

This is a PARTIAL list of trees suitable for planting in the Sacramento area. Each tree is rated on the basis of 13 suitability factors (1 = least suitable and 3 = most suitable). Factors are then weighted for their relative importance. Site conditions and constraints should be evaluated before selecting species for planting. More information on ranking suitability of trees may be found in "Structure and sustainability of Sacramento's urban forests" (McPherson 1998).

Suitability factor and relative weighting

Botanical name	Common name	Tree type*	Suitability factor and relative weighting													Total**
			Climate adapted ^a 5	Disease/Pest susceptibility ^b 5	Soil tolerance ^c 5	Degree of litter ^d 3	Water needs ^e 3	Pruning needs ^f 2	Branch strength ^g 3	Root damage potential ^h 3 ^b	Longevity ⁱ 3	BVOC emissions ^j 1	Pollen emissions ^k 1	Aesthetic value ^l 1		
Acacia baileyana	Bailey acacia	BEM	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	2		1	2	75	
Acer buergerianum	Trident maple	BDS	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	85	
Acer campestre	Hedge maple	BDM	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	85	
Acer griseum	Paperbark maple	BDS	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	-	3	80	
Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'	Crimson Sentry Norway maple	BDS	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	-	-	3	81	
Acer rubrum	Red maple	BDM	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	77	
Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'	Bowhall maple	BDM	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	80	
Acer rubrum x freemani 'Armstrong'	Armstrong red maple	BDM	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	77	
Acer tataricum	Tatarian maple	BDS	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	73	
Acer truncatum	Shantung maple	BDS	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	86	
Acer truncatum 'Norwegian Sunset'	Norwegian Sunset shantung maple	BDS	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	92	
Acer truncatum 'Pacific Sunset'	Pacific Sunset shantung maple	BDS	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	92	
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	BES	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	88	
Aesculus x carnea 'Briotti'	Briotti red horse chestnut	BDM	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	-	2	77	
Betula nigra	River birch	BDM	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	78	
Betula platyphylla japonica	Japanese white birch	BDM	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	76	
Brachychiton populneus	Bottle tree	BDM	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	2	96	
Calocedrus decurrens	California incense cedar	CEL	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	90	
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	Pyramidal European hornbeam	BDM	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	-	1	87	
Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	CEL	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	97	
Celtis australis	European hackberry	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	89	
Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud	BDS	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	89	
Chilopsis linearis	Desert willow	BDS	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	-	2	82	
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese fringe tree	BDS	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	-	2	3	84	
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington hawthorn	BDS	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	74	
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze loquat	BES	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	91	
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	BES	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	88	
Eucommia ulmoides	Hardy rubber tree	BDL	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	-	-	2	79	

Suitability factor and relative weighting

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			Climate adapted ^a 5	Disease/Pest susceptibility ^b 5	Soil tolerance ^c 5	Degree of litter ^d 3	Water needs ^e 3	Pruning needs ^f 2	Branch strength ^g 3	Root damage potential ^h 3 ^h	Longevity ⁱ 3	BVOC emissions ^j 1	Pollen emissions ^k 1	Aesthetic value ^l 1	
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash	BDL	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	76
Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	BEM	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	84
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair tree	BDM	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	91
Ginkgo biloba 'Fairmont'	Fairmont ginkgo	BDL	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	91
Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Sentry'	Princeton Sentry ginkgo	BDL	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	91
Gymnocladus dioica	Kentucky coffee tree	BDM	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	-	1	3	82
Halesia monticola	Mountain silverbell	BDL	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	-	-	3	74
Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese flame tree	BDM	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	74
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenrain tree	BDS	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	85
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape myrtle	BDS	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	88
Laurus nobilis	Sweet bay	BEM	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	86
Laurus nobilis 'Saratoga'	Saratoga sweetbay	BES	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	97
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	BDL	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	75
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	BEM	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	83
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	BDS	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	-	3	85
Malus floribunda	Japanese flowering crabapple	BDS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	77
Malus hybrid 'Prairiefire'	Prairiefire crabapple	BDS	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	90
Malus hybrid 'Robinson'	Robinson crabapple	BDS	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	90
Malus ioensis 'Plena'	Bechtel crabapple	BDS	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	77
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	-	3	1	88
Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	BDM	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	100
Ostrya virginiana	American hophornbeam	BDM	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	97
Phellodendron amurense 'His Majesty'	His Majesty amur cork tree	BDM	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	82
Phellodendron amurense 'Macho'	Macho amur cork tree	BDM	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	82
Phellodendron lavallei 'Longenecker'	Eye stopper amur cork tree	BDM	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	82
Photinia x fraseri	Red leaf photinia	BES	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	86
Pinus brutia	Turkish pine	CEM	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	86
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island pine	CEL	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	93
Pinus eldarica	Afghan pine	CEL	-	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	75

