	51	17.5	1995
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce	147	I5	130	63	11.3	1997
<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Coulter pine	181	I8	65	40	10.4	1998
<i>Pinus densiflor</i>	Japanese red pine	67	G8	34	39	8.1	1995
<i>Pinus densiflor</i>	Japanese red pine	68	G8	42	36	11.3	1995
<i>Pinus engelmannii</i>	Apache pine	202	E5	43	52	8.6	1998
<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	Single-needle pinyon	197	I8	20	18	3.7	1998
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western white pine	61	H7	60	39	11.3	1995
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	5	G5	107	55	10.2	1993
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine	178	E5	32	54	9.3	1998
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	285	F7	120	60	14.1	2008
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	130	I4	85	48	17.4	1997
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	139	I5	125	44	11.8	1997
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	140	I5	100	44	10.4	1997
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	245	J5	70	55	11.9	2003
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	18	I8	65	36	9.0	1994
<i>Pinus rudis</i>	Endlicher pine	220	G5	60	37	8.1	1999
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Gray (Digger) pine	239	F6	51	60	11.0	2001
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	144	I5	70	60	7.7	1997
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	299	F7	105	42	10.3	2010
<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan pine	281	F5	80	45	8.7	2007
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	212	F7	73	85	12.9	1999
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	222	G6	58	50	7.4	1999
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	223	G6	58	46	7.5	1999
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	224	G6	58	50	5.9	1999
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	225	G6	58	50	7.3	1999
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	226	G6	58	46	6.3	1999
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	15	I7	70	63	14.4	1994
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental planetree	129	J5	66	47	8.8	1997
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	164	F7	82	85	15.4	1997
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	269	F7	73	90	16.7	2005
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	270	F7	65	70	14.4	2005
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	303	F7	60	81	16.5	2010
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	218	G5	70	50	9.7	1999
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	2	G6	63	95	14.0	1975
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London planetree	40	H7	60	84	17.7	1995
<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Carolina poplar	90	G8	135	94	19.3	1996
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot	320	E7	25	30	9.8	2015
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Royal Ann cherry	206	H8	60	64	15.5	1999
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry	211	I12	50	50	n/a	1999
<i>Prunus pendula</i>	Weeping cherry	213	F7	25	35	9.2	1999
<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino cherry	217	G6	15	27	7.8	1999

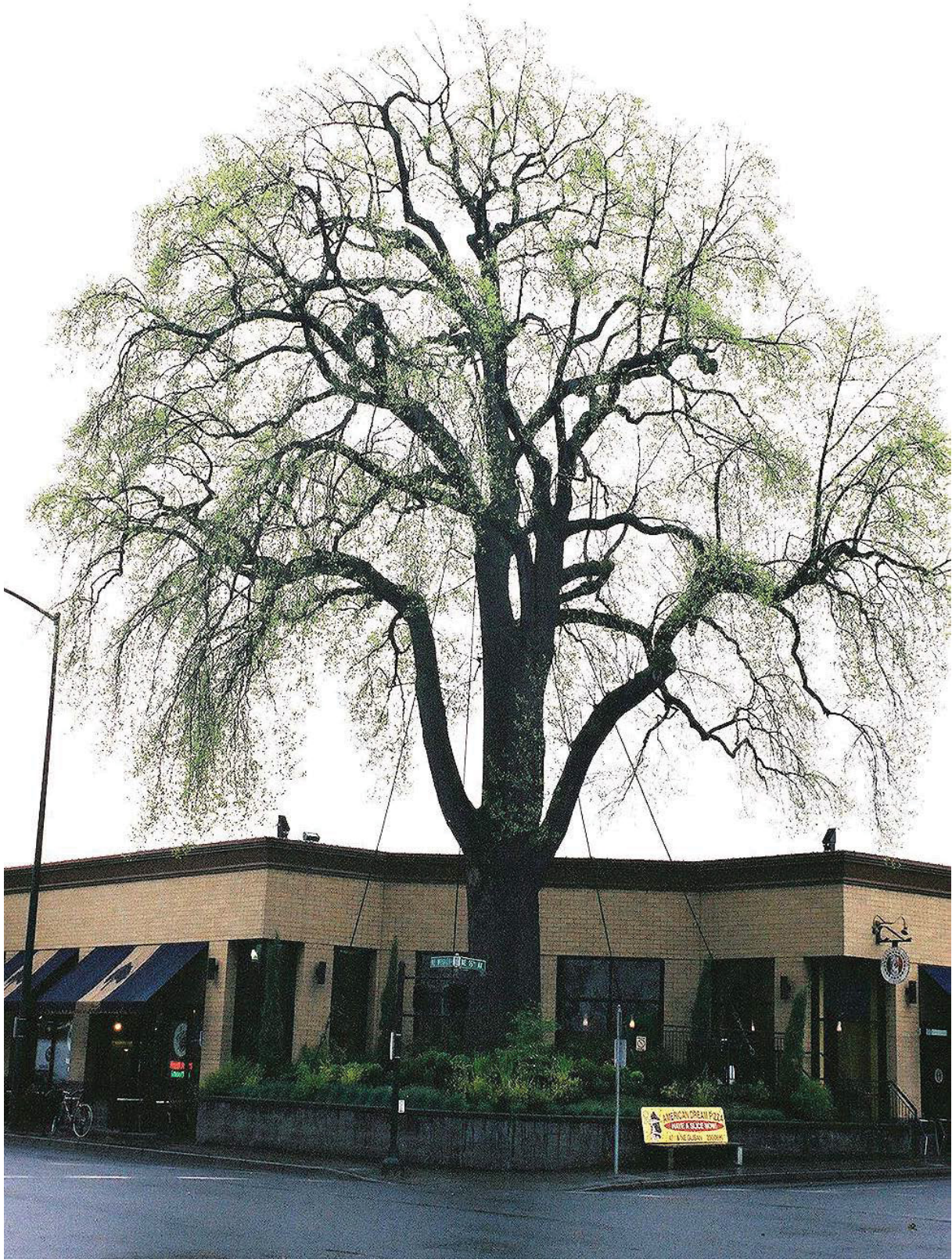
Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fi	134	G4	242	60	18.6	1997
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fi	294	G7	85	50	13.3	2009
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fi	279	G12	145	85	16.0	2007
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fi	148	H5	110	62	13.6	1997
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fi	260	I12	165	65	18.8	2004
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	80	F7	35	45	5.2	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	81	F7	35	45	5.2	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	82	F7	35	45	5.2	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	83	F7	35	45	6.3	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	84	F7	35	48	6.2	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	85	F7	55	57	6.7	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	86	F7	50	45	6.0	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	87	F7	50	45	5.2	1996
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian wingnut	88	F7	41	45	5.2	1996
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Canyon live oak	79	F7	60	95	11.1	1996
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	238	F6	100	111	12.6	2001
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	91	H7	65	75	14.7	1996
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	27	D4	50	90	13.8	1994
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	71	D4	110	95	16.5	1995
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	198	D4	90	102	15.3	1998
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	199	D4	90	121	14.3	1998
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	200	D4	96	93	13.0	1998
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	8	D5	80	96	15.2	1994
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	247	D5	60	54	15.6	2003
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	250	D5	84	66	13.2	2003
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	284	D5	55	93	14.8	2008
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	19	E6	80	109	21.3	1994
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	259	F6	65	75	13.8	2004
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	10	G5	80	86	15.4	1994
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	157	H5	87	100	17.8	1997
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	179	H6	90	110	15.2	1998
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	4	H7	40	80	15.0	1993
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	75	I5	95	105	16.9	1996
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	141	I5	96	85	16.1	1997
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	143	I5	96	82	13.1	1997
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	216	I5	102	100	17.1	1999
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	268	I8	56	77	12.9	2005
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	272	I10	56	77	11.0	2005
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	171	J6	102	72	17.0	1998
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	21	J7	65	78	16.1	1994
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	23	J7	80	75	15.3	1994
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr oak	304	G7	80	90	11.6	2010
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	314	F5	115	75	12.4	2013
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	191	I7	60	75	12.0	1998
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	243	D5	40	35	5.3	2003
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	244	G5	75	80	8.1	2003
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut oak	89	F7	90	99	12.8	1996

Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	274	E6	110	110	16.8	2005
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	66	F7	100	81	15.1	1995
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	45	G5	90	97	13.7	1995
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	9	H5	100	105	21.2	1994
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	175	H7	100	50	16.8	1998
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	176	H7	100	50	17.5	1998
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	156	H8	110	100	18.4	1997
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	302	I8	85	88	12.2	2010
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak	20	I8	70	115	17.3	1994
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Ponticum rhododendron	97	H7	15	18	4.0	1996
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	70	F6	60	54	13.9	1995
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Umbrella pine	189	G5	30	16	5.4	1998
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Umbrella pine	190	G5	32	19	5.2	1998
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	282	G5	112	54	13.2	2007
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	167	H8	70	49	14.6	1997
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	301	H9	120	60	19.2	2010
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	276	D5	114	55	29.5	2005
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	158	G5	95	52	22.1	1997
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	125	H5	115	60	25.0	1997
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	221	H5	103	46	22.0	1999
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	165	H8	175	60	23.3	1997
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	307	H8	120	43	23.1	2011
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant sequoia	152	H9	200	50	25.3	1997
<i>Styphnolobium japonica</i>	Japanese pagoda tree	149	G5	52	74	8.6	1997
<i>Styphnolobium japonica</i>	Japanese pagoda tree	207	G9	45	47	7.7	1999
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English yew	251	H7	65	45	9.0	2003
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	145	I5	120	63	9.1	1997
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	169	I5	75	33	11.6	1998
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	135	J7	60	38	7.3	1997
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	136	J7	60	40	7.5	1997
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Bigleaf linden	49	H7	50	48	12.8	1995
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Bigleaf linden	62	H9	130	83	15.2	1995
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver linden	317	E6	82	66	11.0	2014
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	231	G5	85	74	12.3	1999
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	1	G6	78	105	12.3	1973
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	69	G8	90	93	15.2	1995
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	127	H5	110	104	16.2	1997
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	318	H7	73	111	13.0	2015
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	12	J7	60	114	13.7	1994
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	319	J7	85	120	15.4	2015
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm	210	G7	100	60	14.9	1999
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdownii'	Camperdown elm	47	H6	25	39	8.5	1995
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdownii'	Camperdown elm	287	H7	20	36	5.6	2009
<i>Ulmus laevis</i>	European white elm	240	F8	103	98	15.4	2002
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Smoothleaf elm	258	F7	105	72	14.1	2003
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Smoothleaf elm	120	I4	92	110	15.6	1996
<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Tartan elm	30	H7	70	72	12.7	1994

Scientific nam	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
<i>Ulmus minor</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i>	English elm	26	F6	60	71	16.4	1994
<i>Ulmus minor</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i>	English elm	36	G5	80	54	14.1	1994
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	Dutch elm	119	G5	90	71	14.3	1996
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	Dutch elm	219	G6	105	90	13.5	1999
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	Dutch elm	172	G5	97	74	13.7	1998
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	Dutch elm	229	G5	97	76	12.8	1999
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	Dutch elm	266	F7	105	70	13.0	2004
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	Dutch elm	46	G5	80	75	15.1	1995
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica'	American elm	102	I4	45	90	18.6	1996
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Oregon myrtle	248	E5	55	46	10.6	2003
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Oregon myrtle	184	H7	45	73	19.4	1998
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova	192	G8	60	69	12.9	1998



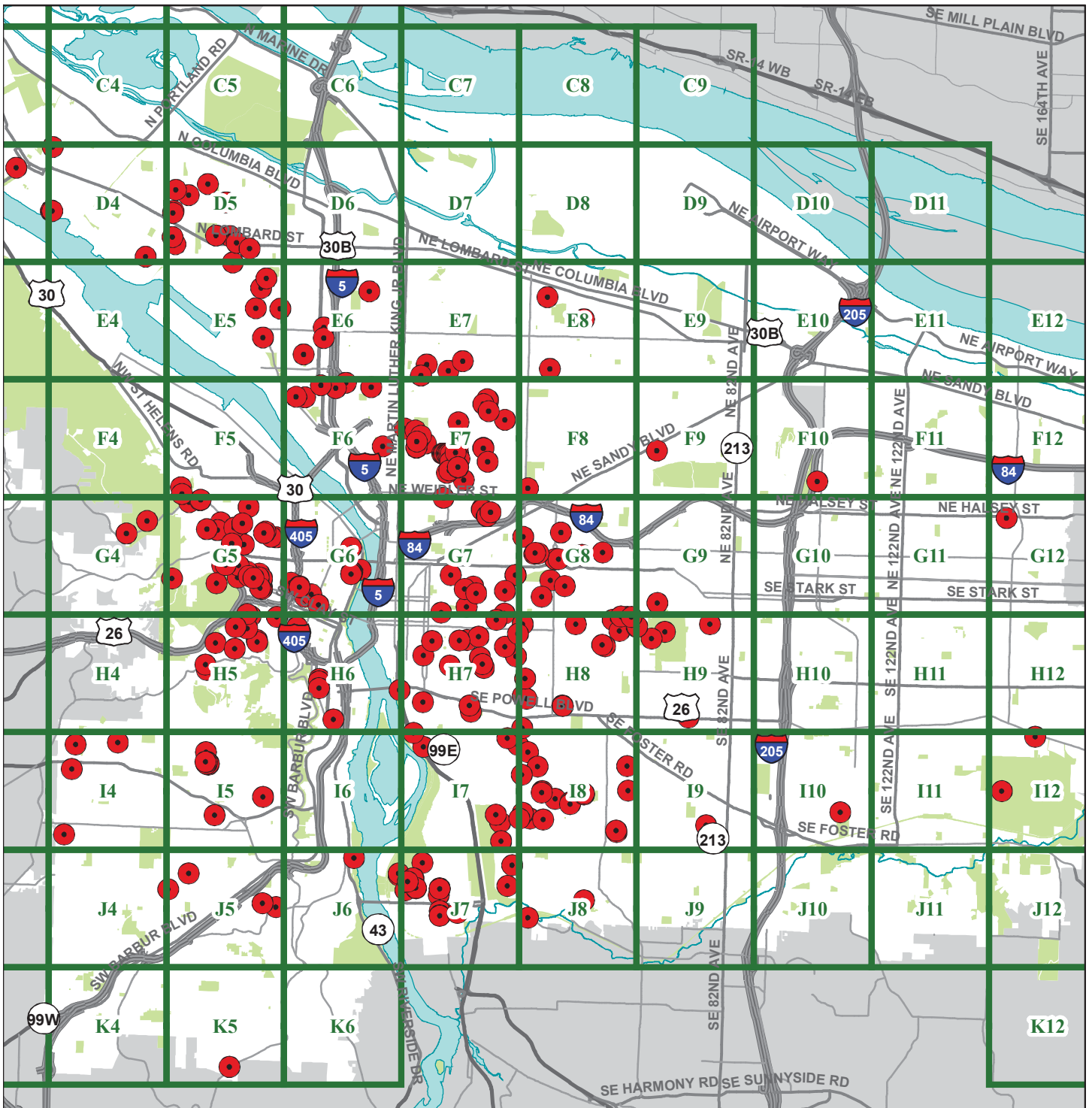
#35 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 1600 SW Salmon St

