YUBA CITY

TREE GUIDE

Your guide to finding and planting the right tree for you and your community.

I ♥ YC TREES

Yard looking a little bare?

Maple Leaf

You've come to the right place!

This tree planting guide was designed with your yard in mind!

In here, you will find a few tips that can help you pick the best tree for your land, including:

- A comprehensive list of recommended trees for Yuba City and the characteristics that make each tree unique.
- The seven deadly sins of tree planting and care.
- A scavenger hunt map of notable trees in Yuba City for the whole family to find (*see page 31*)!

For the complete species list, scan here!

Note: Many of the tree species in this guide have multiple cultivars, or varieties, each of which has its own characteristics. Consult a local nursery or arborist to learn more about any desired species.

Tree Size Color Key

S — **Small Trees**
30ft tall or less

M — **Medium Trees**
Between 30–50ft tall

L — **Large Trees**
More than 50ft tall

The seven deadly sins of tree care

Throughout the Tree Guide, you will find tips for avoiding the seven deadly sins, or mistakes, that tree owners most commonly make, including:

1. Right tree, wrong place
2. Structural defects
3. Planting at the right depth
4. Over and under watering
5. Poor or neglected staking
6. Premature removal of juvenile branches
7. Poor pruning or topping

Learning about how trees grow and what they need will help you avoid these deadly sins and give your tree a better chance at survival!

To learn more, scan here!

Navigating the tree characteristics

Below are icons that represent the different characteristics and indicators associated with each tree in this guide. "Land Use Indicators" reveal a tree's versatility in certain environments. "Tree Characteristics" describe the tree's individual attributes to keep in mind when planting. The more an icon appears, the more that characteristic applies. For example, a maple with three Water Use icons is less suited for draught areas than a Fruitless Olive with only one.

Land Use Indicators

- **L** — Landscape
- **P** — Parks
- **S** — Street Tree
- **U** — Utility Friendly

Tree Characteristics

- Draught Tolerant
- Fragrant
- Thorns
- Flowering
- Pest/Disease Resistant
- Water Use Rating
- Sidewalk Damage Rating
- Fruit Producing
- Develops Fall Colors

Land use varies by cultivar

Norway Maple
(Acer platanoides)

L P S U

Flowering Dogwood
(Cornus florida)

L P S

Fruitless Olive
(Olea europaea)

U

Crapemyrtle
(Lagerstroemia indica)

L P S U

Cascalote
(Caesalpinia cacalaco)

Cyprus Strawberry
(Arbutus andrachne)

L P S U

Okame Cherry
(Prunus x incamp)

L P S U

Eastern Redbud
(Cercis canadensis)

water use varies

L P S

Shantung Maple
(Acer truncatum)

L P S U

Western Redbud
(Cercis occidentalis)

L P S U

Crabapple
(Malus)

L P S U

Japanese Flowering Crabapple
(Malus floribunda)

Painted Lady

L P S

Zelkova
(Zelkova serrata)

L P S

Japanese Snowbell
(Styrax japonicus)

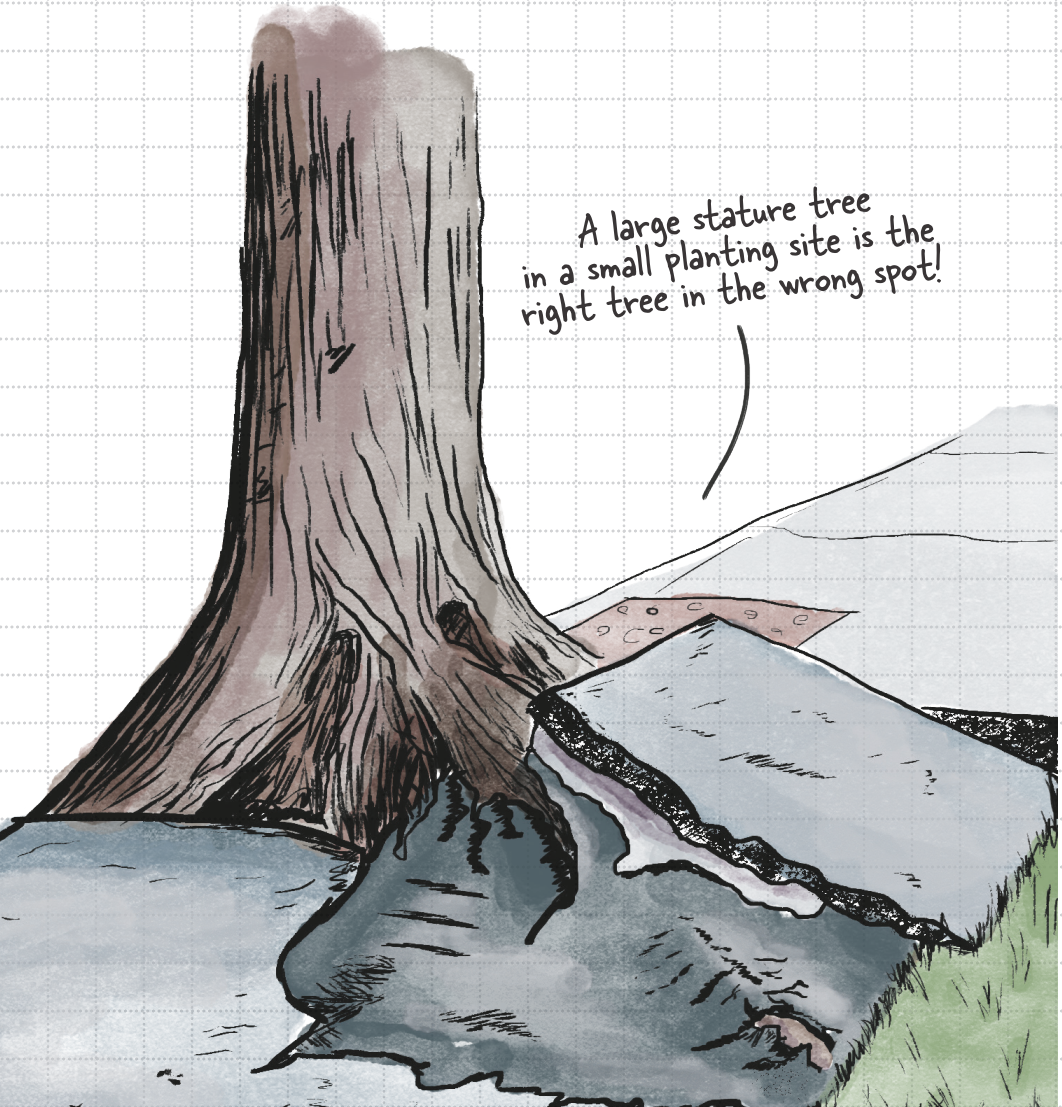
L P S U

Chaste Tree
(Vitex agnus-castus)

Burr Oak

Deadly Sin 1:

Right Tree, Wrong Place



Location location location!

Usually, the first deadly sin occurs when the right tree is selected for the wrong location.

