PORTLAND
PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

Heritage Tree Program Guidebook 2019

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2019

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.

Cover photos from top left to bottom right:

313 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood SW Barry Ln. in Hoyt Arboretum
149 *Styphnolobium japonica* Japanese pagoda tree 3075 NW Cornell Rd.
8 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak 7168 N Olin Ave.
130 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine 4504 SW Shattuck Rd.
22 *Betula nigra* River birch 7951 SE 7th Ave.
217 *Prunus* x *yedoensis* Yoshino cherry 65 SW Front Ave.
295 *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple Lone Fir Cemetery

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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 community member may nominate trees to be designated. Nominees are then evaluated by the UFC Heritage Tree Committee. The entire UFC reviews proposed designations and makes its recommendations to City Council. Once the Council officially designates trees, the city forester attaches 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, 52% 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 308 trees in Portland are alive that have been designated as Heritage Trees (over time 356 have been designated). These include 120 species or cultivars and 60 genera. Southeast Portland has the most Heritage Trees, then southwest and northeast, with fewer in north and northwest Portland, and the fewest downtown. The Heritage Tree Committee recently added new members who live in outer east and southwest Portland in order to better find prospective Heritage Trees in neighborhoods without them.

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! And submit nominations for trees we have not yet discovered.

Gregg Everhart, Chair
Heritage Tree Committee

309 *Cedrus atlantica* Blue atlas cedar
7000 SW 63rd Ave.

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2137 SE 32nd Pl.

342 *Juglans regia* English walnut
4528 N Vancouver Ave.

Heritage Trees by Species

Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Abies concolor	White fir	283	H5	87	17	5.5	2007
Abies grandis	Grand fir	337	C3	167	34	13.9	2018
Acer campestre	Hedge maple	105	G7	55	37	10.4	1996
Acer campestre	Hedge maple	106	G7	73	47	11.2	1996
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	252	E5	77	64	24.6	2003
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	295	G7	97	94	15.3	2009
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	168	G5	28	53	7.25	1998
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	241	G8	31	50	8.792	2002
Acer pictum	Painted maple	352	J4	48	38	4.2	2018
Acer platanoides	Norway maple	275	J7	69	62	11.93	2005
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	121	F7	78	90	8.77	1997
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	122	F7	85	90	12.3	1997
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	305	F7	80	64	11.9	2010
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	308	G7	76	83	14.8	2011
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	263	K5	118	99	20.03	2004
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	177	D5	76	77	11.8	1998
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	257	D5	40	50	10.5	2003
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	196	I8	23	29	5	1998
Aesculus flava	Yellow buckeye	41	H8	55	38	9.3	1995
Aesculus flava	Yellow buckeye	180	I8	76	55	11.5	1998
Aesculus glabra	Ohio buckeye	98	G5	55	63	6.25	1996
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common horsechestnut	322	D3	71	59	11	2015
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common horsechestnut	249	E7	73	74	13.5	2003
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common horsechestnut	315	I8	85	65	15.3	2014
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common horsechestnut	100	J7	94	69	15.9	1996
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common horsechestnut	101	J7	96	71	14.4	1996
Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii'	Common horsechestnut	261	F7	85	71	14.03	2004
Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	273	F7	62	36	8.91	2005
Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	236	G8	71	35	8.95	2001
Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	237	G8	74	38	9.79	2001
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	324	I9	41	40	7.3	2016
Betula nigra	River birch	264	G7	82	83	10.7	2004
Betula nigra	River birch	22	J6	61	86	10.8	1994
Betula pendula	European white birch	163	F7	80	99	10.18	1997
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	201	E5	93	30	13.5	1998
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	293	G7	121	13	11.1	2009
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	185	H8	85	40	12.8	1998
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	146	I5	118	27	10.7	1997
Carpinus betulus	European hornbeam	335	E8	54	63	6.65	2017
Carpinus betulus	European hornbeam	336	E8	64	60	7	2017
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	186	I8	39	58	7.7	1998
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan	271	H8	73	75	10.4	2005
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan	194	I8	66	61	6.04	1998
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan	195	I8	52	63	6.7	1998
Carya laciniosa	Shellbark hickory	278	G5	76	57	7.75	2005

Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Carya laciniosa	Shellbark hickory	33	G7	81	55	7.65	1994
Carya laciniosa	Shellbark hickory	34	G7	75	50	7.25	1994
Carya ovata	Shagbark hickory	174	H6	63	54	6.34	1998
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory	32	J7	84	66	9.3	1994
Castanea dentata	American chestnut	182	J7	107	81	16.1	1998
Castanea sativa	Spanish chestnut	297	E7	75	51	11.7	2009
Castanea sativa	Spanish chestnut	64	H7	89	83	15.8	1995
Castanea sativa	Spanish chestnut	74	J8	72	61	16.5	1995
Catalpa bignonioides	Southern catalpa	162	E6	52	48	13.43	1997
Catalpa bignonioides	Southern catalpa	298	H8	40	94	12.5	2010
Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa	24	F7	76	45	12.04	1994
Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa	25	F7	85	50	12.56	1994
Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa	39	G7	71	65	13.7	1995
Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	113	G5	78	73	13.5	1996
Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	209	H9	104	57	13.4	1999
Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	300	I8	108	97	16.2	2010
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	128	G5	103	82	13.5	1997
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	277	G5	80	59	13.8	2005
Cedrus atlantica	Blue Atlas cedar	309	I4	89	73	14.4	2011
Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon	6	G5	85	79	15.4	1993
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura	159	G5	48	46	11.6	1997
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura	160	G8	69	64	11.9	1997
Cercis siliquastrum	Judas tree	203	F7	35	48	13.2	1998
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Port Orford cedar	296	I8	79	37	9.3	2009
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Boulevard™'	Boulevard cypress	345	H8	67	34	8.2	2018
Cladrastis kentukea	Yellowwood	132	I7	69	63	13.2	1997
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific dogwood	76	D5	57	41	8.5	1996
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific dogwood	77	D5	51	34	7.6	1996
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific dogwood	117	G7	29	25	13.2	1996
Crataegus x *lavallei*	Lavalle hawthorn	109	G6	43	46	7.4	1996
Crataegus x *lavallei*	Lavalle hawthorn	110	G6	44	45	5.9	1996
Crataegus x *lavallei*	Lavalle hawthorn	111	G6	36	47	5.9	1996
Crataegus x *lavallei*	Lavalle hawthorn	112	G6	38	44	6.6	1996
Cryptomeria japonica	Cryptomeria	233	F9	64	25	6.1	1999
Cryptomeria japonica	Cryptomeria	52	J5	62	35	9.2	1995
Cunninghamia lanceolata	China fir	57	I7	69	32	6.9	1995
Davidia involucrata	Dove Tree	292	I7	62	45	5.4	2009
Davidia involucrata var. *vilmoriniana*	Hardy dove tree	265	G8	40	40	5.3	2004
Diospyrus virginiana	American persimmon	310	E8	50	36	5.06	2011
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	312	F6	110	115	16.8	2013
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	7	F10	85	71	23.1	1994
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	193	H8	70	90	19.4	1998
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	208	H8	94	54	12.87	1999
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	316	J5	94	80	14.7	2014
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	347	J7	95	0	13.1	2018
Fagus sylvatica f. *pendula*	Weeping beech	126	H5	55	70	10.6	1997
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	107	F7	70	96	13.7	1996

Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	155	F7	80	84	20.88	1997
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	54	H6	84	84	18.75	1995
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	173	H6	92	84	12.84	1998
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	63	H7	92	63	13.6	1995
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	346	H8	99	60	13.3	2018
Fagus sylvatica f. *purpurea*	Copper beech	16	J7	88	102	18.1	1994
Fraxinus americana	American ash	256	G8	79	91	15.29	2003
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash	53	H5	50	81	10	1995
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	286	F7	75	52	9.95	2009
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	73	G5	40	54	6.5	1995
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	205	H8	70	42	5.5	1999
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	187	I8	89	57	10.8	1998
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	188	I8	81	64	10.2	1998
Halesia monticola	Mountain silverbell	351	J4	36	34	3.5	2018
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	235	D5	65	82	13.5	1999
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	115	J7	34	56	13.2	1996
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	116	J7	33	52	11.4	1996
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	108	F6	81	91	15.7	1996
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	35	G6	95	93	13.9	1994
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	58	H7	63	91	14.7	1995
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	150	I8	87	92	17.9	1997
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	31	I9	73	76	13.3	1994
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	151	J8	92	92	12.45	1997
Juglans regia	English walnut	342	E6	64	89	12.7	2018
Juglans regia	English walnut	78	E8	52	78	12.13	1996
Juglans regia	English walnut	242	J7	61	84	12.4	2003
Juglans x *paradox*	Paradox walnut	323	H8	80	116	16	2015
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle	288	H8	27	27	4.2	2009
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle	289	H8	22	33	3.3	2009
Larix kaempferi	Japanese larch	311	E8	51	42	6.84	2011
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	55	F7	105	56	11.6	1995
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	56	F7	106	54	12.2	1995
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	214	G8	107	84	11.29	1999
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	262	E7	112	81	15.8	2004
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	11	G5	80	55	15.6	1994
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	3	G7	74	61	15.7	1993
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	103	G7	110	67	15.4	1996
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	104	G7	105	74	12.7	1996
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	280	H7	70	70	16.7	2007
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	124	H8	130	84	14.25	1997
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	17	I7	112	87	16.5	1994
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	38	I8	128	107	20.9	1995
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber tree	14	G5	93	63	15.35	1994
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	133	H5	48	44	7.6	1997
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	37	H6	48	44	9.5	1994
Magnolia x *soulangiana*	Saucer magnolia	137	G5	36	37	6	1997
Malus x *domestica*	Gravenstein apple	204	H7	56	60	12.3	1999

Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Malus x *domestica*	Yellow bellflower apple	290	I5	26	32	7.9	2009
Malus x *domestica*	Gravenstein apple	321	I8	39	46	10.2	2015
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	254	D5	87	20	11.1	2003
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	253	F7	75	33	8.9	2003
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	306	G4	95	39	10.43	2011
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	313	G5	103	33	10.6	2013
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	246	H5	55	29	9.2	2003
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	325	J4	72	41	9.2	2016
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	326	J4	76	49	7.4	2016
Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	48	J6	92	53	8.7	1995
Ostrya virginiana	American hop-hornbeam	153	G8	47	35	3.6	1997
Ostrya virginiana	American hop-hornbeam	154	G8	53	50	5.3	1997
Parrotia persica	Persian ironwood	350	J4	51	0	10.15	2018
Paulownia tomentosa	Empress tree	51	G5	46	30	17.9	1995
Picea sitchensis	Sitka spruce	147	I5	112	48	12	1997
Pinus bungeana	Lacebark pine	331	J4	56	23	2.7	2017
Pinus coulteri	Coulter pine	181	I8	111	60	10.65	1998
Pinus densiflora	Japanese red pine	68	G8	47	30	11.25	1995
Pinus engelmannii	Apache pine	202	E5	49	52	9.34	1998
Pinus monophylla	Single-needle pinyon	197	I8	35	34	4.1	1998
Pinus monticola	Western white pine	61	H7	87	38	11.7	1995
Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	5	G5	107	55	10.2	1993
Pinus pinea	Italian stone pine	178	E5	41	71	10.17	1998
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	334	E6	84	39	9.5	2017
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	285	F7	120	60	14.05	2008
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	130	I4	125	67	17.6	1997
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	139	I5	114	33	11.4	1997
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	140	I5	130	28	12.2	1997
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	349	J4	121	38	10.2	2018
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	245	J5	114	57	12.4	2003
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	18	I8	91	53	9.7	1994
Pinus rudis	Endlicher pine	220	G5	60	37	8.1	1999
Pinus sabiniana	Gray pine	239	F6	71	71	13.9	2001
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	144	I5	104	48	8.2	1997
Pinus taeda	Loblolly pine	299	F7	105	42	10.3	2010
Pinus wallichiana	Himalayan pine	281	F5	75	45	7.1	2007
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	212	F7	73	85	12.9	1999
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	222	G6	58	50	7.4	1999
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	223	G6	58	46	7.5	1999
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	224	G6	58	50	5.9	1999
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	225	G6	58	50	7.3	1999
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	226	G6	58	46	6.3	1999
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	15	I7	101	105	16.1	1994
Platanus orientalis	Oriental planetree	129	J5	85	45	9.6	1997
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	338	F6	79	99	12.8	2018
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	339	F6	65	87	15.6	2018
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	340	F6	69	103	17.6	2018

Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	341	F6	80	90	12.8	2018
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	164	F7	82	85	15.44	1997
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	269	F7	73	90	16.7	2005
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	270	F7	65	70	14.4	2005
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	303	F7	60	81	16.5	2010
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	218	G5	70	50	9.7	1999
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	2	G6	63	95	14.3	1975
Platanus x *acerifolia*	London planetree	40	H7	50	86	20.68	1995
Populus x *canadensis*	Carolina poplar	90	G8	123	92	21	1996
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	320	E7	24	30	8.2	2015
Prunus avium	Royal Ann cherry	206	H8	60	64	15.5	1999
Prunus avium	Cherry	211	I12	79	46	14.5	1999
Prunus pendula	Weeping cherry	213	F7	25	35	9.2	1999
Prunus x *'Shirotae'*	Mt. Fuji flowering cherry	327	G8	34	39	4.7	2016
Prunus x *yedoensis*	Yoshino cherry	217	G6	15	27	7.8	1999
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	134	G4	243	51	18.3	1997
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	294	G7	109	61	13.7	2009
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	279	G12	148	85	16.99	2007
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	148	H5	133	62	14.2	1997
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	260	I12	166	56	18.8	2004
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	348	J5	144	58	15.3	2018
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	80	F7	35	45	5.2	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	81	F7	35	45	5.2	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	82	F7	35	45	5.2	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	83	F7	35	45	6.28	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	84	F7	35	48	6.15	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	85	F7	55	57	6.67	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	86	F7	50	45	6.02	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	87	F7	50	45	5.2	1996
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	Caucasian wingnut	88	F7	41	45	5.2	1996
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon live oak	79	F7	60	95	11.1	1996
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	238	F6	106	107	13.5	2001
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	91	H7	111	82	15.5	1996
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	71	D4	110	95	16.5	1995
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	198	D4	106	88	15.6	1998
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	199	D4	111	98	14.4	1998
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	200	D4	91	86	13.15	1998
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	8	D5	94	111	17.2	1994
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	250	D5	98	78	14.5	2003
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	284	D5	70	99	15.6	2008
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	27	E4	72	96	14.75	1994
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	19	E6	95	110	22.1	1994
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	259	F6	77	72	14.4	2004
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	10	G5	80	108	16.1	1994
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	157	H5	96	101	18.4	1997
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	179	H6	92	80	16.35	1998
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	4	H7	45	59	15.3	1993

Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	75	I5	81	108	18.1	1996
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	141	I5	97	84	16.5	1997
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	143	I5	85	63	12.5	1997
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	216	I5	102	100	17.1	1999
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	268	I8	78	81	12.9	2005
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	272	I10	59	70	10.5	2005
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	171	J6	104	75	14.7	1998
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	21	J7	77	93	16.5	1994
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	23	J7	87	85	15.9	1994
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak	304	G7	108	93	14.4	2010
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	314	F5	115	75	12.4	2013
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	191	I7	60	75	12	1998
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	243	D5	88	74	7.7	2003
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	244	G5	75	80	8.1	2003
Quercus prinus	Chestnut oak	89	F7	90	99	12.82	1996
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	274	E6	111	115	18.1	2005
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	343	E6	79	108	16.5	2018
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	66	F7	100	81	15.1	1995
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	45	G5	92	98	14.1	1995
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	9	H5	100	105	21.15	1994
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	175	H7	98	116	18.3	1998
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	176	H7	102	106	18.3	1998
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	156	H8	110	100	18.42	1997
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	302	I8	103	97	18.7	2010
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	332	J8	82	94	17.4	2017
Quercus velutina	Black oak	20	I8	89	93	18.44	1994
Rhododendron ponticum	Ponticum rhododendron	97	H7	16	20	3.9	1996
Salix babylonica	Weeping willow	70	F6	58	61	14.9	1995
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	344	E6	37	41	6.2	2018
Sciadopitys verticillata	Umbrella pine	189	G5	39	21	5.2	1998
Sciadopitys verticillata	Umbrella pine	190	G5	32	25	5.5	1998
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	329	D4	114	54	18	2016
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	282	G5	112	54	13.2	2007
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	167	H8	70	49	14.6	1997
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	301	H9	131	72	20.11	2010
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	276	D5	128	62	34.5	2005
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	158	G5	95	52	22.1	1997
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	125	H5	148	62	23.2	1997
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	221	H5	103	46	22	1999
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	165	H8	175	60	23.25	1997
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	307	H8	120	43	23.1	2011
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	152	H9	139	56	25.68	1997
Styphnolobium japonica	Japanese pagoda tree	149	G5	61	69	9.1	1997
Styphnolobium japonica	Japanese pagoda tree	207	G9	77	54	8.7	1999
Taxodium distichum	Baldcypress	330	J4	62	31	5.5	2017
Taxus baccata	English yew	251	H7	53	42	9.1	2003
Thuja plicata	Western redcedar	145	I5	106	63	9.3	1997

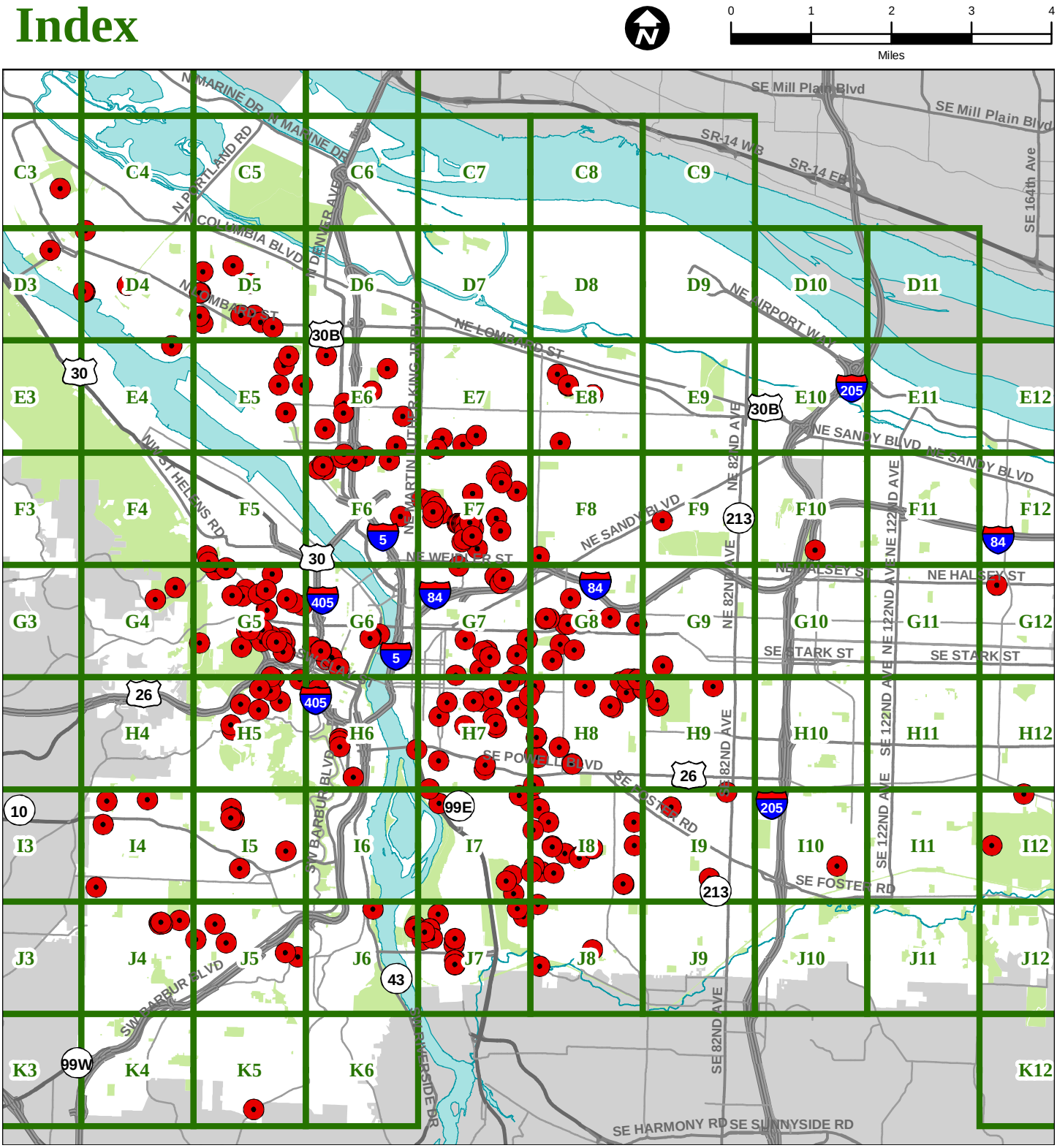
Scientific name	Common name	Tree #	Index	Height	Spread	Circ.	Year
Thuja plicata	Western redcedar	169	I5	76	45	13.1	1998
Tilia americana	Basswood	135	J7	69	39	7.8	1997
Tilia americana	Basswood	136	J7	77	37	8.1	1997
Tilia platyphyllos	Bigleaf linden	49	H7	61	58	14.01	1995
Tilia platyphyllos	Bigleaf linden	62	H9	126	88	16.59	1995
Tilia tomentosa	Silver linden	317	E6	94	61	11.5	2014
Ulmus americana	American elm	231	G5	86	64	10.2	1999
Ulmus americana	American elm	1	G6	85	107	12.8	1973
Ulmus americana	American elm	318	H7	76	118	13.6	2015
Ulmus glabra	Wych elm	210	G7	115	88	15.45	1999
Ulmus glabra `Camperdownii'	Camperdown elm	47	H6	32	40	8.8	1995
Ulmus glabra `Camperdownii'	Camperdown elm	287	H7	23	36	5.6	2009
Ulmus glabra `Camperdownii'	Camperdown elm	333	I9	20	30	7.41	2017
Ulmus laevis	European white elm	240	F8	89	98	16.03	2002
Ulmus minor	Smoothleaf elm	258	F7	105	72	14.1	2003
Ulmus minor	Smoothleaf elm	120	I4	95	106	16.2	1996
Ulmus minor '*Variegata*'	Tartan elm	30	H7	101	84	13.5	1994
Ulmus minor var. *vulgaris*	English elm	26	F6	101	91	17.3	1994
Ulmus minor var. *vulgaris*	English elm	36	G5	80	54	14.1	1994
Ulmus x *hollandica*	Dutch elm	46	G5	80	75	15.1	1995
Ulmus x *hollandica*	Dutch elm	119	G5	97	84	14.8	1996
Ulmus x *hollandica*	Dutch elm	219	G6	105	90	13.5	1999
Ulmus x *hollandica 'Hollandica'*	Dutch elm	266	F7	105	70	13	2004
Ulmus x *hollandica 'Hollandica'*	Dutch elm	172	G5	97	74	13.7	1998
Ulmus x *hollandica 'Vegeta'*	Dutch elm	102	I4	71	96	17.3	1996
Umbellularia californica	Oregon myrtle	248	E5	51	69	14.31	2003
Umbellularia californica	Oregon myrtle	184	H7	84	77	16.48	1998
Zelkova serrata	Zelkova	192	G8	60	69	12.9	1998

290 *Malus* x *domestica* Yellow bellflower apple
4700-4799 SW Campbell Ct.