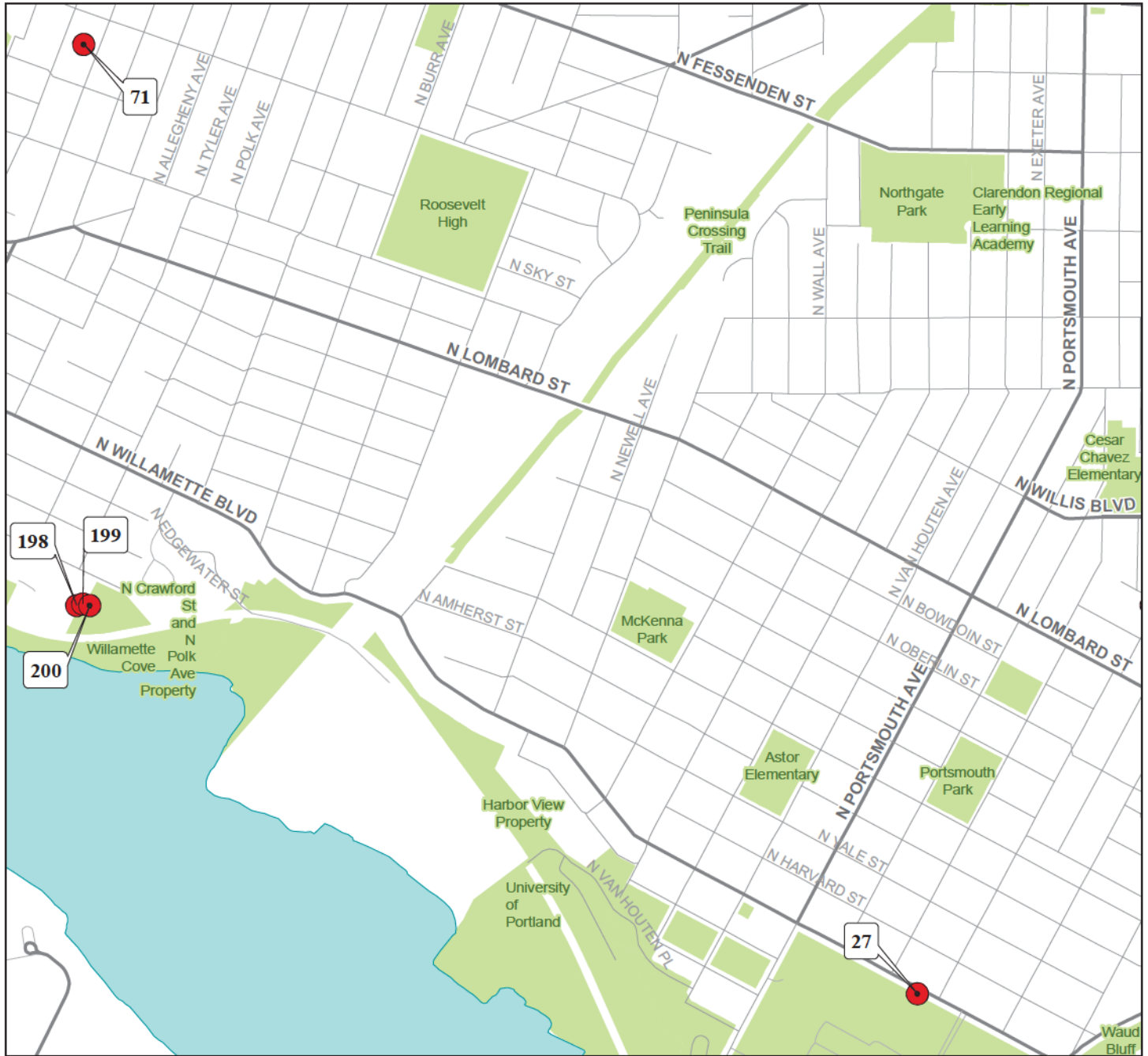


#3 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 1403 NE Weidler St

188244 Heritage Trees by Location

Index



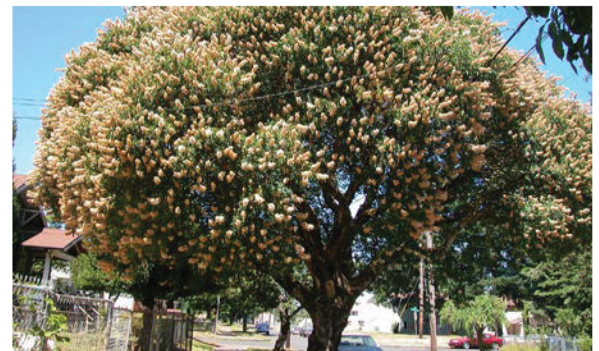


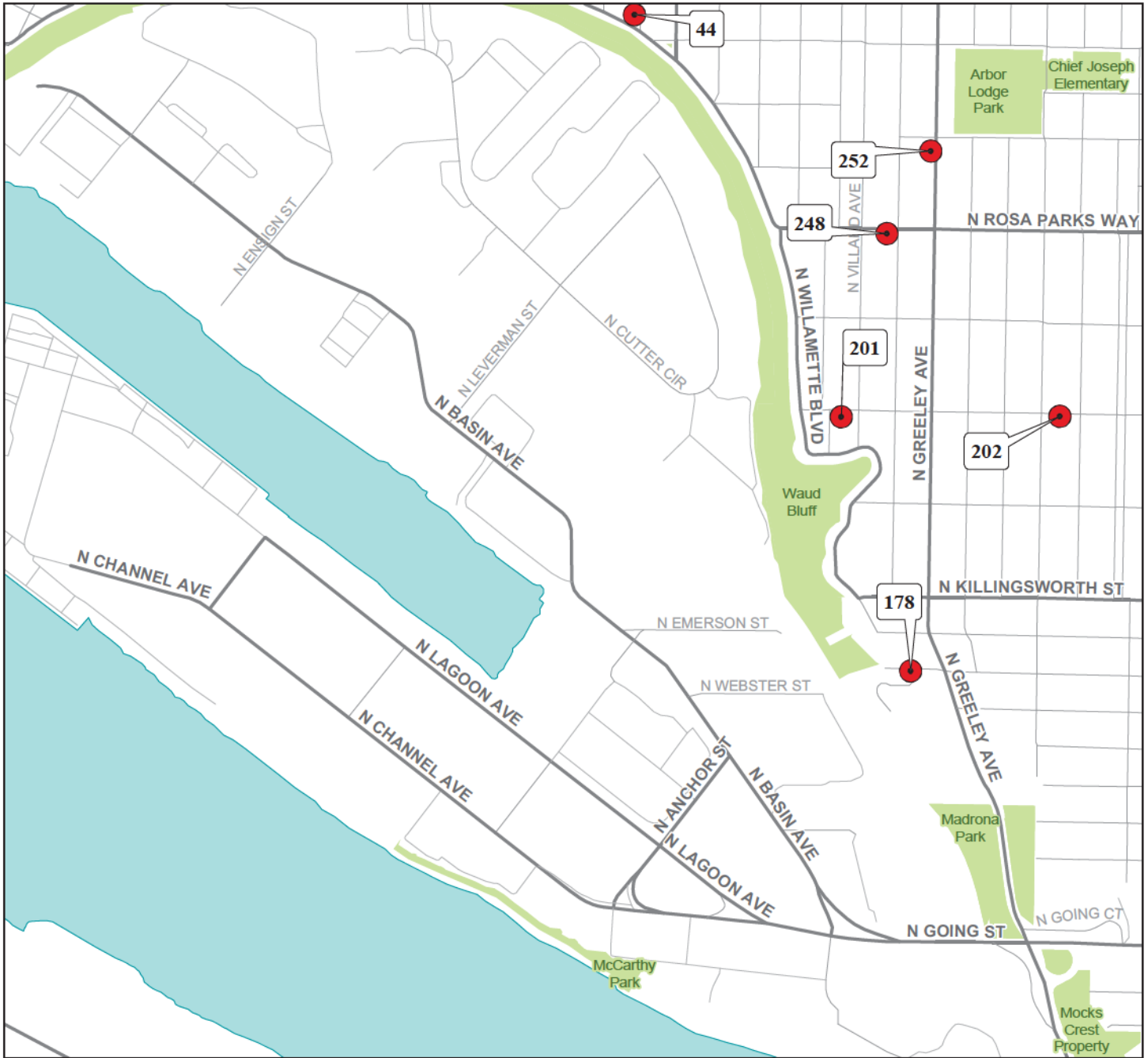
- 27 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 5000 N Willamette Blvd
- 71 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 9107 N Richmond Ave
- 198 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 7654 N Crawford St
- 199 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 7654 N Crawford St
- 200 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 7654 N Crawford St





- 8 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 7168 N Olin Ave
- 44 *Betula pendula* x *B. pubescens* Birch hybrid 7025 N Seward Ave
- 76 *Cornus nuttallii* Pacific dogwood 5009 N Girard S
- 77 *Cornus nuttallii* Pacific dogwood 7817 N Haven Ave
- 177 *Acer saccharum* Sugar maple 3715 N Baldwin St
- 235 *Juglans cinerea* Butternut 9009 N Foss Ave
- 243 *Quercus phellos* Willow oak 7701 N Chautauqua Blvd
- 247 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 8705 N Newman Ave
- 250 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 8516 N Fowler Ct
- 254 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood 3515 N Lombard St
- 257 *Aesculus californica* California buckeye 8827 N Haven Ave
- 276 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia 7404 N Oatman Ave
- 284 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 4768 N Oberlin St





- 44 *Betula pendula* x *B. pubescens* Birch hybrid 7025 N Seward Ave
- 178 *Pinus pinea* Italian stone pine 2856 N Emerson Ct
- 201 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar 3022 N Ainsworth St
- 202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine 5936 N Delaware Ave
- 248 *Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle 2904 N Portland Blvd
- 252 *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple 6733 N Greeley Ave





- 19 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 1815 N Humboldt St
- 162 *Catalpa bignonioides* Southern catalpa 5533 N Maryland Ave
- 202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine 5936 N Delaware Ave
- 274 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak 5340 N Interstate Ave
- 317 *Tilia tomentosa* Silver linden 408 N Rosa Parks Way





- 249 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut 1465 NE Going St
 262 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 4807 NE 10th Ave
 297 *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut 828 NE Prescott St
 320 *Prunus armeniaca* Apricot 4823 NE 18th Ave

The common horsechestnut (#249) is native to mountainous Greece and Albania. This large tree was commonly planted as a street tree in decades past, but has fallen out of favor due to the mess it creates when dropping its large horsechestnuts in the fall. Nurseries now produce a nutless variety that still has beautiful showy flowers for those concerned about cleaning up horsechestnuts. Although the nuts are toxic (even by horses!), they are great fun to collect. In Britain, a favorite fall game is played with the horsechestnuts called "conkers." Two players thread string through the nuts (conkers) and take turns striking each other's conker until one breaks.

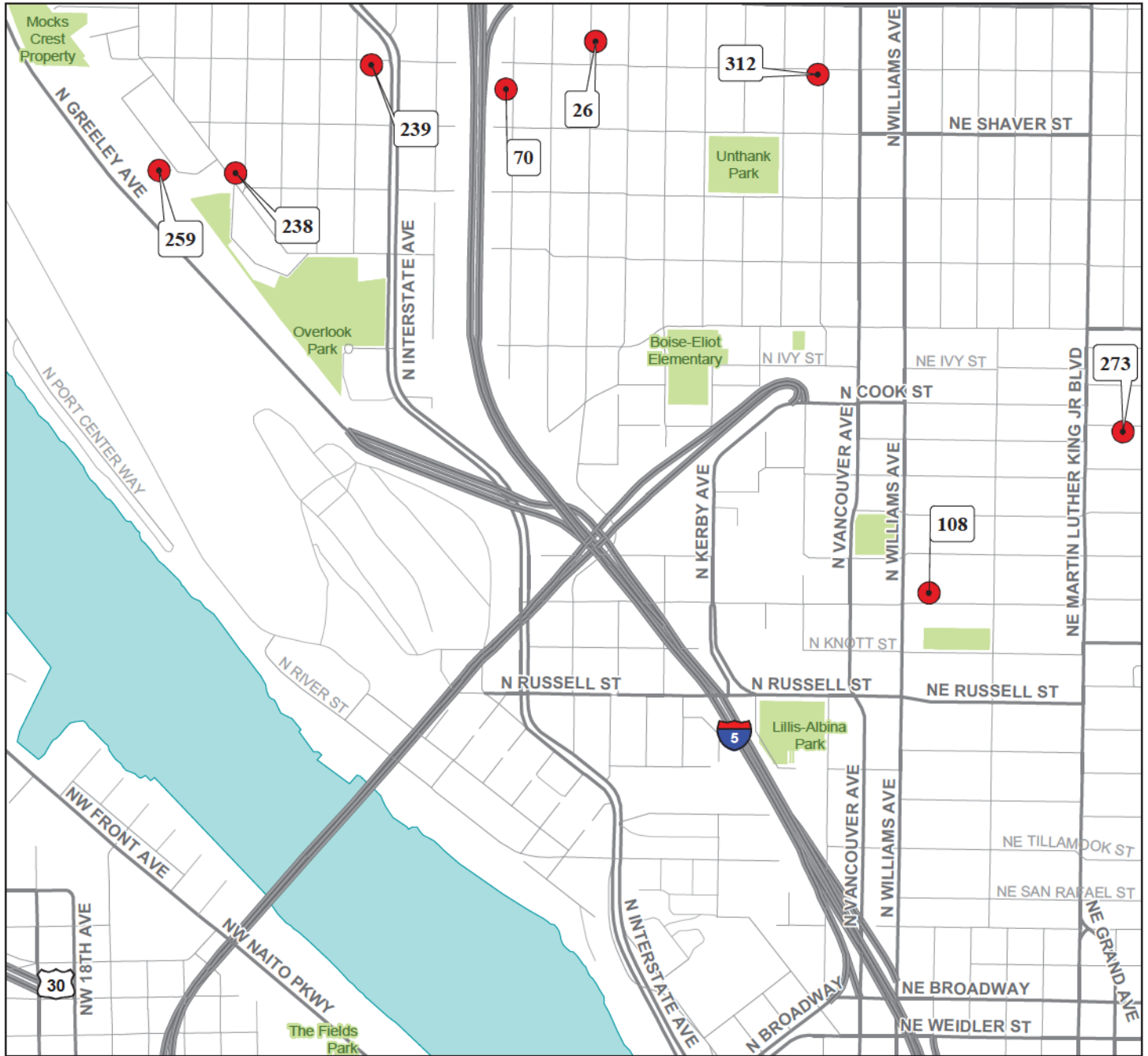




- 78 *Juglans regia* English walnut 5941 NE 45th Ave
- 310 *Diospyrus virginiana* American persimmon 6440 NE 36th Ave
- 311 *Larix kaempferi* Japanese larch 4626 NE 37th Ave

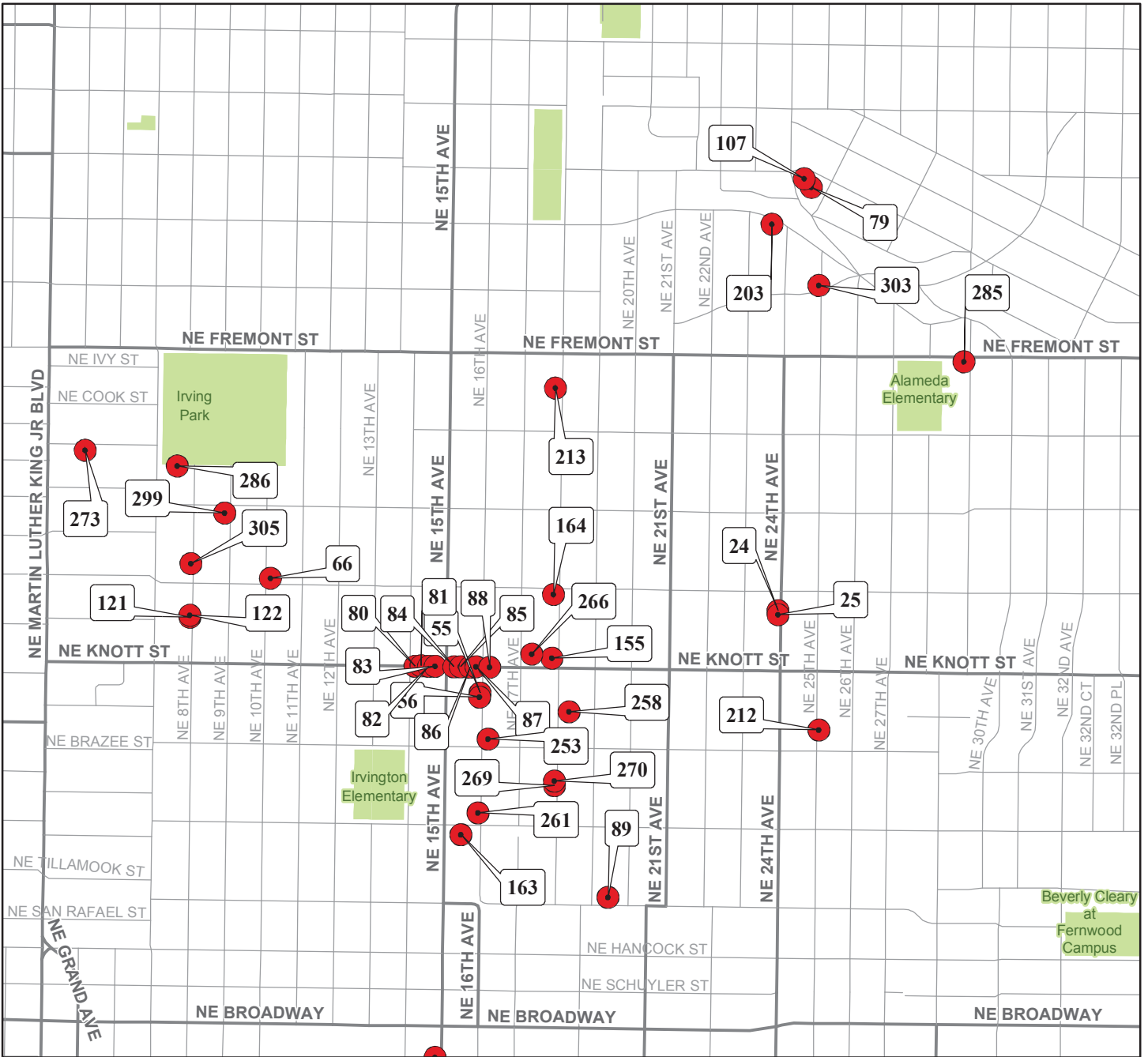
The American persimmon is native to the southeast US and is rarely found in Portland. It is a slow growing tree and rarely passes 50' in height. Heritage Tree #310 is already 45' in height and shows the typical gray-brown furrowed bark of older trees. American persimmons are known for producing small, edible orange fruit. When unripe the fruit is extremely astringent, but sweet and edible when ripe. This street tree produces persimmons which persist on the tree through fall and early winter, providing food for birds and passersby.





- 26 *Ulmus minor var. vulgaris* English elm 4124 N Mississippi Ave
- 70 *Salix babylonica* Weeping willow 4045 N Missouri Ave
- 108 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 2830 N Williams Ave
- 238 *Quercus coccinea* Scarlet oak 3922 N Overlook Blvd
- 239 *Pinus sabiniana* Gray (Digger) pine 4074 N Massachusetts Ave
- 259 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 3969 N Overlook Terr
- 273 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle 446 NE Fargo St
- 312 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech 4073 N Gantenbein Ave





- | | |
|---|---|
| 24 <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Northern catalpa 2827 NE 24th Ave | 212 <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> American sycamore 2524 NE 25th Ave |
| 25 <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Northern catalpa 2827 NE 24th Ave | 213 <i>Prunus pendula</i> Weeping cherry 3403 NE 18th Ave |
| 55 <i>Liquidambar styraciflu</i> American sweetgum 2617 NE 16th Ave | 253 <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Dawn redwood 1617 NE Brazee St |
| 56 <i>Liquidambar styraciflu</i> American sweetgum 2617 NE 16th Ave | 258 <i>Ulmus minor</i> Smoothleaf elm 2546 NE 18th Ave |
| 66 <i>Quercus rubra</i> Northern red oak 1009 NE Stanton St | 261 <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Baumannii' Common horsechestnut 1529 NE Thompson |
| 79 <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Canyon live oak 2425 NE Alameda St | 266 <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Hollandica' Dutch elm 1719 NE Knott |
| 80-88 <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> Caucasian wingnut 2737 NE 15th Ave | 269 <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> London planetree 2407 NE 18th Ave |
| 89 <i>Quercus prinus</i> Chestnut oak 1927 NE Tillamook St | 270 <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> London planetree 2407 NE 18th Ave |
| 107 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i> European beech 2425 NE Alameda St | 273 <i>Araucaria araucana</i> Monkey puzzle 446 NE Fargo St |
| 121 <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore maple 2807 NE 8th Ave | 285 <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Ponderosa pine 3437 NE 29th Ave |
| 122 <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore maple 2807 NE 8th Ave | 286 <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Ginkgo 3145 NE 8th Ave |
| 155 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i> European beech 1719 NE Knott St | 299 <i>Pinus taeda</i> Loblolly pine 3045 NE 9th Ave |
| 163 <i>Betula pendula</i> European white birch 1526 NE Thompson St | 303 <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> London planetree 2437 NE Regents Dr |
| 164 <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> London planetree 1728 NE Stanton St | 305 <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore maple 2923 NE 8th Ave |
| 203 <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> Judas tree 2336 NE Ridgewood Dr | |



240 *Ulmus laevis* European white elm 3331 NE Hancock St

The European white elm is native to central and southeast Europe and Caucasus. A smaller elm, its height rarely exceeds 100 feet; Heritage Tree #240 stands at 90 feet tall and is by far the largest tree in its vicinity. The leaves can reach 4 inches across and are smooth to mildly rough above and softly hairy beneath. Like its cousin the American elm, the European white elm has little resistance to Dutch elm disease.





233 *Cryptomeria japonica* Cryptomeria 6232 NE Stanton St

Heritage Tree #233 is a beautiful example of Cryptomeria, standing nearly 60 feet tall and 6 feet in circumference. Although not a true cedar, Cryptomeria is often called Japanese cedar. This evergreen tree has awl-shaped, spirally arranged needles. Many cultivars have been developed from this species, but most are dwarf form. In its native Japan it is an important timber source and is grown in plantations for its long, straight trunk.