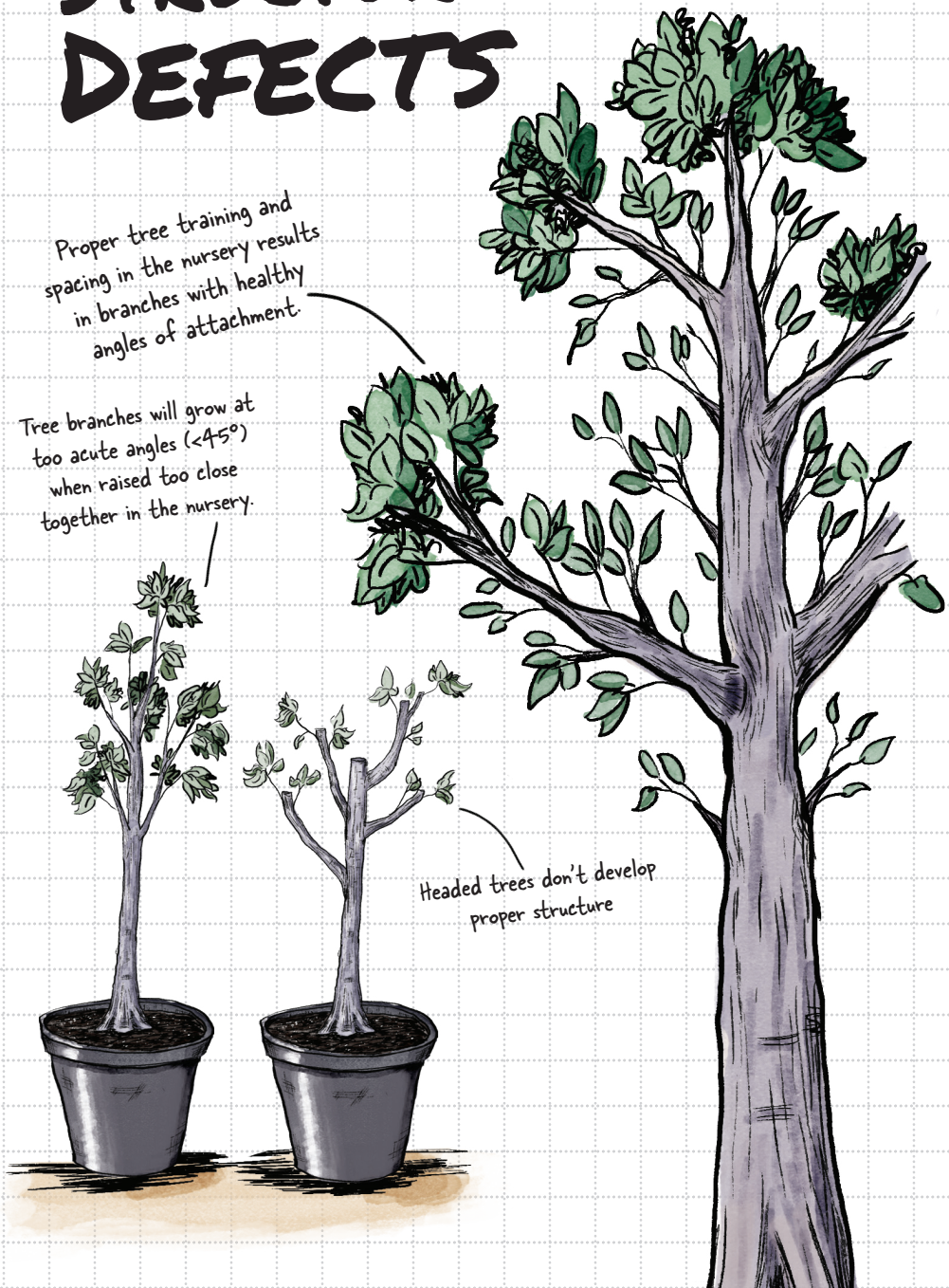
Trees are stationary and, therefore, subject to the conditions where they are planted. Some species may be appropriate for the local climate, but if planted in the wrong place they can outgrow their planting space, clash with infrastructure or design, and require additional maintenance to control size or form.

These scenarios can be avoided altogether if the planting site and intended use are considered when selecting a tree species, including:

- Height and canopy width at full maturity
- Root growth
- Rate of growth
- Evergreen or deciduous
- Water needs (i.e., whether it is drought tolerant)
- Individual species habits (e.g., berries, thorns, seed pods or shedding bark)
- Environmental factors (e.g., soil type, pH level, and climate)
- Natives and other species

Deadly Sin 11:

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS



Help trees grow properly

While the first deadly sin involves selecting the right species of tree, the second involves selecting a tree that is healthy and properly structured. Commercially grown trees often develop structural defects due to poor nursery management practices, including heading, crowding, limbing up juvenile branches, and undersized containers.

When selecting a tree at the nursery, choose trees with the following characteristics:

- Uniform and full canopy
- Display good structure
  - Strong central leader and intact terminal shoot (i.e., no codominant branches)
  - Juvenile branches spaced throughout the trunk
  - Branches evenly distributed
  - Branches with healthy angles of attachment (≥45° and no included bark)
  - Not topped, headed, or shaped
- Appear in good health (i.e., no mechanical damage, signs of pests/disease, and foliage is normal size and healthy color)
- Appropriate sized containers and no visible signs of girdling roots

To avoid this deadly sin, simply be a knowledgeable, discerning consumer, and support reputable growers by refusing to purchase unhealthy, structurally defective trees.

Spruce Cone

Land use varies by cultivar

Norway Maple
(Acer platanoides)

L P S

Red Maple
(Acer Rubrum)

L P S

Strawberry Tree
(Arbutus marina)

L P S

Dogwood
(Cornus nuttali x florida)

L P S

Ghost Gum
(Corymbia papuana)

L P S

Ginkgo
(Ginkgo biloba)

L P S

Eastern Red Cedar
(Juniperus virginiana)

L P S U

American Holly
(Ilex opaca)

L P

Yew Pine
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)

L P S

Amur Macckia
(Maackia amurensis)

L P S

Sweetbay Magnolia
(Magnolia virginiana)

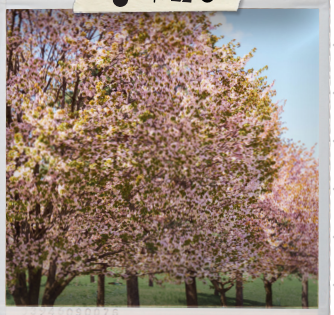
L P S

Saratoga Bay Laurel
(Laurus nobilis)

L P S

Yoshino Cherry
(Prunus x yedoensis)

L P S



Sargent Flowering Cherry
(Prunus sargentil)

L P

Maverick Mesquite
(Prosopis glandulosa)

L P S

Shingle Oak
(Quercus imbricaria)

L P S

Elm
(Ulmus)

Dutch elm disease resistant!