Rev. Albert Kelly planted an orchard here, at his homestead in 1850. The trees were bought from the Luelling and Meek Nursery in Milwaukie - the first grafted fruit tree nursery on the west coast. In 1976, the Home Orchard Society declared this tree the oldest, living, grafted apple tree in the Western United States.

Heritage Trees by Location

Index



C3

337 *Abies grandis* Grand fir
10325 N Lombard Ave.

The genus name 'Abies' is an ancient Latin name for a tree that was described by Pliny around 77 CE. The inner bark is used by some Plateau tribes for treating colds and fever.

D3

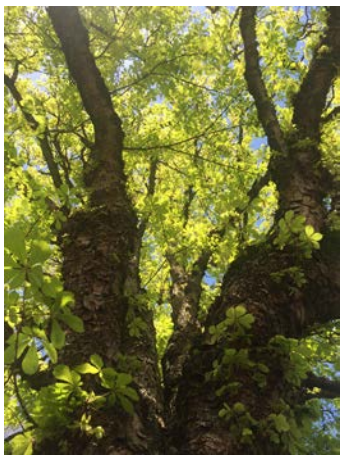
322 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
8710 N Willamette Blvd.

71 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
9107 N Richmond Ave.

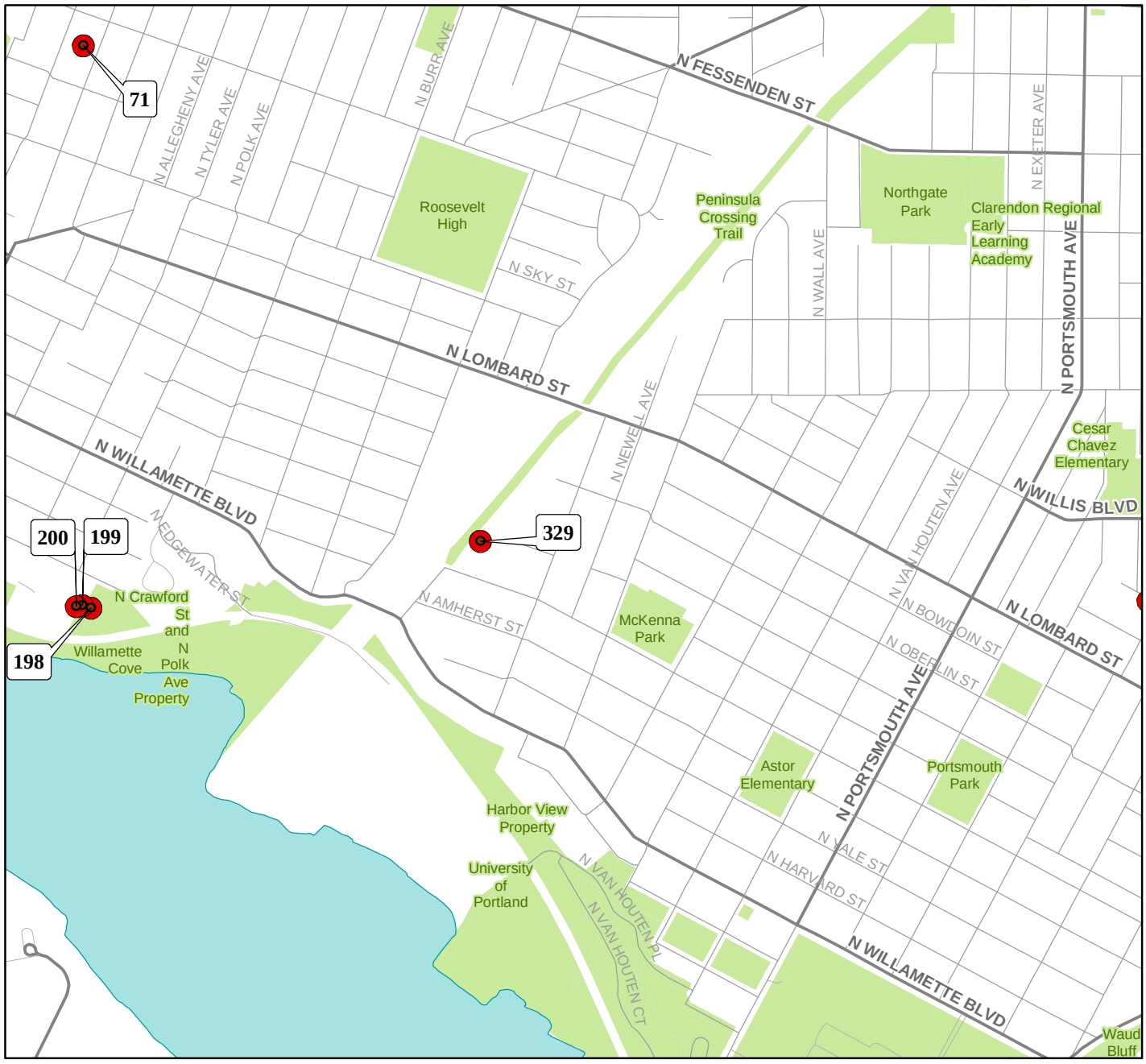
198- 200 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
7654 N Crawford St.

322 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum (Common horsechestnut) is native to the mountainous areas in Greece and Albania.



D4



71 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
9107 N Richmond Ave.

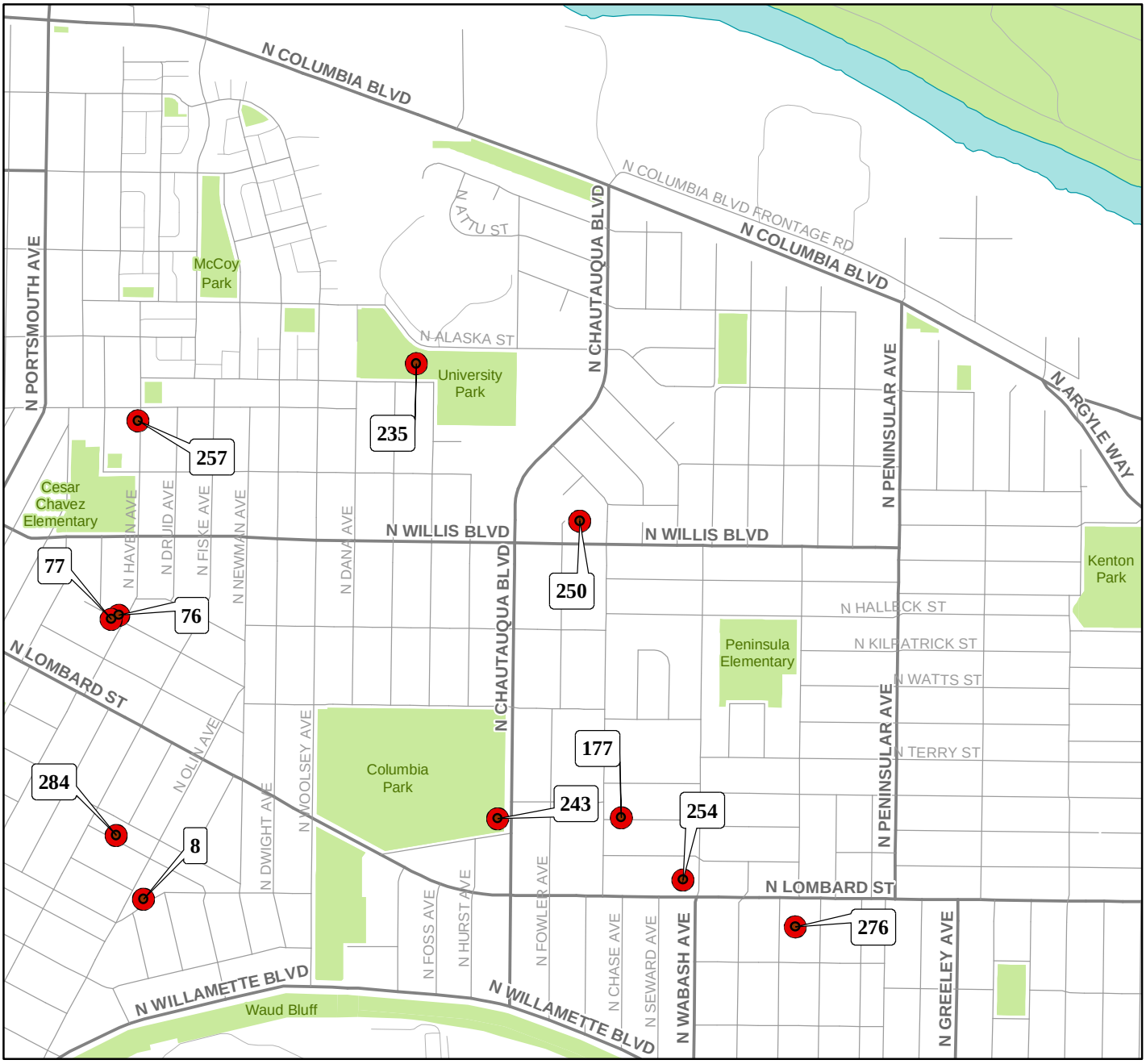
198- 200 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
7654 N Crawford St.

329 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood
N Carey & N Princeton

198 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak

In 1866, a 640-acre donation land claim was awarded to Edmund Hall and Leona Chaney. Following, in 1910, Amos Benson built the Haven Bridge house, which can be seen to the right of Heritage Tree 198.

D5



8 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
7168 N Olin Ave.

76 *Cornus nuttallii* Pacific dogwood
5009 N Girard St.

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.

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.

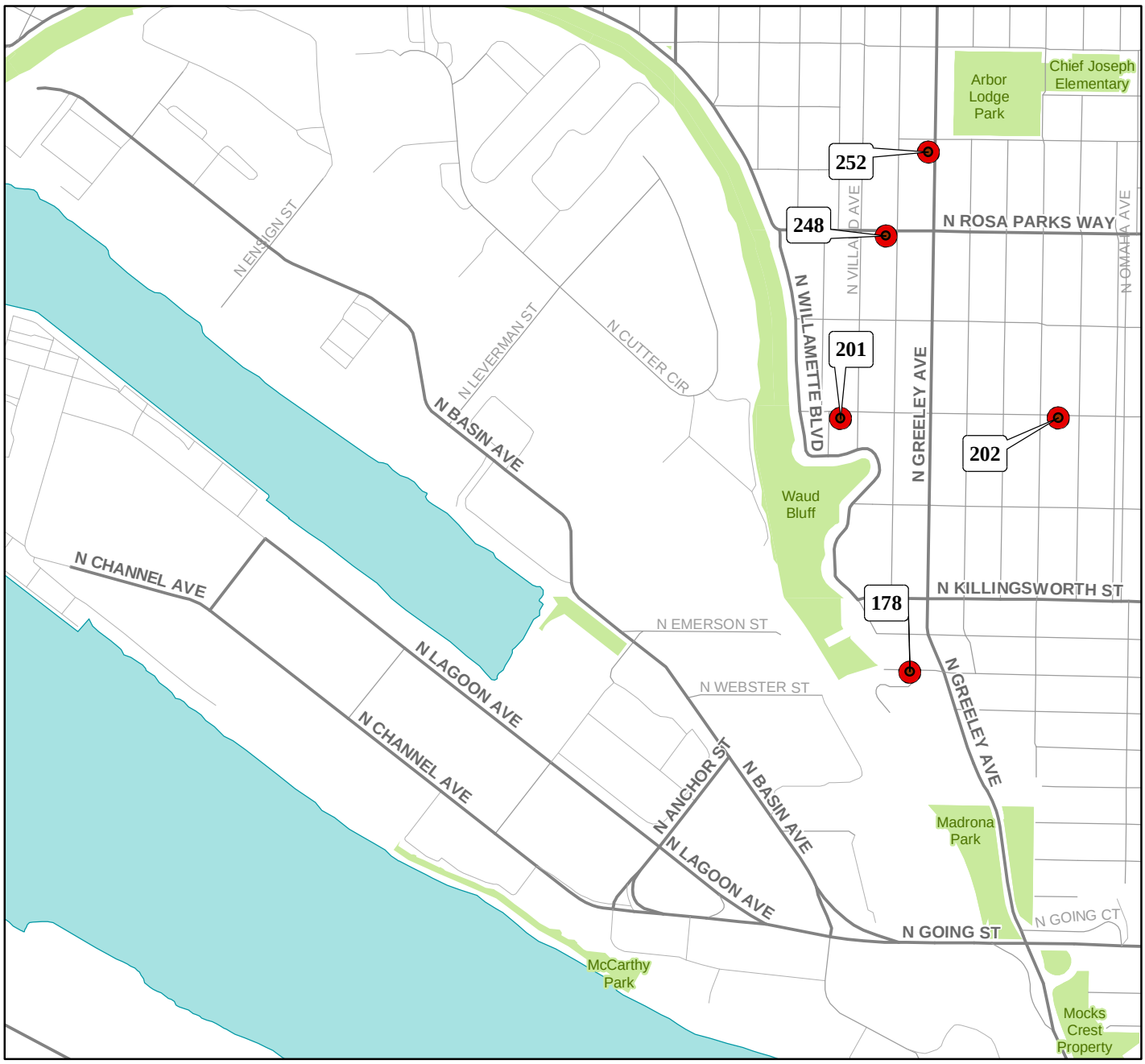
E4

27 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
5000 N Willamette Blvd.

Acorns are a traditional source of food for local Native American tribes. The acorns are soaked in water or buried in mud in baskets for the winter, in order to leach out the tannins before being consumed.

The name 'garryana' was given by David Douglas to honor Nicholas Garry, the director and later a deputy governor for the Hudson's Bay Company.

E5



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.

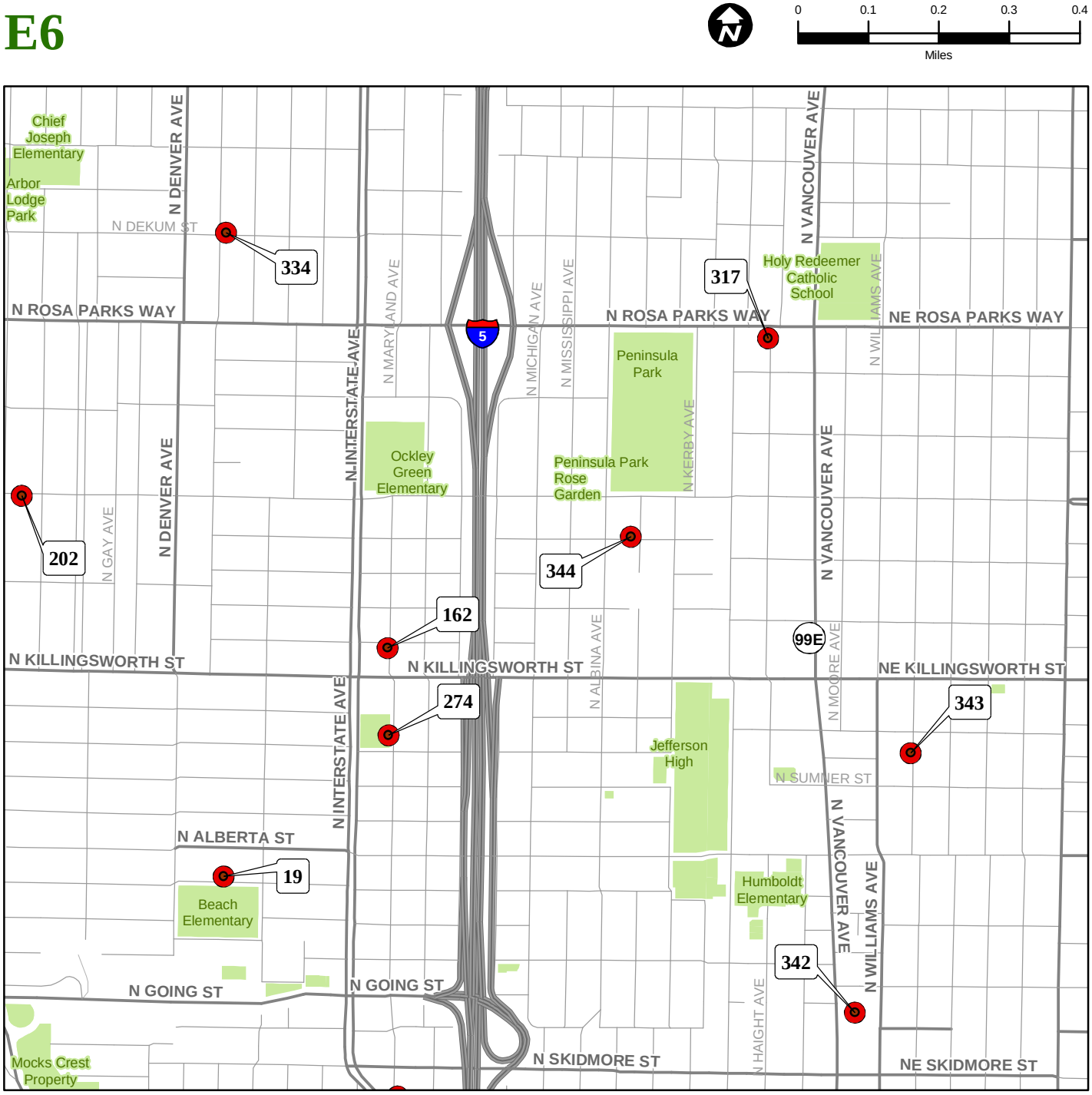
248 *Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle
2904 N Portland Blvd.

252 *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple
6733 N Greeley Ave.

202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine

The common name refers to the species' occurrence in the lands of the Apache Native Americans, while the botanical name refers to the American botanist George Englemann who, in 1848, first named the species Pinus macrophylla.

E6



19 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
1815 N Humboldt St.

162 *Catalpa bignoniodes* 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 Wy.

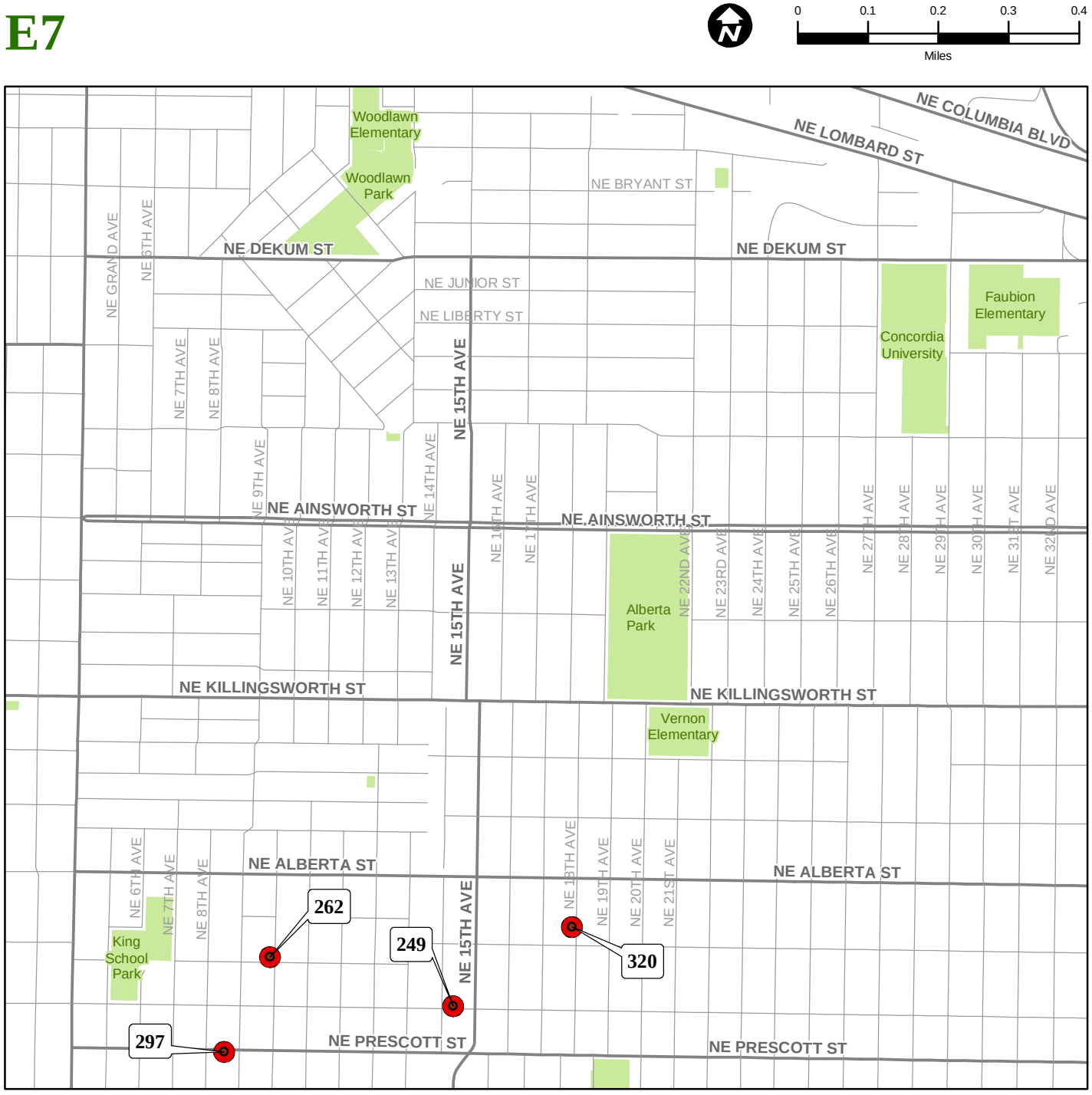
334 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
6804 N Campbell Ave.

342 *Juglans regia* English walnut
4528 N Vancouver Ave.

343 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
5245 N Vancouver Ave.