7 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech 10115 NE Thompson St

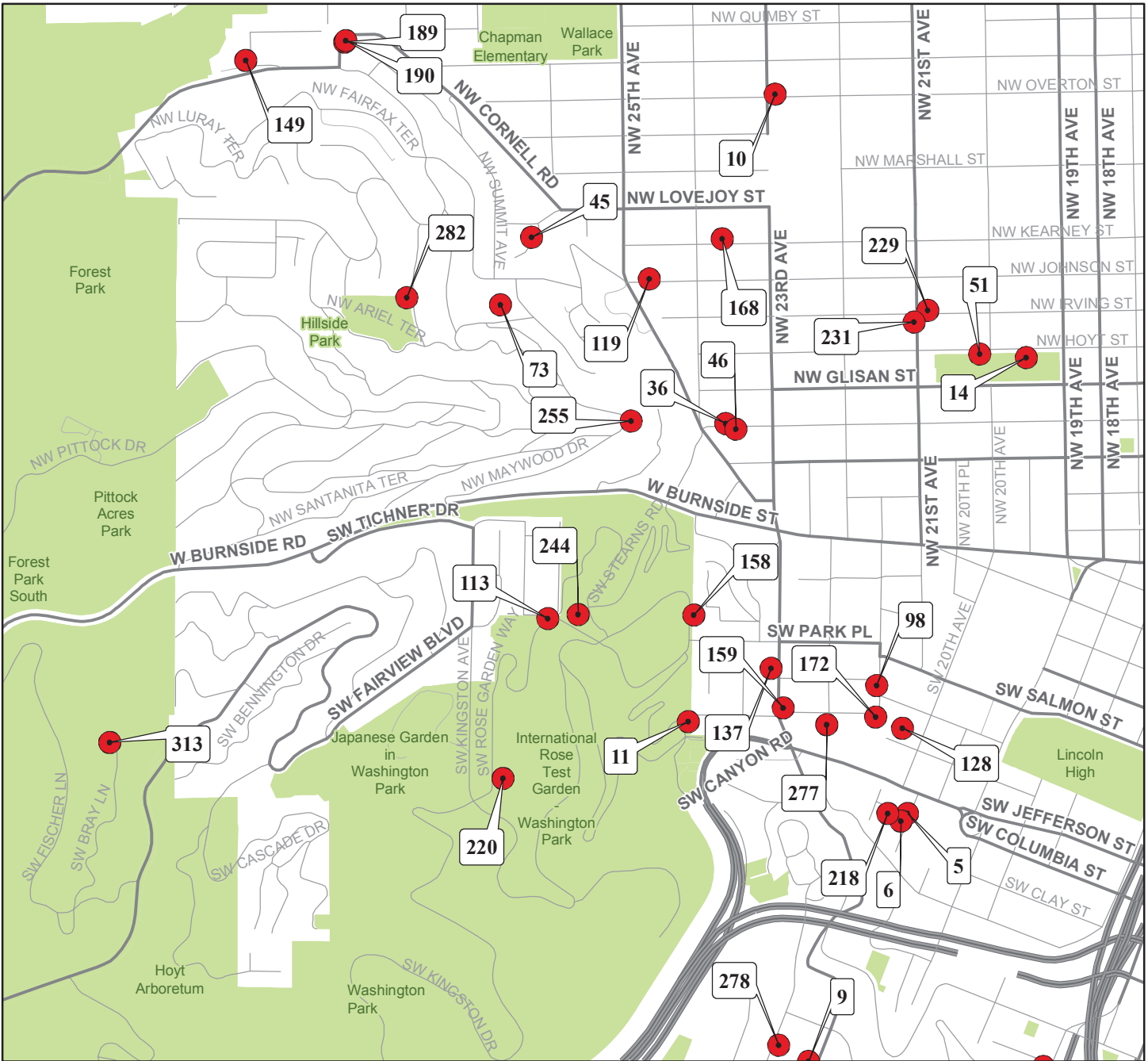
Heritage Tree #7 is a classic example of a European beech tree with its towering height and spreading form. Older beech trees are often identified first by their eye catching bark, which is smooth and grey, resembling an elephant's knees. This tree's leaves are the standard green form, which is less common in Portland than the purple, or copper, variety. The tree is close to one hundred years old and was brought to Portland as a seedling from Missouri by a former resident of the house. Archives on this tree contain records of communication between neighboring residents and governing entities regarding removal requests for the nuisance of leaf drop to inconvenient location for sewer line installation. Ultimately the tree received its heritage designation in 1994.



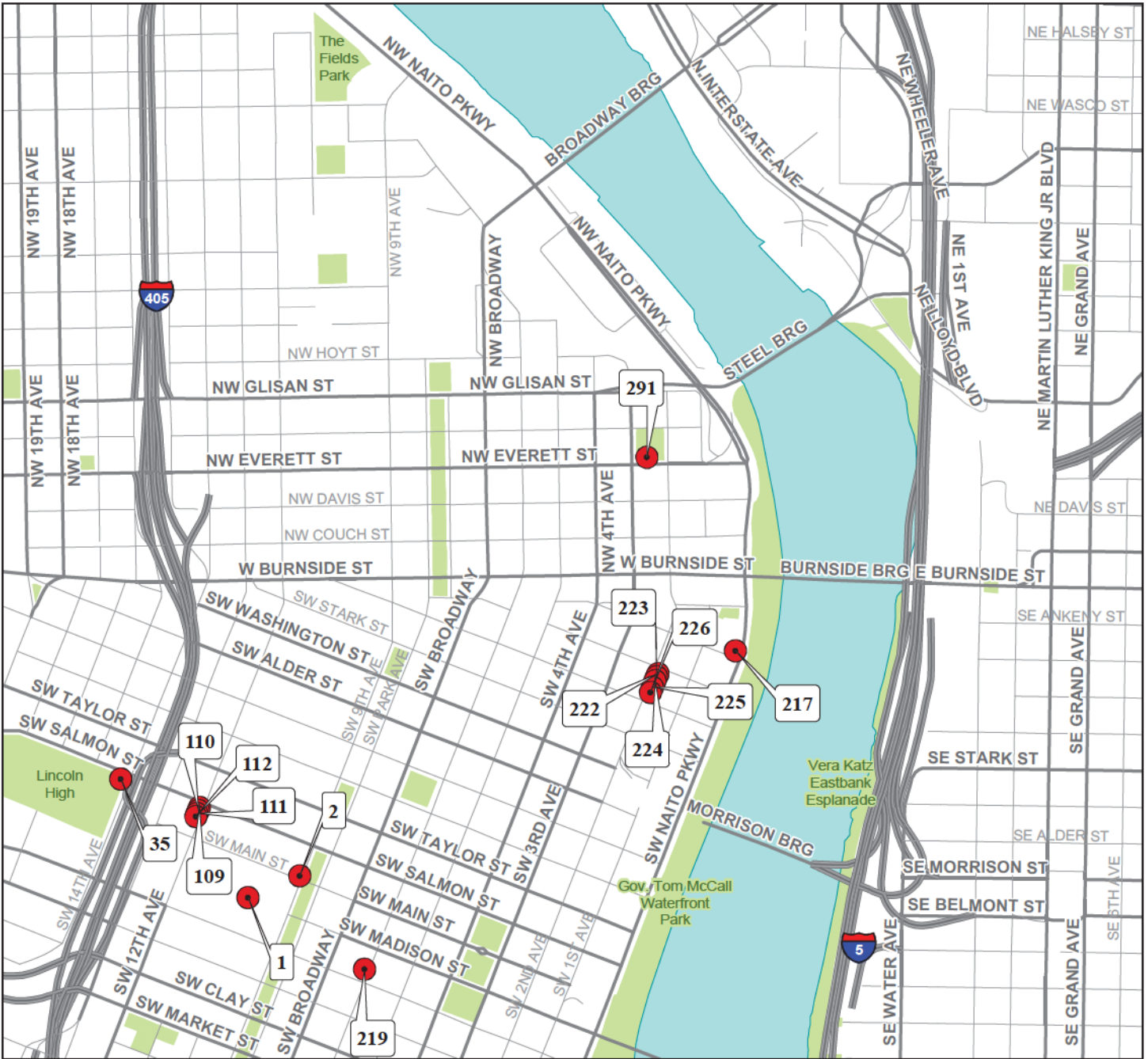


- 134 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir Lower Macleay Par
- 306 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood Upper Macleay Park





- 5 *Pinus nigra* Austrian pine SW Jefferson & SW 20th
- 6 *Cedrus libani* ssp. *libani* Cedar of Lebanon 2024 SW Howards Way
- 9 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak 1961 SW Vista Ave
- 10 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 1310-1338 NW 23rd Ave
- 11 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 2390 SW Madison St
- 14 *Magnolia acuminata* Cucumber tree 1961 NW Glisan St
- 36 *Ulmus minor* var. *vulgaris* English elm 2363 NW Flanders St
- 45 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak 2642 NW Lovejoy St
- 46 *Ulmus x hollandica* Dutch elm 2330 NW Flanders St
- 51 *Paulownia tomentosa* Empress tree 2033 NW Glisan St
- 73 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo 662 NW Melinda Ave
- 98 *Aesculus glabra* Ohio buckeye 2160 SW Main St
- 113 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar 2403 SW Jefferson St
- 119 *Ulmus x hollandica* Dutch elm 2455 NW Johnson St
- 128 *Cedrus libani* ssp. *atlantica* Atlas cedar 2033 SW Madison St
- 137 *Magnolia x soulangiana* Saucer magnolia 1041 SW Vista Ave
- 149 *Styphnolobium japonica* Japanese pagoda 3075 NW Cornell Rd
- 158 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia 2393 SW Park Pl
- 159 *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* Katsura 1132 SW Vista Ave
- 168 *Acer palmatum* Japanese maple 2367 NW Kearney St
- 172 *Ulmus x hollandica* 'Hollandica' Dutch elm 1150 SW King Ave
- 189-190 *Sciadopitys verticillata* Umbrella pine 2870 NW Cornell Rd
- 218 *Platanus x acerifolia* London planetree 2024 SW Howards Way
- 220 *Pinus rudis* Endlicher pine 2403 SW Jefferson St
- 229 *Ulmus x hollandica* 'Hollandica' Dutch elm 704 NW 21st Ave
- 231 *Ulmus americana* American elm 625-635 NW 21st Ave
- 244 *Quercus phellos* Willow oak 240 SW Wright Ave
- 255 *Abies grandis* Grand fir 252 NW Maywood D
- 277 *Cedrus libani* ssp. *atlantica* Atlas cedar 2190 SW Kings Ct
- 278 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory 1942 SW Montgomery Dr
- 282 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood 701 NW Culpepper Ter
- 313 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood Hoyt Arboretum



- 1 *Ulmus americana* American elm 1111 SW 10th Ave
- 2 *Platanus x acerifolia* London planetree SW Park & SW Main St
- 35 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 1600 SW Salmon St
- 109 *Crataegus x lavalleyi* Lavalley hawthorn 1011 SW 12th
- 110 *Crataegus x lavalleyi* Lavalley hawthorn 1011 SW 12th
- 111 *Crataegus x lavalleyi* Lavalley hawthorn 1011 SW 12th
- 112 *Crataegus x lavalleyi* Lavalley hawthorn 1011 SW 12th
- 217 *Prunus x yedoensis* Yoshino cherry 65 SW Front Ave
- 219 *Ulmus x hollandica* Dutch elm 1225 SW 6th Ave
- 222 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore 230 SW 2nd Ave
- 223 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore 230 SW 2nd Ave
- 224 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore 230 SW 2nd Ave
- 225 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore 230 SW 2nd Ave
- 226 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore 230 SW 2nd Ave
- 291 *Osmanthus fragrans* Osmanthus 239 NW Everett St





- 3 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 1403 NE Weidler St
- 33 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory 143 SE 32nd Ave
- 34 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory 143 SE 32nd Ave
- 39 *Catalpa speciosa* Northern catalpa 1126 SE 15th Ave
- 69 *Ulmus americana* American elm 710 NE 32nd Ave
- 103 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 2404 NE Clackamas St
- 104 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 2404 NE Clackamas St
- 105 *Acer campestre* Hedge maple 2517 NE Multnomah St
- 106 *Acer campestre* Hedge maple 2517 NE Multnomah St
- 117 *Cornus nuttallii* Pacific dogwood 2944 SE Taylor St
- 210 *Ulmus glabra* Wych elm 222 SE 17th Ave
- 264 *Betula nigra* River birch 2104-2106 SE Yamhill
- 293 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar SE 20th & Morrison
- 294 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir SE 20th & Morrison S
- 295 *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple SE 20th & Morrison
- 304 *Quercus macrocarpa* Burr oak 2921-2955 SE Washington St
- 308 *Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore maple 2607 NE Wasco St





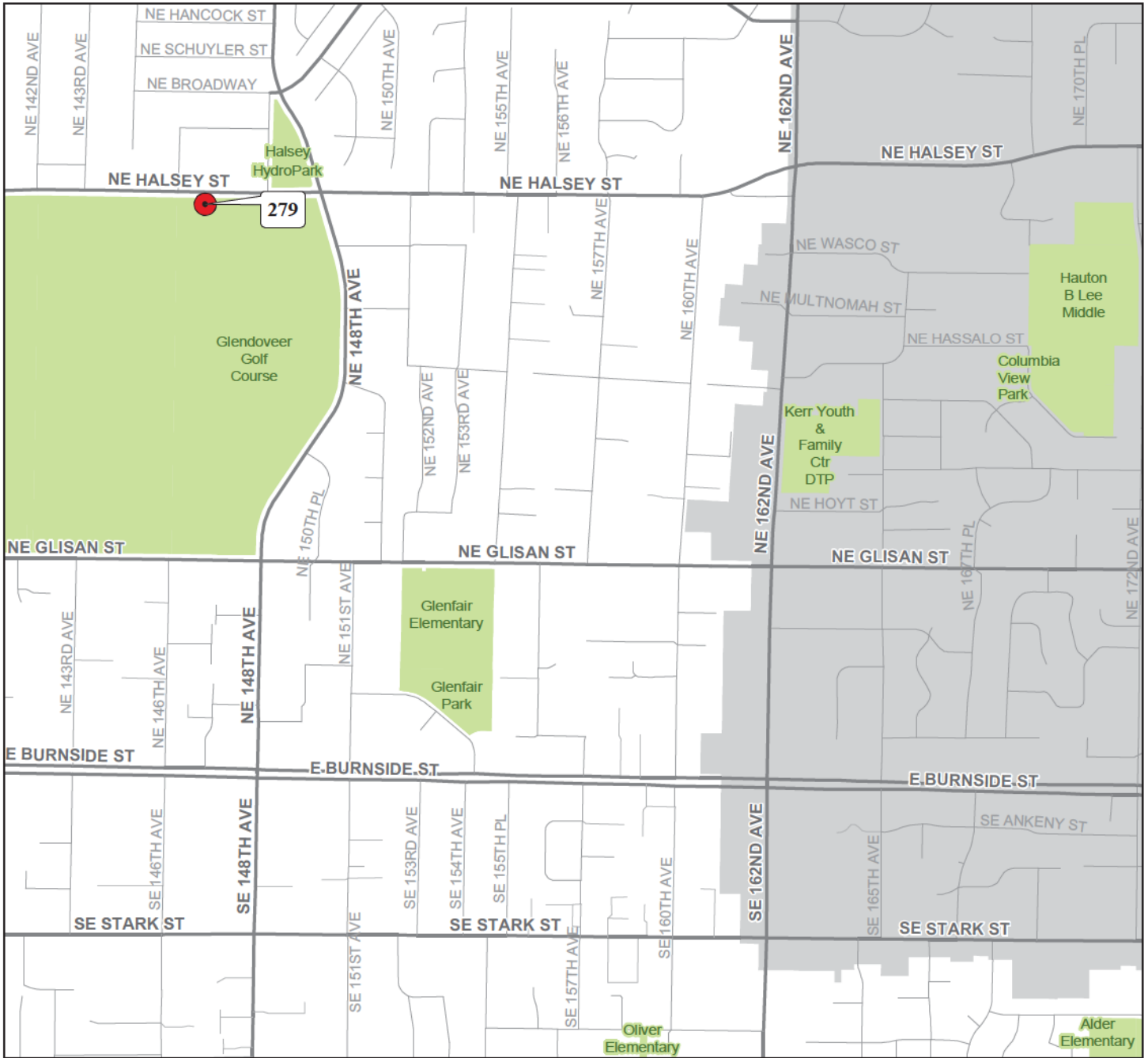
- 33-4 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory 143 SE 32nd Ave
- 67 *Pinus densiflora* Japanese red pine 110 NE 39th Ave
- 68 *Pinus densiflora* Japanese red pine 110 NE 39th Ave
- 69 *Ulmus americana* American elm 710 NE 32nd Ave
- 90 *Populus x canadensis* Carolina poplar 3945 NE Couch St
- 153 *Ostrya virginiana* American hop-hornbeam 221 NE 4th Ave
- 154 *Ostrya virginiana* American hop-hornbeam 221 NE 45th Ave
- 160 *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* Katsura SE 39th & Oak
- 192 *Zelkova serrata* Zelkova 4066 SE Oak St
- 214 *Liquidambar styraciflua* American sweetgum 5104 NE Flanders St
- 236 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle 419 NE Hazelfern Pl
- 237 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle 415 NE Laurelhurst Pl
- 241 *Acer palmatum* Japanese maple 3652 SE Alder St
- 256 *Fraxinus americana* American ash 412 NE Hazelfern
- 265 *Davidia involucreta* var. *vilmoriniana* Hardy dove tree 4014 NE Laurelhurst