L P S

Emerald Sunshine
(Ulmus davidiana var japonica)

Sugar Maple Leaf

L P S U

Frontier Elm
(Ulmus 'Frontier')

L P S

Zelkova
(Zelkova serrata)

L P S

Emer I
(Ulmus parvifolia)

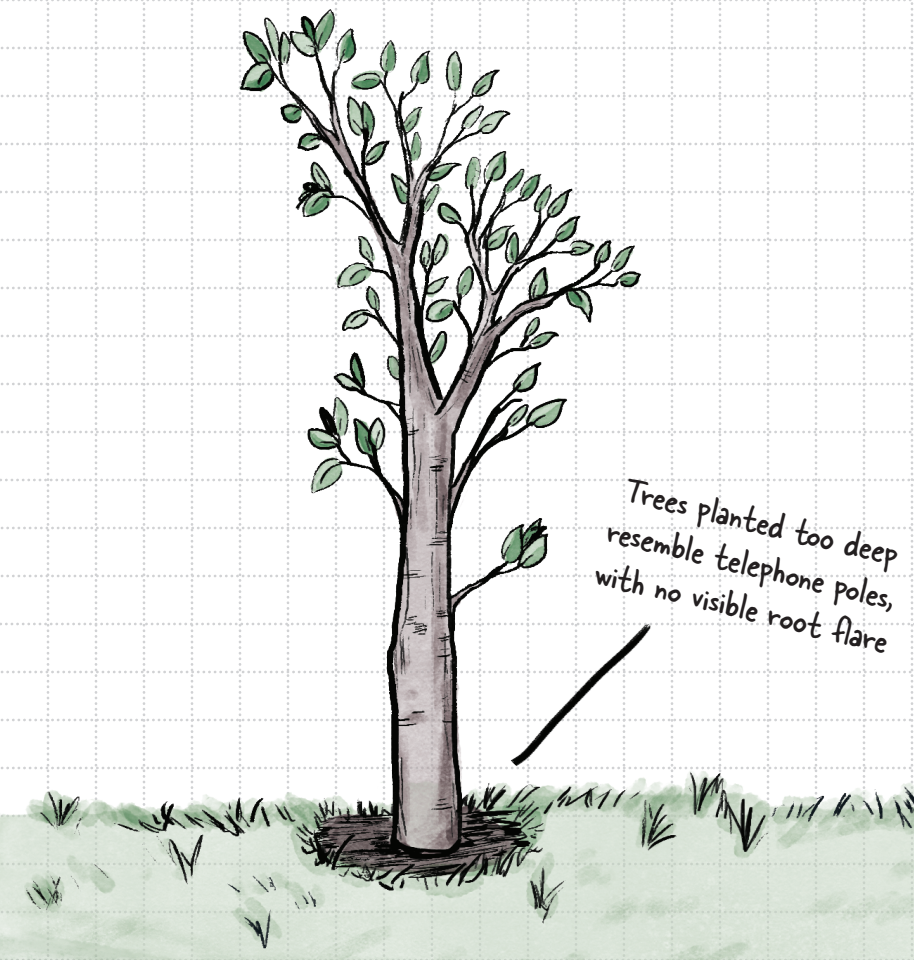
Pine Cone

Maple Leaf

Deadly Sin III:

PLANTING

AT THE RIGHT DEPTH!

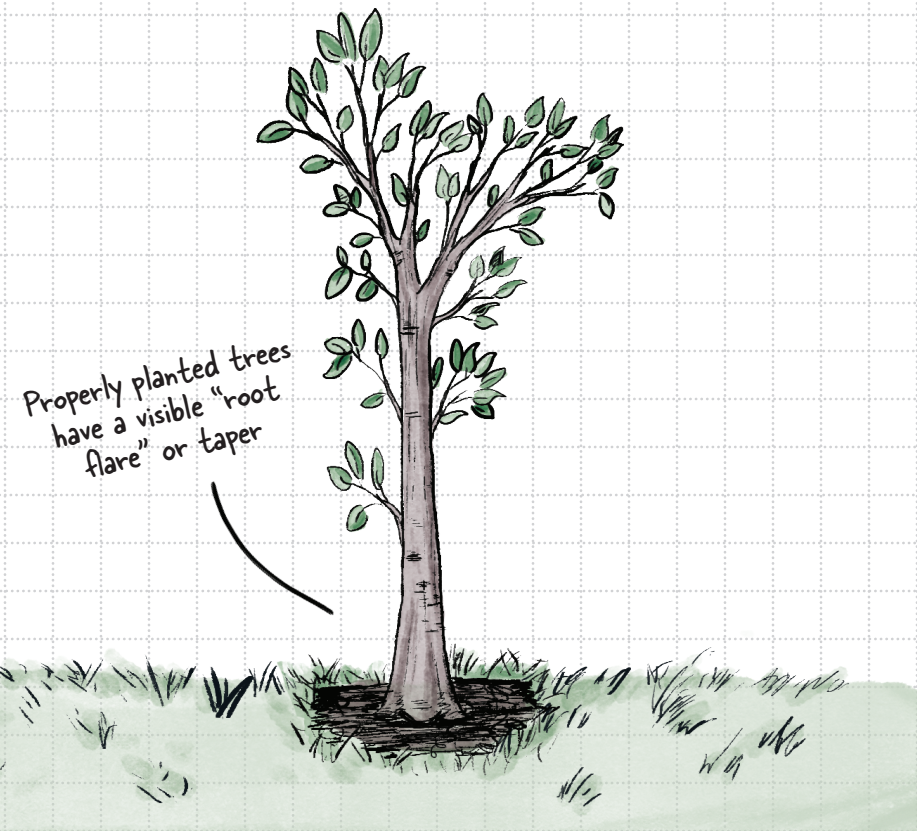


Planting depth matters

Many things can, and often do, go wrong during the tree planting process. One of the most common deadly sins is planting a new tree too deep. It is always best to plant a tree so that the root flare is level or slightly above the finished grade. Planting too deep allows moisture and soil particles to soften and abrade buried bark tissue. This promotes infection and decay and often leads to premature death. While a tree planted too deep may fail to thrive from the beginning, more often than not, a tree will appear healthy until damage to the trunk tissue is excessive, leading to sudden decline.