344 *Sassafras albidum* Sassafras
5901 N Borthwick Ave.

E7



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.

320 *Prunus armeniaca* Apricot

The species name means 'of Armenia', which refers to the history of the cultivation of apricots in Armenia since ancient times. However, P. armeniaca originated in China and is native to the northeastern region.

E8

78 *Juglans regia* English walnut
5941 NE 45th Ave.

310 *Diospyrus virginiana* American persimmon
6440 NE 36th Ave.

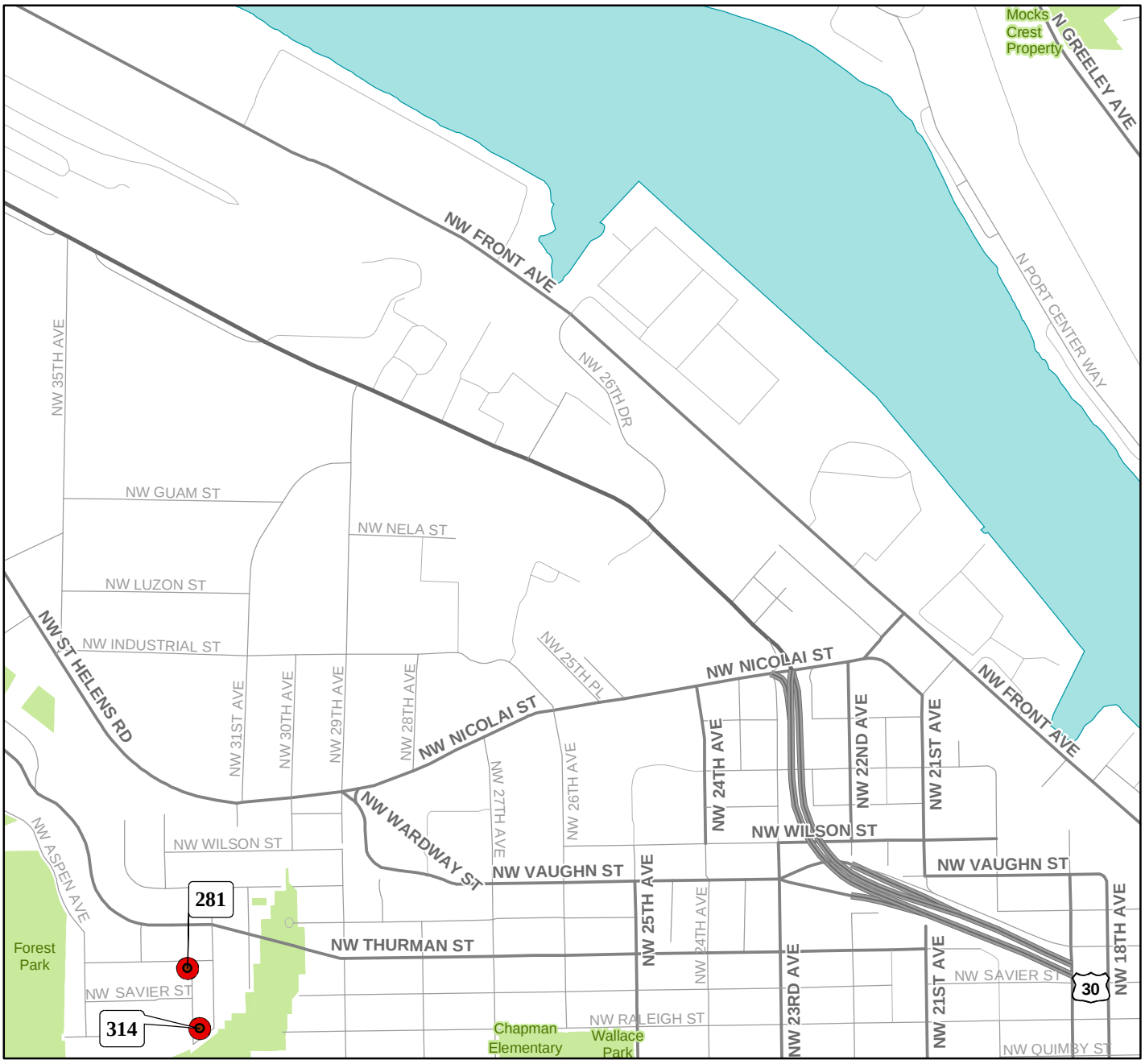
311 *Larix kaempferi* Japanese larch
4626 NE 37th Ave.

335-336 *Carpinus betulus* European hornbeam
Fernhill Park

78 *Juglans regia* English walnut

The genus 'Juglans' originates from the Latin names 'jovis' (Jupiter) and glans 'an acorn', referring to the kingly, superior quality of the nuts.

F5



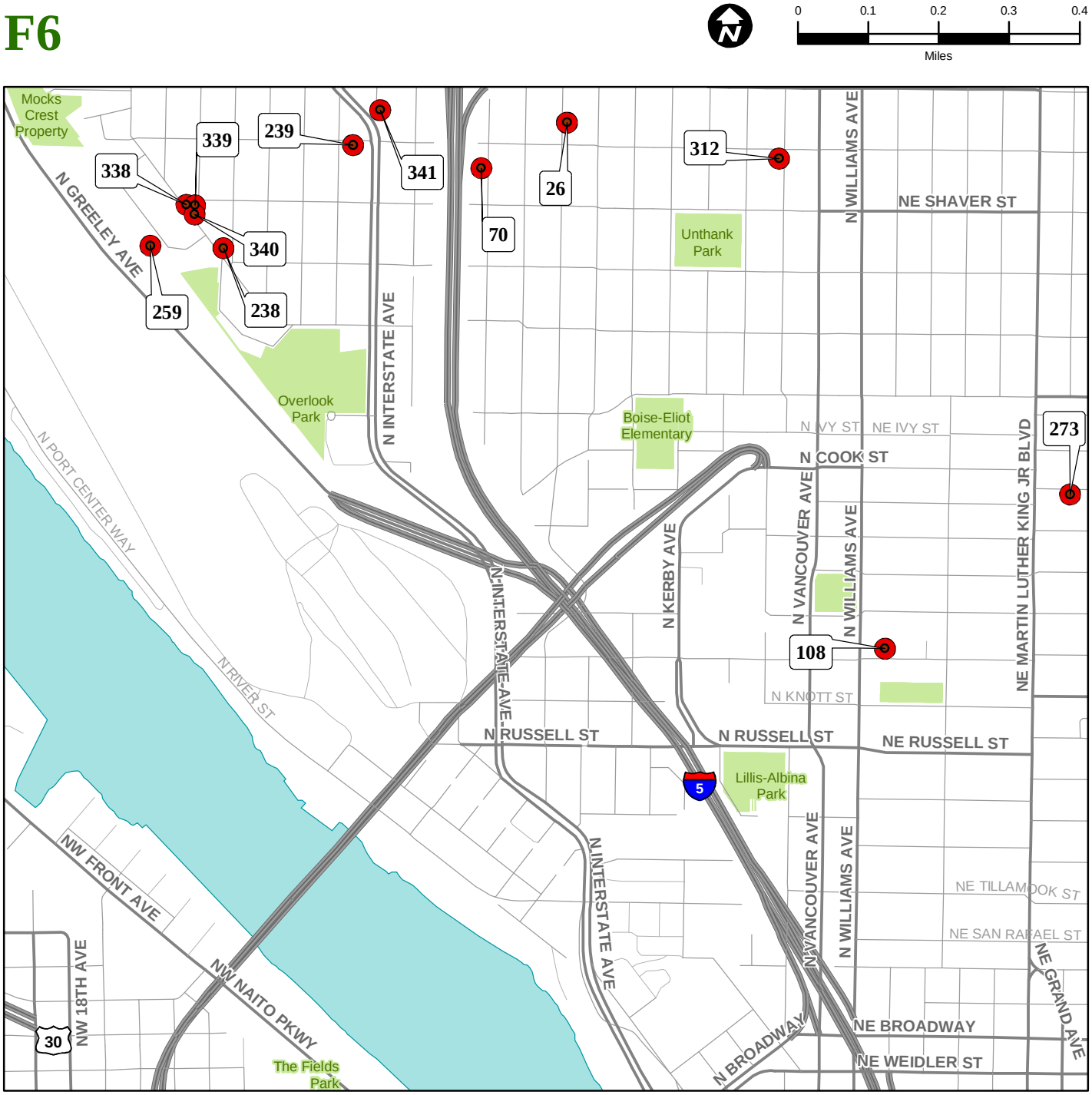
281 *Pinus wallichiana* Himalayan pine
3310 NW Franklin Ct.

314 *Quercus palustris* Pin oak
1611 NW 32nd Ave.

281 *Pinus wallichiana* Himalayan pine

Native to the foothills of the Himalayas, from eastern Afghanistan to northern Myanmar. The botanical name honors the Danish botanist Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854) who was the superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden.

F6



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 pine
4074 N Massachusetts Ave.

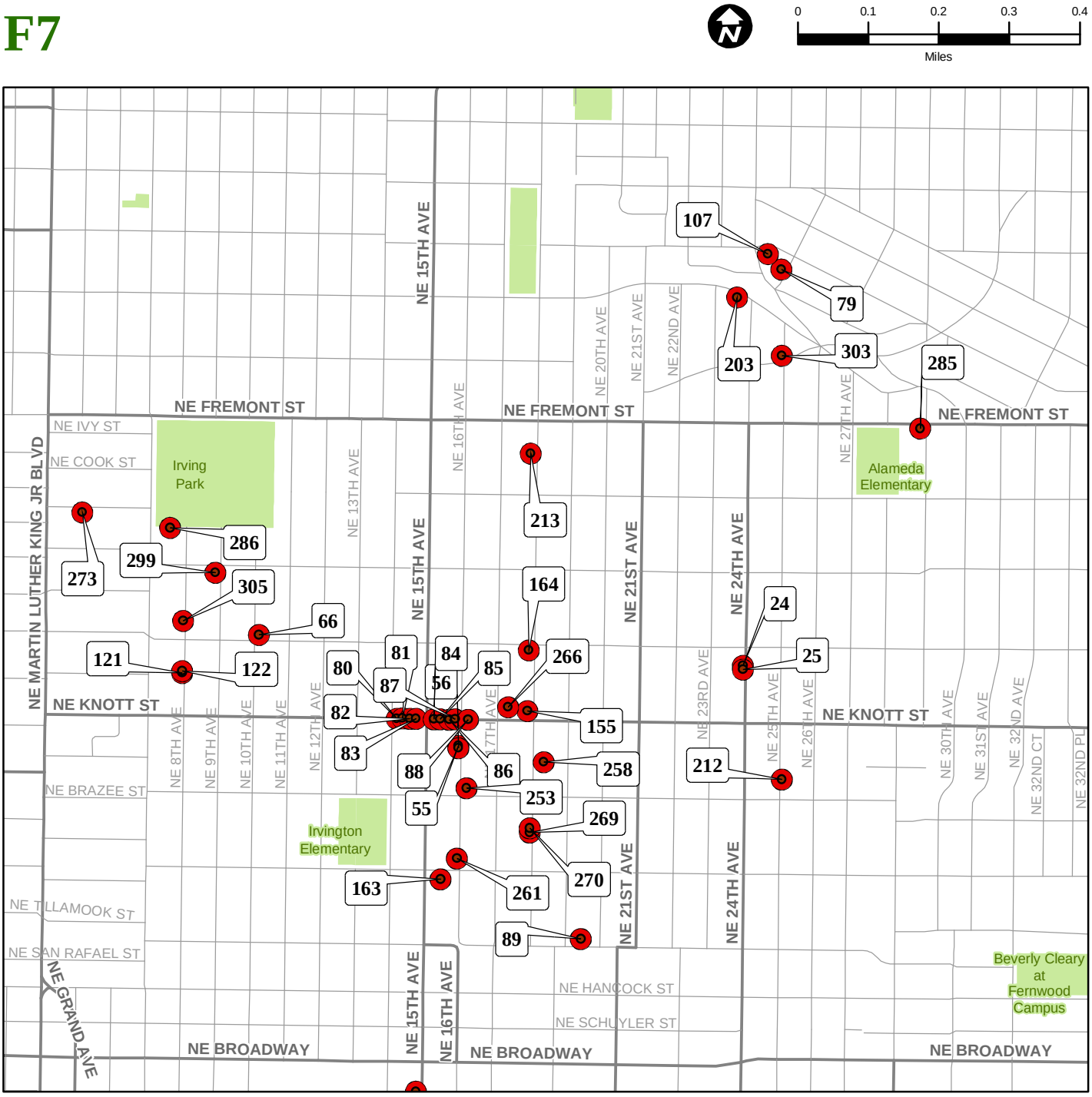
259 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
South of 3969 N Overlook Ter.

312 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
4073 N Gantenbein Ave.

338-340 *Platanus* x *acerifolia* London planetree
3967 N Overlook Blvd.

341 *Platanus* x *acerifolia* London planetree
4284 N Maryland Ave.

F7



24-25 *Catalpa speciosa* Northern catalpa
2827 NE 24th Ave.

55-56 *Liquidambar styraciflua* American sweetgum
2617 NE 16th Ave.

66 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
1009 NE Stanton St.

79 *Quercus chrysolepis* Canyon live oak
2425 NE Alameda St.

80-84 *Pterocarya fraxinifolia* Caucasian wingnut
2737 NE 15th Ave.

85-88 *Pterocarya fraxinifolia* Caucasian wingnut
1408 NE Knott St.

89 *Quercus prinus* Chestnut oak
1927 NE Tillamook St.

107 *Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea* Copper beech
2425 NE Alameda St.

121-122 *Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore maple
2807 NE 8th Ave.

155 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
1719 NE Knott St.

163 *Betula pendula* European white birch
1526 NE Thompson St.

164 *Platanus* x *acerifolia* London planetree
1728 NE Stanton St.

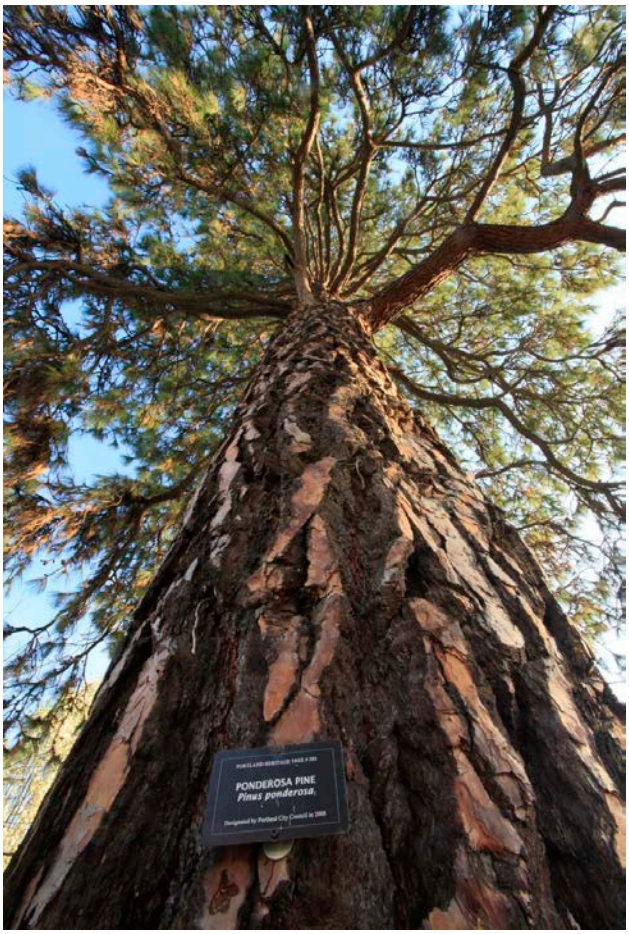
203 Cercis siliquastrum Judas tree
2336 NE Ridgewood Dr.

212 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore
2524 NE 25h Ave.

F7 Continues on next page...

299 *Pinus taeda* Loblolly pine

This resinous conifer was described in 1753 by Carolus Linnæus (1707-1778). Loblolly pine or P. taeda, is named after the ancient Roman term for torches and the pitchy pines from which they were made.



285 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine

In 1885, this P. ponderosa marked the location of the Pearson Farm. It was planted by Samuel Pearson and marked the NE corner of his 20-acre farm. According to the family-lore, Samuel salvaged the young seedling from an area that had been burned by wildfire.

F7 Continued...

213 *Prunus pendula* Weeping cherry
3403 NE 18th Ave.

253 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood
1617 NE Brazee St.

258 *Ulmus minor* Smoothleaf elm
2546 NE 18h Ave.

261 *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumannii' Common horsechestnut 1529 NE Thompson St.

266 *Ulmus* x *hollandica* 'Hollandica' Dutch elm
1719 NE Knott St.

269-270 *Platanus* x *acerifolia* London planetree
2407 NE 18th Ave.

273 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle
446 NE Fargo St.

285 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
3437 NE 29th Ave.

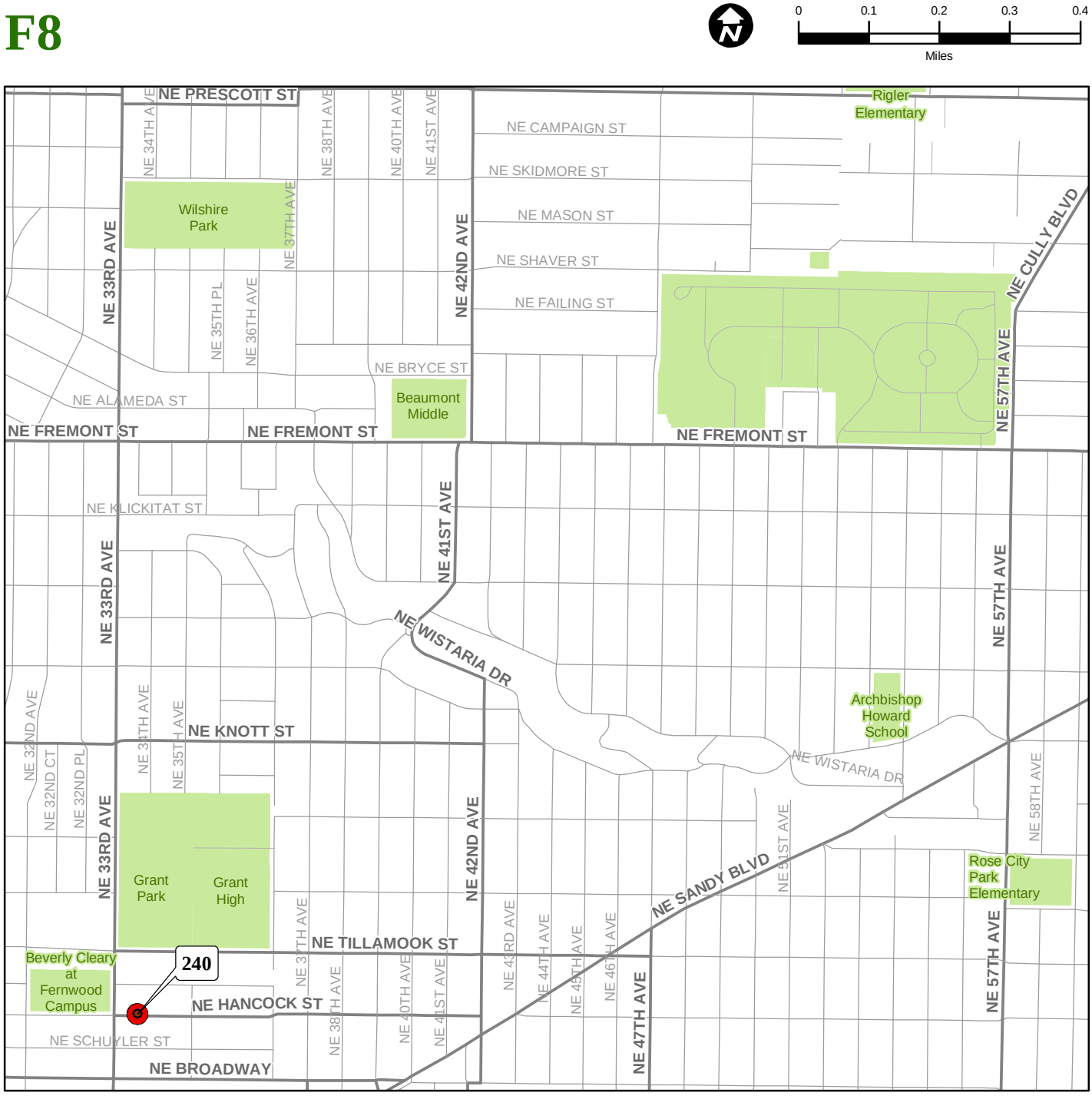
286 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo
3145 NE 8th Ave.

299 *Pinus taeda* Loblolly pine
3045 NE 9th Ave.

303 *Platanus* x *acerifolia* London planetree
2437 NE Regents Dr.

305 *Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore maple
2923 NE 8th Ave.

F8



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

The European white elm is common in riparian floodplains and can tolerate prolonged flooding. It is a native of Eastern Europe, as well as Finland.

F9

233 *Cryptomeria japonica* Cryptomeria
6232 NE Stanton St.