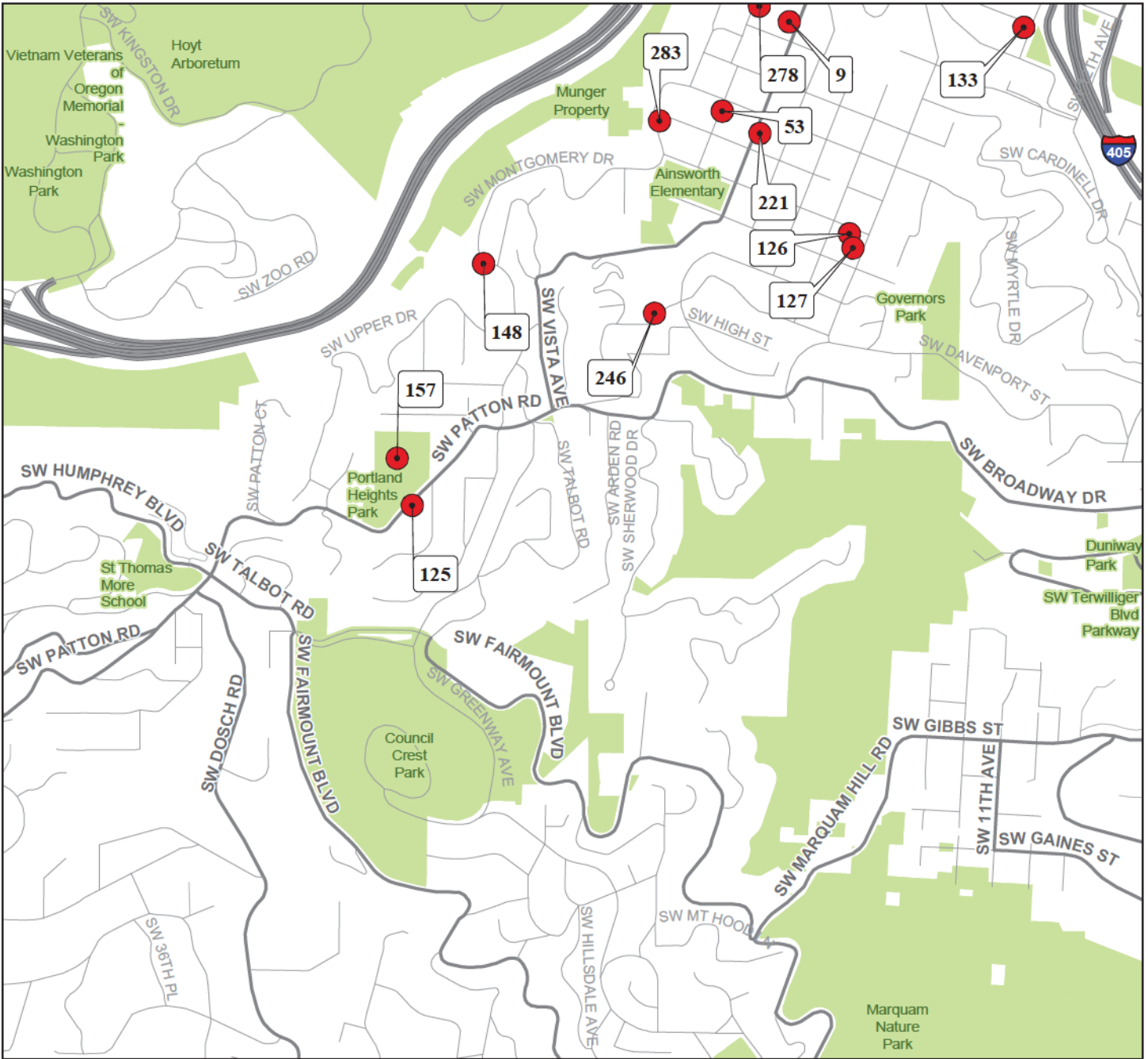
207 *Styphnolobium japonica* Japanese pagoda tree
6436 SE Morrison St





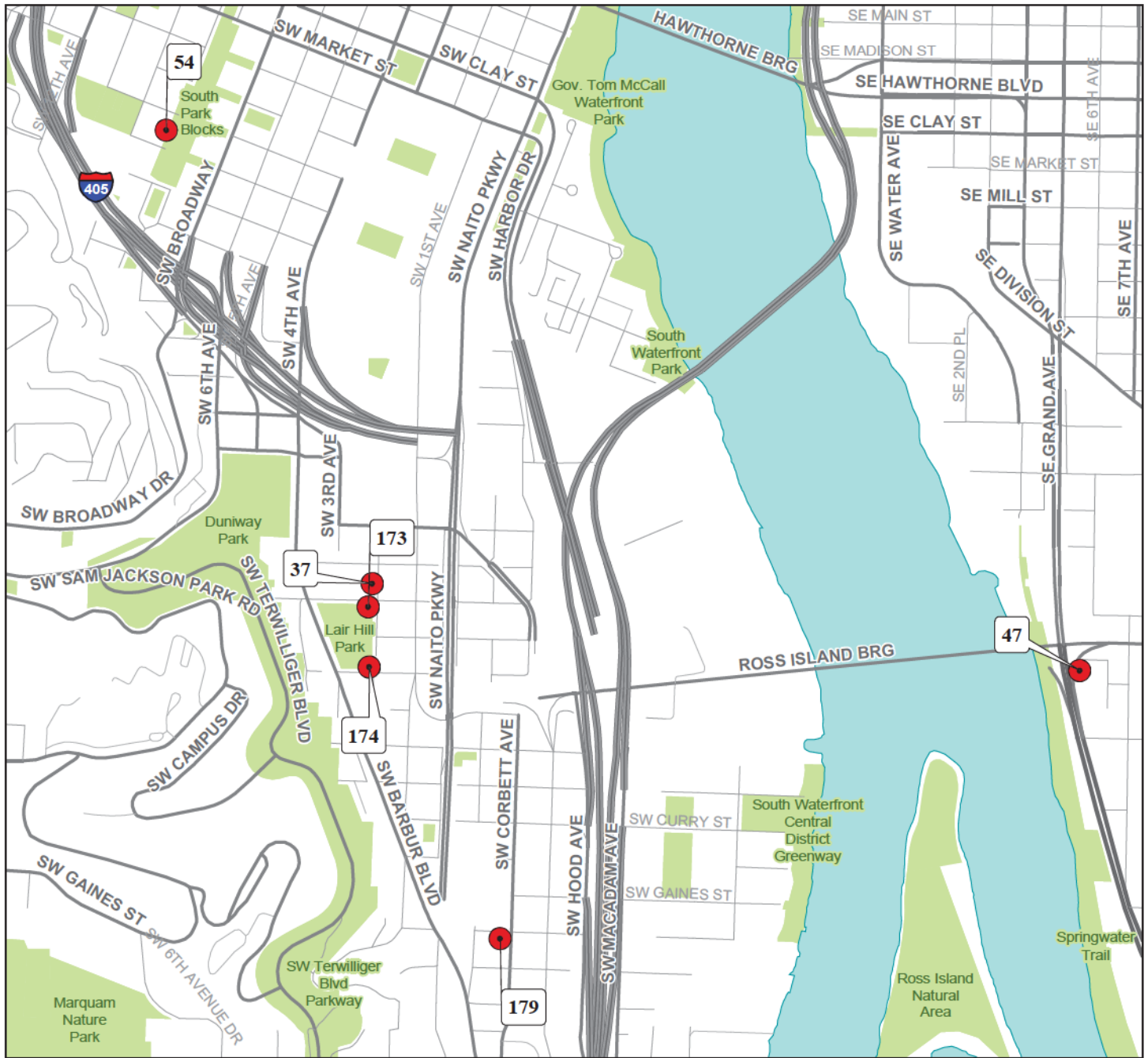
279 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir 13931 NE Glisan S



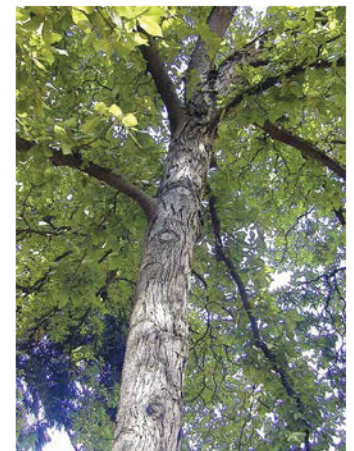


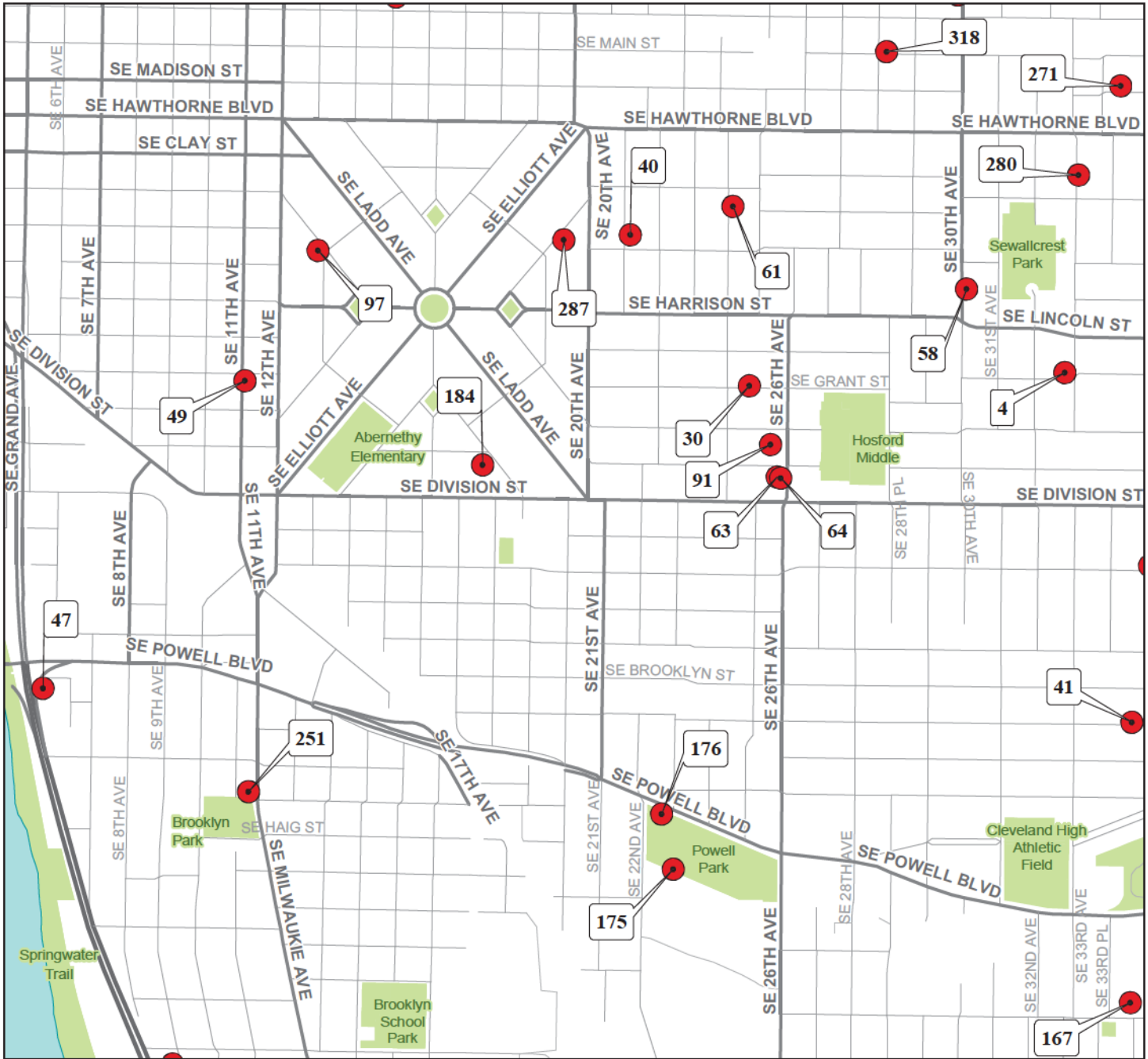
- 9 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak 1961 SW Vista Ave
- 53 *Fraxinus latifolia* Oregon ash 2038 SW Myrtle
- 125 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia 2896 SW Patton Rd
- 126 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *pendula* Weeping beech 2417 SW 16th Ave
- 127 *Ulmus americana* American elm 2417 SW 16th Ave
- 133 *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern magnolia 1410 SW Harrison St
- 148 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir 2525 SW Montgomery D
- 157 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak SW Patton & Old Orchard Rd
- 221 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia 2234-2238 SW Vista Ave
- 246 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood 2562 SW Hillcrest Dr
- 283 *Abies concolor* White fir 2156 SW Laurel S





- 37 *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern magnolia 212 SW Meade St
- 47 *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm
3040 SE McLoughlin Blvd
- 54 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* European beech 1875 SW Park Ave
- 173 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* European beech 2909 SW 2nd Ave
- 174 *Carya ovata* Shagbark hickory 3037 SW 2nd Ave
- 179 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak Heritage Tree Park





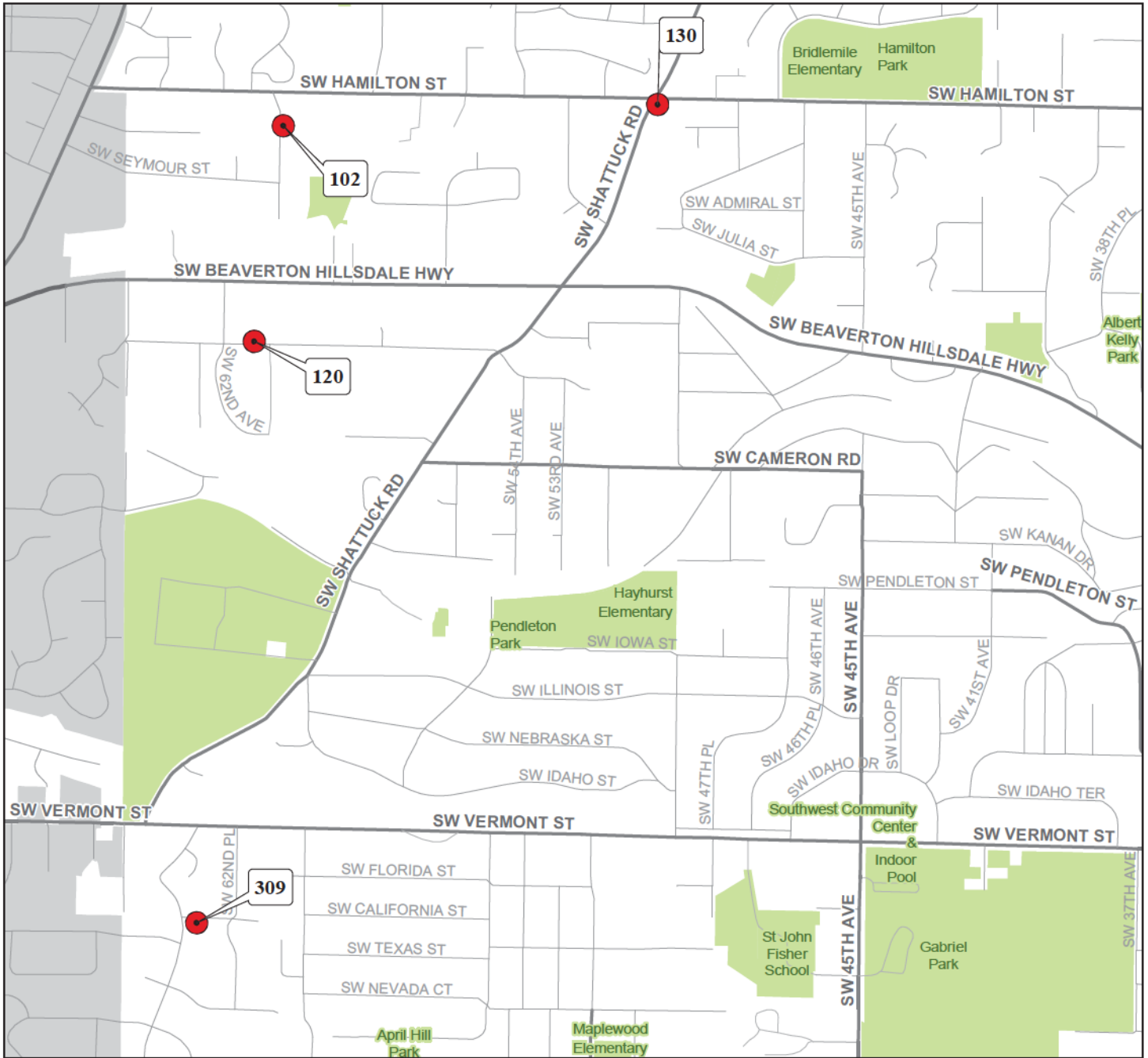
- 4 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 2137 SE 32nd Pl
- 30 *Ulmus minor* 'Variegata' Tartan elm 2120 SE 24th Ave
- 40 *Platanus x acerifolia* London planetree 1816 SE 21st Ave
- 49 *Tilia platyphyllos* Bigleaf linden 2204 SE 11th Ave
- 58 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 1942 SE 30th Ave
- 61 *Pinus monticola* Western white pine 1726 SE 24th Ave
- 63 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* European beech 2401 SE 26th Ave
- 64 *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut 2401 SE 26th Ave
- 91 *Quercus coccinea* Scarlet oak 2502 SE Sherman St
- 97 *Rhododendron ponticum* Ponticum rhododendron 1905 SE Larch Ave
- 175 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak SE Powell Blvd
- 176 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak SE Powell Blvd
- 184 *Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle 2408 SE 16th Ave
- 251 *Taxus baccata* English yew 3345 SE Milwaukie Ave
- 280 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 1602 SE 32nd Pl
- 287 *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm 1836 SE Locust Ave





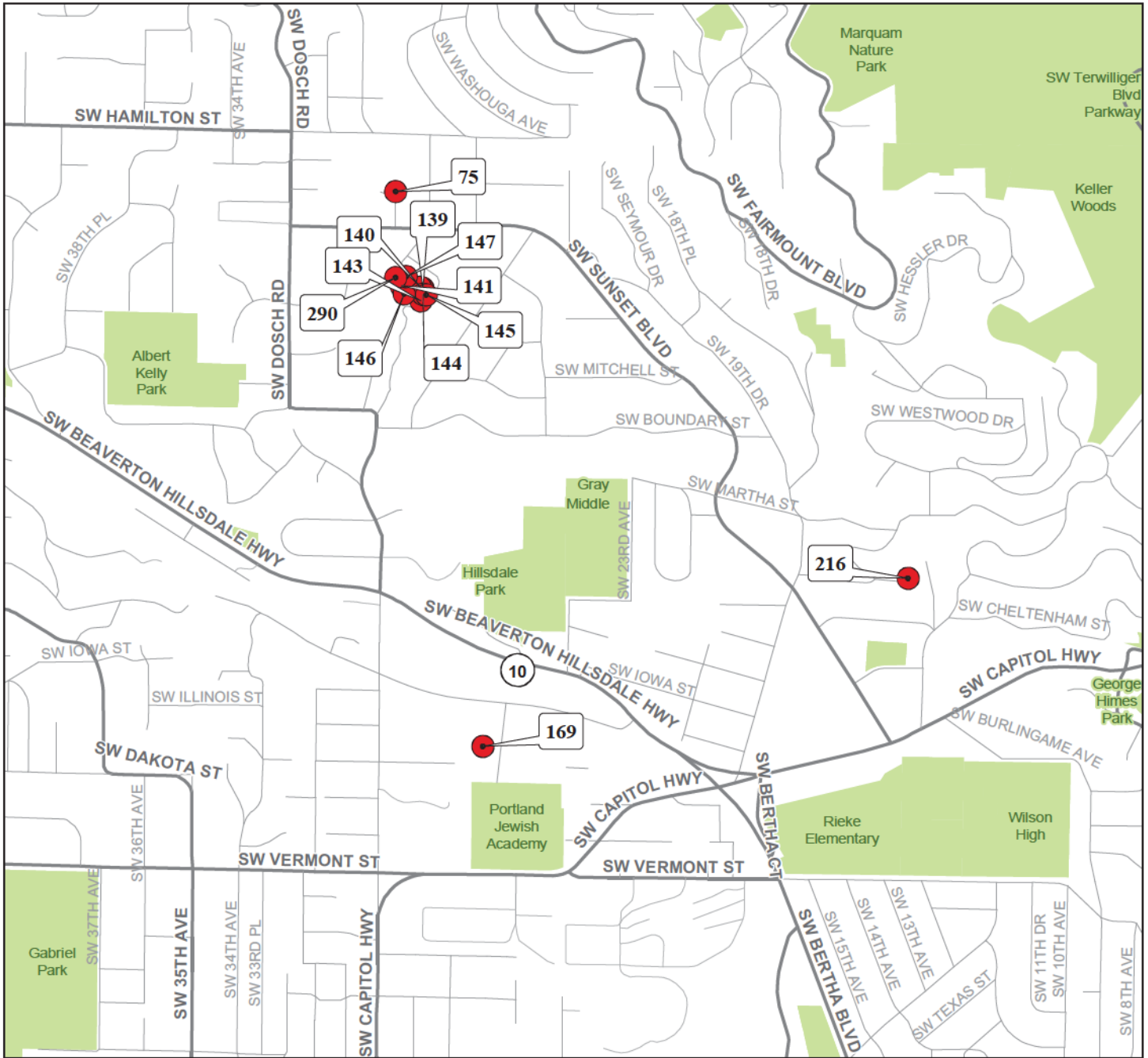
- 62 *Tilia platyphyllos* Bigleaf linden 6325 SE Division St
- 152 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia 6325 SE Division St
- 170 *Carya ovata* Shagbark hickory 7123 SE Powell Blvd
- 208 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech 5925 SE Madison St
- 209 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar 5925 SE Madison St
- 301 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood 7617 SE Main St