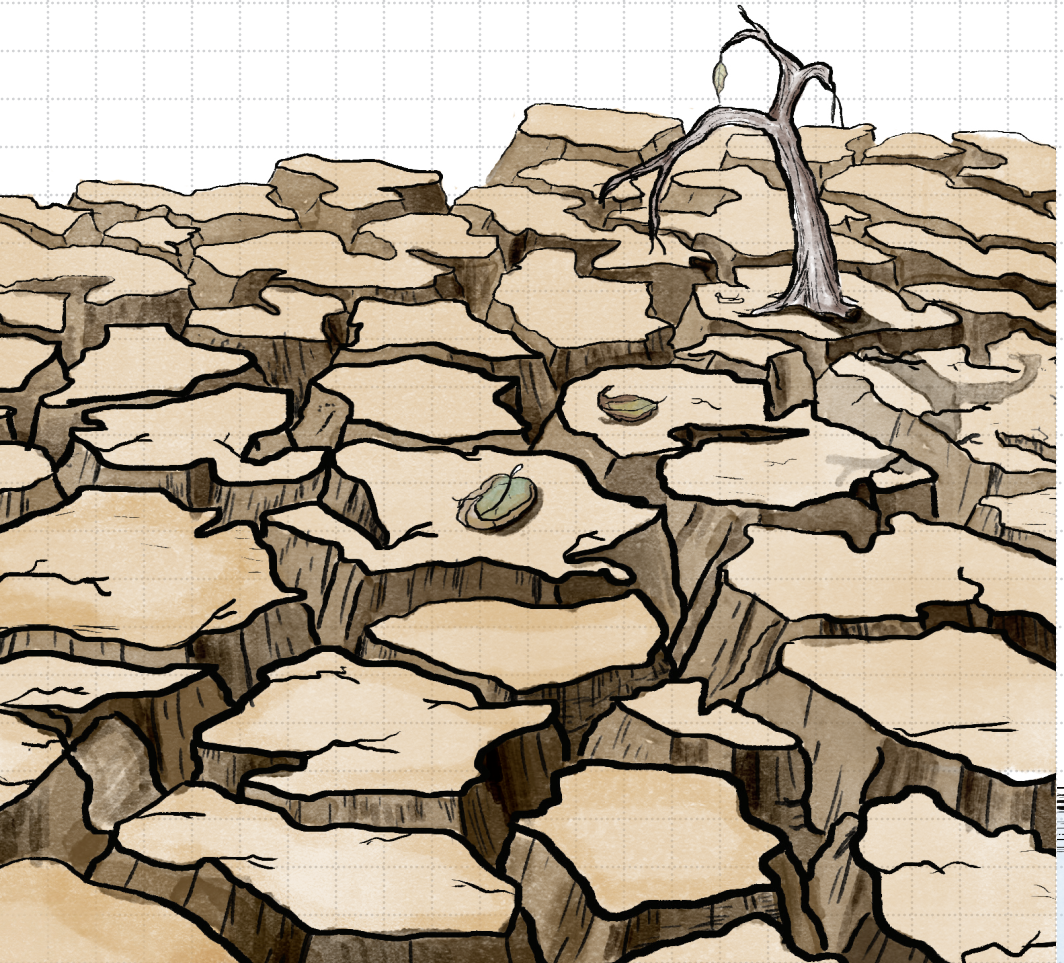
Some trees are deliberately planted deeper, based on the misguided belief that doing so will discourage surface roots. However, the opposite is true. The roots of a deeply buried tree are more likely to turn and grow upward in search of higher oxygen levels and surface moisture.

When a tree has been planted too deep, the best course of action is to remove the soil and lower the grade to the root crown, revealing a visible root flare.



Deadly Sin IV:

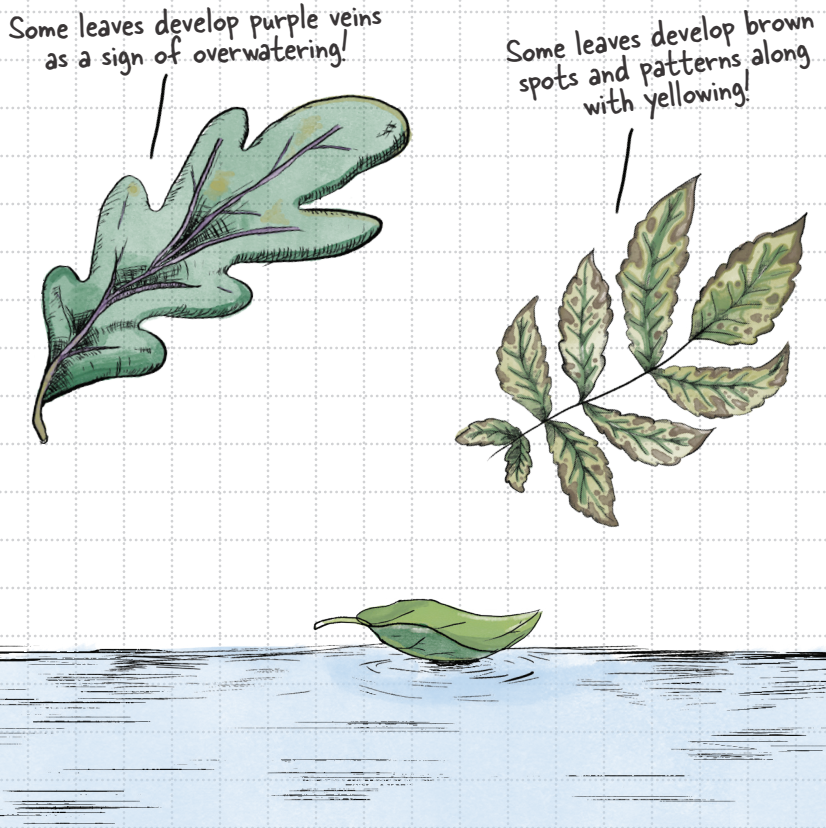
Over & Under Watering



Getting it just right

It is not always easy to know how much water a tree needs. Generally, giving a tree a good soak and then allowing the soil to become somewhat dry before the next good soaking is good practice. This allows the tree to absorb the water and also allows for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide as the soil goes from saturated to almost dry. If possible, apply water over the entire root zone and slightly beyond the canopy. Use a soil moisture probe, a screw driver, or something similar to monitor soil moisture below the surface between waterings.

Over and underwatering may be the most difficult deadly sin to avoid. However, with careful consideration of a species' needs, soil characteristics, local climate, and evapotranspiration, you can be sure to give your tree the right amount of water to grow and flourish.



Land use varies by cultivar

Norway Maple
(Acer platanoides)

L P S

Red Maple
(Acer Rubrum)

L P

Autumn Blaze Red Maple
(Acer rubrum x freemanii)

L P S

Chinese Pistache
(Pistache chinesis)

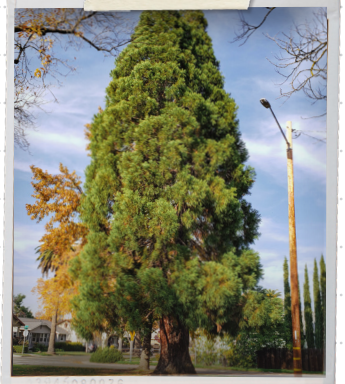
L P

Atlas Cedar
(Cedrus atlantica)

L P

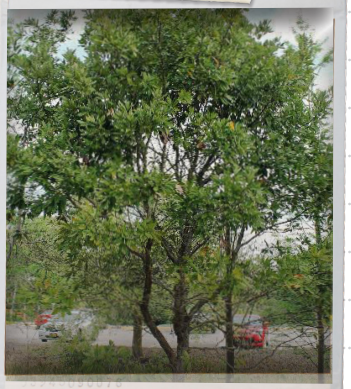
Deodar Cedar
(Cedrus deodra)

L P



Giant Sequoia
(Sequoiadendron gigantum)

L P S



Redbay
(Persea borbonia)

L P

Italian Cypress
(Cupressus sempervirens)