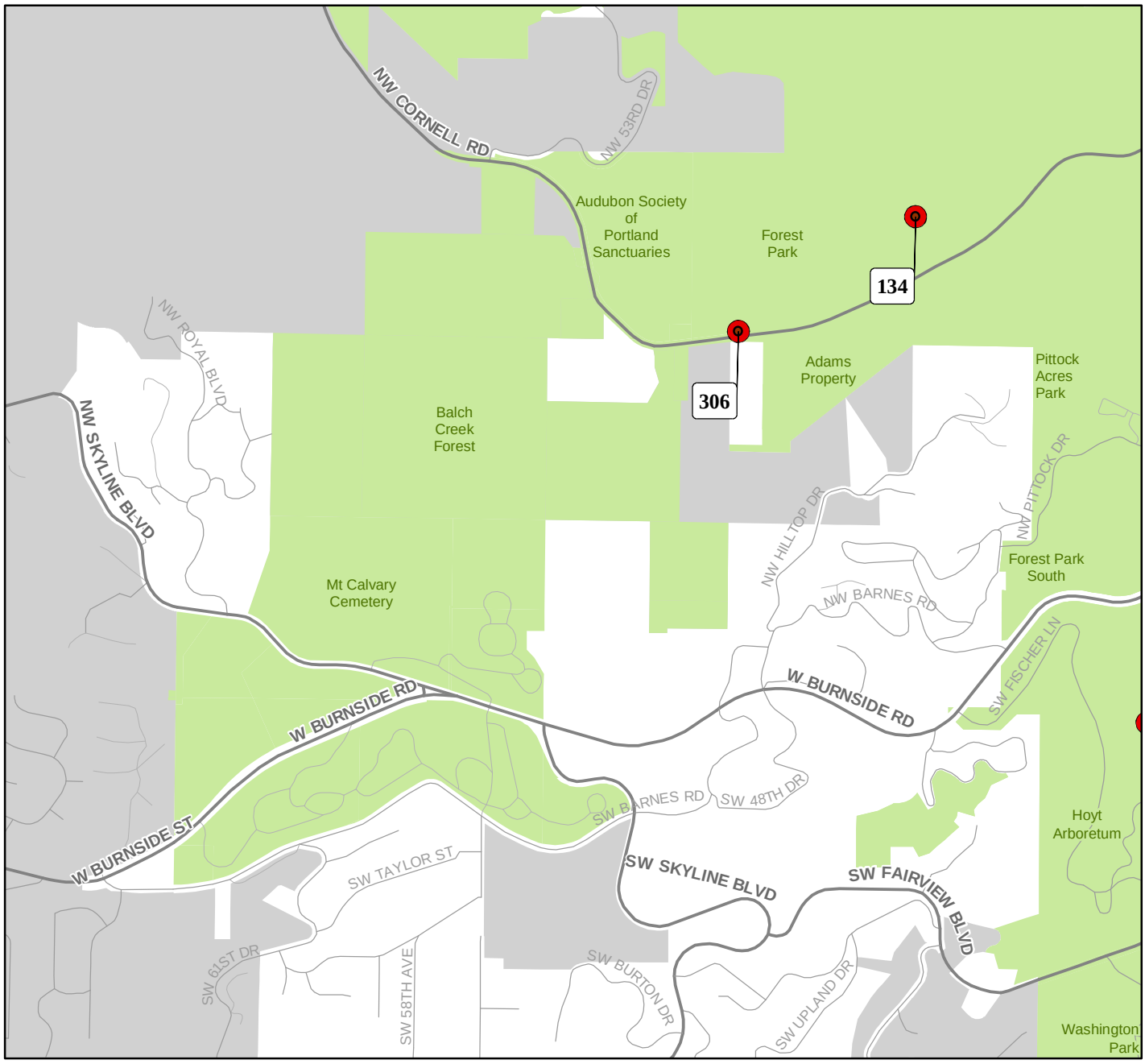
Cryptomeria is the national tree of Japan. It is planted at many sacred sites and exists on a larger scale in forests across Japan. Only one species exists (C. japonica), but many ornamental varieties can be found (around 200 are available in Japan!).

F10

7 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
10115 NE Thompson St.

The beechnuts that F. sylvatica produces were food for prehistoric humans and are still eaten today. Historians claim that the first written European literature was inscribed on Beech bark in Sanskrit. The English word 'book' comes from the Anglo-Saxon 'boc', a derivative for the Anglo-Saxon 'beece' or beech.

G4

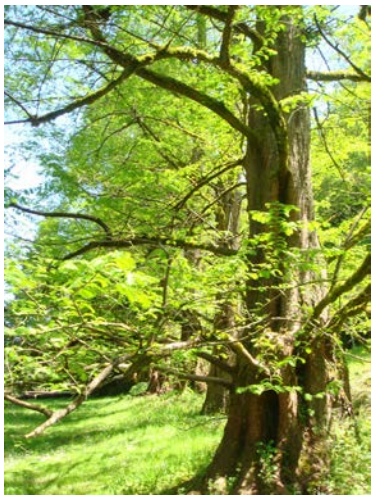


134 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
NW Cornell Rd.

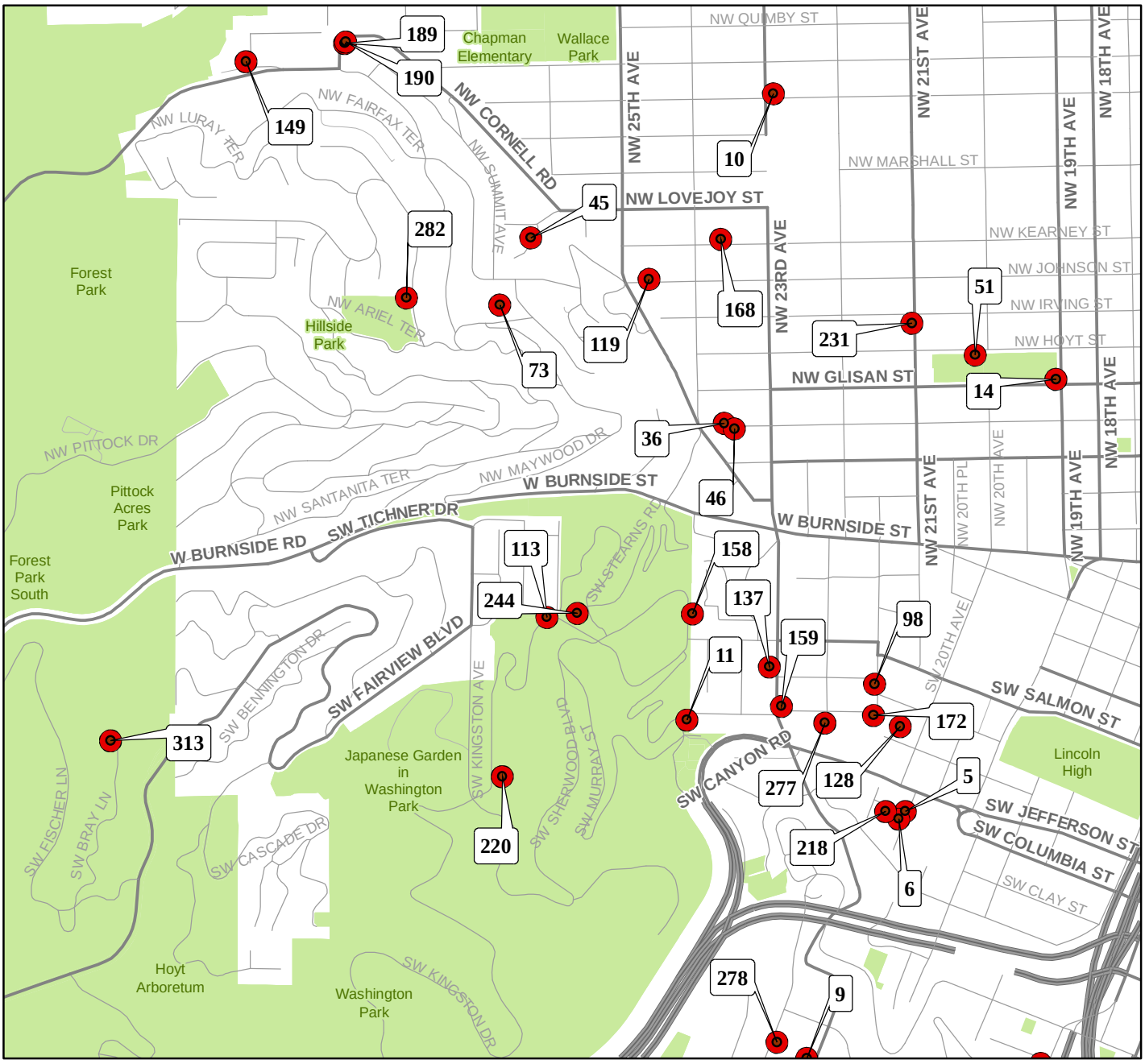
306 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood
Upper Macleay Park

306 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood

Oregon's state fossil, the dawn redwood, is known to have existed in North America between 5-25 million years ago. In 1941 it was first discovered growing in the wild near the town of Modaoqi, China by Chinese forester, T. Kan.



G5



5 *Pinus nigra* Austrian pine
Cor. Jefferson & SW 20th

6 *Cedrus libani* Cedar of Lebanon
2024 SW Howards Wy.

9 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
1961 SW Vista Ave.

10 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
1310-1338 NW 23d 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 atlantica* Atlas cedar
2033 SW Madison St.

G5 Continues on next page...

6 *Cedrus libani* Cedar of Lebanon

Native to the mountainous areas in Turkey, Syria and Lebanon. This tree is the national emblem of Lebanon and appears in the center of its flag. The spreading horizontal branches and flattened top, makes this easy to spot amongst the conical Douglas-firs and giant sequoias commonly seen in Portland neighborhoods.

278 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory

The genus name 'Carya' originates from the Greek word 'karya' used for walnut trees. The native range is from New York to Iowa, south to Tennessee and Oklahoma. It most frequently can be found in bottomlands along major streams and rivers.

G5 Continued...

137 *Magnolia* x *soulangiana* Saucer magnolia
1041 SW Vista Ave.

149 *Styphnolobium japonica* Japanese pagoda tree
3075 NW Cornell Rd.

158 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
2393 SW Park Pl, Unit 101

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 Wy.

220 *Pinus rudis* Endlicher pine
2403 SW Jefferson St.

231 *Ulmus americana* American elm
625-635 NW 21st Ave.

244 *Quercus phellos* Willow oak
240 SW Wright Ave.

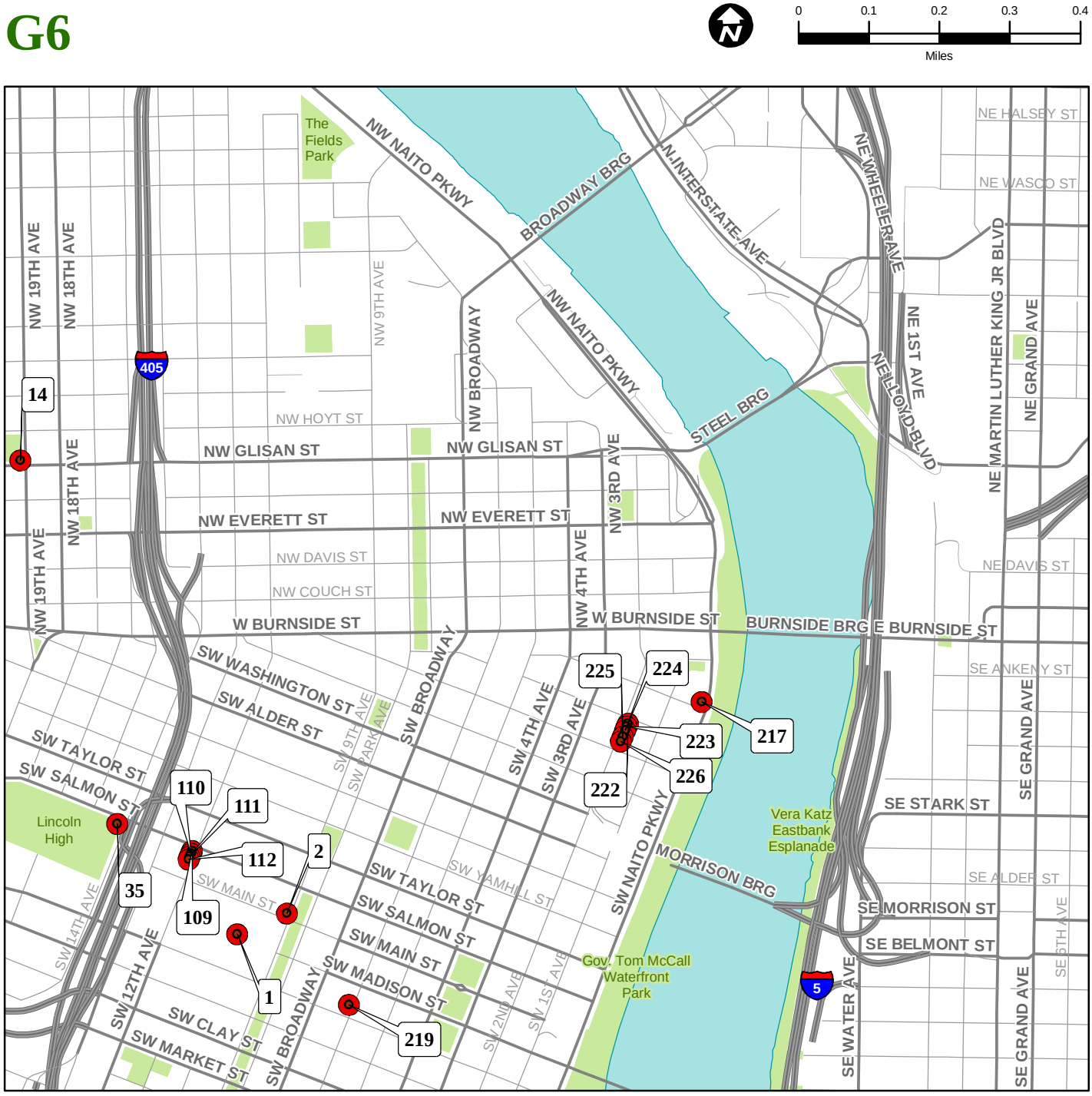
277 *Cedrus atlantica* Atlas cedar
2190 SW King Ct.

278 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory
1942 SW Montgomery Dr.

282 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood
701 NW Culpepper Ter.

313 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood
SW Bary Ln. in Hoyt Arboretum

G6



1 *Ulmus americana* American elm
1111 SW 10th Ave.

2 *Platanus* x *acerifolia* London planetree
NW/C SW Park & SW Main St.

14 *Magnolia acuminata* Cucumber tree
1961 NW Glisan St.

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

109-112 *Crataegus* x *lavallei* Lavalle hawthorn
1011 SW 12th Ave.

217 *Prunus* x *yedoensis* Yoshino cherry
65 SW Front Ave.

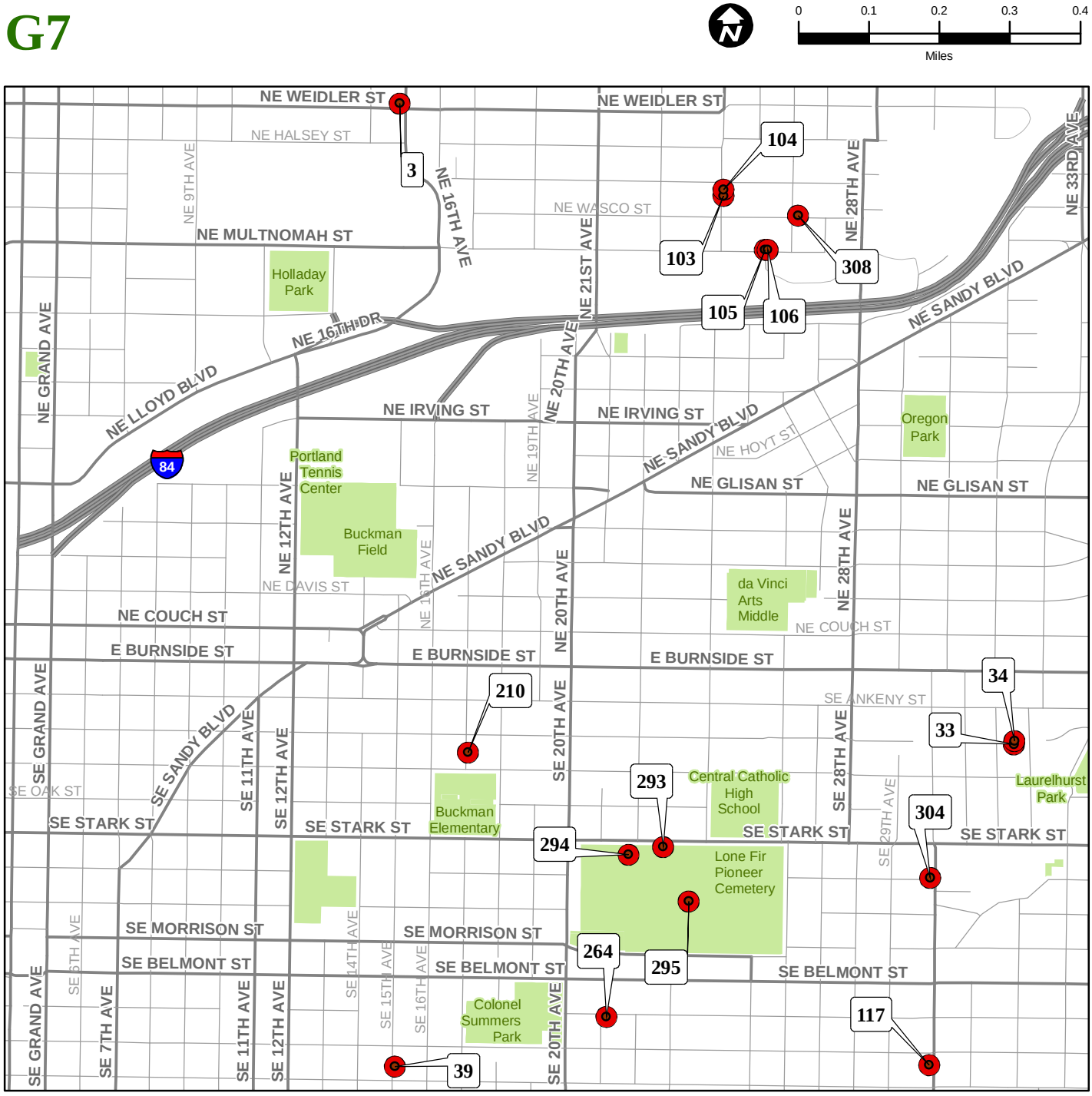
219 *Ulmus* x *hollandica* Dutch elm
1225 SW 6th Ave.

222-226 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore
230 SW 2nd Ave.

1 *Ulmus americana*
American elm

Planted in 1870 by Martin and Rosetta Burrell, this American elm is the second historic tree designated by Portland City Council in 1975. Once planted extensively as a street and lawn tree, the species has been devastated by Dutch elm disease (DED). There are new selections of U. americana that show moderate to high resistance to DED.

G7



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

33-34 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory
143 SE 32nd Ave.

39 *Catalpa speciosa* Northern catalpa
1126 SE 15th Ave.

103-104 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
2404 NE Clackamas St.

105-106 *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 St.

293 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar
SE 20th Ave. & SE Morrison St.

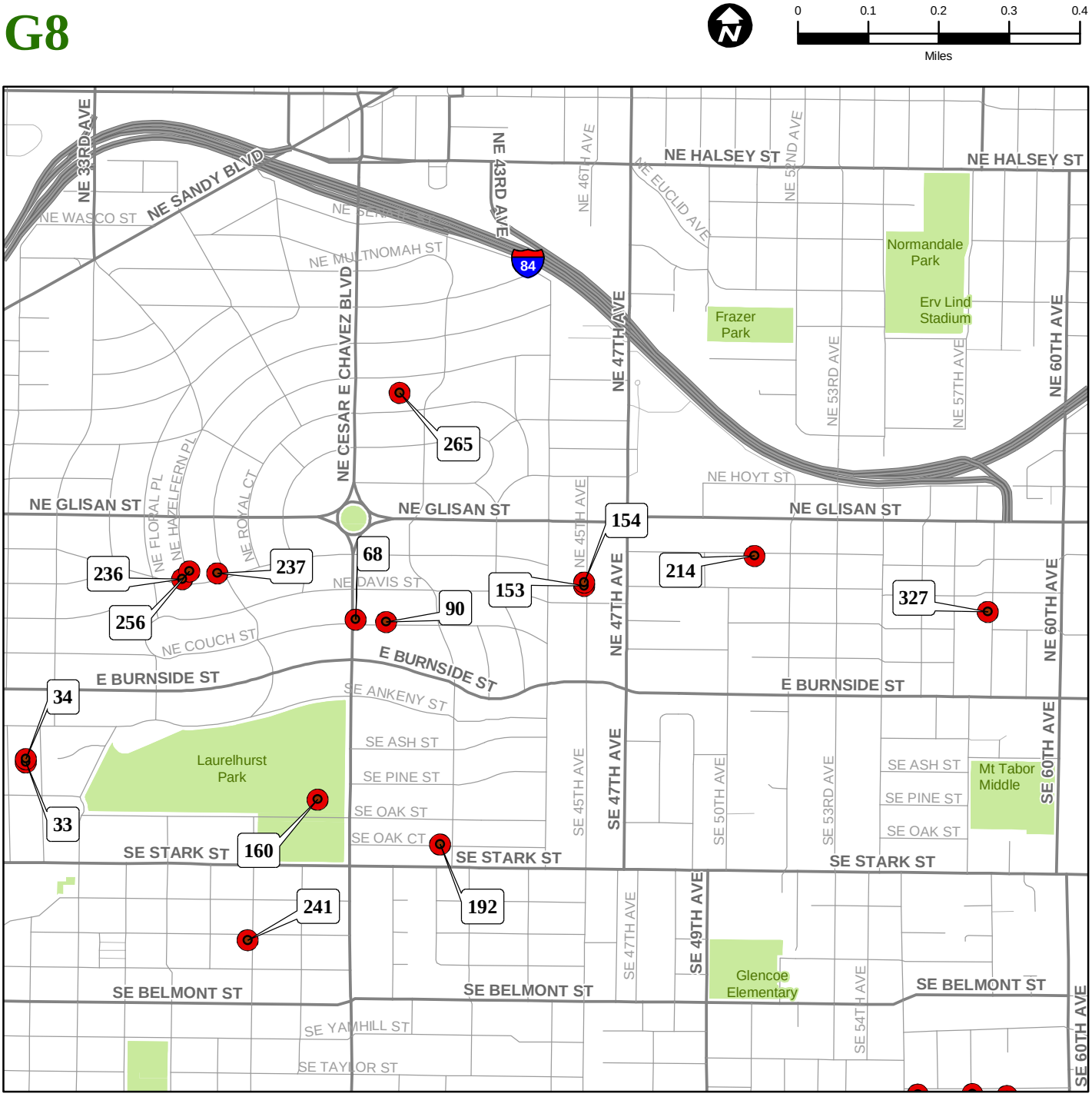
294 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
SE 20th Ave. & SE Morrison St.

295 *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple
SE 20th Ave. & SE Morrison St.

304 *Quercus macrocarpa* Bur oak
2921-2955 SE Washington St.

308 *Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore maple
2607 NE Wasco St.

G8



33-34 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory
143 SE 32nd Ave.

68 *Pinus densiflora* Japanese red pine
110 NE 39th Ave.

90 *Populus* x *canadensis* Carolina poplar
3945 NE Couch Ave.

153-154 *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 Pl.

265 *Davidia involucrata* var. *vilmoriniana* Hardy dove tree
4014 NE Laurelhurst Pl.

327 *Prunus* x 'Shirotae' Mt. Fuji flowering cherry
221 NE 58th Ave.