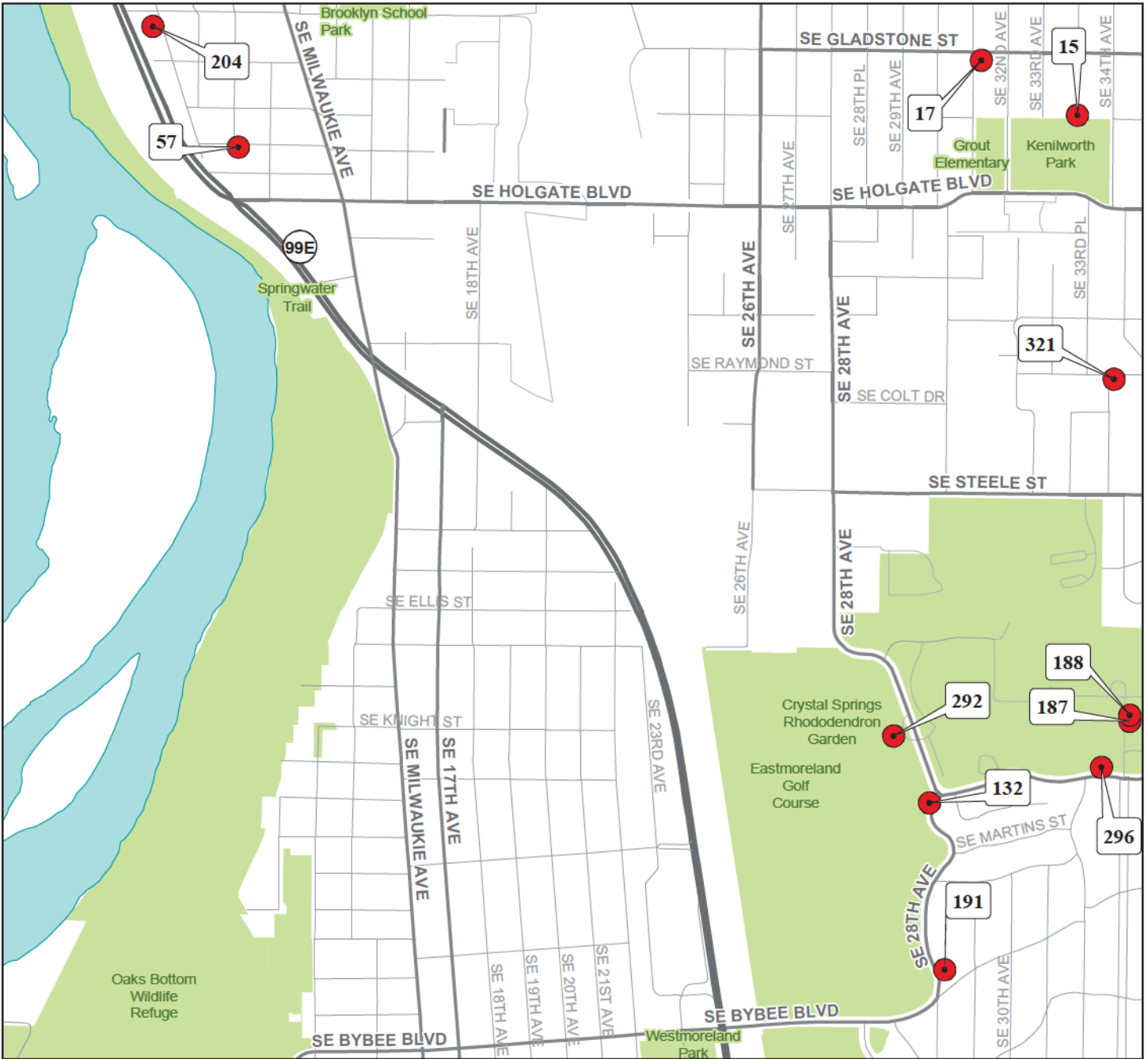
- 102 *Ulmus X hollandica* 'Vegeta' American elm 4534 SW 60th Pl
- 120 *Ulmus minor* Smoothleaf elm 6125 SW Boundary St
- 130 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine 4504 SW Shattuck Rd
- 309 *Cedrus libani* ssp. *atlantica* Blue atlas cedar 7000 SW 63rd Ave





- 75 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 4620 SW 29th Pl
- 139 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 140 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 141 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 143 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 144 *Pinus strobus* Eastern white pine 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 145 *Thuja plicata* Western red cedar 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 146 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar 4825 SW Dosch Park Ln
- 147 *Picea sitchensis* Sitka spruce 4711 SW Campbell Ct
- 169 *Thuja plicata* Western red cedar 6215 SW 27th Ave
- 216 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 5739 SW Cheltenham Dr
- 290 *Malus x domestica* Yellow bellflower apple 4700-4799 SW Campbell Ct





- 15 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore
SE Holgate & SE 32nd Ave
- 17 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 3104 SE Gladstone St
- 57 *Cunninghamia lanceolata* China fir 104 SE Mall St
- 132 *Cladrastis kentukea* Yellowwood 2425 SE Bybee Blvd
- 191 *Quercus palustris* Pin oak 2825 SE Tolman St
- 204 *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple 4017 SE 9th Ave
- 292 *Davidia involucreta* Dove tree 2425 S.E. Bybee St
- 321 *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple 5003 SE 34th Ave



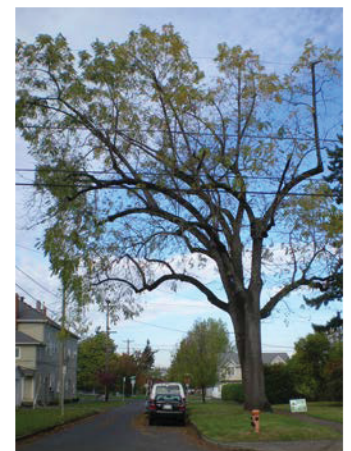


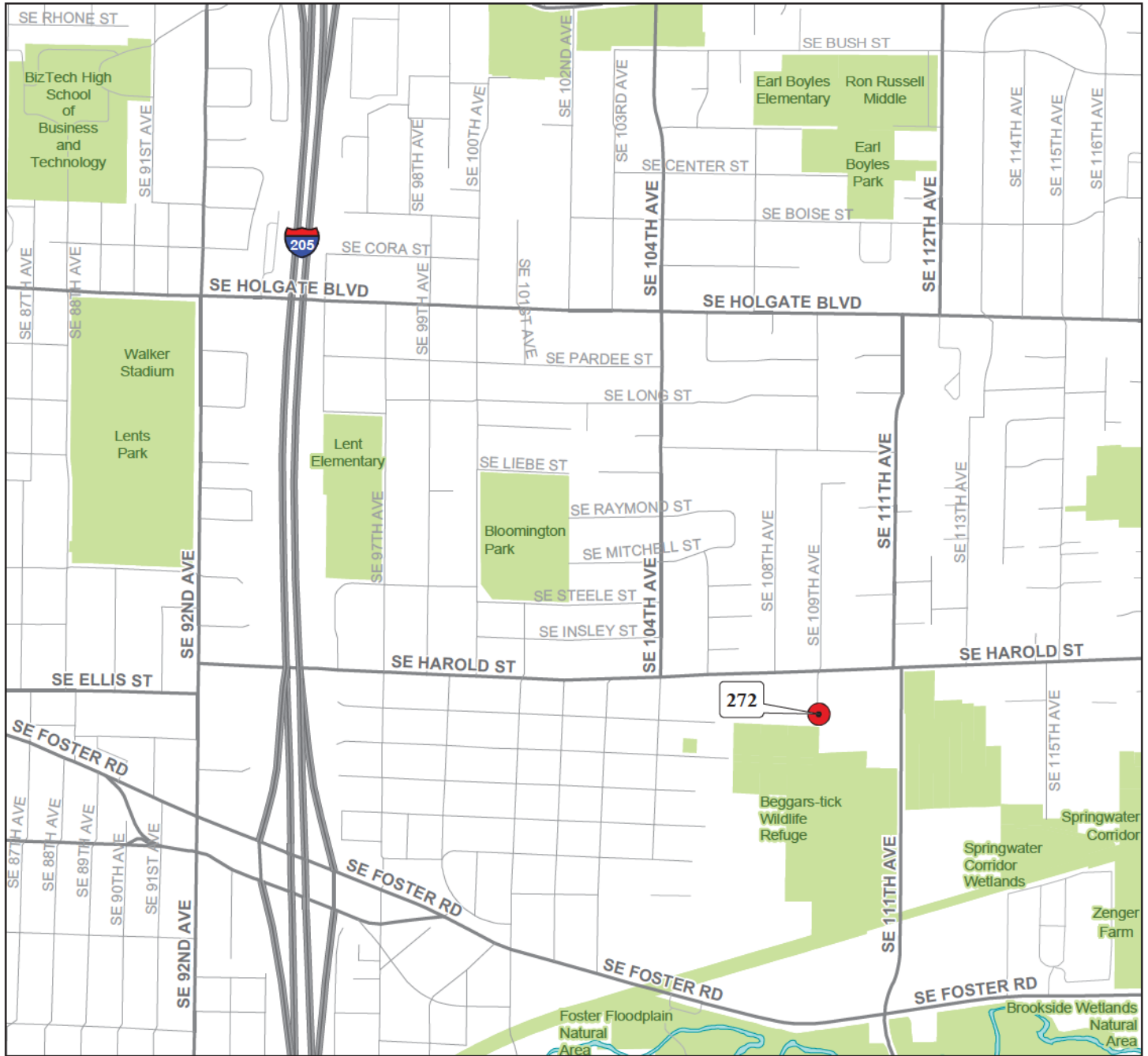
- 18 *Pinus radiata* Monterey pine 5330 SE 37th Ave
- 20 *Quercus velutina* Black oak 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd
- 38 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree 5450 SE 40th Ave
- 150 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 4404 SE 35th Ave
- 180 *Aesculus flav* Yellow buckeye 5511 SE 44th Ave
- 181 *Pinus coulteri* Coulter pine 5352 SE 37th Ave
- 186 *Carpinus caroliniana* American hornbeam 4327 SE Ellis St
- 187 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd
- 188 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd
- 194 *Carya illinoensis* Pecan SE Steele & 47th
- 195 *Carya illinoensis* Pecan SE Steele & 47th
- 196 *Aesculus californica* California buckeye 5527 SE Tolman St
- 197 *Pinus monophylla* Single-needle pinyon 5527 SE Tolman St
- 268 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 5813 SE Steele St
- 296 *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Port Orford cedar 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd
- 300 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar 3735 SE Woodstock Blvd
- 315 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech 1357 SW Spring Garden
- 302 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak 4706 SE 58th Ave
- 321 *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple 5003 SE 34th Ave



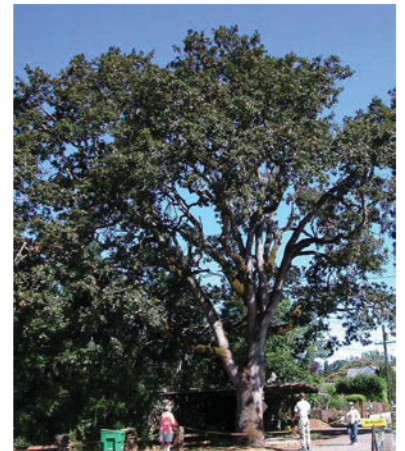


31 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 7703 SE Martins St





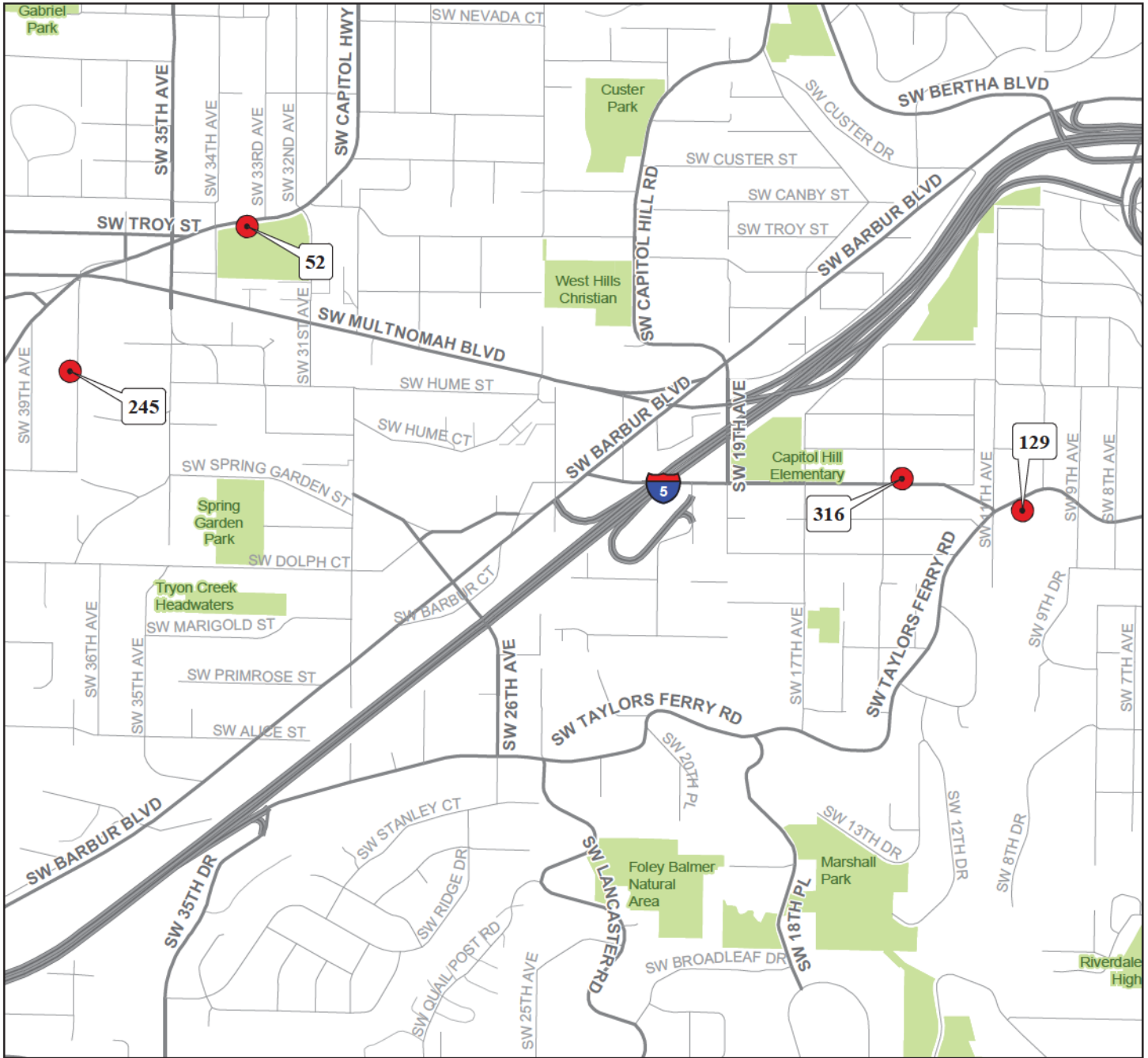
272 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 5559 SE 109th Ave



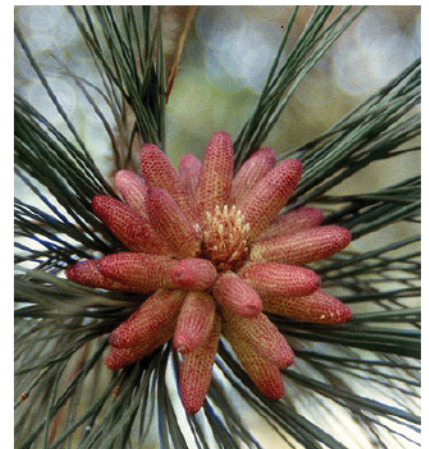


- 211 *Prunus avium* Cherry 15512 SE Powell Blvd
- 260 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
Powell Butte Nature Park





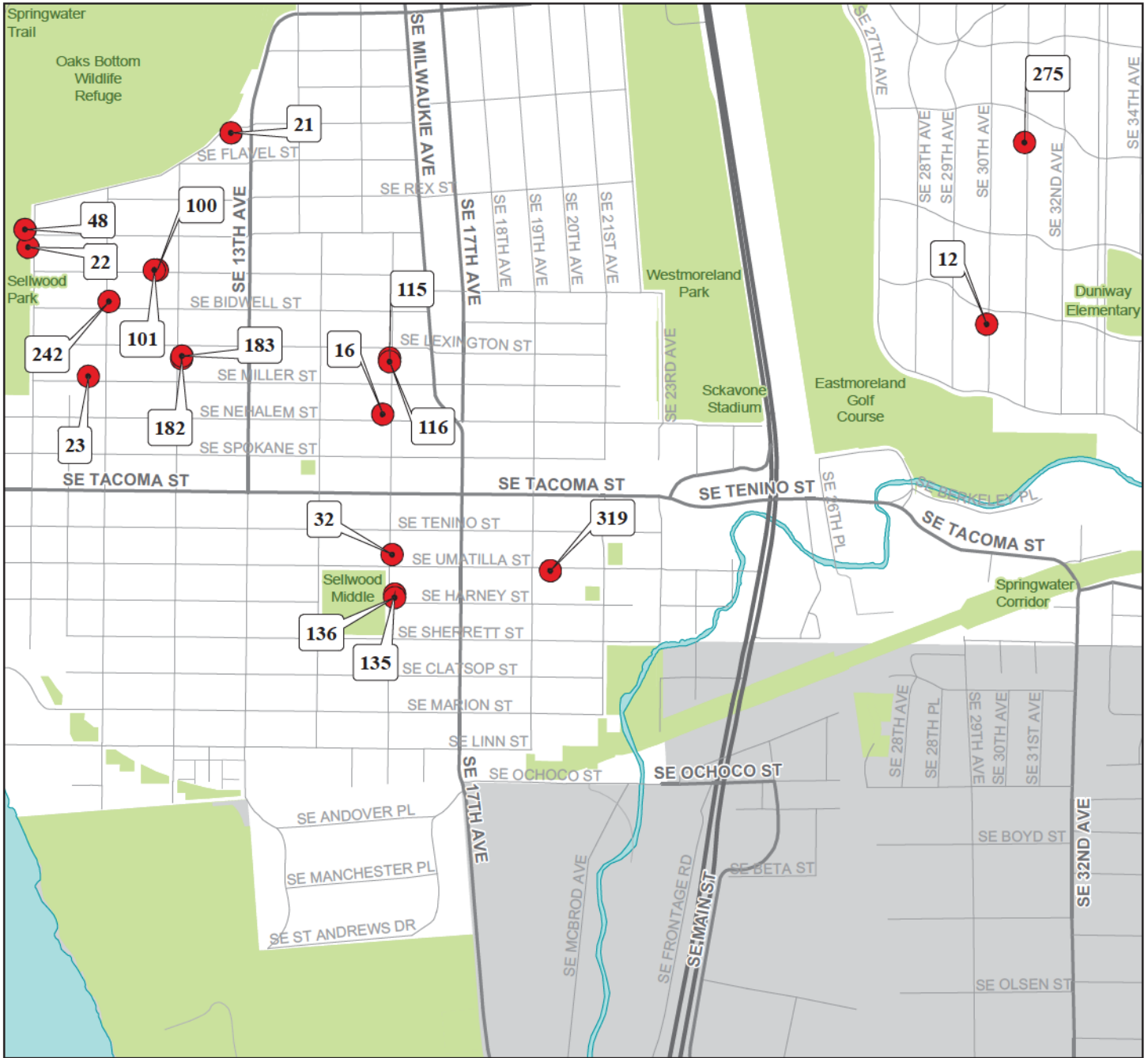
- 52 *Cryptomeria japonica* Cryptomeria 7688 SW Capitol Hwy
- 129 *Platanus orientalis* Oriental planetree
1032 SW Taylor's Ferry Rd
- 245 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine 8143 SW 37th Ave
- 316 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech 1357 SW Spring Garden