L P

Monterey Cypress
(Cupressus macrocarpa)

L P

Kashmir Cypress
(Cupressus cashmeriana)

L P

Giant Dogwood
(Cornus controversa)

L P

Slash Pine
(Pinus elliottii)

L P

Canary Island Pine
(Pinus canariensis)

L P

Austrian Pine
(Pinus nigra)

L P

Aleppo Pine
(Pinus halepensis)

L P

Longleaf Pine
(Pinus palustris)

L P

Canyon Live Oak
(Quercus chrysolepis)

L P S

Coast Live Oak
(Quercus agrifolia)

L P S

Chisos Oak
(Quercus canbyi)

L P

Scarlet Oak
(Quercus coccinea)

L P

Blue Oak
(Quercus doulasii)

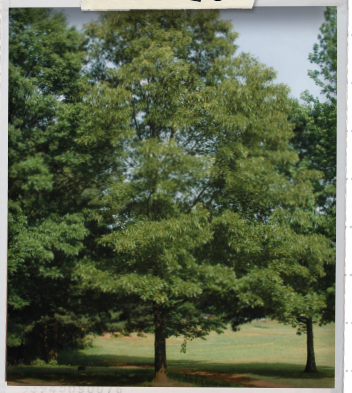
L P

Holly Oak
(Quercus ilex)

L P S

Black Oak
(Quercus kelloggii)

L P



Southern Red Oak
(Quercus falcata)

L P

Laurel Oak
(Quercus laurifolia)

L P

Bur Oak
(Quercus macrocarpa)

L P

Valley Oak
(Quercus lobata)

L P S

Blackjack Oak
(Quercus marilandica)

L P S

Swamp Chestnut Oak
(Quercus michauxii)

L P S

Chinkapin Oak
(Quercus muehlenbergii)

L P S

Water Oak
(Quercus nigra)

L P S

Pin Oak
(Quercus palustris)

L P

English Oak
(Quercus robur)

L P

Interior Live Oak
(Quercus wislizenii)

L P

Red Oak
(Quercus rubra)

L P

Shumardi Oak
(Quercus shumardii)

L P

Cork Oak
(Quercus suber)

L P

Willow Oak
(Quercus phellos)

L P

Live Oak
(Quercus virginiana)

all of the recommended Elms are Dutch elm disease resistant!

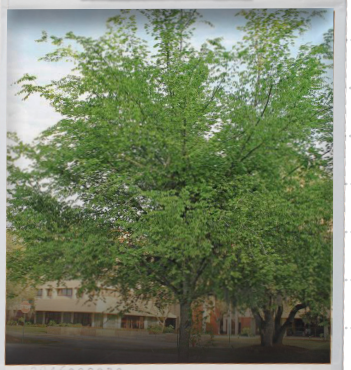
L P S

Elm
(Ulmus)

L P S

Zelkova
(Zelkova serrata)

L P S



Winged Elm
(Ulmus alata)

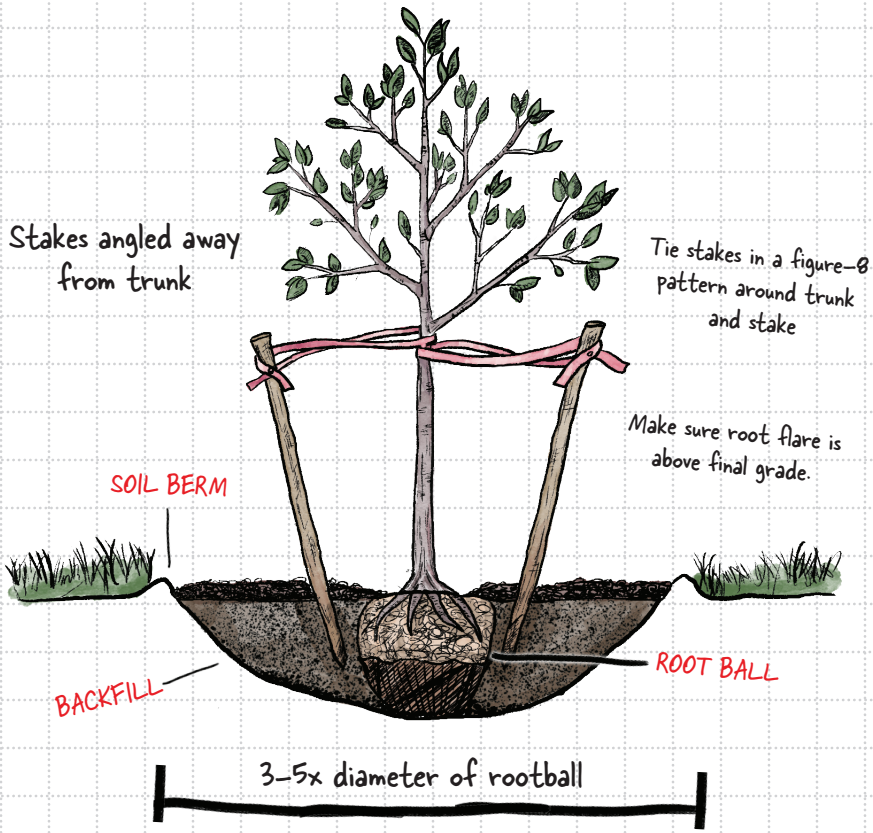
L P

Sissoo/Indian Rosewood
(Dalbergia sissoo)

Zelkova Leaf

Deadly Sin V:

POOR OR NEGLECTED STAKING



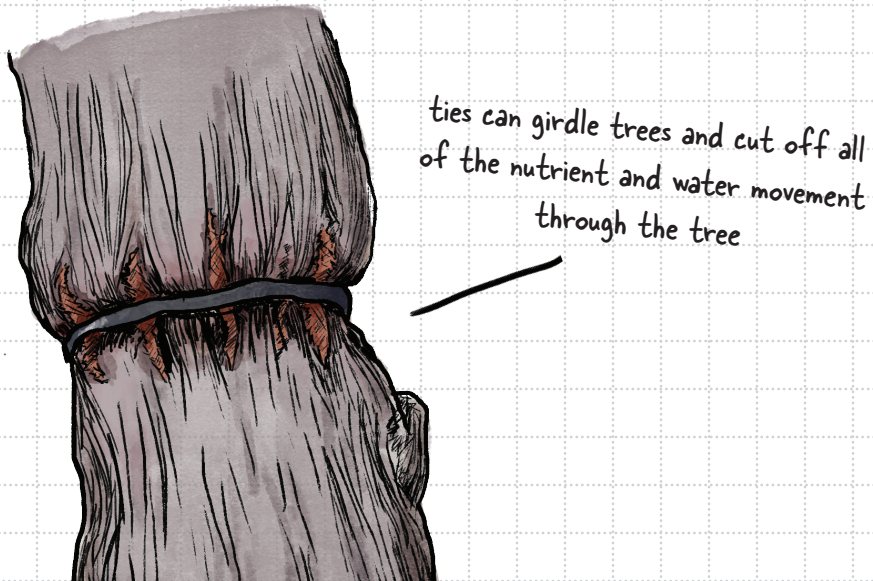
Staking a young tree

Staking can help stabilize and support a new tree while its roots become established, generally within about one year. However, if neglected or used improperly, staking can cause serious harm, including cambium damage, an underdeveloped trunk, permanent scarring, or girdling.