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			Climate adapted ^a 5	Disease/Pest susceptibility ^b 5	Soil tolerance ^c 5	Degree of litter ^d 3	Water needs ^e 3	Pruning needs ^f 2	Branch strength ^g 3	Root damage potential ^h 3 ^b	Longevity ⁱ 3	BVOC emissions ^j 1	Pollen emissions ^k 1	Aesthetic value ^l 1	
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo pine	CEL	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	86
Pinus pinea	Italian stone pine	CEL	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	71
Pistacia chinensis	Pistache	BDM	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	90
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	BDL	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	78
Platanus x acerifolia	London plane	BDL	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	81
Podocarpus gracilior	Fern pine	BEL	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	80
Prunus virginiana demissa	Western chokecherry	BDS	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	76
Pterocarya stenoptera	Chinese wingnut	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	82
Pyrus calleryana	Callery pear	BDM	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	81
Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'	Capital pear	BDM	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	81
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer pear	BDM	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	81
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen pear	BES	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	84
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth oak	BDM	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	80
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	BEL	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	91
Quercus castaneifolia	Chestnut leaf oak	BDL	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	-	1	1	84
Quercus cerris	Turkey oak	BDM	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	95
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	BDL	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	88
Quercus douglasii	Blue oak	BDM	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	101
Quercus ilex	Holly oak	BEL	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	99
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	BDL	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	89
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	-	1	2	93
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	94
Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Upright English oak	BDL	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	-	-	1	86
Quercus rubra	Red oak	BDL	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	84
Quercus shumardii	Shumard oak	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	-	1	2	93
Quercus suber	Cork oak	BEL	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	92
Quercus virginiana	Southern live oak	BEL	-	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	74
Quercus wislizenii	Interior live oak	BEL	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	82

Suitability factor and relative weighting

Botanical name	Common name	Tree type*	Climate adapted ^a 5	Disease/Pest susceptibility ^b 5	Soil tolerance ^c 5	Degree of litter ^d 3	Water needs ^e 3	Pruning needs ^f 2	Branch strength ^g 3	Root damage potential ^h 3	Longevity ⁱ 3	BVOC emissions ^j 1	Pollen emissions ^k 1	Aesthetic value ^l 1	Total**
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	CEL	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	88
Styrax japonicus	Japanese snowbell	BDS	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	2	3	84
Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'	Japanese lilac tree	BDS	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	2	88
Tilia americana	American linden	BDL	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	85
Tilia cordata	Little leaf linden	BDM	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	87
Tilia tomentosa	Silver linden	BDM	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	85
Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	Princeton elm	BDL	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	71
Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'	Valley Forge elm	BDL	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	71
Ulmus parvifolia 'Frontier'	Frontier elm	BDL	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	87
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste tree	BDS	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	-	2	2	91
Zelkova serrata	Zelkova	BDL	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	85
Zelkova serrata 'Musashino'	Narrow zelkova	BDM	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	85

*Tree types: B = Broadleaf, C = Conifer, D = Deciduous, E = Evergreen, S = Small, M = Medium, L = Large

**Ratings: Highest possible rating = 108 Mid range subject to review = 71 to 80. Rejected rating = 70 or less.

- a. 1 = adapted low range, 2 = adapted high range, 3 = well adapted to Sacramento climate (Reimer 1997; Gilman et al. 1996 [USDA Hardiness Zone for Sacramento is 9a-9b; Sunset Climate Zone is 14])
- b. 1 = pest/disease sensitive, 2 = resistant, 3 = free from pests/disease (Gilman et al. 1996; Reimer 1997)
- c. 1 = two or fewer, 2 = tolerates two of three textures and occasionally wet or well-drained, or both drainage regimes and one of three textures, 3 = tolerates all three textures and occasionally wet or well-drained soil (Gilman et al. 1996; Reimer 1997)
- d. 1 = severe, 2 = significant, 3 = insignificant (Reimer 1997; Gilman et al. 1996)
- e. 1 = high water need, 2 = moderate water need, 3 = low water need (UC Cooperative Extension 2000)
- f. 1 = pruning necessary for strong structure, 2 = undefined, 3 = little required (Gilman et al. 1996; TAC)
- g. 1 = weak, 2 = medium, 3 = strong (Gilman et al. 1996; Reimer 1997)
- h. 1 = high, 2 = medium, 3 = low (Reimer 1996)
- i. 1 = life span < 25 yrs, 2 = 25-50 yrs, 3 > 50 yrs (Gilman et al. 1996; Reimer 1997; TAC)
- j. 1 = BVOC emission > 10, 2 = 1-10, 3 < 1 g/g dry leaf wt/hr (Benjamin et al., 1996)
- k. 1 = high allergenicity (8-10); 2 = moderate (4-7); 3 = low (1-3) (Ogren plant-allergy scale [OPALS])
- l. 1 = not showy, 2 = one showy characteristic, 3 = two or more showy characteristics (Reimer 1997; Gilman et al. 1996)