- 22 *Betula nigra* River birch 7951 SE 7th Ave
- 23 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 825 SE Miller St
- 48 *Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo 7951 SE 7th Ave
- 171 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak





- 12 *Ulmus americana* American elm 7821 SE 30th Ave
- 16 *Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea* European beech
1579 SE Nehalem St
- 21 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 1224 SE Sellwood Blvd
- 23 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 825 SE Miller St
- 32 *Carya tomentosa* Mockernut hickory 1609 SE Umatilla St
- 100-101 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
1013 SE Lambert St
- 115 *Juglans cinerea* Butternut 1584 SE Lexington St
- 116 *Juglans cinerea* Butternut 1584 SE Lexington St
- 135 *Tilia americana* Basswood 8332 SE 16th Ave
- 136 *Tilia americana* Basswood 8332 SE 16th Ave
- 182 *Castanea dentata* American chestnut 1108 SE Lexington St
- 183 *Castanea dentata* American chestnut 1108 SE Lexington St
- 242 *Juglans regia* English walnut 907 SE Bidwell St

- 275 *Acer platanoides* Norway maple 7351 SE 31st Ave
- 319 *Ulmus americana* American elm 1904-1912 SE Umatilla St.





74 *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut
3436 SE Johnson Creek Blvd

151 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut 4818 SE Tenino Dr





263 *Acer saccharinum* Silver maple 12456 SW Orchard Hill Rd

This silver maple (#263) is nearly 19 feet in circumference and has weathered many storms in its life, no small feat for its species. Silver maples were commonly planted as street trees in Portland in years past, until it became evident that the tree's fast growth and inability to hold together in ice and wind were responsible for many tree failures. A large, intact silver maple is a sight to behold as its leaves flutter in the wind: the front is glossy green and the back a silvery white.





312 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech 4073 N Gantenbein Ave

188244

Species Descriptions

***Abies concolor* White fir PINACEAE**

- Native throughout the West at higher elevations.
- Can reach more than 150' in height.
- Needles are 2-2.5" long, flat, in two rows, bluish-white
- Cones are 3-5" long and olive brown in color.
- Bark is ashy gray, thick, with deeply cut fissures
- Rare in Portland, especially large specimens.

***Abies grandis* Grand fir PINACEAE**

- Native to the Pacific Northwest at lower elevations
- Record height to 300'; more likely <150'.
- Needles can be up to 2" long; arranged in 2 ranks along the lower branches; if crushed, needles smell like tangerines.
- Cones appear near the top of tree, usually <5" long and greenish in color.
- Short-lived for firs: less than 400 years
- Rare in Portland; #255 can be seen from many spots on the westside, but it is essentially above NW 23rd Ave. & Burnside St.

***Acer campestre* Hedge maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native of greater Europe and western Asia.
- Although it can grow to be nearly 100' tall, it more often is a relatively small, bushy tree.
- Leaves are 3-5 lobed and lobes are blunt.
- Seed wings have a spread of 180°.
- Fall color is usually a bright yellow.
- Tree used for hedgerows (hence the name) in Europe.
- Not common in Portland. The two Heritage Trees are probably the largest in the city.

***Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to the Pacific west coast from south Alaska to central California. Prolific in Oregon west of the Cascades.
- Can reach over 100' but usually is less.
- Leaves are the largest of all maples: they are 5-lobed and can be over 15" wide.
- Flowers are yellow and on a raceme; double seeds hang in clusters and have tiny bristles irritating to the skin.
- Common in Portland. #295 was planted in commemoration of General Joseph Lane who came to Oregon on the Oregon Trail, was a territorial delegate to Congress, and became one of Oregon's first U.S. senators.

***Acer palmatum* Japanese maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to Japan, Korea, China.
- There are over 120 cultivars.
- Can grow to 50' but is usually smaller.
- Species' leaves are green and 7-lobed; cultivar leaves vary by color and shape. Fall color for species is red.
- Seed wings spread about 150°. Seeds are small.
- Common in Portland and used frequently by landscapers.

***Acer platanoides* Norway maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to Europe.
- Height can be greater than 100'.
- Leaves are 5-lobed and have sharp points.
- Seed wing has spread of almost 180°; samara resembles a mustache.
- Fall color is yellow to gold; spring blossoms are chartreuse.
- Common in Portland as a street tree.
- An aggressive seeder, the tree is on Portland's nuisance plant list and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

***Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to Europe and western Asia.
- Height can be greater than 100'.
- Leaves are 5-lobed, thick, and dark green with long petioles (stems).
- Seeds hang in clusters like the bigleaf maple.
- Bark is flaky like a planetree or sycamore. It is called a sycamore in England.
- Fall color is negligible.

***Acer saccharinum* Silver maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 130'; a massive tree.
- Leaves are deeply 5-lobed, green on top and silvery beneath.
- Can be male (seedless), female, or bisexual. Blooms late winter/early spring. Winged seeds are reddish and U-shaped.
- Fall color can be negligible to yellowish.
- Somewhat common in Portland.

***Acer saccharum* Sugar maple SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America (Canada to Texas).
- Source of maple sugar.
- Can reach over 100' but is usually less.
- Leaves are 5-lobed. It is on the flag of Canada
- Winged seeds are U-shaped. Seed part is plump.
- Bark of mature trees is in shaggy plates.
- Fall color is scarlet, orange, or yellow.
- Uncommon in the city and some of Portland's trees do not achieve high fall color.

***Aesculus californica* California buckeye SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to California.
- Usually does not exceed 30' in height.
- 5 leaflets make a leaf shaped like a palm
- Flowers are white or pink in clusters up to 10" long from May to August.
- In dry summers, tree can drop leaves by September.
- Rare in Portland. The seed for #196 was collected in California by Lambert Florin, a writer about the West, and planted at his Portland home on SE Tolman.

***Aesculus flav* Yellow buckeye SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to eastern U.S.
- Height can exceed 100' but is usually less.
- Leaflets are 5 and make a palmate leaf
- Flowers are pale yellow, 7"-long erect clusters in May.
- Nut husks have no prickles and are pear-shaped.
- Bark is varied-colored in plates and scales.
- Fall color is orange.
- Uncommon in Portland.

***Aesculus glabra* Ohio buckeye SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to the midwestern U.S.
- Height is usually less than 100'.
- Leaflets are 5 and make a palmate leaf
- Flowers are inconspicuous, yellowish, 8"-long clusters.
- Nut husks are long and prickly.
- Fall color is brown-red to orange.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut SAPINDACEAE**

- Native to mountainous Greece and Albania.
- Frequently reaches 100' in height.
- Leaflets are 7 and make a palmate leaf
- Flowers white in an erect cluster 8-12" in April/May.
- Nut husk is prickly and roundish.
- Bark is in plates.
- Fall color is negligible.
- Common in Portland, especially in older neighborhoods.
- Baumann horsechestnut is a seedless variety introduced to the U.S. after 1850, but commonly offered in the early 1900s.

***Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle ARAUCARIACEAE**

- Native to Chilean mountains.
- In the wild can attain over 100' in height.
- A primitive conifer – the leaves are scaly, thick, overlapping, and very sharp.
- Tree is either male (with large oblong cones) or female (with round cones 6" across). Seeds are edible and tasty when heated.
- Quite common in Portland. The 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition gave seedlings away, making many trees in Portland similar sizes.
- The Heritage Trees are males.

***Betula nigra* River birch BETULACEAE**

- Native to the eastern half of the U.S.
- Can attain over 100' in height.
- Leaves are large for a birch, shiny on top and coarsely scalloped on edges.
- Flowers are male and female catkins on same limb.
- Bark on mature tree is unbirchlike, black and longitudinally fissured. Upper branches look birchlike
- Very rare in Portland.

***Betula pendula* European white birch BETULACEAE**

- Native to Europe from Scandinavia to Asia Minor.
- Height rarely exceeds 100'. In Portland rarely exceeds 50'.
- Flowers are male and female catkins on same limb.
- Bark on young trees is white with occasional black triangles. Older trees have darker, fissured bark at the base.
- Fall color is yellow.
- Abundant in Portland. Ice storms raise havoc. #44 is hybrid with downy birch (*B. pubescens*).

***Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native to Oregon, California to Baja California, and western Nevada.
- Tree has been known to reach >225', but city height is usually 100'.
- Leaves are overlapping scales that when crushed are fragrant (hence the name).
- Male pollen cones appear in winter; female cones appear later and look like urns until they open to look like duck bills.
- Bark is reddish-brown, furrowed, and shaggy.
- Lower branches can look like a person flexing arm muscles.
- Somewhat uncommon in Portland.
- #293 has a notable columnar form.

***Carpinus caroliniana* American hornbeam BETULACEAE**

- Native to U.S. east of Mississippi to southern Mexico and Honduras.
- Height seldom exceeds 60'. Leaves 2-4" long, bright green. Fall color can be yellow to pink/purple.
- Bark on mature trees is blue-gray with sinews (another common name is muscle tree).
- Wood from this tree is very strong.

***Carya illinoensis* Pecan JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to south-central U.S. and Mexico.
- Height can exceed 170'.
- Leaves are compound with 11-17 leaflets
- In Portland the nuts do not ripen because of cool summer nights.
- Tree has both male and female catkins.
- No significant fall color. Foliage remains into November.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 140' but is usually under 100'.
- Leaves are compound with 7-9 large leaflets. Leaves can be 2' long.
- Nuts ripen in Portland and are tasty but hard to crack.
- Tree has male and female catkins.
- Bark is ragged but not as shaggy as shagbark hickory.
- Rare in Portland. #33 and #34 are behind the house, but the tops can be seen from street.

***Carya ovata* Shagbark hickory JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 130'.
- Leaves are compound, usually with 5 leaflets. Leaves can be 14" long.
- Nuts ripen in Portland and are the best tasting of all hickories.
- Bark is in shaggy plates and is grayish.
- Wood is very heavy, hard, strong, tough, closegrained, and elastic.
- Uncommon in Portland.

***Carya tomentosa* Mockernut hickory JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can reach 150'.
- Compound leaves with 7-9 leaflets. Leaves are downy underneath.
- Tree has male and female catkins. Nuts are good but very hard to crack.
- Bark is comparatively smooth.
- Wood is similar to shagbark hickory.
- Very rare in Portland; #32 may be the only one in the city.

***Castanea dentata* American chestnut FAGACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America but now totally decimated in the East by a fungus from abroad.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are large, lance-shaped, and toothy with downy petioles.
- Nut husks are round and covered with prickly spines; less sharp than the Spanish chestnut. Nuts are delicious when roasted and peeled.
- Wood has excellent non-rotting qualities.
- Very rare in Portland. The Heritage Trees are believed to be only ones in city, although there are a few in the larger metropolitan area.

***Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut FAGACEAE**

- Native to southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.
- Height can reach 120'.
- Leaves are coarsely toothed and glossy, heart-shaped at base.
- Long male catkins in July and small female flowers.
- Nut husks are covered with penetrating prickly spines. The 1-3 nuts are delicious when roasted and peeled.
- Fall color is yellow.
- Susceptible to fungus blight but perhaps not so much as American chestnut.
- Somewhat common in Portland.

***Catalpa bignonioides* Southern catalpa BIGNONIACEAE**

- Native to Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.
- Can reach 90' but more often not over 50'.
- Large leaves (8" long) are fuzzy beneath, heart-shaped and have an unpleasant odor when crushed.
- Tubular flowers in fragrant 8" clusters, white with yellow and purple spotty throats that appear in mid-July.
- Seeds look like a long bean (8-15") and persist in winter.

***Catalpa speciosa* Northern catalpa BIGNONIACEAE**

- Native to southern Indiana and Illinois to northeast Arkansas.
- Can reach 100' in height.
- Odorless leaves are 6-12" long with a pointy end.
- White tubular flowers are very large in clusters with yellow and purple throats. Seed pods are up to 18" long, looks like stout string bean, and persists in winter.
- Blooms mid to late June in Portland.
- Fall color can be bright yellow.
- More common than southern catalpa.

***Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar PINACEAE**

- Native from Tibet to Afghanistan. Name means "Timber of the Gods."
- Height can exceed 100' with records of 250' in wild.
- Needles are the longest of the genus. Foliage silvery-green. Needles grouped in spurs along branch.
- Male cones appear in October to November and are full of pollen. Female cones are 3-4", upright, and barrel-shaped.
- Branches are pendulous and top droops over a bit.
- Common in Portland.

***Cedrus libani* ssp. *atlantica* Atlas cedar PINACEAE**

- Native to Atlas and Riff Mountains of Algeria and Morocco.
- Can exceed 150' in height.
- Needles are olive green, except most cultivars are shades of blue-gray. Needles occur in lush clusters of spurs long the branch.
- Male cones are abundant in mid-autumn. Female cones are barrel-shaped and borne upright on branch.
- Many cultivars of this species, most very blue.
- Common in Portland.

***Cedrus libani* ssp. *libani* Cedar of Lebanon PINACEAE**

- Native to mountains of Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon.
- Can reach over 120' in height.
- Needles are longer and less lush than Atlas cedar. Color is light green (new growth) to dark green (old growth).
- Female cones are larger than Atlas cedar; there are fewer on tree.
- Branching is more layered than other *Cedrus* species.
- Very rare in Portland. #6 was probably planted sometime in the late 19th century by Henry Miller, one of Portland's first florist

***Cercidiphyllum japonicum* Katsura
CERCIDIPHYLLACEAE**

- Native to Japan.
- Height can exceed 100' but usually is <80'.
- Leaves are round and heart-shaped, emerging pink, turning green in summer, and pink/orange in fall.
- Male and female are separate trees. Flowers and fruit are inconspicuous.
- Tree can be multi-trunked and wide-spreading when mature.
- Somewhat common in Portland.

***Cercis siliquastrum* Judas tree FABACEAE**

- Native to southwest Europe and southwest Asia.
- Height rarely exceeds 50'.
- Leaves are heart-shaped but have no point at the tip.
- Flowers are dark rose and reminiscent of pea flowers
- Name means "Tree Cultivated in Jerusalem."
- Very rare in Portland. #203 is quite old and large.

***Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Port Orford cedar CUPRESSACEAE**

- Evergreen tree native to SW Oregon and NW California.
- Typically 40-60' tall as a landscape tree, but can reach 200' in the wild.
- Has a narrow, pyramidal, and buttressed trunk.
- Branches are short and droop at the tips.
- Flattened frond-like twigs are arranged horizontally, developing white "X" markings on the underside.
- A very important horticultural tree, with over 300 cultivars.
- The species is threatened by an introduced pathogenic root rot (*Phytophthora lateralis*), resulting in the elimination of many natural stands.

***Cladrastis kentukea* Yellowwood FABACEAE**

- Native to southwestern U.S.
- Height seldom exceeds 80'.
- Compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets that alternate on the leaf stem (rare for the family). Fall foliage is yellow.
- Flower resembles white wisteria and hangs in clusters 12" long. 3" seed pods look like pea pods and tend to appear in alternate years.
- Heartwood is bright yellow.
- Uncommon in Portland. #132 is largest of five in a row.

***Cornus nuttallii* Pacific dogwood CORNACEAE**

- Native to coastal B.C., western Washington and Oregon to Sierra Nevada.
- Height can reach 100' but is usually less.
- Leaf has smooth margins with a relatively few unbranching veins.
- Flowers are inconspicuous but surrounding white bracts (4-7) look like petals. Bloom can occur in mid-spring and again in late summer.
- Fruit is an orange to scarlet "berry."
- Susceptible to a disease called anthracnose, which can kill the tree limb by limb.
- Fairly common in Portland but disappearing due to disease.

***Crataegus x lavalleyi* Lavalley hawthorn ROSACEAE**

- Hybrid of uncertain parentage, perhaps cross between *C. mexicana* & *C. crus-galli*. Named in 1880.
- Can reach 40' but usually shorter.
- Leaves dark green and glossy; can turn bronzy-red in fall but will stay on the tree until December.
- White flowers in clusters turn into large (1/2") orange red fruit in fall that remains on tree into winter.
- Fairly common in Portland.

***Cryptomeria japonica* Cryptomeria CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native to Japan and China.
- Can reach over 100' but in cultivation is usually less.
- Evergreen, short, needle-like foliage can turn bronze in winter.
- Seed cones are small (<1") and often in clusters.
- A very important timber tree in Japan.
- Rare in Portland.

***Cunninghamia lanceolata* China fir CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native to China.
- In wild can exceed 100'.
- Needles are very sharp and 2-ranked along stem; entire branches can turn brown making it look unhealthy.
- Cones about 1.5" long, prickly, and grow in clusters.
- Often multi-trunked.
- Not common in Portland.

***Davidia involucrata* Hardy dove tree DAVIDIACEAE**

- Also known as the handkerchief tree or ghost tree.
- Native to China.
- Can reach 100' but this is rare.
- Leaves are heart-shaped and tend to be malodorous.
- Flowers are very small but have two white bracts, one larger than the other, hence its common name: the tree looks like hundreds of doves are sitting on the branches when in flower.
- Fruit is roundish, green, hard, and about 1.5" in width on a 3" stalk.
- Fall color is a muted yellow.
- Very rare in Portland, although #265 is more common than the species tree. #292 was planted in 1952.