When planting, use support stakes and ties only if your tree is unable to stand on its own.

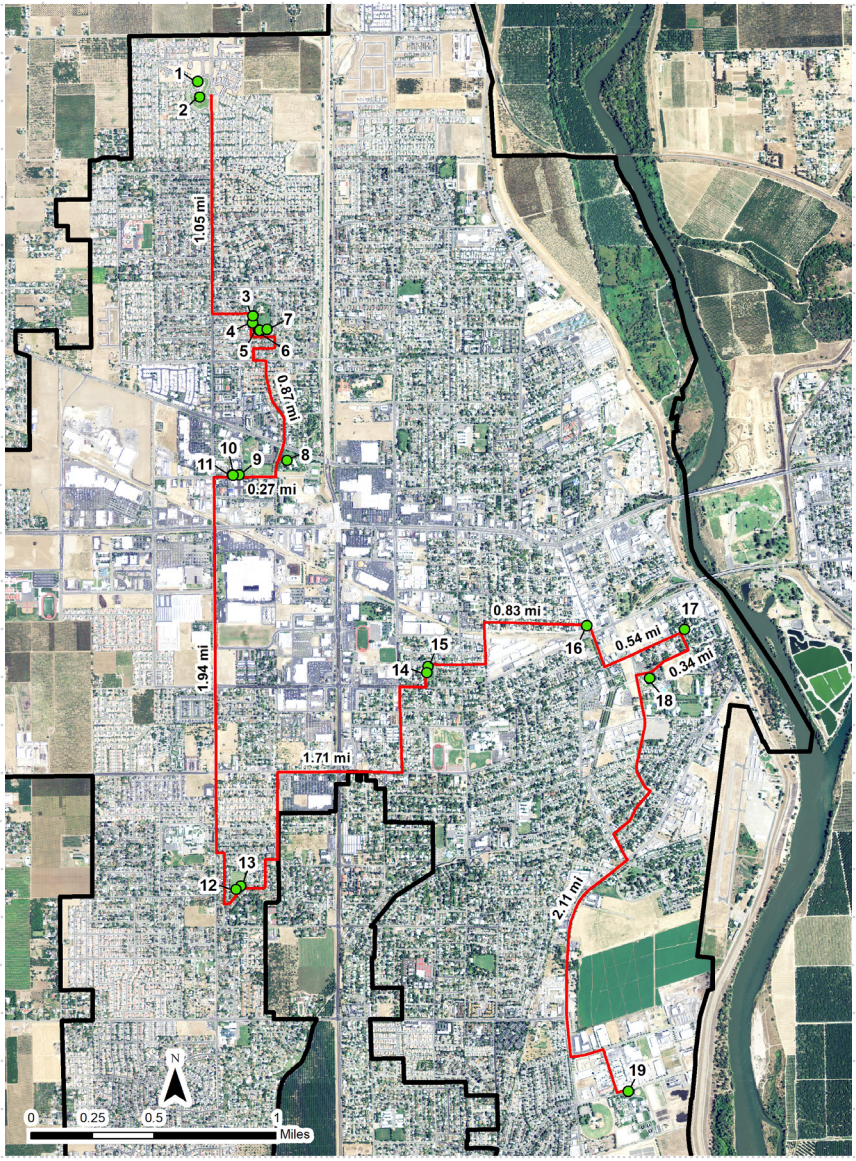
The best practice to stake a tree is:

- Use two stakes on opposite sides just outside the root ball
- Make sure stakes are angled slightly outward to allow for movement of the tree in wind
- Tie a tree to the stakes at the lowest point that will support the tree
- Use soft and non-injurious materials to the tree (i.e., no rubber or wire)
- Support stakes and ties should be removed as soon as possible, usually about one year



view digitally, scan here!

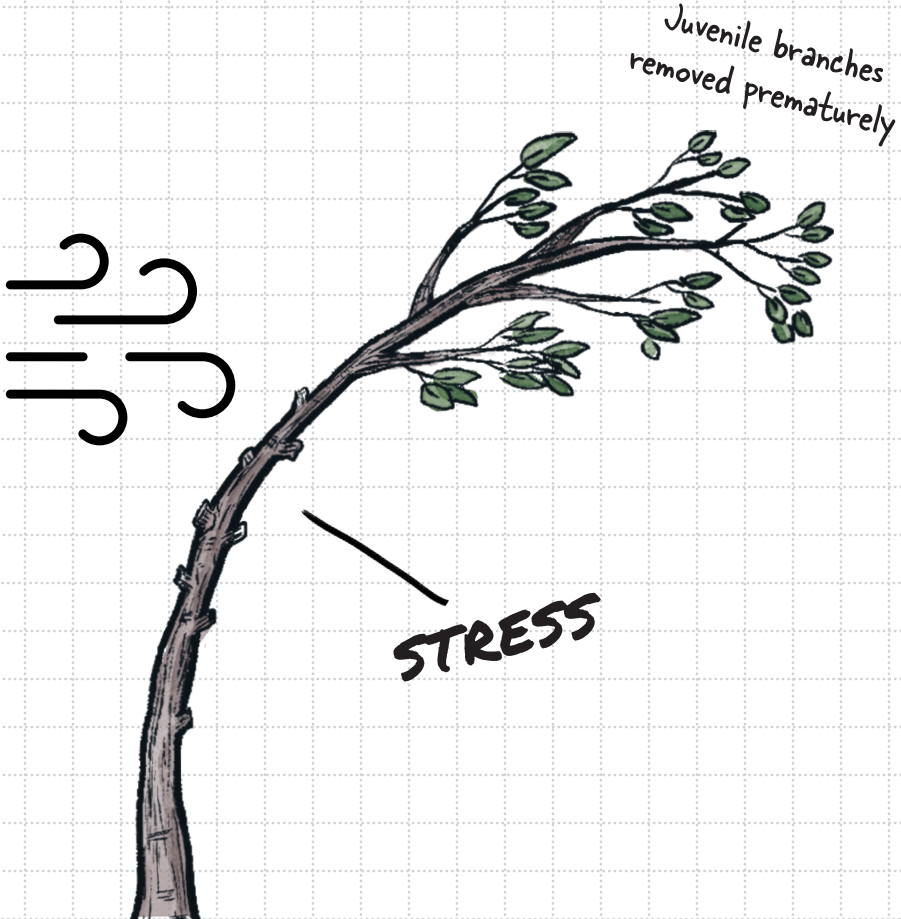
Can you find All of Them?