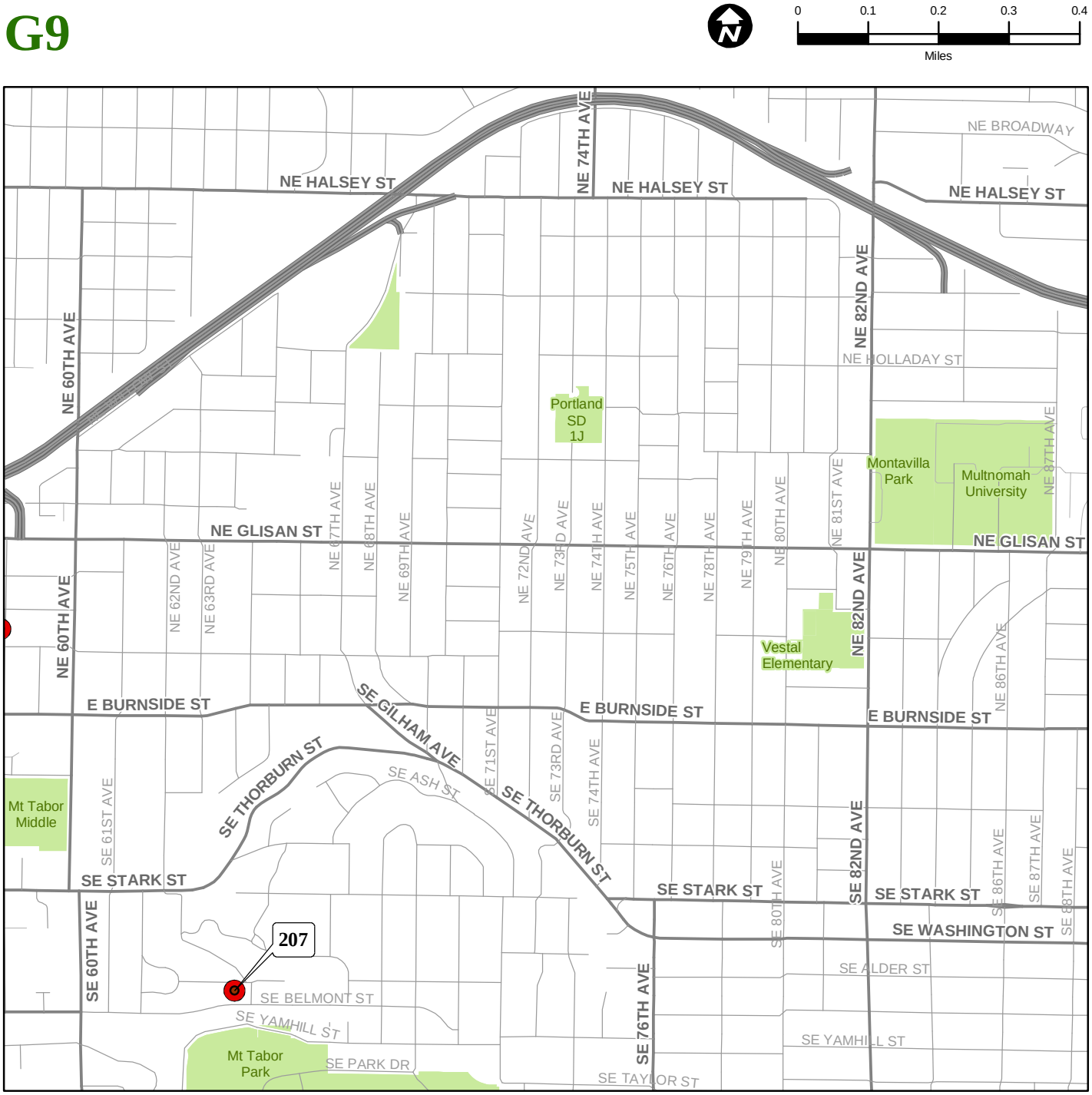
237 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle

The national tree of Chile, the genus name refers to the Araucanian people of central Chile to whose territory Araucaria is native. The common name supposedly comes from a comment made in England in the mid-1800s where an observer remarked that it would puzzle a monkey to climb this tree.

68 *Pinus densiflora* Japanese red pine

Historically, the Japanese red pine has been one of the most important species used in Japanese architecture. Principle structural woods in most surviving structures of the Muromachi period (14th-16th centuries) and the Edo period (1603-1867) are Pinus densiflora and Pinus thunbergii.

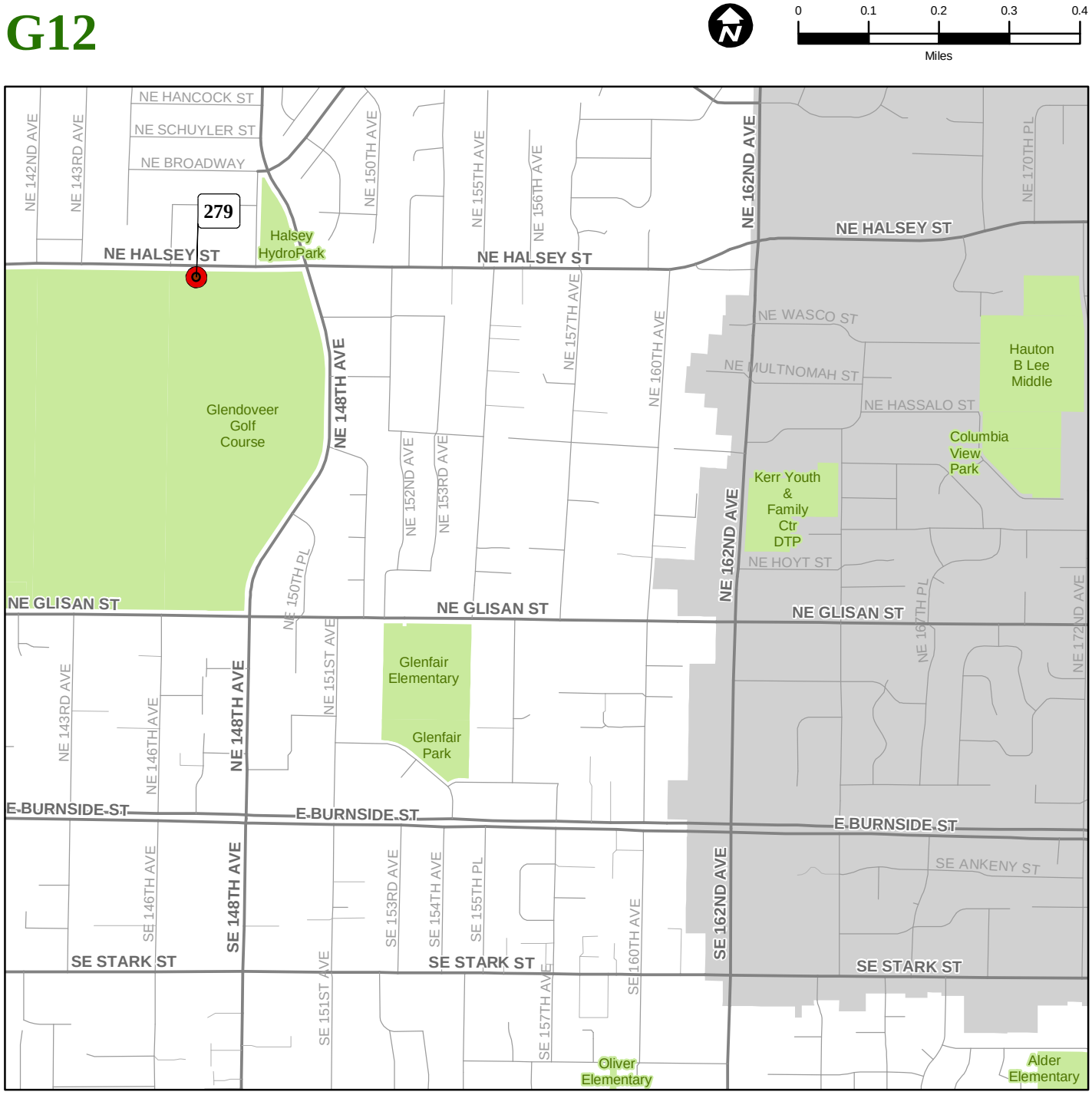
G9



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

On April 12, 1973, a Styphnolobium japonica seedling was given to Elaine Cogan by Pat Nixon in the White House for recognizing the outstanding design of Pettygrove Park. According to Mrs. Nixon, the seedling was from President Nixon's favorite tree on the White House grounds.

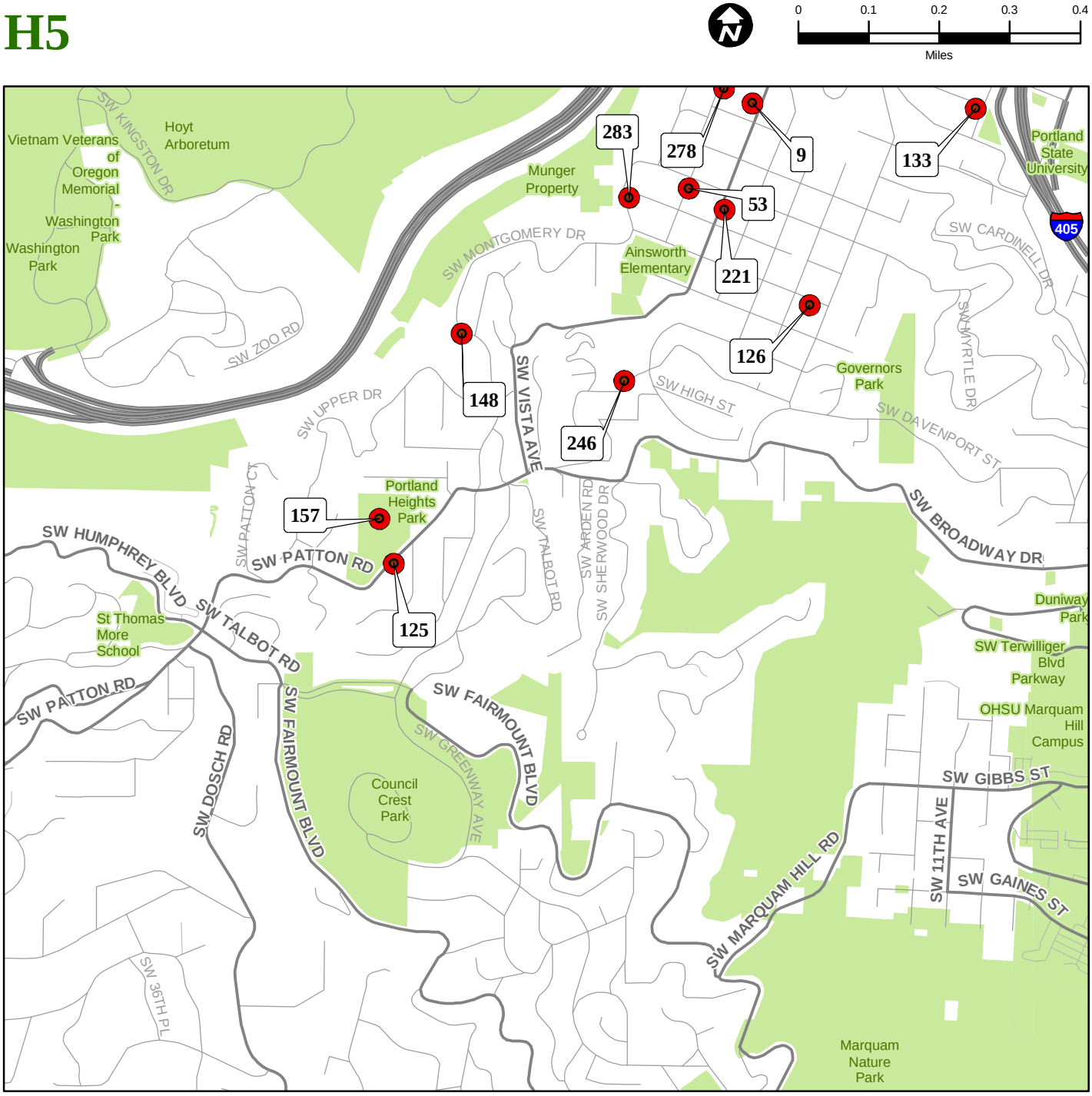
G12



279 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
13931 NE Glisan St.

Douglas-fir are a favorite food source for Douglas squirrels, also called chickarees, and other rodents, who eat the small, winged seeds found inside the cones.

H5



9 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
1961 SW Vista Ave.

53 *Fraxinus latifolia* Oregon ash
2038 SW Myrtle St.

125 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
2896 SW Patton Rd.

126 *Fagus sylvatica f. pendula* Weeping beech
2417 SW 16th Ave.

133 *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern magnolia
1410 SW Harrison St.

148 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
2525 SW Montgomery Dr.

157 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
SW Patton Rd. & SW Old Orchard Rd.

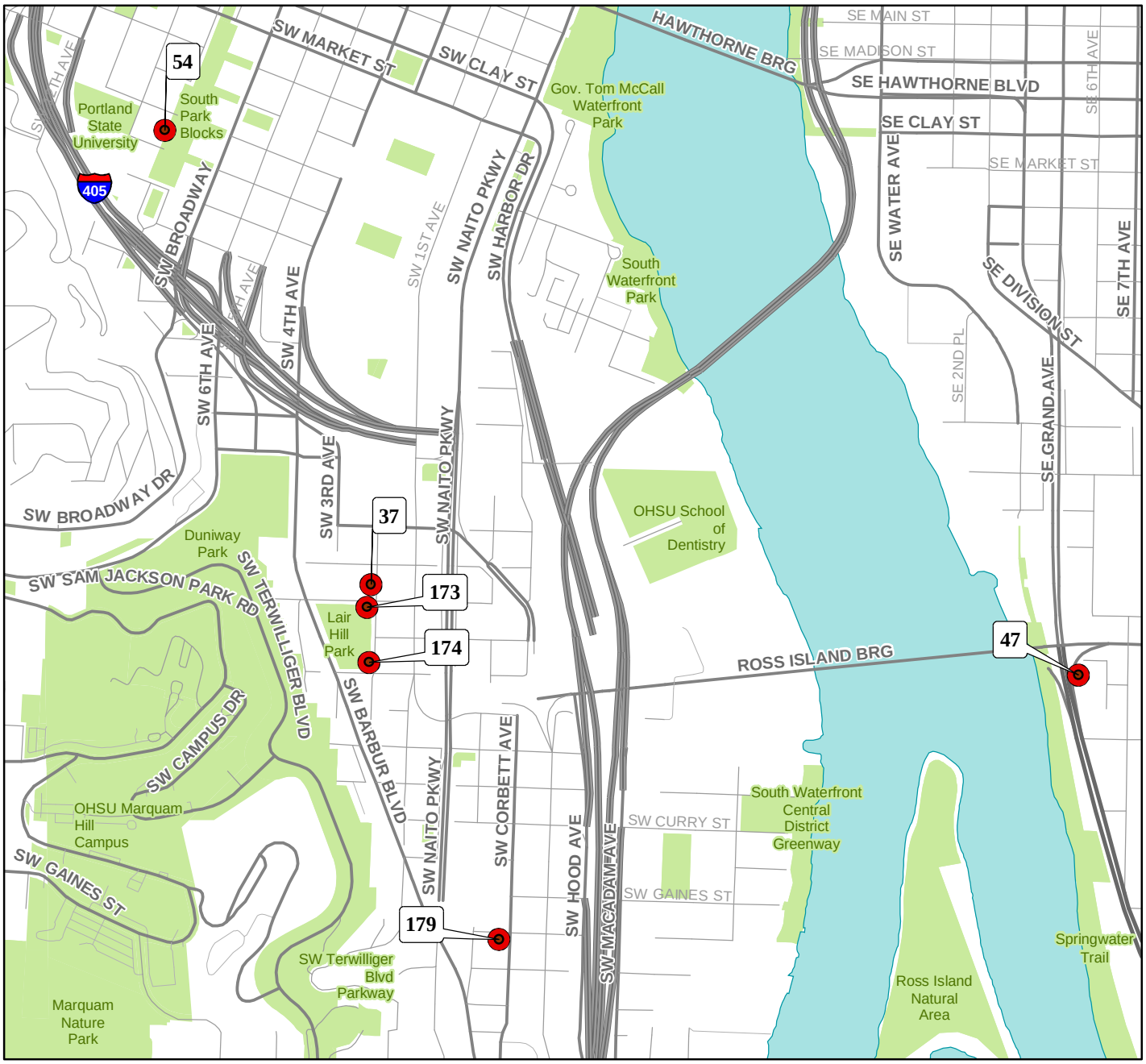
221 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
2234-2238 SW Vista Ave.

246 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood
2562 SW Hillcrest Dr.

278 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory
1942 SW Montgomery Dr.

283 *Abies concolor* White fir
2156 SW Laurel St.

H6



37 *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern magnolia
212 SW Meade St.

47 *Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'* Camperdown elm
3040 SE Mcloughlin Blvd.

54 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
1875 SW Park Ave.

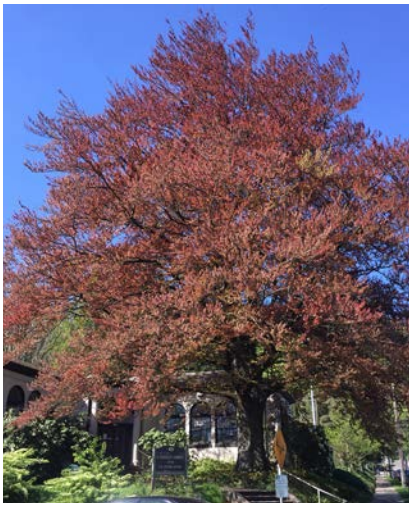
173 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
2909 SW 2nd Ave.

174 *Carya ovata* Shagbark hickory
3037 SW 2nd Ave.

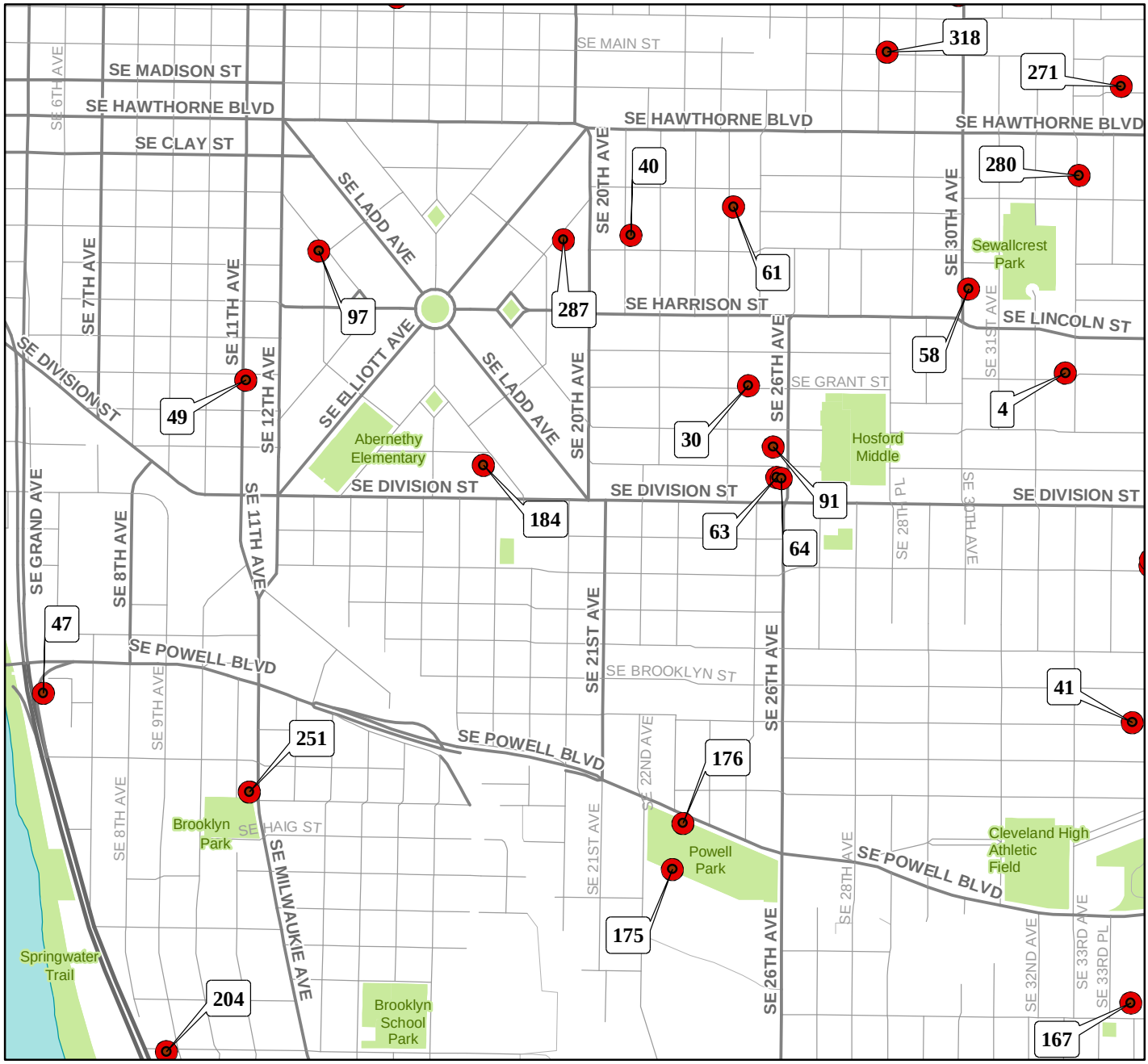
179 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
SW Lane St. & SW Corbett Ave.
(Heritage Tree Park)

173 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea*
Copper beech

Located next to the Customs House that was built in 1921 as one of seven Carnegie-funded branch libraries in Portland. The copper beech has leaves that emerge reddish-purple and turn green as they mature.



H7



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.

41 *Aesculus flava* Yellow buckeye
3387 SE Tibbetts St.

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* Copper beech
2401 SE 26th Ave.

64 *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut
2401 SE 26th Ave.

91 *Quercus coccinea* Scarlet oak
2510 SE Sherman St.

97 *Rhododendron ponticum* Ponticum rhododendron
1905 SE Larch Ave.

167 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood
3381 SE Francis St.

175-176 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
Powell Park

H7 Continues on next page...

30 *Ulmus minor* 'Variegata' Tartan elm

A varigated cultivar of U. minor, which originated in France in the 1770s. A rare specimen, this Tartan elm may be the only representative in Portland.

251 *Taxus baccata* English yew

English yew has been cultivated in England for over 1,000 years. It is native to Europe, northern Africa and southwest Asia. The genus name 'Taxus' is the Latin name for yews, while 'baccata' means "fruit-bearing," referring to the bright red arils they produce.

