Heritage Tree Program Guidebook 2019
Heritage Tree Program Guidebook
2019

Prepared by Portland Parks & Recreation Urban Forestry

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   Gregg Everhart, Landscape Architect, Urban Forestry Commissioner, Committee Chair
   Jennifer Baxter, Neighborhood Tree Steward
   Gina Dake, PP&R Staff
   Ginger Edwards, Neighborhood Tree Steward
   Brian French, Urban Forestry Commissioner
   David-Paul Hedberg, Environmental Historian
   Frank Krawczyk, PP&R Staff
   John Mills, Retired US Forest Service
   Martin Nicholson, PP&R Staff
   Stephen Peacock, Former Urban Forestry Commissioner
   Damon Schrosk, Urban Forestry Commissioner
   Thea Weiss Hayes, Retired Science Teacher, Forester

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

Translation/Interpretation 503-823-4437 | Traducción o interpretación |
Chuyển Ngữ hoặc Phiên Dịch | 翻译或传译 | Письмовий або усний переклад |
Письменный или устный перевод | Turjumida ama Fasiraadda |
ترجمة تحريرية أو شفهية | 翻译または通訳 | วิธีการแปลภาษา | Traducere sau Interpretare

Portland Parks & Recreation
Urban Forestry
1900 SW 4th Ave. Suite 5000
Portland, OR 97201
www.PortlandOregon.gov/parks/trees
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.
Heritage Trees by Species ................................. 1
Heritage Trees by Location ................................. 8
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Best Tree Viewing Times ................................. 69
342  *Juglans regia* English walnut
4528 N Vancouver Ave.
<table>
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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.
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.
Aesculus hippocastanum (Common horsechestnut) is native to the mountainous areas in Greece and Albania.

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

162 Catalpa bignonoides 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>1465 NE Going St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>4807 NE 10th Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Castanea sativa</td>
<td>Spanish chestnut</td>
<td>828 NE Prescott St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca</td>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>4823 NE 18th Ave.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.*
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.*
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.
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.
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 Aldama 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 25th Ave.
299 *Pinus taeda* Loblolly pine

*This resinous conifer was described in 1753 by Carolus Linnaeus (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.*

---

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 18th Ave.

261 *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumanni'

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.
**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.
Cryptomeria japonica

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!).

233 Cryptomeria japonica

6232 NE Stanton St.
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.
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.

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

306 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood
Upper Macleay Park
G5 Continued...

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.

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

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

90 Populus × 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*. 
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.
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.
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.
Magnolia grandiflora  Southern magnolia
212 SW Meade St.

Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'  Camperdown elm
3040 SE McLoughlin Blvd.

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

Carya ovata  Shagbark hickory
3037 SW 2nd Ave.

Quercus garryana  Oregon white oak
SW Lane St. & SW Corbett Ave.  (Heritage Tree Park)
4 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
   2137 SE 32nd Pl.
30 Ulmus minor ‘Variegata’ Tartan elm
   2120 SE 24th Ave.
40 Platanus x acerifolia London planetree
   1816 SE 21st Ave.
41 Aesculus flava Yellow buckeye
   3381 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...
H7 Continued...

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

318  Ulmus americana American elm
2803 SE Main St.

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.

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 illinoensis Pecan
3329 SE Madison St.

280  Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip tree
1602 SE 32nd Pl.

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

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 illinoensis Pecan
3329 SE Madison St.

280  Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip tree
1602 SE 32nd Pl.

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

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 illinoensis 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.
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.
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.*
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.
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.
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.
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 illinoensis* 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.

18 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.

321

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.
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, madroñó, 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 madroñó of Spain that he referred to it as such.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Castanea sativa Spanish chestnut
3436 SE Johnson Creek Blvd.

Juglans nigra Black walnut
4818 SE Tenino Dr.

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.
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.
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.

**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 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.

**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, 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
- 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-leaved 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.

**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.

288 Lagerstroemia indica Crape myrtle
4201 SE Franklin St.
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 orange-gren 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 (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 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.

**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 sabina** 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 <100’ in cities.
- Needles are 5 to a bundle, soft, 3-5.5” long, and silvery.
- Seed cones are 4-8” long, slightly curved, slender, and pitchy.
- Overall this tree has a soft look to it.

**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.

**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. Fuji 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.

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

**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 leaf-like 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 are 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.
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 laevigata
- 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
- Populus spp.
- 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 lavelleii
- 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
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.