***Diospyros virginiana* American persimmon EBENACEAE**

- Native to the southeastern U.S.
- Grows to 60' tall and 2' in diameter.
- Simple, alternate ovate-oblong leaves are 4-6" long.
- Fragrant white dioecious flowers appear in spring
- Fruit is orange and 1.5" in diameter. Unripe fruit is extremely astringent but sweet and edible when ripe. Fruit persists on tree into late fall and may be improved by frost.
- Bark is dark brown or dark gray and deeply divided into plates.
- Rare in Portland.

***Fagus sylvatica* European beech FAGACEAE**

- Native to Europe.
- Can reach over 100' in height and spread.
- Leaves vary in color: species is green, but cultivars can be purplish or coppery. Shape can vary with wavy margins or a deeply cut-leaf.
- Flowers are inconspicuous; nuts small but edible.
- Fall color is unexceptional.
- Common in Portland, especially copper and purple varieties.
- #54 was planted in the 1890s; #16 planted in 1892; #155 was planted about 1916 at the John Linden Bowman home.

***Fraxinus americana* American ash OLEACEAE**

- Native to the eastern half of the U.S. and southern Ontario.
- Height can reach over 100'.
- Compound leaves usually with 7-9 leaflets that are pale beneath (another common name is white ash).
- Dioecious with flowers appearing before leaves
- Bark has diamond-shaped ridges.
- Uncommon along Portland's streets.

***Fraxinus latifolia* Oregon ash OLEACEAE**

- Native from Washington to California, often along water courses.
- Record height is 150', but usually only grow up to 60'.
- Compound leaf with 5-7 dull green leaflets
- Male and female flowers occur on separate trees. Fruit hangs in large clusters and has a single wing.
- Fall color is an attractive yellow.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo GINKGOACEAE**

- Native to China.
- With age can become huge in height and trunk circumference. Can live over 1,000 years.
- Leaves are fan-shaped.
- Males and females are usually different trees. The most primitive broad-leafed tree. Female "nut" is smelly but, after peeling and heating, is delicious.
- Fall color is a glorious yellow; leaves fall almost all at once.
- Rather common in Portland.
- #187 and 188 are large females; #73 is a male.

***Juglans cinerea* Butternut JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are compound with 11-17 leaflets; bright olive green and slightly fuzzy, sticky.
- Nuts have sweet flavor and are somewhat easy to crack.
- Tree trunk is usually short with gray bark.
- Fall color is often golden yellow.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Juglans nigra* Black walnut JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Can exceed 160'.
- Leaves are compound with 13-27 leaflets
- Nuts are tasty but hard to crack and extract the meat.
- Wood is extremely valuable.
- Fall foliage is yellow.
- Common in Portland. Many planted over 100 years ago.
- #35 was planted in the late 19th century on the Jacob Kamm estate, 13 acres bordered by SW Salmon, SW Jefferson, SW 14th and SW 18th. The Kamm house was moved in 1950 to SW 20th and Jefferson to make way for Lincoln High School.

***Juglans regia* English walnut JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to Poland and east to much of Asia.
- Can exceed 100' but usually shorter; spread often equals height.
- Compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets
- Flowers, like all *Juglans*, are catkins. Fruit is the well-known nut.
- Bark on mature trees is gray and in smooth plates.
- Fall color is of no consequence.
- Fairly common in Portland, especially in older neighborhoods.

***Juglans X paradox* Paradox walnut JUGLANDACEAE**

- Hybrid cross between English walnut and northern California black walnut.
- First cultivated by Luther Burbank in Santa Rosa, California.
- Often used as a rootstock for other walnut species.
- Compound leaves with 11-15 leaflets

***Lagerstroemia indica* Crape myrtle LYTHRACEAE**

- A small landscape tree, usually 10-30' tall at maturity.
- The individual flowers are ruffled and crinkly and look like crepe paper.
- Flowers are borne in summer in big showy clusters and can be white, pink, purple, lavender or red depending on the cultivar.
- Fruits are brown or black, and when mature they dry and split, releasing disk-shaped seeds.
- Peeling bark, pale brown to gray, is an attractive winter feature.
- Native to China and Korea, it is now naturalized in some parts of the U.S.
- #288 and #289 are the first two hybrids of their kind and were obtained from the National Arboretum.

***Larix kaempferi* Japanese larch PINACEAE**

- Native to Japan where it is an important tree in forestry plantations. The wood is tough and durable, used for general construction work, fencing, and bonsai.
- Tree is a medium to large sized, deciduous conifer tree reaching 60-90' tall.
- Leaves are needle-like, light glaucous green, 1-2" long; they turn bright yellow to orange before they fall in the autumn, leaving pinkish-brown shoots bare until the next spring.
- Medium brown cones are stalked and 1-1.5" long. Scales are overlapped, forming a rosette appearance. The old cones commonly remain on the tree for many years, turning dull grey-black.
- Uncommon in Portland.

Liquidambar styraciflua* American sweetgum*HAMMAMELIDACEAE**

- Native to eastern and southern North America and south to Nicaragua.
- Record height of 200' but usually <100'.
- Leaves are 5-lobed and look a little like maple leaves, except they are alternate instead of opposite.
- Flowers are inconspicuous. The fruit is prickly 1" ball ("gumball") and tends to litter the ground.
- Named for the fragrant resin under bark.
- Common in Portland.

***Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree MAGNOLIACEAE**

- Native to the U.S. east of Mississippi River.
- Record height to 200'; many well over 100'.
- Leaves are 4-lobed but look almost square.
- Flowers resemble orangey-green tulips, very attractive but difficult to see because of green leaves; seed pods resemble 2"-long bristles of a paint brush.
- Fall foliage is gold yellow.
- Fairly common in Portland.
- #3 was planted near the George Nicolai home in the 1890s.

***Magnolia acuminata* Cucumber tree MAGNOLIACEAE**

- Native to the eastern U.S.
- Can reach 125' in height but usually is somewhat shorter.
- Leaves are 7-10" long, smooth-edged, dark green on the top and slightly fuzzy beneath; tip is pointed.
- Flowers are greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped, and appear with the leaves. Fruit cone/pod resembles a small cucumber and later turns pink to red with red seeds.
- Fall color can be pleasant yellow but more often drab.
- Rare in Portland.
- #14 is perhaps the largest cucumber tree in the city. It was planted around 1900 on the estate of Cicero Horatius Lewis who owned the only house ever to be built on this block (in 1879-80). The house was razed in 1917 to make room for the park attached to Couch School (now called Metropolitan Learning Center).

Magnolia grandiflora* Southern magnolia*MAGNOLIACEAE**

- Native to the southeast U.S.
- In the wild can exceed 100' at maturity.
- Leaves are thick, leathery, and evergreen; up to 12" long; lustrous on top with coppery fuzz beneath (some cultivars lack fuzz).
- Flowers appear over several weeks in summer: they are creamy-white, fragrant, and 8-10" across.
- Fruit pod/cone is 6" long with red seeds.
- Tree is a broad-leaf evergreen.
- Common in Portland.

Magnolia x soulangiana* Saucer magnolia*MAGNOLIACEAE**

- Hybrid created in France circa 1820. A cross between *M. denudata* and *M. liliiflora*. Many cultivars exist.
- Height does not exceed 50' but the spread does.
- Leaves have smooth margins and are about 6" long.
- Flowers are tulip-like at first, then open to a "saucer" shape of 6" with 9 petals.
- Fruit matures to scarlet seeds.
- Fall color is insignificant
- Common in Portland.

***Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple ROSACEAE**

- The orchard apple is of ancient hybrid origin. The Gravenstein is a cultivar that came to the U.S. from Germany in the early 1820s. It will not pollinate other apple trees.
- Orchard apples seldom exceed 50' in height.
- Leaves are toothed.
- Flowers are the typical apple blossom. Gravenstein fruit has red stripes on yellow.
- Gravensteins are commercially grown in northwest California.
- Orchard apples are rather common in Portland.
- #204 is possibly the last remaining tree of an extensive apple orchard planted by Gideon Tibbetts who came to Oregon in 1847 and died in 1887.
- #290 is over 160 years old; it is an Oregon State Heritage Tree and is recognized by the Home Orchard Society.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood*CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native to provinces of Sichuan and Hubei, China.
- Tree was thought extinct until rediscovered by botanists in 1941 and introduced to U.S. in 1948 as seeds.
- Height can reach 165' in native habitat.
- Deciduous conifer with opposite leaves.
- Cones are 1" long, resemble coast redwood cones.
- Fall color is apricot/gold before fall leaf drop.
- #254 was planted from seed in 1948. The planter was Ruth Hansen, a founder of the American Rhododendron Society, the Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden, and the Oregon Native Plant Society.
- #313 was the first tree to bear cones in the eastern hemisphere in 8 million years.

***Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo NYSSACEAE**

- Native to the eastern U.S. and south into Mexico.
- Heights can exceed 125'.
- Leaves have a smooth margin, are glossy above and paler beneath, and 5" in length.
- Males and females are on separate trees. Flowers are inconspicuous; fruit on female trees looks like dark blue olives in groups of 2-3.
- Fall foliage is a spectacular yellow-apricot to scarlet.
- Rather rare in Portland.

***Osmanthus fragrans* Sweet osmanthus OLEACEAE**

- Broadleaf evergreen shrub or small tree, 20-40' tall.
- Upright oval to columnar habit, often grown with several main trunks.
- Native to China, Japan, and the Himalayas.
- Grown for its sweet smelling flowers; the flowers are used as an additive and flavoring for tea, foods, wine, and perfumes.
- Other common names include Fragrant Tea Olive and Fragrant Olive.
- #291 is a mature tree that was transplanted to the Lan Su Chinese Garden from SE Portland.

Ostrya virginiana* American hop-hornbeam*BETULACEAE**

- Native to central and eastern North America.
- Height can reach 70' but is usually less.
- Leaves are double-toothed, yellowish-green on top, paler beneath, and slightly hairy.
- Distinctive seeds resemble a drooping cluster of hops; each nutlet is enclosed in a papery envelope. Pale green at first, it becomes brown before dropping in fall.
- Wood is strong, hard, and good for tool handles.
- Rare in Portland.

Paulownia tomentosa* Empress tree*SCROPHULARIACEAE**

- Native to China and Korea.
- Height can approach 100'.
- Leaves are very large, heart-shaped, and fuzzy; they resemble the leaf of a sunflower.
- Flowers appear in long (1') upright clusters; fragrant, violet in color; resembling giant snapdragons.
- Fruit is a large capsule full of tiny seeds; it was packing material of the 19th century protecting shiploads of china from Asia. The pods were tossed out along the East Coast railroad tracks, causing this tree to naturalize in the eastern U.S.
- Tree is fast-growing. Wood is used in Japan for sandals (geta) and some furniture.
- Not very common in Portland.
- #51 is the largest in city, planted late 1800s.

***Picea sitchensis* Sitka spruce PINACEAE**

- Native to the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to northern California.
- In the wild can reach over 300'.
- Foliage is evergreen, needle-like, sharp, and whitish beneath but green on top.
- Seed cones are 2-4" long and tan with papery scales.
- Bark is thin and scaly.
- Wood has good strength-to-weight ratio; used for musical instruments and the Spruce Goose.
- Not common in Portland (too far from the coast).

***Pinus coulteri* Coulter pine PINACEAE**

- Native from central California to Baja on rocky slopes.
- Height seldom exceeds 100'.
- Needles are 3 to a bundle, 6-14" long, stiff and sharp-pointed. Overall color of tree is green-blue.
- Seed cones are most massive of any pine, 8-14" long with a weight of 5-8 lbs. Cone scales have "claws" at the end.
- Very rare in Portland.
- #181 was planted by Joseph A. Manning in the 1920s.

***Pinus densiflora* Japanese red pine PINACEAE**

- Native to Japan, China, and Korea.
- Record heights in wild to are over 160'.
- Needles are 2 to a bundle and 3-5" long.
- Seed cones are abundant, 1.5-2" long, and remain on the tree for several years.
- Bark is orangey-red, becoming gray on trunks of old trees.
- Relatively rare in Portland except for the small 'Tanyo-sho' which resembles a shaving brush when pruned.

***Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine PINACEAE**

- Native to the mountains of southern New Mexico and Arizona into Mexico.
- Height does not exceed 100'.
- Needles 3-4 in bundle, 9-15" long and are used for basketry.
- Seed cones are 4-7" long.
- Tree is related to and looks like a long-needled Ponderosa pine.
- Rare in Portland.

***Pinus monophylla* Single-needle pinyon PINACEAE**

- Native from southeast Idaho to northern Baja.
- Does not exceed 50' in height.
- Needles are only 1 per bundle, 1-2" long, and round in cross section.
- Seed cones are quite round, bluish, and 1.5-3.5". Seeds are edible.
- Very rare in Portland.
- The seed for #197 was collected in Rockland, Nevada by Lambert Florin, a writer about the West, and planted at his Portland home on SE Tolman.

***Pinus monticola* Western white pine PINACEAE**

- Native from B.C. to Montana to southern California.
- Height can reach well over 200'.
- Needles 5 to a bundle, 3-5" long; tree color is bluish.
- Seed cones are 5-15" long and slightly curved.
- Botanic name means "mountain inhabiting," but on Vancouver Island it grows to sea level.
- Rare in Portland.

***Pinus nigra* Austrian pine PINACEAE**

- Native to eastern Europe.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Needles are 2 to a bundle, 3-5.5" long, stiff, dark green and "sooty" looking.
- Seed cones are 2-4" long and in whorls of up to 6.
- Bark can have pink tinge between fissures
- Common in Portland. #5 is believed to have been planted sometime in the late 19th century by Henry Miller, one of Portland's first florist

***Pinus pinea* Italian stone pine PINACEAE**

- Native to the European Mediterranean region.
- Rarely exceeds 100' in height.
- Needles are 2 to a bundle, 4-6" long, and gray-green.
- Seed cones are large and nearly round and 4-6" long. Seeds are edible.
- Shape of mature tree resembles an open umbrella or mushroom.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine PINACEAE**

- Native to western North America to Mexico.
- Height can exceed 250'.
- Needles usually in bundles of 3, 5-11" long, and yellow-green.
- Seed cones 3-5" long and prickly at scale tips.
- Mature bark is yellow-brown to orangeish in scaly plates with a smell of vanilla.
- Common in Portland.

***Pinus radiata* Monterey pine PINACEAE**

- Native to the central California coast.
- Height can exceed 150'.
- Needles are usually 3 per bundle, 2.5-5" long, and shiny bright green.
- Seed cones are 3-7" long, asymmetrical, and persist on the tree several years.
- Probably the most widely cultivated of the pines, it is farmed in New Zealand for timber.
- Very rare in Portland. #18 was planted by Joseph A. Manning in the early 1920s.

***Pinus rudis* Endlicher pine PINACEAE**

- Native to the high mountains of Mexico.
- Needles are 5 to a bundle and 6-8" long.
- Seed cones are sessile and 3.5-4" long.
- Since tree #220 is large and planted on city property, it is hypothesized that Ernie Fischer, once curator of Hoyt Arboretum, collected or acquired the seed from Mexico or England and propagated it at a city nursery.

***Pinus sabiniana* Gray (digger) pine PINACEAE**

- Native to the dry foothills of California's Central Valley.
- Height can reach 160'. Tree is often multi-trunked.
- Needles are 3 per bundle, blue-green, 7-14" long, and drooping.
- Seed cones are 5-11" long and can weigh over 5 lbs.
- Bark is dark with plates.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Pinus strobus* Eastern white pine PINACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- In the wild the tree can reach 200', but is usually <100' in cities.
- Needles are 5 to a bundle, soft, 3-5.5" long, and silvery.
- Seed cones are 4-8" long, slightly curved, slender, and pitchy.
- Overall this tree has a soft look to it.
- Somewhat uncommon in Portland.

***Pinus taeda* Loblolly pine PINACEAE**

- Native to southeast U.S.
- The leading commercial timber species in the South, it is grown in large plantations for fiber production and is called southern yellow pine.
- Needles occur in bundles of 3, sometimes twisted, and measure 4.5-8.5" long.
- Cones are red-brown and 3-6" long, maturing in early fall.
- The tip of the cone scales is armed with a short spine.
- Bark of older trees is ridged and furrowed, with somewhat rounded scaly plates.

***Pinus wallichiana* Himalayan pine PINACEAE**

- Native to the Himalayas, east to Afghanistan to northern Burma.
- Can grow to 100' tall in the city.
- Needles are 4-8" long and 5 per bundle.
- Cones are slender and 6-13" long.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore PLATANACEAE**

- Native from central to eastern U.S.
- Height can reach 175' and circumference 30'; the most massive tree east of the Rockies.
- Leaves are maple-like, up to 14" wide with 3 slightly indented lobes, shiny above and hairy below.
- Fruit balls are solitary and persist into winter.
- Bark is brown, breaking off into plate-like scales.
- Uncommon in Portland.

***Platanus orientalis* Oriental planetree PLATANACEAE**

- Native from southwest Asia to Himalayas.
- Can exceed 150' in height.
- Leaves are deeply 5-lobed, maple-like, up to 12" wide.
- Fruit balls 1-1.5", 2-7 per chain.
- Bark peels off in plaques.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Platanus x acerifolia* London planetree PLATANACEAE**

- Reputed to be the first garden hybrid; originally in King Charles I of England's garden in 1663. Parents are American sycamore and Oriental planetree. The king's gardener planted these two close enough together to produce progeny.
- Heights can reach >150' with a circumference >30'.
- Leaves somewhat resemble classic maple and can be up to 9" wide.
- Flowers are small; fruit in balls (1-2"), usually 2 in chain.
- Bark is mottled and exfoliating. The trunk of older trees has large, warty bumps here and there.
- Common in Portland.
- #2 was planted beside the Sylvester Farrell house in 1880.

***Populus x canadensis* Carolina poplar SALICACEAE**

- A hybrid between Eastern cottonwood (*P. deltoides*) and Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra* 'Italia'), from 1830s.
- Height can reach 150' with a circumference up to 20'.
- Leaves are heart-shaped and 3-5" long.
- All trees are male clones.
- Fairly common in Portland along streets with houses built 1900-1915.

***Prunus armeniaca* Apricot ROSACEAE**

- A deciduous tree, to 20-30 feet tall.
- Apricots are best suited to climates with consistently cold winters and short dry springs. Thus, in Portland fruit set does not always occur.
- Apricots are native to northeastern China. Commercial apricot fruit production in the U.S. is limited to California.
- #322 is very large for Portland and is estimated to be 100 years old.

***Prunus avium* Cherry ROSACEAE**

- The wild sweet cherry, the origin of today's eating cherries, is native to Eurasia.
- Height can reach 100'.
- Leaves are toothed.
- Flowers are white with 5 petals in clusters. Fruit depends on the cultivar; species fruit is bright red turning almost black.
- Fall color varies from yellow to orange and red.
- Common in Portland. #206 is a Royal Ann cultivar; #211 dates from 1905.

***Prunus pendula* Weeping cherry ROSACEAE**

- Native to Japan.
- Height is <50'.
- Leaves are 5" long and finely and sharply toothed
- Flowers are white to pale pink, depending on tree; flowers bloom in March
- A fairly common tree in Portland. #213 is perhaps 80 years old.