X	#	Species	Location
	1	Cedar Atlas	100 Parc West Drive
	2	Oak, Coastal/California Live	
	3	Chinese Pistache	1521 Greenwood Way
	4	Japanese Zelkova	
	5	Northern Red Oak	
	6	Canary Island Pine	
	7	Scarlet Oak	
	8	Ginkgo	1201 Civic Center Blvd
	9	Shumard Oak	1545 Poole Blvd
	10	Red Maple	
	11	Pin Oak	
	12	Cork Oak	499 Parkview Avenue
	13	Holly Oak	
	14	Freeman Maple	943 Bridge Street
	15	Deodar Cedar	
	16	Flowering Dogwood	610 Plumas Street
	17	Eastern Redbud	251 B Street
	18	California White Oak	429 Wilbur Avenue
	19	Interior Live Oak	302 Burns Drive

Deadly Sin VI:

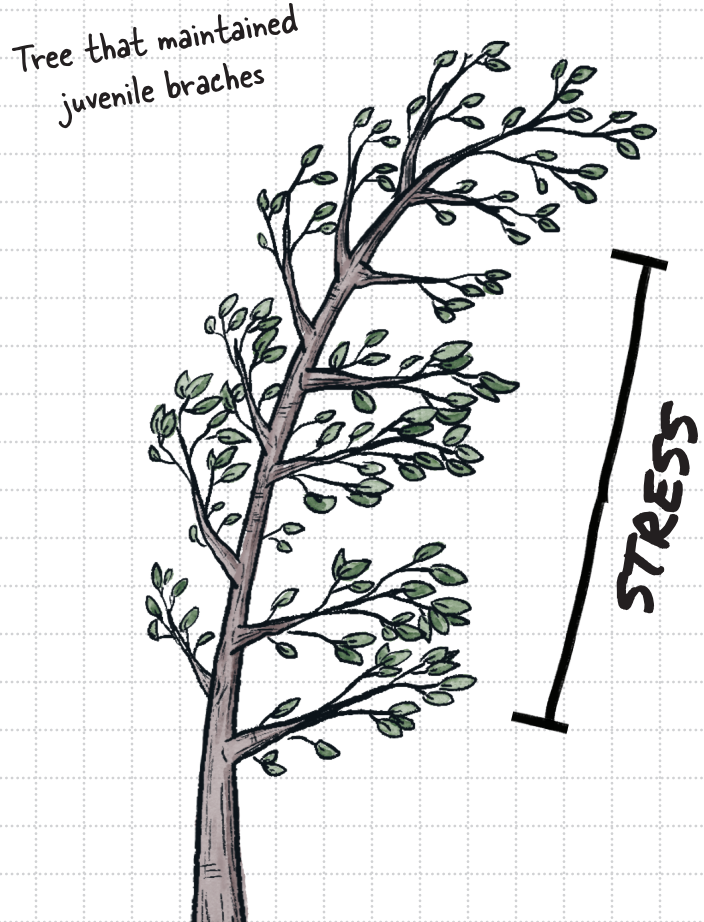
Premature Removal of Juvenile



Branches

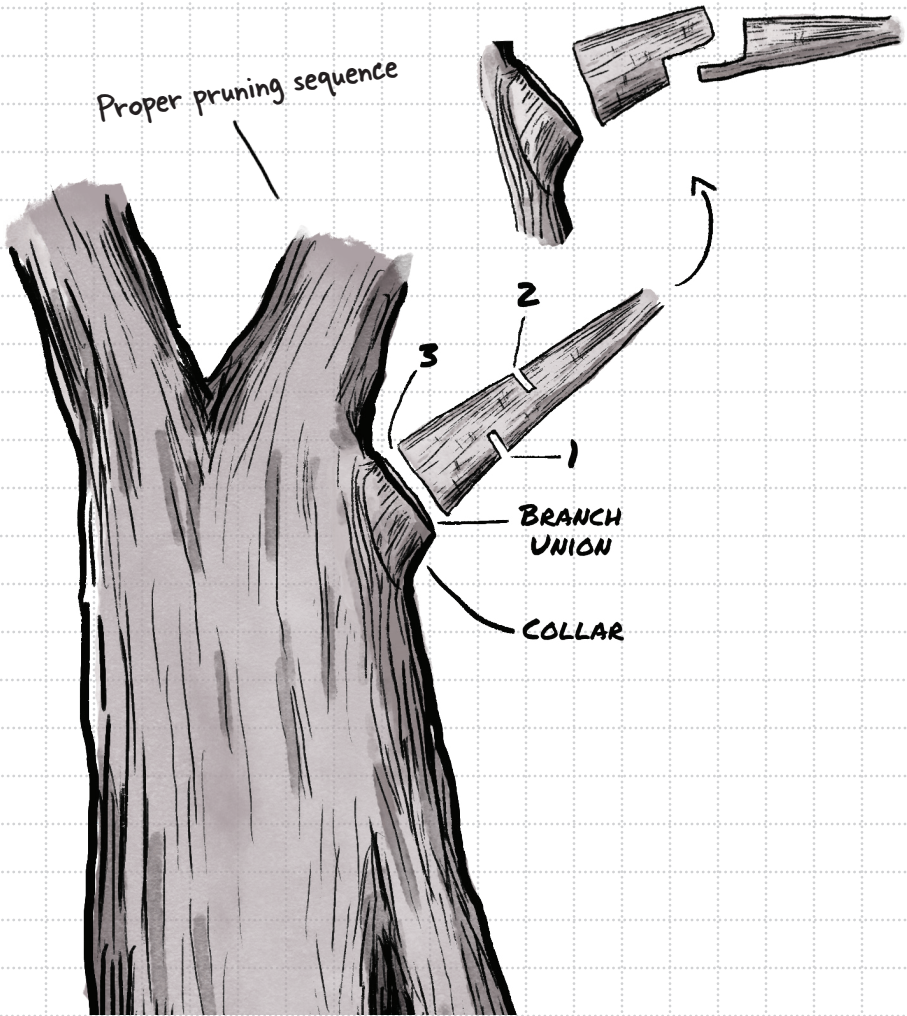
Let young trees be young trees

In nature, trees grow in a logical manner according to a genetic plan millions of years in the making. Part of that plan includes juvenile branches. These branches not only support the development of a strong, healthy trunk base, but also aid in wind resistance and protect against sunburn. Premature removal can impede canopy growth, cause trunk failure through stress fractures, result in sunscald and peeling bark, reduce vascular flow, and invite insects and pathogens. Trees shed their juvenile branches naturally, but if you find an undesirable one, you can safely remove it once it grows to a diameter larger than your thumb—but no sooner.



Deadly Sin VII:

Poor Pruning or Topping



Stop the top!

The overall intent of pruning should always be to preserve the tree in a healthy manner. Done properly, it requires some understanding of tree physiology and biological response. When trees are pruned, they seal their injury through a compartmentalization process. Improper pruning can disrupt this process, leaving a tree vulnerable to insect invasion, decay organisms, and disease. However, armed with a basic appreciation of pruning response and a recognition of harmful practices, you can avoid committing this deadly sin.