H7 Continued...

184 *Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle
2408 SE 16th Ave.

204 *Malus* x *domestica* Gravenstein apple
4017 SE 9th Ave.

251 *Taxus baccata* English yew
3345 SE Milwaukie Ave.

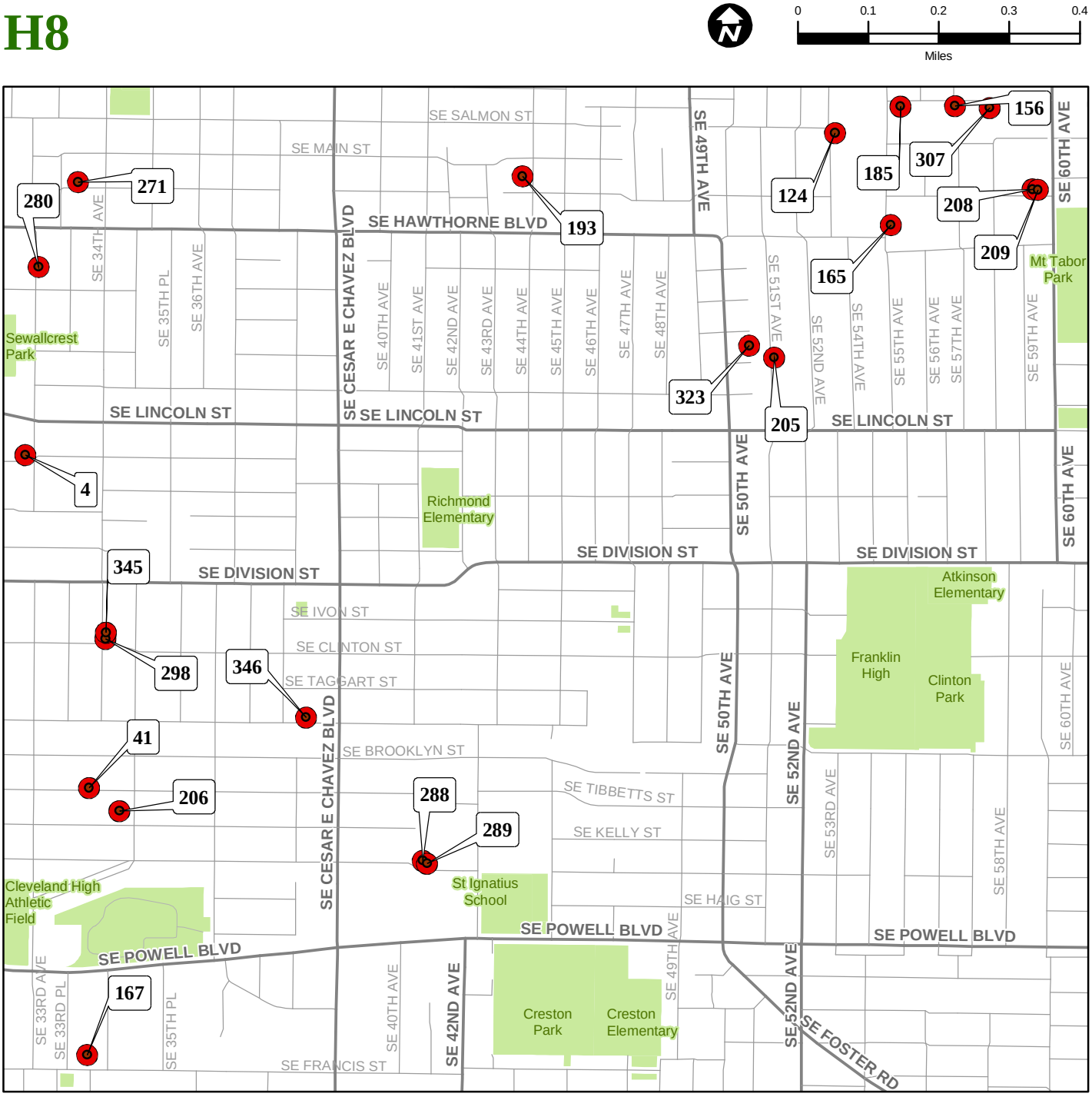
271 *Carya illinoinensis* Pecan
3329 SE Madison St.

280 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
1602 SE 32nd Pl.

287 *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm
1836 SE Locust Ave.

318 *Ulmus americana* American elm
2803 SE Main St.

H8



4 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
2137 SE 32nd Pl.

41 *Aesculus flava* Yellow buckeye
3387 SE Tibbetts St.

124 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
1208 SE 53rd Ave.

156 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
5700 SE Taylor St.

165 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
5511 SE Hawthorne Blvd.

167 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood
3381 SE Francis St.

185 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar
1144 SE 55th Ave.

193 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
4343 SE Madison St.

205 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo
1836 SE 51st Ave.

206 *Prunus avium* Royal Ann cherry
3415 SE Kelly St.

208 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
5925 SE Madison St.

209 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar
5925 SE Madison St.

271 *Carya illinoinensis* Pecan
3329 SE Madison St.

H8 Continues on next page...

165 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia

Native to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. Mature trees will often grow to 200-275' tall, 15-20' in diameter and weigh 200 or more tons. Giant sequoias may live 2,000-3,000 years.

298 *Catalpa bignonioides* Southern catalpa

Southern catalpa is native to a small area that extends from central Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia south to the Florida panhandle. The genus name, 'Catalpa', comes from the Aniyunwiya (Cherokee) name for the tree.

H8 Continued...

280 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
1602 SE 32nd Pl.

288-289 *Lagerstroemia indica* Crape myrtle
4201 SE Franklin St.

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

307 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
5810 SE Taylor St.

323 *Juglans* x *paradox* Paradox walnut
5024 SE Mill St.

345 *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard™' Boulevard cypress
3401 SE Clinton St.

346 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
3839 SE Woodward St.

H9

62 *Tilia platyphyllos* Bigleaf linden
6325 SE Division St.

152 *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
6325 SE Division St.

208 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
5925 SE Madison St.

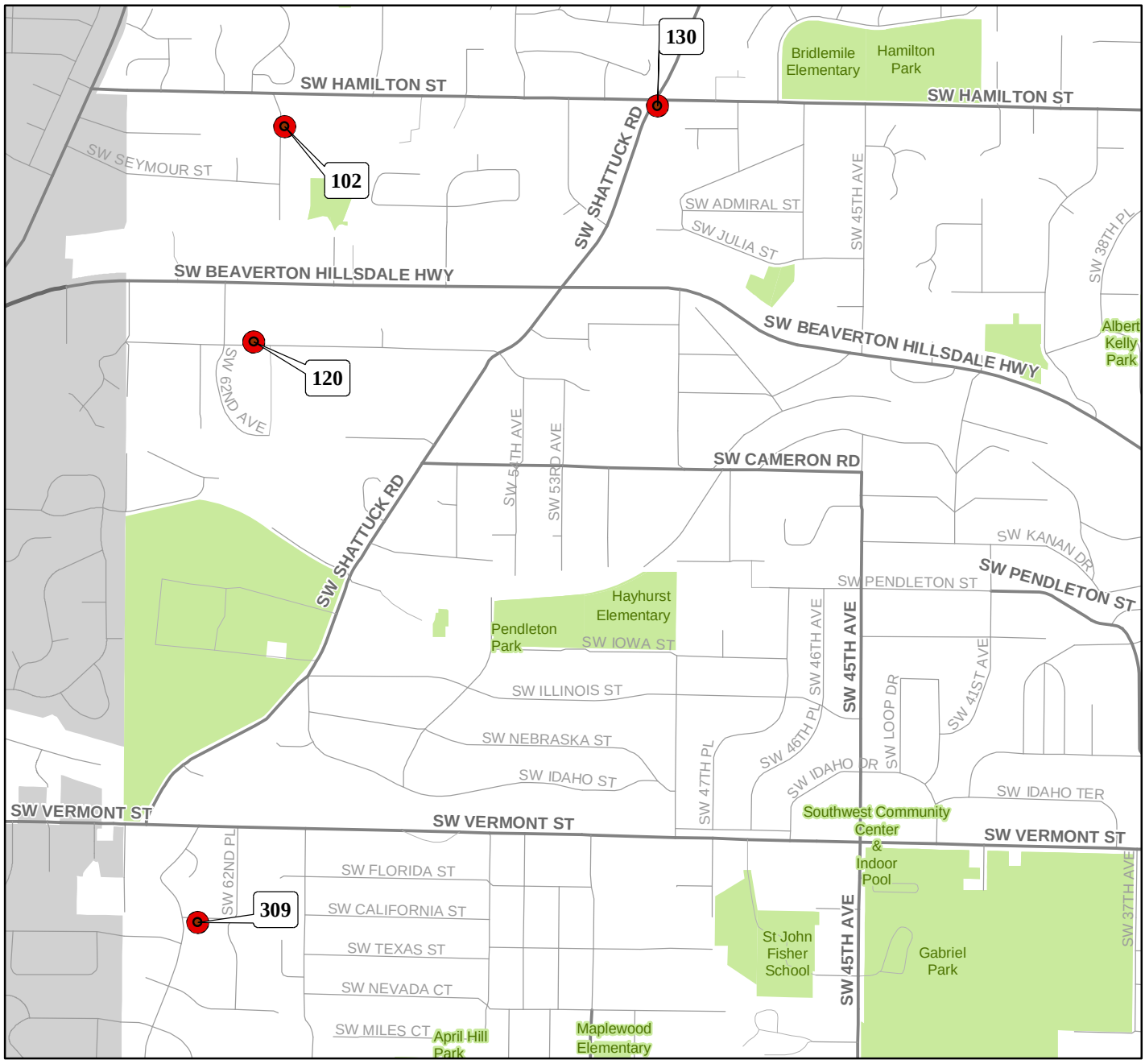
209 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar
5925 SE Madison St.

301 *Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood
7617 SE Main St.

301 *Sequoia sempervirens*
Coast redwood

The coast redwood is native to the extreme southwest of Oregon to central California. The species is rarely found more than 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean or beyond the influence of coastal fog.

I4



102 *Ulmus* x *hollandica* 'Vegeta' Dutch elm
4534 SW 60th Pl.

120 *Ulmus minor* Smoothleaf elm
6125 SW Boundary St.

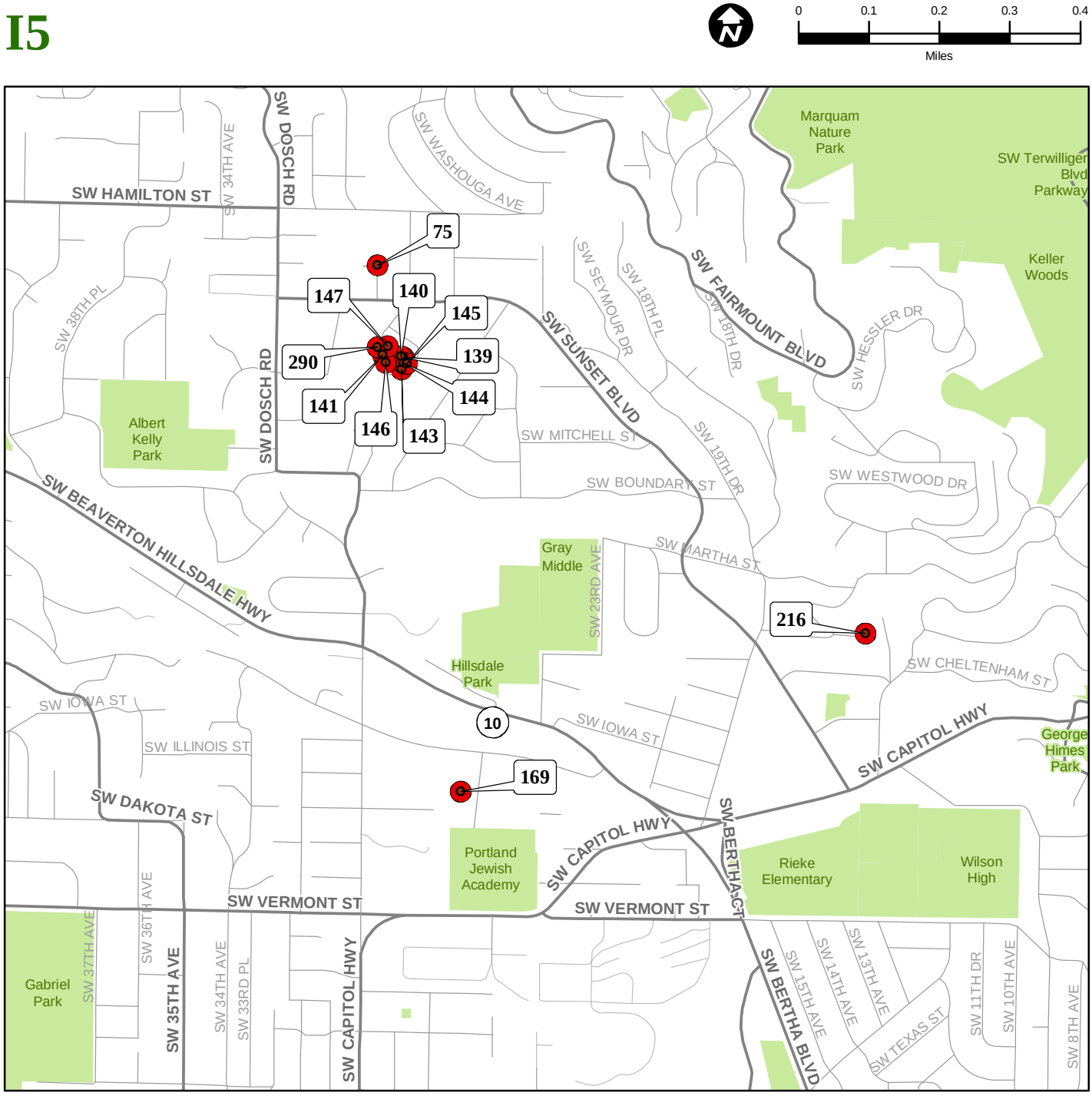
130 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
4504 SW Shattuck Rd.

309 *Cedrus atlantica*
Blue Atlas cedar
7000 SW 63rd Ave.

130 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine

Edward and Ester Rogers moved to Oregon in 1875 and purchased the farmhouse and 180 acres of Andrew Tigard's farm. Ester planted this ponderosa pine when it was only a seedling. She had collected it as a souvenir during a family vacation to the coast.

I5



75 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
4620 SW 29th Pl.

139-140 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.

141-143 *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 redcedar
4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.

146 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar
4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.

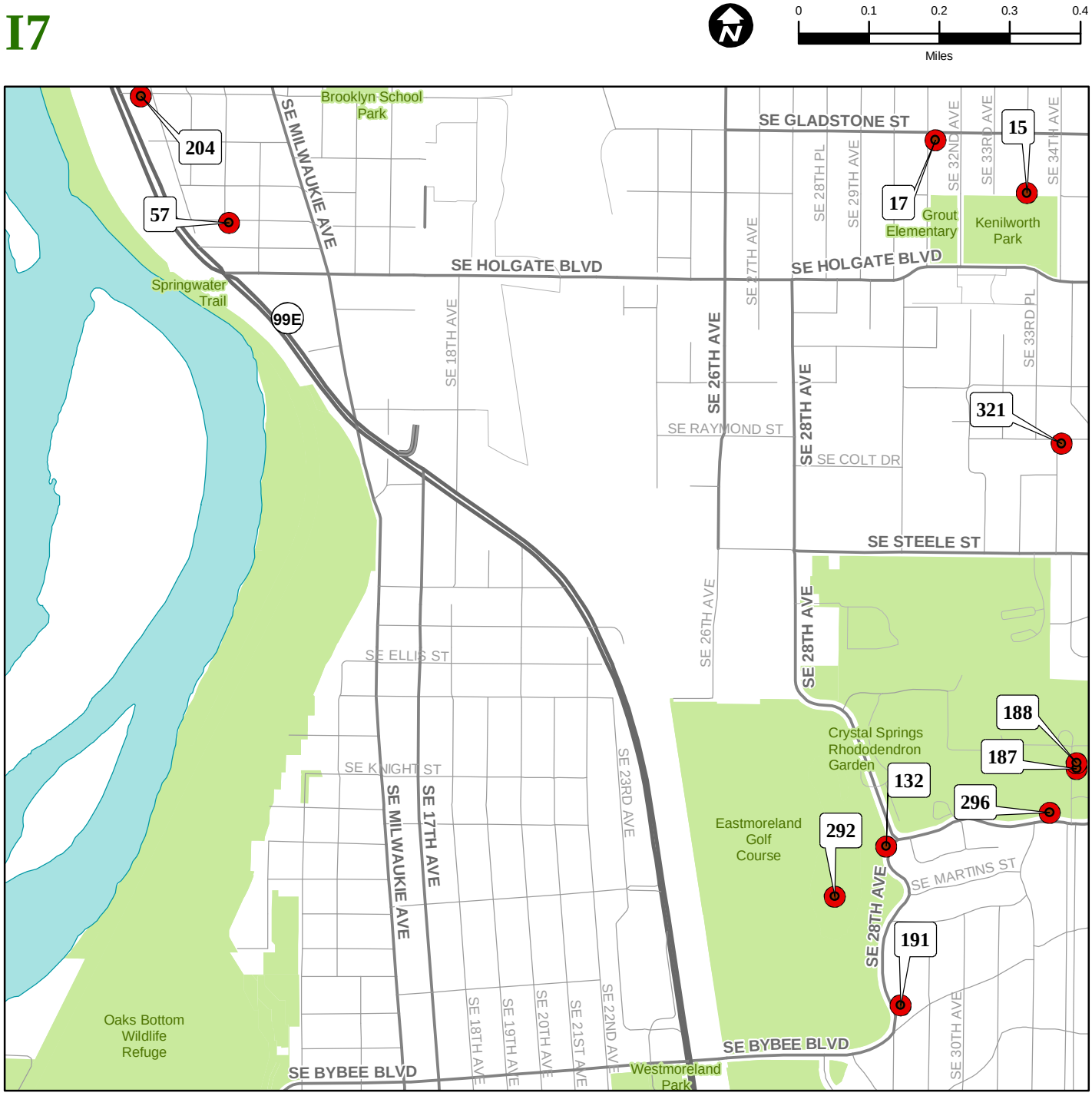
147 *Picea sitchensis* Sitka spruce
4711 SW Campbell Ct.

169 *Thuja plicata* Western redcedar
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.

I7



15 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore
SE Holgate Blvd. & SE 32nd Ave.

17 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
3104 SE Gladstone St.

57 *Cunninghamia lanceolata* China fir
1104 SE Mall St.

132 *Cladrastis kentukea* Yellowwood
2425 SE Bybee Blvd.

187-188 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.

191 *Quercus palustris* Pin oak
2825 SE Tolman St.

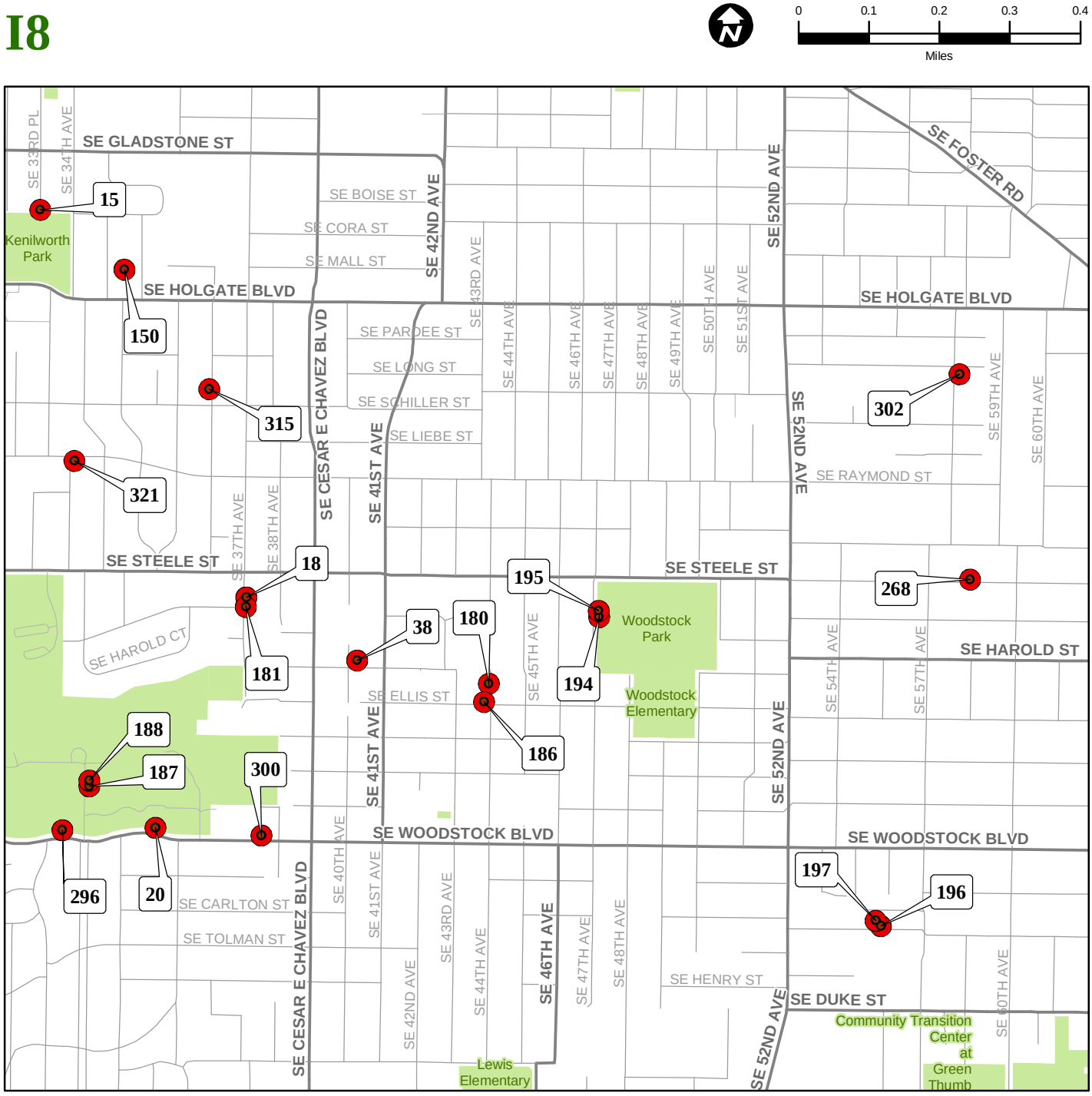
204 *Malus* x *domestica* Gravenstein apple
4017 SE 9th Ave.