***Prunus x yedoensis* Yoshino cherry ROSACEAE**

- Fast growing, graceful ornamental that commonly grows to 30-40'.
- Showy white to pink flowers in clusters of 3 to 6 (racemes), blooming March to April.
- Leaves are serrated, alternate, oval in shape and 2-4" long.
- Bark has large prominent lenticels.
- Fall color is yellow to bronze.
- This cultivar is used prominently in Washington D.C.

***Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas fir PINACEAE**

- Native from British Columbia to Mexico. The state tree of Oregon.
- Height can reach 300' and circumference >35'.
- Needles are about 1" long and surround the shoot.
- Seed cone matures in one year, and is 3-4" long with 3-pronged bracts protruding under each scale. Male cones produce profuse yellow pollen in April.
- The most important timber tree in U.S.; very few old growth trees remain.
- Very common in Portland. #134 is the largest in Portland. #294 was the inspiration for the name of the historic Lone Fir Cemetery.

***Pterocarya fraxinifolia* Caucasian wingnut JUGLANDACEAE**

- Native to southwest Asia.
- Can exceed 100' in height.
- Leaves compound with 11-25 leaflets, finely toothed
- Male and female catkins. Seeds hang in long, 20" clusters looking like many stacked green wingnuts.
- Rare in Portland, except for the cluster of Heritage Trees.

***Quercus chrysolepis* Canyon live oak FAGACEAE**

- Native from southwest Oregon, California, Baja, to Texas.
- Height can reach 100' but usually less.
- Leaves are evergreen, 1-4" long; some have smooth margins, and others are spiny like holly; shiny on top and golden fuzz/felt beneath.
- Acorns are 1-2" long; cup is covered with golden wool.
- Very rare in Portland. #79 brought from California on a flat-bed truck in the 1920s and planted by Thomas Autzen at his house.

***Quercus coccinea* Scarlet oak FAGACEAE**

- Native to the eastern U.S.
- Height can exceed 150', more often not so tall.
- Leaves have pointy lobes (5-7) and deep, C-shaped sinuses; glossy green above and paler beneath.
- Acorns are ovoid, 0.5-1", cup goes halfway down.
- Fall foliage is scarlet.
- Uncommon in Portland.

***Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak FAGACEAE**

- Native from southern B.C. to central California.
- Height can be greater than 150'.
- Leaves are very dark green, leathery, with 5-7 rounded lobes. Brown leaves remain well into winter.
- Acorns are 1" long, ovoid, and cup is shallow.
- Somewhat common in Portland; a few 150-200 year olds saved from development. #19 is perhaps the largest in the city. #179 was saved from developer's ax in 1998.

***Quercus macrocarpa* Burr oak FAGACEAE**

- A white oak native to the eastern and midwestern U.S. and south-central Canada.
- Fiddle-shaped leaves are alternate, thick, glossy, and large.
- Bark on the lower trunk has thick, vertical flattened ridges with very deep furrows.
- Acorns are large (1.5" long) and oval, with a thick cap that is fringed at the lower end covers almost the entire nut.

***Quercus palustris* Pin oak FAGACEAE**

- Native to central and eastern U.S.
- Height seldom exceeds 125', usually less.
- Leaves have 3-4 pointy lobes, rather small, thin and glossy; can persist through winter.
- Acorns are tiny (1/2") and striated with a shallow cup.
- Fall foliage is variable, from bronze to red.
- A non-massive tree in all aspects.

***Quercus phellos* Willow oak FAGACEAE**

- Native to southeast U.S.
- Height can reach 160' in native habitat.
- Leaves resemble willow leaves and are up to 7".
- Acorns are 1.5" long, squat, round; cap covers the top one-third.
- Fall foliage is yellow.
- Rare in Portland.

***Quercus prinus* Chestnut oak FAGACEAE**

- Native from northeast to mid-south U.S.
- Height can reach 100'.
- Leaves are 4-10" long; shiny, yellow-green, smooth above, and pale green and hairy beneath. The margin is wavy with large, rounded teeth (10-12).
- Acorns are 1-1.5", dark shiny brown; cup covers half way.
- Fall color is yellow to orange.
- Very rare in Portland.
- #89 was planted as a seedling in 1904.

***Quercus rubra* Northern red oak FAGACEAE**

- Native from central to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 150'.
- Leaves with 4-5 pointy lobes, sinuses about halfway to middle; dull green above and lighter beneath.
- Acorns are about 1" long.
- Old trees become huge in all aspects.
- Fall foliage can be red but varies to brownish.
- Common in Portland.
- #9 was planted in the early 1920s by Dr. A.S. Nichols.

***Quercus velutina* Black oak FAGACEAE**

- Native to central and eastern U.S.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are 5-9" long with 5-7 pointy lobes; shiny dark green above, yellow-green and often downy beneath.
- Acorns are longitudinally striated, 1/2-3/4", and cup covers half.
- Bark is furrowed and inner bark is yellow-orange.
- Fall color is dull red or orangey-brown.
- Very rare in Portland.

***Rhododendron ponticum* Ponticum rhododendron ERICACEAE**

- Native from southern Spain and Portugal to Asia Minor.
- Height seldom exceeds 30'.
- Leaves are 9" long, oblong, dark & glossy, and evergreen.
- Flowers are up to 2", funnel-shaped, reddish-purple, with 10-15 per truss.
- A shrub that with time becomes a tree. Tiny ones were handed out at the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition.
- Rather uncommon in Portland as a tree.

***Salix babylonica* Weeping willow SALICACEAE**

- Native to western China.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are 2-6" long and finely toothed
- Weeping willows in Portland (and just about anywhere) may be hybrids from several species. Sorting it all out is very difficult, so *S. babylonica* remains as the species.
- Fairly common in Portland.

***Sciadopitys verticillata* Umbrella pine TAXODIACEAE**

- Native to Japan only on the island of Honshu.
- Height to 150' but less than 100' in cultivation.
- Needles are 3-6" long, in whorls resembling umbrella ribs with bright green coloring.
- Seed cones are 2-4" long, ovoid, first green then brown.
- Rather common in Portland, many about same size.
- #189 and #190 were planted around 1920.

***Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native from coastal southwest Oregon and northern California.
- Height can exceed 360'. Tallest tree in world and can live over 2,000 years.
- Needles are flat and 2-ranked on shoot (feather-like)
- Needles near the top of tree are shorter, sharper, and radially arranged on shoot.
- Seed cones are roundish, 0.75" long.
- Fairly common in Portland.

***Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native to western slopes of Sierra Nevadas.
- Height can exceed 275', circumference >90' (greatest in the world).
- Needles are gray-green, sharp, cord-like, and surround the shoot.
- Seed cones are 1.5-3.5" long and ovoid.
- Rather common in Portland. Can easily be spotted by height and pointy top. Many planted around 1900.

***Styphnolobium japonica* Japanese pagoda tree FABACEAE**

- Native to China, Korea, and Vietnam (but not Japan).
- Height can approach 100'.
- Leaves are compound with 7-17 leaflets each with pointed tips.
- Flowers are pea-like, large creamy-white clusters (8-12" long); occur in late August, usually every other year; pod is bright green, 3-4" long.
- Uncommon in Portland. #149 was planted ca. 1910.

***Taxus baccata* English yew TAXACEAE**

- Native to Europe, northern Africa, and southwest Asia.
- Height can exceed 100'. Age can exceed 1,500 years.
- Needles are short (<1.5") and dark green, flat on branch.
- Females produce bright red berries in fall.
- Often found in cemeteries.
- Fairly common in Portland, usually as shrubs.

***Thuja plicata* Western red cedar CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native from Alaska to northern California to western Montana.
- Height can exceed 200'.
- Needles scale-like, shiny on top with whitish "butterfly" mark on underside.
- Seed cones small (1/2"), upright, closed and green at first then turning brown and opening while still on tree.
- Bark is reddish-brown, furrowed, and peels off in shreds.
- Lumber is very valuable; old growth is rare.
- Somewhat uncommon in Portland

***Tilia americana* Basswood TILIACEAE**

- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are green on both sides, 4-10" long, heart-shaped, and toothed.
- Flowers are small and pale yellow in late June; 5 blooms per cluster suspended from a leaf-like bract.
- Seeds are round and remain on bract into fall.
- Uncommon in Portland.

***Tilia platyphyllos* Bigleaf linden TILIACEAE**

- Native to Europe and southwest Asia.
- Height can reach 135'.
- Leaves are 5-7" long with tiny hairs on both sides, heartshaped.
- Flowers are pale yellow in a cluster, suspended from a leaflike bract; earliest of this genus to flower (late May early June); seeds round and fuzzy on the surface.
- Like all in the genus, the flowers are loved by bees
- Fairly common in Portland in older neighborhoods.
- #62 is gigantic.

***Tilia tomentosa* Silver linden TILIACEAE**

- Native to southeastern Europe, western Asia.
- Height can reach 135'.
- Deciduous tree, 50-70 ft (15-21 m) tall, dense, often with a rounded crown, erect branches.
- Leaves are alternate, simple, rounded, about 2-4 inches wide and long, abruptly pointed, base heart shaped, coarsely serrated, dark green above and gray-tomentose below.
- Flowers, yellow-white, 5-10 per cluster, with a downy bract, appear in midsummer, one of the last *Tilia* to flower. Like all in the genus, the flowers are loved by bees.

***Ulmus americana* American elm ULMACEAE**

- Native to central and eastern North America.
- Height can reach 160' but is usually <100'.
- Leaves are 3-6" long, doubly toothed, base unequal, dark green, shiny, smooth or rough above, and hairy or smooth below.
- Flowers are small, in drooping clusters, and appear before leaves.
- Winged seeds are 0.5" long with hairs along the edge.
- The shape of tree is distinctive: the trunk and limbs are vase-shaped leading to a rounded crown with arching branches.
- Common in Portland, but threatened by Dutch elm disease.
- #1 was planted in front of the home of Martin and Rosetta Burrell in 1870.

***Ulmus glabra* Wych elm ULMACEAE**

- Native from Europe to northern and western Asia.
- Height can reach 150'.
- Leaves are 3-7" long, dark green & rough above, lighter and hairy beneath, coarsely toothed, roundish, and unequal at the base.
- Tree has a broad crown and has no suckers around the base of the trunk.
- Uncommon in Portland.

***Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm ULMACEAE**

- Native to Camperdown House near Dundee, Scotland. Found circa 1850 as a seedling creeping along the ground, a "sport" of the Wych elm. All Camperdown elms in the world came from this sport. Most trees are grafted onto understock at about 6-8' above ground.
- Height can reach 30'.
- Leaves are 6-8" long, 4-6" broad, double-toothed to a sharp point, base unequal, and rough on top.
- Flowers and seeds are similar to Wych elm.
- Fairly rare in Portland.

***Ulmus x hollandica* Dutch elm ULMACEAE**

- A hybrid, most likely between smoothleaf elm (*U. minor*) and Wych elm (*U. glabra*). A lot of variations exist.
- Depending on hybrid origin, height can reach 120'.
- Leaves are usually 2.5-4.5" long, smooth above and fuzzy underneath, sometimes only along veins.
- Flowers vary; seeds similar to all elms.
- Elm trees often get named Dutch by default, lacking the characteristics defining other species. All elms except recent cultivars are susceptible to Dutch elm disease.
- Common in Portland.
- #46 was planted in the late 19th century. It was condemned to be cut down by the Portland City Council in 1963, but a devoted group of tree lovers saved its life.
- #119 has a large witches' broom, which can be caused by a virus, bacteria, or fungus.

***Ulmus laevis* European white elm ULMACEAE**

- Native to central and southeast Europe, Caucasus.
- Height rarely exceeds 100'.
- Leaves can reach 4", smooth to mildly rough above and softly hairy beneath.
- Seeds are ciliate on edges (similar to *U. americana*)
- Trunk can become fluted
- Probably more common in Portland than has been recorded.

***Ulmus minor* Smoothleaf elm ULMACEAE**

- Native to Europe, North Africa, southwestern Asia; the common elm of Europe.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are not necessarily smooth, but they tend to be small (<3").
- Rare in Portland.

***Ulmus minor* 'Variegata' Tartan elm ULMACEAE**

- Variegated cultivar of *U. minor*, origin France in 1770s.
- Height can reach 100'.
- Heritage Tree #30 may be the only Tartan elm in Portland; it is rare everywhere.

***Ulmus minor* var. *vulgaris* English elm ULMACEAE**

- Minor clone of *U. procera*; supplied by Dutch growers in the 17th century and planted extensively in England.
- Height can exceed 125'.
- Leaves relatively small, 2-4" long, rough above and fuzzy beneath, especially in vein axils, base uneven.
- Flowers are small, seed is winged and nearly circular.
- Tree can have profuse suckering at the base and lower trunk, lower branches can be corky.
- #36 was planted in the late 19th century. It was the only elm left standing on the north side of that block on Flanders after the Columbus Day storm of 1962.

***Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle LAURACEAE**

- Native from southern Oregon well into California.
- Height can reach 175'.
- Leaves are evergreen with smooth margins, 5" long, and intensely aromatic (can be used in cooking, but use a smaller amount than European bay leaf).
- Flowers yellowish, tiny, very fragrant; fruit looks like small green olives, and darkens in the fall.
- Fairly common in Portland.

***Zelkova serrata* Zelkova ULMACEAE**

- Native to Japan.
- Height seldom exceeds 100'.
- Leaves are bright green, edges scalloped, 5" long, rough top surface.
- Flowers and fruits are inconspicuous.
- Bark on mature trees is nicely mottled and flak .
- Fall color ranges from yellow to rusty-red.
- Somewhat common in Portland. Sometimes used to replace elms lost to disease.



#248 *Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle at 2904 N Portland Boulevard

Adapted from

New Edition (2013) by Phyllis Reynolds

Year round

- *Abies* spp.
- *Araucaria araucana*
- *Arbutus menziesii*
- *Calocedrus decurrens*
- *Castanea sativa*
- *Catalpa bignonioides*
- *Cedrus* spp.
- *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
- *Cryptomeria japonica*
- *Cunninghamia lanceolata*
- *Magnolia grandiflora*
- *Picea sitchensis*
- *Pinus* spp.
- *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
- *Quercus chrysolepis*
- *Quercus garryana*
- *Sciadopitys verticillata*
- *Sequoia sempervirens*
- *Sequoiadendron giganteum*
- *Taxus baccata*
- *Thuja plicata*
- *Umbellularia californica*

March

- *Acer platanoides*
- *Acer pseudoplatanus*
- *Acer rubrum*
- *Acer saccharinum*
- *Larix kaempferi*
- *Magnolia x soulangiana*
- *Prunus* spp.
- *Salix babylonica*

April

- *Acer macrophyllum*
- *Acer palmatum*
- *Aesculus hippocastanum*
- *Betula* spp.
- *Cercis siliquastrum*
- *Cornus nuttallii*
- *Crataegus x lavalleyi*
- *Davidia involucreta*
- *Ginkgo biloba*
- *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
- *Paulownia tomentosa*
- *Prunus avium*

May

- *Acer campestre*
- *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
- *Cladrastis kentukea*
- *Fagus sylvatica*
- *Juglans* spp.
- *Liriodendron tulipifera*
- *Magnolia acuminata*
- *Malus x domestica*
- *Platanus* spp.
- *Populus x canadensis*
- *Quercus* spp.
- *Rhododendron ponticum*
- *Tilia* spp.
- *Ulmus* spp.
- *Zelkova serrata*

Summer

- *Carpinus caroliniana*
- *Carya* spp.
- *Castanea dentata*
- *Castanea sativa*
- *Catalpa* spp.
- *Fraxinus latifolia*
- *Lagerstroemia indica*
- *Magnolia grandiflora*
- *Ostrya virginiana*
- *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*
- *Styphnolobium japonica*

Fall

- *Acer* spp.
- *Aesculus* spp.
- *Arbutus menziesii*
- *Betula* spp.
- *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
- *Cornus nuttallii*
- *Crataegus x lavalleyi*
- *Diospyrus virginiana*
- *Fraxinus* spp.
- *Ginkgo biloba*
- *Larix kaempferi*
- *Liquidambar styraciflua*
- *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
- *Nyssa sylvatica*
- *Osmanthus fragrans*
- *Populus x canadensis*
- *Quercus palustris*
- *Quercus rubra*
- *Zelkova serrata*



Ginkgo biloba

Pterostyrax fraxinifolia

glyptostrobooides

Metasequoia

Taxus baccata



PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

188244

-For Official Use Only-

Accepted _____

Declined _____

HERITAGE TREE NOMINATION FORM

- Nominations are accepted year round and reviewed on May 1 each year.
- Attachments may also be submitted, including photos and additional text.
- Anyone may nominate a tree for the Heritage Tree program, however, nominations for trees on private property must include the consent and signature of the property owner.

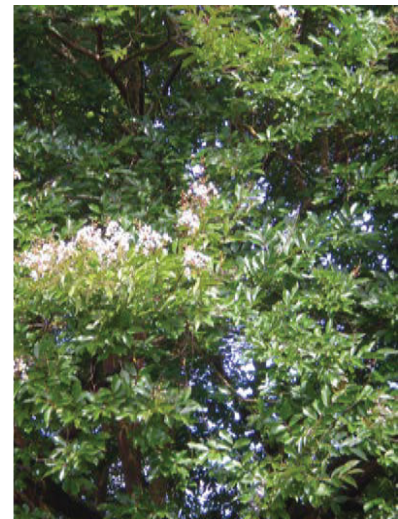
Tree Information	
Date:	
Tree species (botanic or common name):	
Number of trees:	
Tree Address:	
Where is the tree located:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Between the curb and sidewalk (right of way)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Park or other public property	
<input type="checkbox"/> Private property	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Tree size:	
Height (approximate):	
Crown (measure from one edge to opposite edge):	
Circumference (distance around the trunk 4.5 ft. from ground):	
Approximate age:	
Condition:	
Historical facts:	
Noteworthy features:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Shade <input type="checkbox"/> Size <input type="checkbox"/> Kind <input type="checkbox"/> Age <input type="checkbox"/> History <input type="checkbox"/> Horticultural interest	

Nominator	
Name:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	

Property Owner (this section not required for public trees)	
Name:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Consent: I understand that my tree is being nominated for Heritage Tree status and give my consent to proceed forward in the nomination process.	
Signature:	Date:

Submit nominations to:

PP&R Urban Forestry, Heritage Tree Program, 10910 N. Denver, Portland, OR 97217
angie.disalvo@portlandoregon.gov 503-823-4489



Photos from top left to bottom right:

- 1 *Ulmus americana* American elm 1111 SW 10th Ave
- 213 *Prunus pendula* Weeping cherry 3403 NE 18th Ave
- 235 *Juglans cinerea* Butternut 9009 N Foss Ave
- 134 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas fir 653 NW Culpepper Ter
- 179 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak Heritage Tree Park
- 125 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia 2896 SW Patton Rd
- 288 *Lagerstroemia indica* Crape myrtle 4201 SE Franklin St
- 289 *Lagerstroemia indica* Crape myrtle 4201 SE Franklin St