Best practices for pruning include:

- Prune when a tree is young and branches are small (preferably less than 4" in diameter)
- Prune at branch unions, rather than "flush cutting" or allowing branches to rip off the tree
- Cutting or tipping the central leader, or main stem, should never be done
- Never top a tree
- Avoid removing more than 25% of the living canopy

The objective of proper pruning should be the correction of major structural defects, such as crossed branches and dead or diseased wood. But, since urban trees are destined to be part of a community, they also should be expected to conform to community standards. Keep in mind, however, that pruning creates wounds that shape growth and divert energy, so if you want to promote healthy tree structure while preserving it's natural grace and character, prune wisely and sparingly.

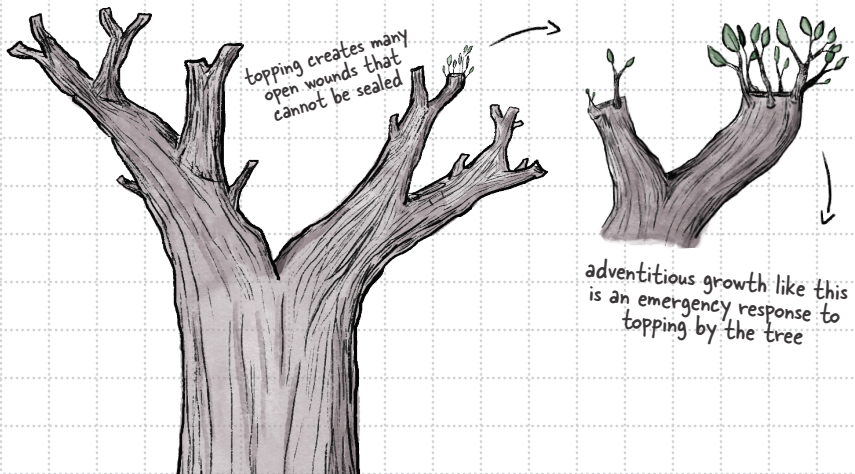


Photo Credits

Special thanks to the participants of the photo contest!

"American Holly" by Famartin, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2017-09-05_12_09_31_American_Holly_at_the_intersection_of_New_Jersey_Route_31_(Pennington_Road)_and_Crescent_Avenue_in_Ewing_Township,_Mercer_County,_New_Jersey.jpg, used under Creative Commons Attribution License-Share Alike 4.0 International license.

"Black Oak." Steven Katovich. Digital Image. Bugwood.org. n.d.

"Cornus Controversa 'Variegata'" by Daderot, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cornus_controversa_%27variegata%27_-_NBGB_-_IMG_4246.JPG, used under Public Domain license.

"Cornus Florida." Digital Image. plants.ces.ncsu.edu. n.d.

"Crimson Sentry Norway Maple." Digital Image. Bowerandbranch.com. n.d.

"Eastern Red Cedar." Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia. Digital Image. bugwood.org. n.d.

"Easy Street Norway Maple." Digital Image. Oaklandnursery.com. n.d.

"Eucalyptus spathulata." Sydney Oats. Digital Image. flickr.com. 05 Sep 2008.

"Ginkgo." Michasia Dowdy, University of Georgia. Digital Image. bugwood.org. n.d.

"Kashmir Cypress." Keenan Pepper. Digital Image. flickr. com. 23 Jun 2007.

"Laurus Nobilis Laurel Oak" by G. Hagedorn, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Laurus_nobilis_Laurel_tree.jpg, used under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.

"Longleaf Pine." Digital Image. thetreecenter.com. n.d.

"Maackia Amurensis" by Jean-Pol GRANDMONT, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maackia_amurensis_JPG1A.jpg, used under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license. "Malus x floribunda." Digital Image. waitrosegarden.com. n.d.

"Maverick Mesquite." Digital Image. MSWN.com. n.d.

"OIC Floreat Kirkdale Eucalypts at end" by Orderinchaos, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OIC_floreat_kirkdale_eucalypts_at_end.jpg, used under Creative Commons License Attribute-Share Alike 3.0 license.

"Okame." Charley Lhasa. Digital Image. flickr.com. 7 Apr 2013.

"Pin Oak." David Stephens. Digital Image. bugwood.org. n.d.

"Purses Borbonia: Redbay." UF IFAS Extension. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/ST436. 25 Apr 2019.

"Quercus Canbyi—Canbyi Oak." Dave Creech. Digital Image. dcreechsite.com. 03 Oct 2016.

"Quercus Laurifolia, Laurel Oak." UF IFAS Extension. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/ST549. 11 Apr 2019.

"Quercus Marilandica." Jim Robbins. Digital Image. plants.ces.ncsu.edu. n.d.

"Quercus Muehlenbergii, Chinkapin Oak." UF IFAS Extension. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/ST552. 05 Apr 2015.

"Quercus Shumardii" by Bruce Kirchoff, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Quercus_shumardii_(23580170173).jpg, used under Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic license. "Rosewood Sissoo Tree". Digital Image. MSWN.com. n.d.

"Scarlet Oak." Digital Image. Namethatplant.wordpress.com. 25 Oct 2010.

SelecTree. UFEI. "Quercus chrysolepis Tree Record." 1995-2021. Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo. Accessed on Dec 28, 2021.

"Shingle Oak in Autumn Color in December" by KentuckyKevin, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shingle_Oak_in_Autumn_Color_in_December.JPG, used under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alik 4.0 International license.

"South Florida Slash Pine." Digital Image. wilcoxnursery.com, n.d.

"Southern Red Oak." Chris Evans, University of Illinois. Digital Image. bugwood.org. n.d.

"Styrax Japonicus." Digital Image. plants.ces.ncsu.edu. n.d.

"Texas Redbud." Digital Image. MSWN.com. n.d.

"Thornless Cascalote." Digital Image. MSWN.com. n.d.

"Tree on RCCC Grounds 06" by Starzoner, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tree_on_RCCC_grounds_06.jpg, used under Creative Commons License Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license.

"Ulmus." Joseph OBrien, USDA Forest Service. Digital Image. Bugwood.org. n.d.

"Ulmus Alata, Winged Elm." UF IFAS Extension. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/ST648. 23 Apr 2019.

"Ulmus Davidiana var Japonica Emerald Sunshine." Digital Image. plants.ces.ncsu.edu. n.d.

"Ulmus x Frontier." The Purdue Arboretum Explorer. Digital Image. mlp.arboretum.purdue.edu. n.d.

"Ulmus Parvifolia, Chinese Elm." UF IFAS Extension. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/ST652. 23 Apr 2019.

"Water Oak." Chris Evans, University of Illinois. Digital Image. bugwood.org. n.d.

"Yew Pine." Forest and Kim Starr, Starr Environmental. Digital Image. bugwood.org. n.d.

"20150506Quercus robur" by Saarbrucken, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:20150506Quercus_robur.jpg, used under Public Domain license.

"2021-05-24 15 45 28 Large Bur Oak..." by Famartin, retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2021-05-24_15_45_28_Large_Bur_Oak_growing_on_the_grounds_of_College_Hall_on_the_Douglass_College_campus_of_Rutgers_University_in_New_Brunswick,_Middlesex_County,_New_Jersey.jpg, used under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license.


I ♥ YC TREES
Scan here!
Visit Yuba City's website to access more resources!!
DAVEY
Resource Group