292 *Davidia involucrata* Dove Tree
2425 SE Bybee St.

296 *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Port Orford cedar
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.

321 *Malus* x *domestica* Gravenstein apple
5003 SE 34th Ave.

I8



15 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore
SE Holgate Blvd. & SE 32nd 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 flava* Yellow buckeye
5511 SE 44th Ave.

181 *Pinus coulteri* Coulter pine
5352 SE 37th Ave.

186 *Carpinus caroliniana* American hornbeam
4327 SE Ellis St.

187-188 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.

194-195 *Carya illinoinensis* Pecan
SE Steele St. & SE 47th Ave.

196 *Aesculus californica* California buckeye
5527 SE Tolman St.

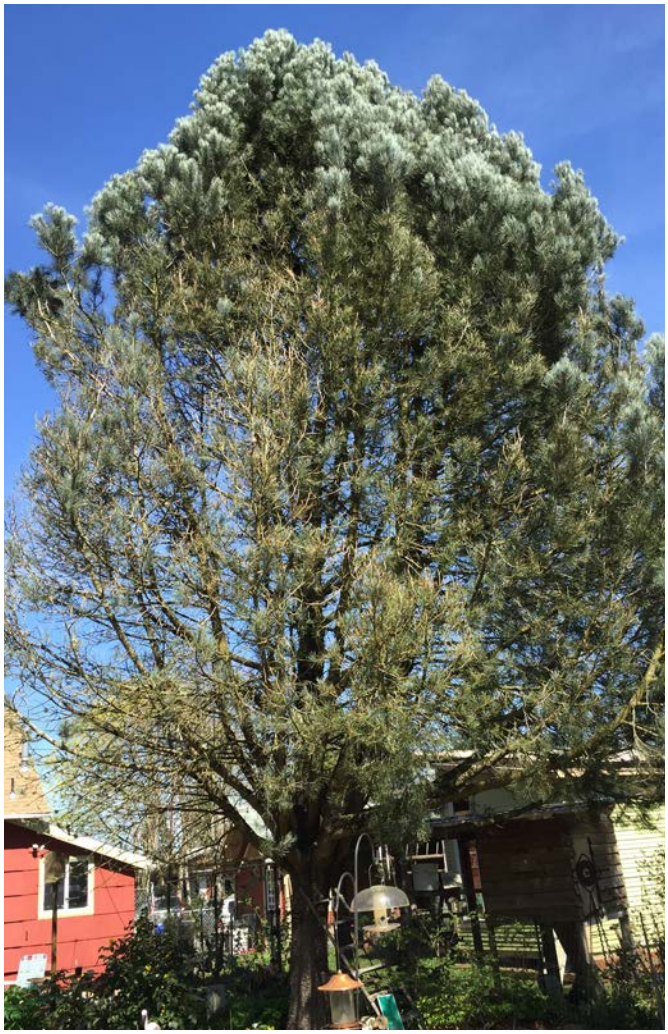
197 *Pinus monophylla* Single-needle pinyon
5527 SE Tolman St.

268 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
5813 SE Steele St.

I8 Continues on next page...

321 *Malus* x *domestica* Gravenstein apple

An heirloom variety, Gravenstein apple trees have been planted in orchards for almost 350 years. The variety has origins in 17th century Denmark, but can be found in orchards from Nova Scotia to the Pacific Northwest.



197 *Pinus monophylla* Single-needle pinyon

The world's only single-needle pine is native to Mexico and the southwest United States. When mature, edible seeds can be harvested and are enjoyed by people, birds and other wildlife.

I8 Continued...

296 *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Port Orford cedar
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.

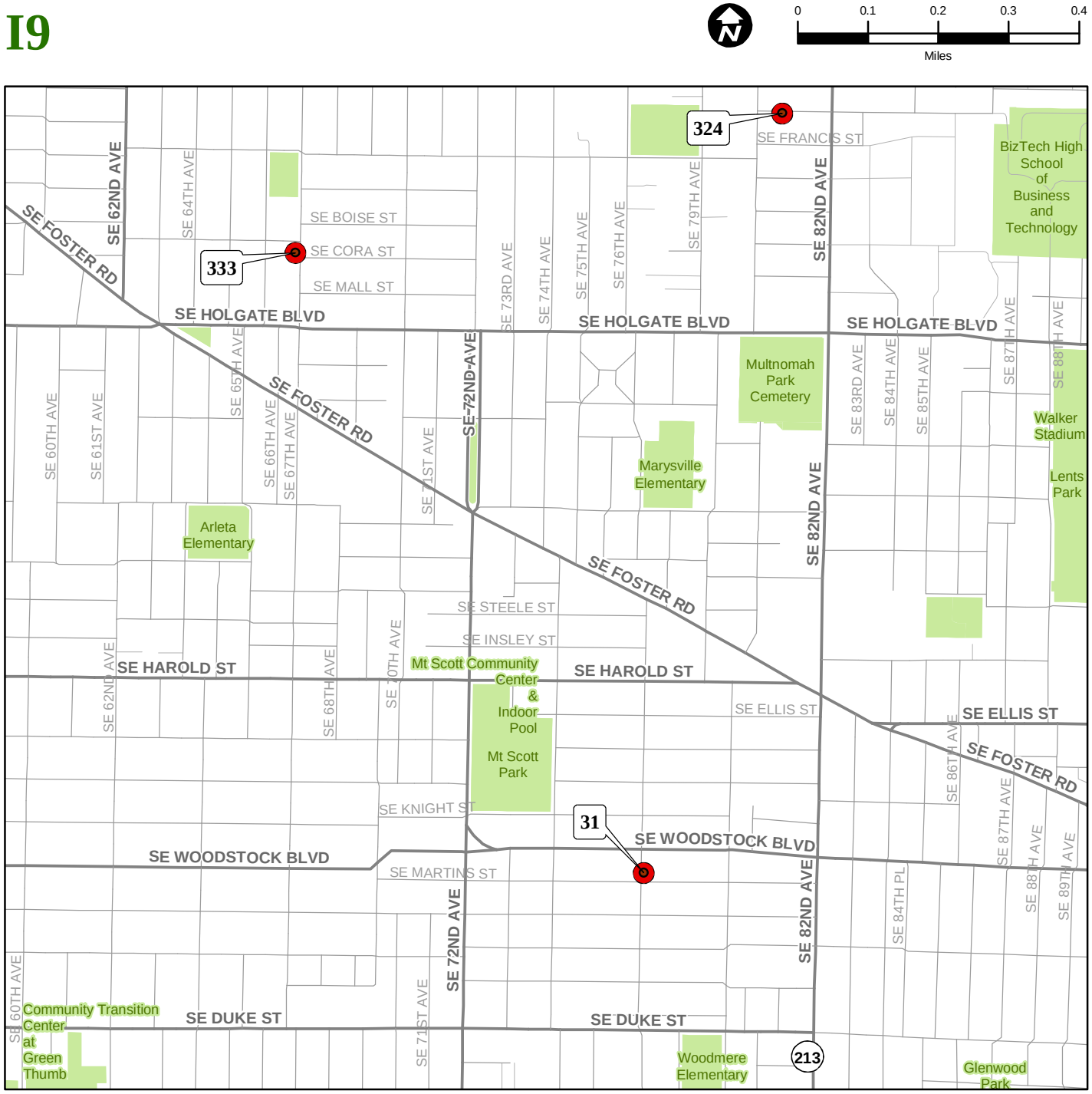
300 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar
3735 SE Woodstock Blvd.

302 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
4706 SE 58th Ave.

315 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
4741 SE 36th Pl.

321 *Malus* x *domestica* Gravenstein apple
5003 SE 34th Ave.

I9



31 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut
7703 SE Martins St.

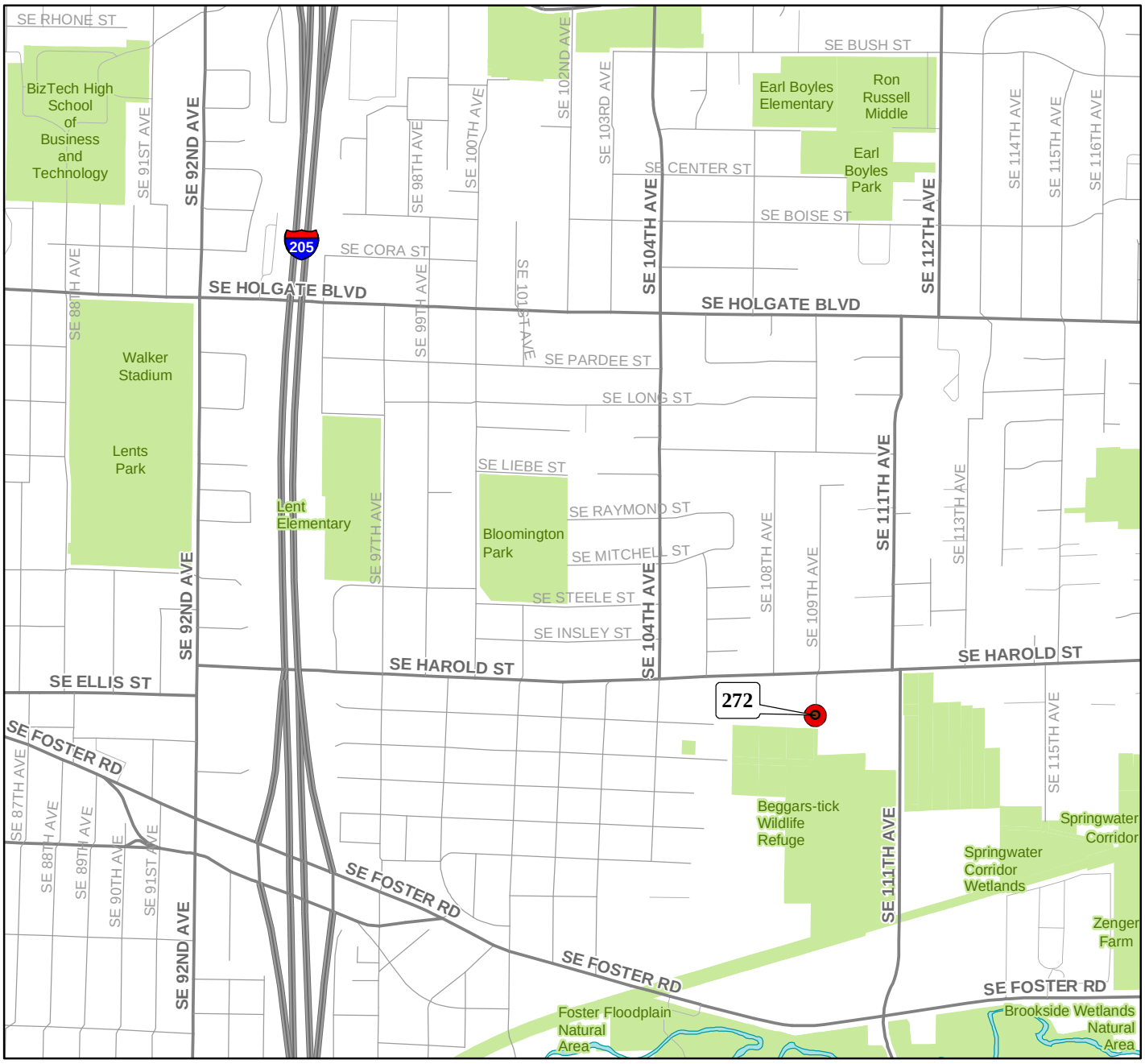
324 *Arbutus menziesii* Madrone
8018 SE Bush St.

333 *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm
4223 SE 67th Ave.

324 *Arbutus menziesii* Madrone

Madrone is native to the coastal belt along the Pacific Ocean, from the Pacific Northwest to California. The name madrone is derived from the name, madroño, the Spanish name for the closely related strawberry tree (A. unedo). In 1769, during an expedition to California, the Spanish missionary, Father Juan Crespi, came across the tree so similar to the madroño of Spain that he referred to it as such.

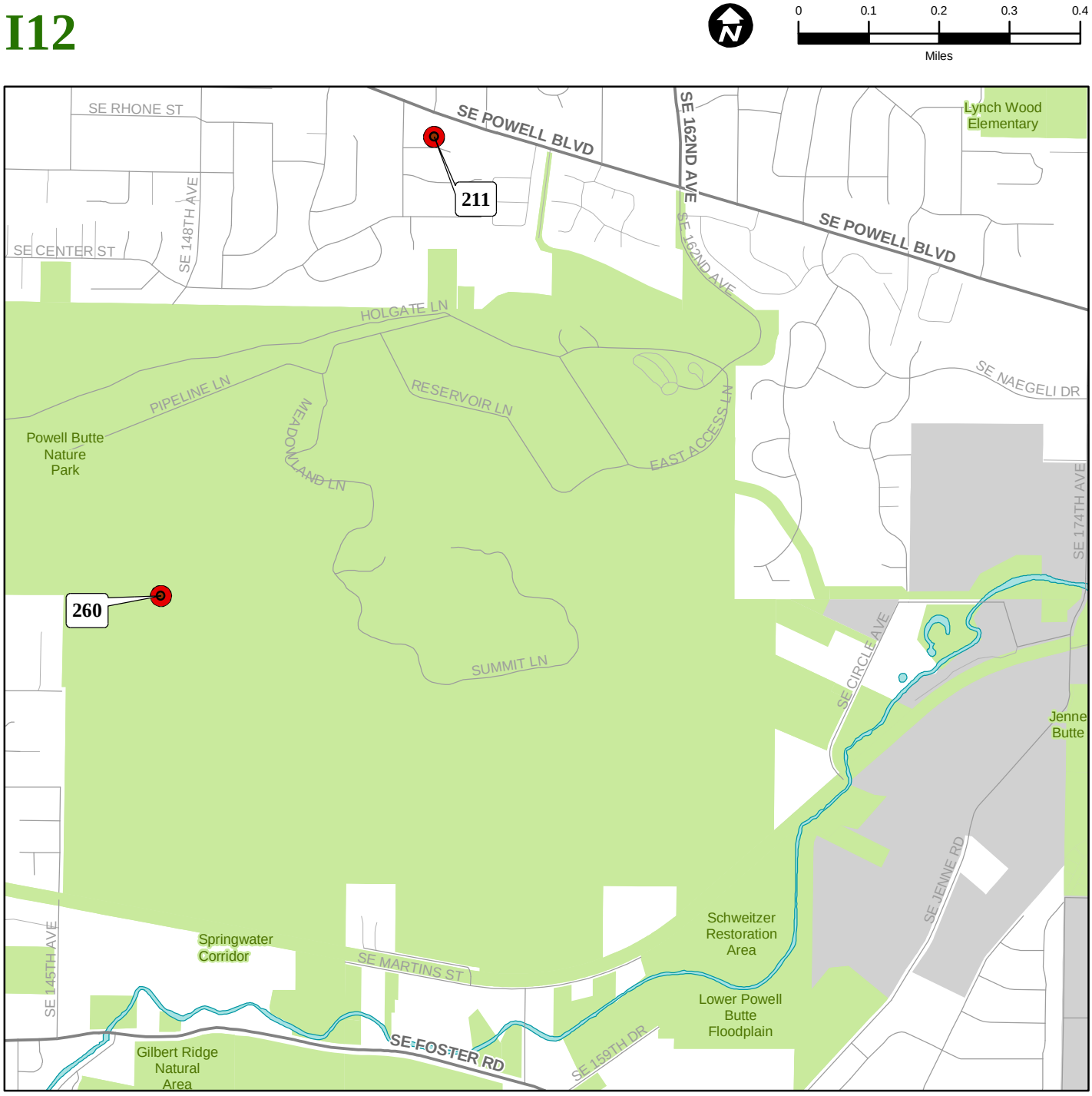
I10



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

Oregon white oak has a deep tap root, which helps the tree survive the dry Oregon summer climate. In fact, summer watering can cause root rot; therefore these trees are not suitable for irrigated lawns.

I12



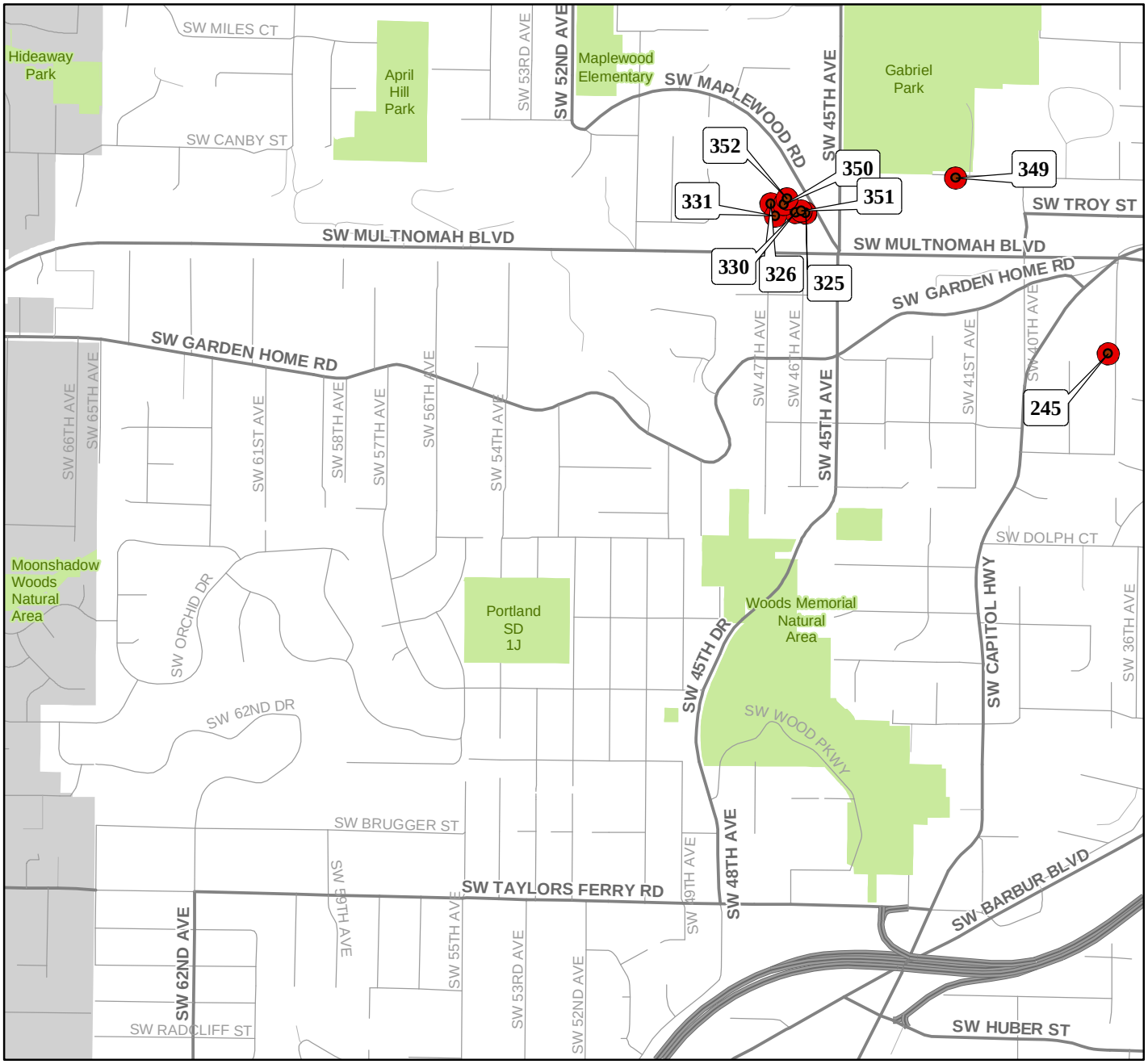
211 *Prunus avium* Cherry
15512 SE Powell Blvd.

260 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
Powell Butte Nature Park

260 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir

Douglas-fir has had several scientific names since Archibald Menzies brought back a sample to the British government in 1792. It was first named 'Pinus taxifolia' in 1803, because its needles were similar to a yew tree. However, it wasn't until 1950 that the name 'Pseudotsuga menziesii' was proposed by João do Amaral Franco, a Portuguese botanist.

J4



245 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
8143 SW 37th Ave.

325-326 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

330 *Taxodium distichum* Baldcypress
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

331 *Pinus bungeana* Lacebark pine
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

349 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
4124 SW Canby St.

350 *Parrotia persica* Persian ironwood
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

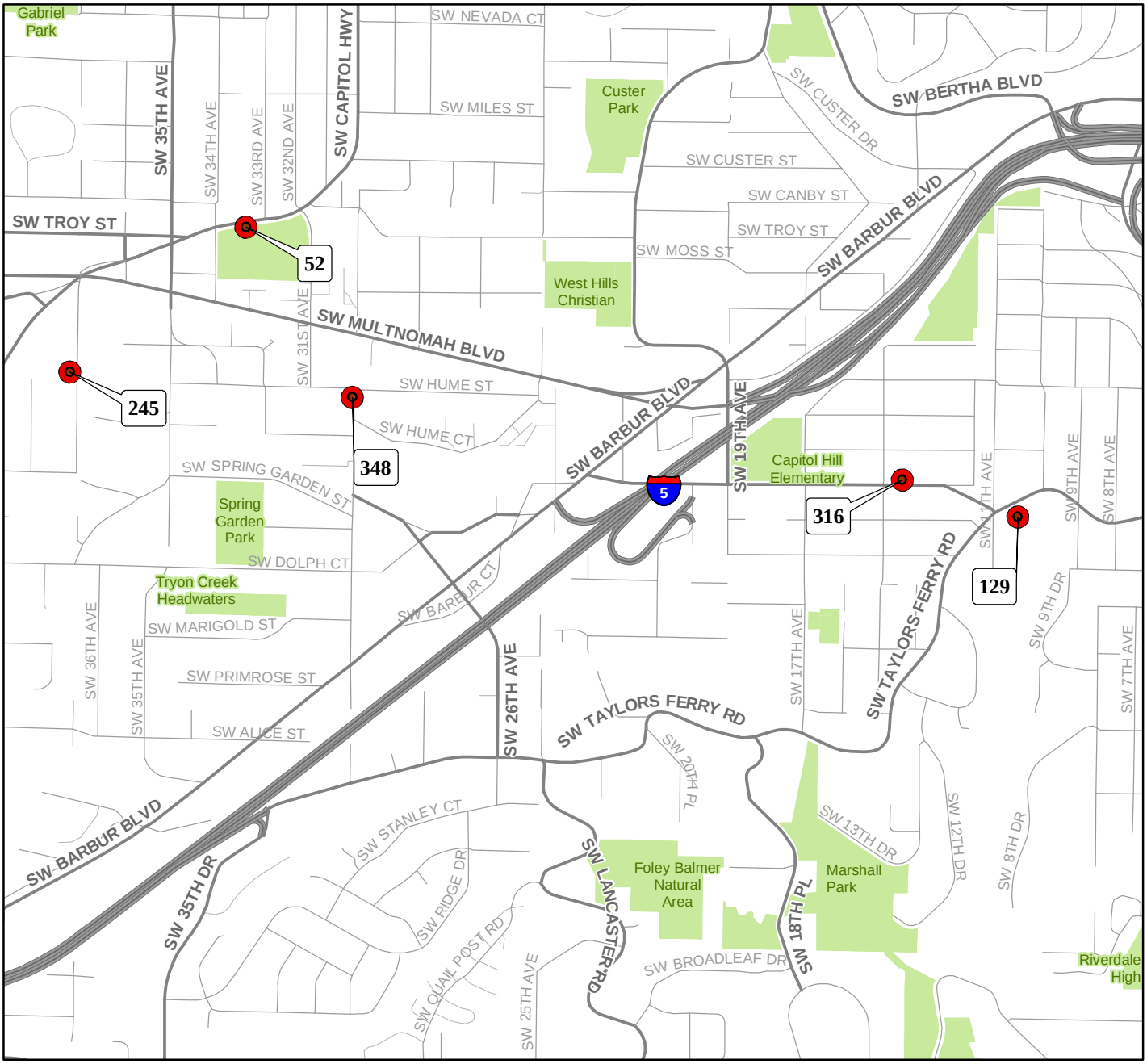
351 *Halesia monticola* Mountain silverbell
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

352 *Acer pictum* Painted maple
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

331 *Pinus bungeana* Lacebark pine

Native to central and northern China, lacebark pine is prized for its exfoliating bark, which peels back to reveal a patchwork of colors, including white, olive, purple and silver. The mature bark is a milky-white, but patience is required! It can take up to 10 years before the tree's bark starts to exfoliate.

J5



52 *Cryptomeria japonica* Cryptomeria
7688 SW Capitol Hwy.

129 *Platanus orientalis* Oriental planetree
1032 SW Taylors Ferry Rd.

245 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
8143 SW 37th Ave.

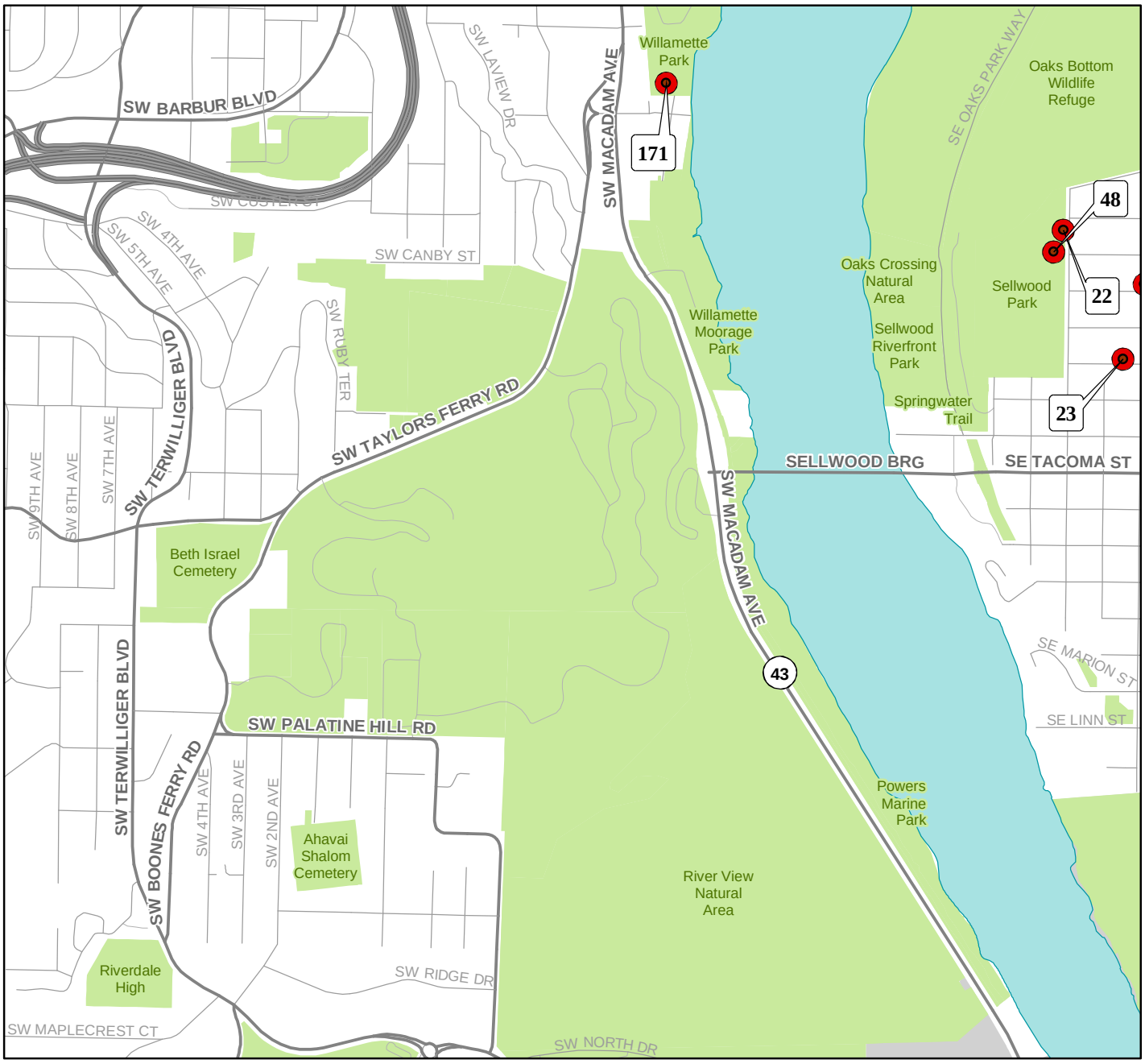
316 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
1357 SW Spring Garden St.

348 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
8207 SW 30th Ave.

129 *Platanus orientalis*
Oriental planetree

The native range of the Oriental planetree is southeastern Europe into western Asia. It is naturally found along streams and floodplain riverbeds. Highly drought tolerant, this species is very adaptable and is resistant to the anthracnose disease that can be an issue to the American sycamore.

J6



22 *Betula nigra* River birch
7951 SE 7th Ave.

23 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
825 SE Miller St.

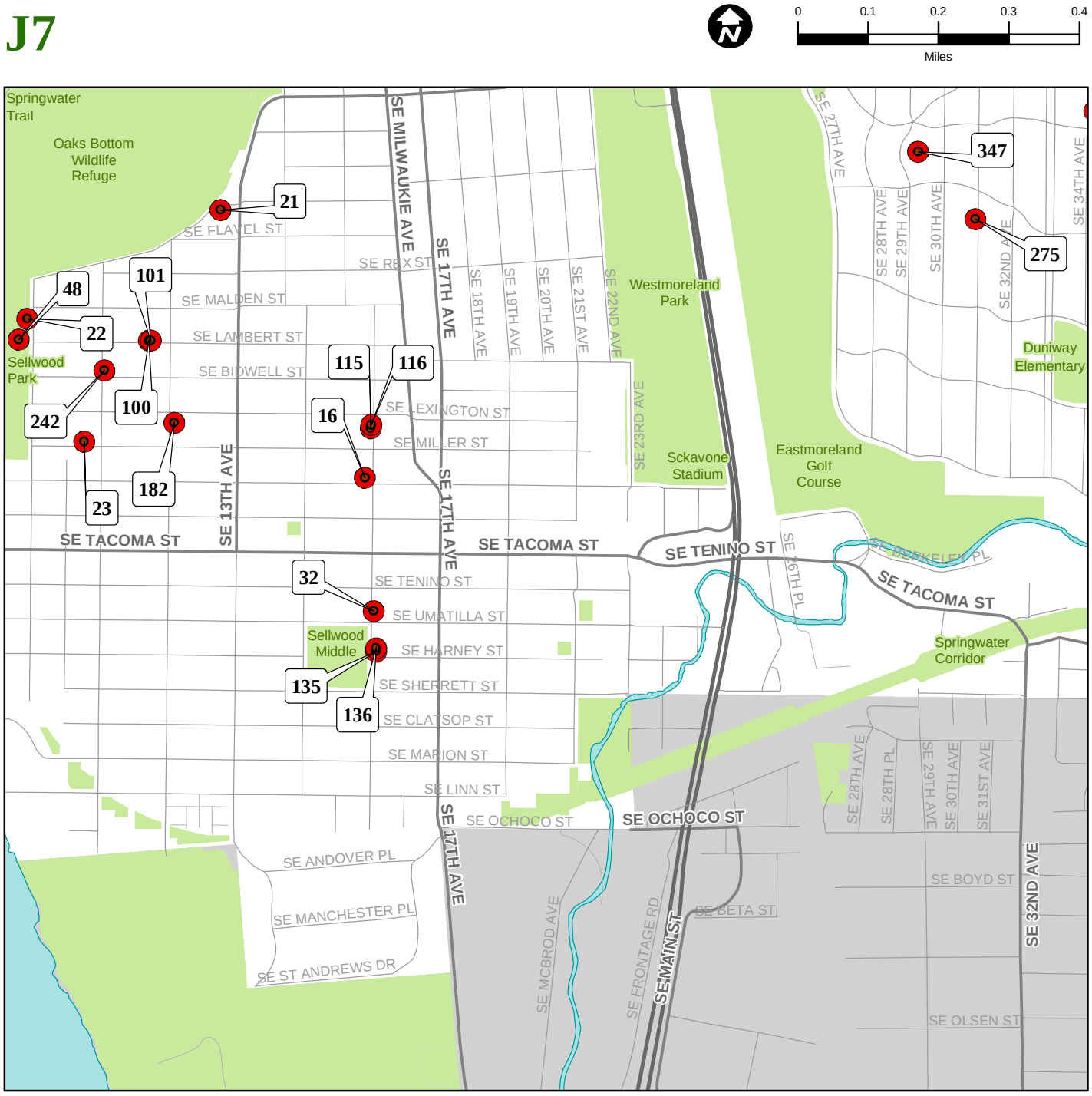
48 *Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo
7951 SE 7th Ave.

171 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
Willamette Park

22 *Betula nigra* River birch

River birches are often found growing along river banks, where they help control erosion. The peeling bark is a beautiful cinnamon color. River birch wood was once used for ox yokes, wooden shoes and other farm products.

J7



16 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
1579 SE Nehalem St.

21 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
1224 SE Sellwood Blvd.

22 *Betula nigra* River birch
7951 SE 7th Ave.

23 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
825 SE Miller St.

32 *Carya tomentosa* Mockernut hickory
1609 SE Umatilla St.

48 *Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo
7951 SE 7th Ave.

100-101 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
1013 SE Lambert St.

115-116 *Juglans cinerea* Butternut
1584 SE Lexington St.

135-136 *Tilia americana* Basswood
8332 SE 16th Ave.

182 *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.

347 *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
7110 SE 29th Ave.

J8

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

151 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut
4818 SE Tenino Dr.

332 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
6824 SE 34th Ave.

74 *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut

The common name, Spanish chestnut, probably derives from the history of England importing chestnuts from Spain, because they were considered to have a superior taste.

K5

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

Silver maples have a wide-spreading root system and a fast growth rate. The trees were a staple in many new homesteads on the frontier because of their rapid growth and adaptability to a variety of conditions.

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, #337 can be found in Pier Park by entering the park from the path south of N Reno Ave. It is located in the NW corner of the first intersection.

***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 pictum* Painted maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to Japan, China, Korea, Mongolia and Eastern Russia.
- Capable of reaching heights up to 90', though usually ranges between 40-60'.
- Fall color varies from yellow to gold with reddish to purplish bronzing.
- Flowers are male or female and emerge with the leaves.
- Young bark is smooth and gray but eventually develops shallow fissures.

***Acer platanoides* Norway maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to Europe.
- Height can be greater than 100'.
- Leaves are 5-lobed and have sharp points.
- Seed wings have a spread of almost 180°.
- 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.
- The tree is on Portland's Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

***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, though planting this species is strongly discouraged.

***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.
- Fall color is scarlet, orange, or yellow.
- 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 St.

***Aesculus flava* 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.

180 *Aesculus flava* Yellow buckeye
5511 SE 44th Ave.

***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.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.
- 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.
- The Heritage Trees are males.

Arbutus menziesii Madrone ERICACEAE

- Native to the west coast from B.C. to southern California.
- In the wild can reach over 100’; less in the city.
- Tree is a broadleaf evergreen, shedding its old leaves bit by bit. Leaf is shiny and has a red petiole.
- Flowers are white clusters in early spring. Fruit is half-inch red ball in late summer.
- Bark is red-brown and exfoliates in patches to display smooth green-yellow beneath.
- Uncommon in Portland. Prefers dry hillsides. Over 50 years ago, large stands were on east bank of Willamette River.

***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 dark brown to black and longitudinally fissured. Upper branches look birchlike.

***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.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

***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.
- 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 betulus* European hornbeam, BETULACEAE**
- Native to Europe and Asia Minor.
- Capable of reaching heights up to 75', though usually ranges between 40-60'.
- Alternate branching with doubly-toothed leaves and tapered ¼" long winter buds.
- Tree bears male and female flowers, or catkins.
- Bark is smooth and gray.
- This natural form is rare in Portland.

***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 illinoinensis* 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.

***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, close-grained, 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. Heritage Tree #182 is believed to be the only one in the 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.

***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.

***Cedrus 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.

159 *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* Katsura
1132 SW Vista Ave.

***Cedrus 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 nurseryman Henry Miller, one of Portland’s first florists.

***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.
- Genus name refers to the similarity of its leaves (phyllum) with those of the redbud (Cercis).

***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.
- Genus name comes from the Greek *kerkis* meaning a weaver's shuttle in reference to the shape of the seed pods.
- Very rare in Portland. #203 is quite old and large.

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

- 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.

***Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard™' Boulevard cypress CUPRESSACEAE**

- Slow growing conifer that usually reaches heights of 25+’.
- Needles are awl-shaped, with soft, silvery blue-gray foliage.
- This cultivar originated as a sport of *C. pisifera* ‘Squarrosa’ in 1934 (Boulevard Nurseries, Middletown, RI The Tree Center & The American Conifer Society); or George Hall in 1862 (U of Arkansas).

***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 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 *lavallei* Lavalle 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* Dove tree NYSSACEAE**
- 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.

***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” smells bad, but when properly prepared, 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.

***Halesia monticola* Mountain silverbell STYRACACEAE**

- Native to Appalachian Mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.
- Reaches heights 40 – 80’.
- Clusters of bell-shaped white flowers in April or May.
- Young bark appears striped but breaks into chunks and can flake off the mature tree.
- Four-winged fruits dry to 2” long tan drupes by fall.
- Rare in Portland.

***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.

288 *Lagerstroemia indica* Crape myrtle
4201 SE Franklin St.

***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 ALTINGIACEAE**

- 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.

***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 Western 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.

***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.

***Parrotia persica* Persian ironwood HAMAMELIDACEAE**

- Native to Iran, Iraq.
- Capable of reaching heights up to 90', though usually ranges between 20-50'.
- This species can grow as a single trunk or as a multi-stemmed shrub.
- Leaves emerge reddish-purple, become green in summer and then turn yellow, orange and red in fall.
- Bark exfoliates to show green, white or tan patches.
- The species and some cultivars are now being planted as street trees in Portland.

153 *Ostrya virginiana* American hop-hornbeam
221 NE 45th Ave.

***Paulownia tomentosa* Empress tree PAULOWNIACEAE**

- 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.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.
- #51 is located at the Metropolitan Learning Center and was 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 bungeana* Lacebark pine, PINACEAE**

- Native to Northern and Central China.
- Reaches heights of 50' with a range of 30-50'.
- 2-4" long needles grow in bunches of three.
- Striking bark with a mottled pattern of gray, green, and light-colored plates.
- Yellow and brown cones are 2-2.5" in length.
- Rare in Portland.

***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.
- #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 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.
- The small 'Tanyosho' cultivar resembles a mushroom or 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 nurseryman Henry Miller, one of Portland's first florists.

***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.

***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.

***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 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 <l00' 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.

***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'; probably one of the largest (in diameter) deciduous hardwoods of North America.
- 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, usually breaking off into plate-like scales.

***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 can have large, wart-like bumps.
- Common in Portland.
- #2 was planted beside the Sylvester Farrell house in 1880.

213 *Prunus pendula* Weeping cherry
3403 NE 18th Ave.

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

- A hybrid between Eastern cottonwood (*P. deltoides*) and Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra* 'Italica'), 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.
- #320 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'.
- 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.
- #206 is a Royal Ann cultivar; #211 dates from 1905.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

***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 'Shirotae' Mt. Fuij flowering cherry ROSACEAE**

- Graceful ornamental that commonly grows to 15-20'.
- Horizontal branching that dips down close to the ground.
- Mildly fragrant white flowers, with 5-11 petals.
- No fruits are produced by this cultivar.
- 'Shirotae' translates as snow white, in reference to the flower color.

***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.

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 may be 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 trees 150-200 years old saved from development. #19 is perhaps the largest in the city. #179 was saved from being removed for development in 1998.

***Quercus macrocarpa* Bur 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.

***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.

***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.
- The 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, exposed visitors to new cultivars of rhododendrons never before seen in the Pacific Northwest.

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.

Sassafras albidum* Sassafras *LAURACEAE

- Native to middle, southern and eastern North America.
- Capable of reaching 60' height.
- Male and female trees, root sprouts can form a thicket.
- Three shapes of leaves: elliptical, mitten-shaped and three-lobed.
- Sassafras oils were once used in medicine and cooking but safrole is now banned as carcinogenic by US Food and Drug Administration.
- Fairly rare in Portland.

189 *Sciadopitys verticillata* Umbrella pine
2870 NW Cornell Rd.

***Sciadopitys verticillata* Umbrella pine SCIADOPITYACEAE**

- 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.

***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.

***Taxodium distichum* Baldcypress, CUPRESSACEAE**

- Native to Southeastern United States.
- Grows to heights of 50-70'.
- Needle-like leaves with alternate branching.
- Cones are round and approximately 1" in diameter.
- A deciduous conifer with fall color that progresses from yellow to coppery orange.
- Relatively rare in Portland.

***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 redcedar 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.

***Tilia americana* Basswood MALVACEAE**

- 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.

***Tilia platyphyllos* Bigleaf linden MALVACEAE**

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

***Tilia tomentosa* Silver linden MALVACEAE**

- 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 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 flaky.
- Fall color ranges from yellow to rusty-red.
- Somewhat common in Portland. Sometimes used to replace elms lost to Dutch elm disease.

210 *Ulmus glabra* Wych elm
222 SE 17th Ave.

Best Tree Viewing Times

Adapted from Trees of Greater Portland 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 *lavallei*
- *Davidia involucrata*
- *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*

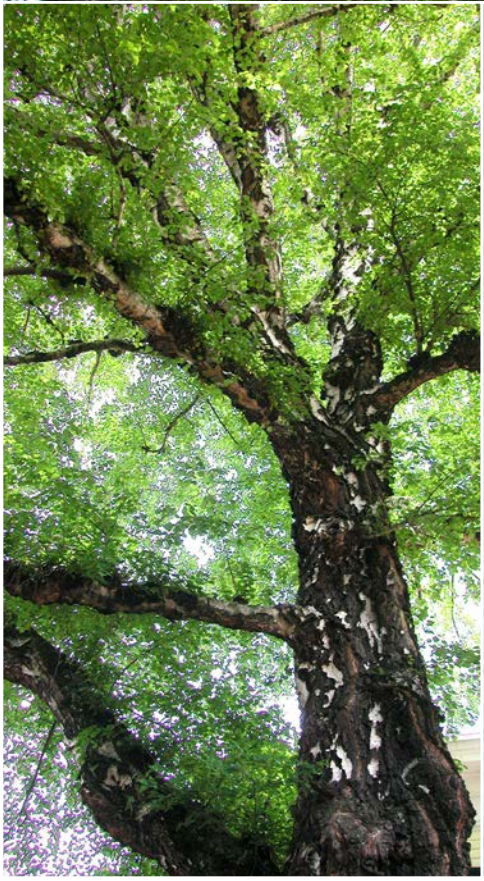
Summer

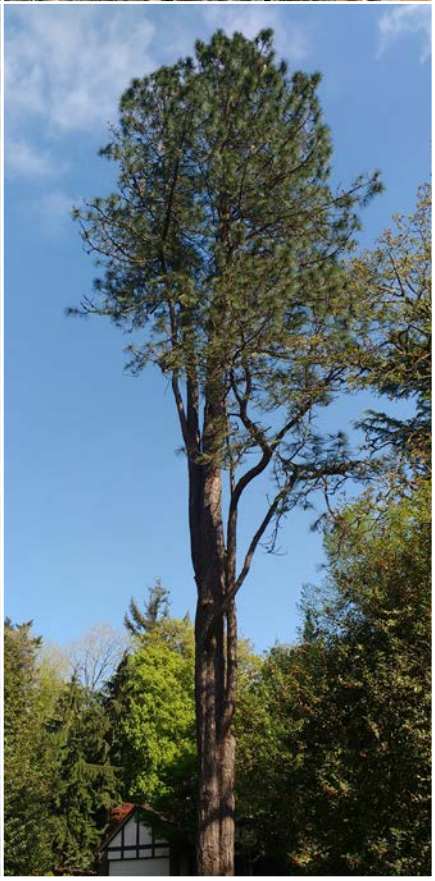
- *Carpinus caroliniana*
- *Carya* spp.
- *Castanea dentata*
- *Castanea sativa*
- *Catalpa* spp.
- *Fraxinus latifolia*
- *Lagerstroemia indica*
- *Magnolia grandiflora*
- *Ostrya virginiana*
- *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*
- *Styphnolobium japonica*

Fall

- *Acer* spp.
- *Aesculus* spp.
- *Arbutus menziesii*
- *Betula* spp.
- *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
- *Cornus nuttallii*
- *Crataegus* x *lavallei*
- *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*

PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION
Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland





Photos from top left to bottom right:

137 *Magnolia* x *soulangiana* Saucer magnolia
1041 SW Vista Ave.

202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine
5936 N Delaware Ave.

163 *Betula pendula* European white birch
1526 NE Thompson St.

189 *Sciadopitys verticillata* Umbrella pine cone
2870 NW Cornell Rd.

139 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.