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 UC Cooperative Extension. 2000. Estimating Irrigation Water Needs of Landscape Plantings in California. California Dept. of Water Resources and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, CA.
 Sacramento Tree Foundation Tree Advisory Committee, Sacramento, CA

GLOSSARY

azimuth: compass direction, e.g., 235° or NNW

biogenic volatile organic compounds: hydrocarbon compounds from vegetation (e.g., isoprene, monoterpene) that exist in the ambient air and contribute to the formation of smog or may themselves be toxic

bioswale: landscape elements that capture stormwater, allowing infiltration into groundwater and removal of silt and pollution

broadleaf evergreen tree: a nonconiferous tree that keeps its leaves all year, e.g., the Southern magnolia

canopy: a layer or layers of branches and foliage at the top of a tree or of a group of trees

climate effects: indirect impact on heating and cooling requirements from trees located more than 50 ft from a building owing to reductions in windspeeds and summer air temperatures

conditioned structure: a building with heating and/or air conditioning

coniferous: a tree that bears cones and needles that remain on the tree throughout the year, e.g., pine, spruce, redwood

crown: the branches and leaves of a tree; similar to crown but always used with regard to an individual tree

deciduous: a tree that loses its leaves at the end of the growing season

diameter at breast height (DBH): the most common way to describe the size of a tree; the diameter of the trunk measured 4.5 ft from the ground

dominance: the species (one or several) that represent the largest percentage of the forest

ecosystem services: processes supplied by natural components of the ecosystem that improve the environment, e.g., stormwater filtering, air pollutant removal, carbon sequestration

engineered soil: a type of soil that integrates soil and stones to support runoff storage, increase infiltration, and promote deep rooting that reduces the heaving of sidewalks, curbs and gutters by tree roots

evaporative emissions: air pollutants emitted into the atmosphere from parked vehicles due to evaporation

evapotranspiration: the total loss of water by evaporation from the soil surface and by transpiration from plants, from a given area and during a specified period

greenhouse gas: a gas (e.g., carbon dioxide or methane) that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing solar radiation

hardscape: paving and other impervious ground surfaces that reduce infiltration of water into the soil

leaf surface area: measurement of the area of one side of a leaf or, more commonly, the sum for all of the leaves on a tree

lion's tail pruning: to prune the leaves and smaller branches of a tree in such a way that only the tufts at the ends of branches remain, giving the appearance of a "lion's tail"

non-point source pollution: pollution from diffuse sources (e.g., cars) rather than from an isolated source (e.g., a factory)

planting strip: an area between the sidewalk and the curb of a road, planted with grass or other vegetation, in which a tree can be planted

rainfall interception: the amount of rainfall captured on the leaves, branches, and trunks of trees

setback: the distance between an object (house, tree, etc.) and the street

species diversity: the number and relative representation of different species that make up a population

stormwater: water that is not absorbed into the soil but that runs off into natural or engineered conveyance systems

street segment: a length of street subdivided for statistical purposes, usually one block in nonrural areas

streetscape: the visual elements of a street, including the buildings, trees, sidewalk, street; see Figs. 1 and 2 for examples

structural pruning: pruning, usually undertaken in the early years, to improve the "scaffolding" of a tree and to direct growth

structural soil: a designed soil replacement that meets or exceeds road bearing-load requirements for structurally sound pavement design and installation while supporting tree growth, remaining root penetrable, and encouraging deep root growth away from the pavement surface

treescap: similar to "streetscape" with an emphasis on the trees; see Figs. 1 and 2 for examples

understory species: trees that would naturally be found in the forest layer below the tallest trees; understory trees tend to be tolerant of shade

urban heat island: an area in a city (or the city as a whole) where summertime air temperatures are warmer than temperatures in the surrounding countryside. Urban areas are warmer for two reasons: (1) dark construction materials for roofs and asphalt absorb solar energy, and (2) few trees, shrubs, or other vegetation provide shade and cool the air.

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PHOTOS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

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Forward Trees in Mist: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

1 Fall Color: Joshua Whiting

4-5 Sacramento's Urban Forest: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

6 Land Park Trees: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

9 Autumn Dogwood Fruit: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research; air plane and palms: Joshua Whiting; squirrel: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

10 Oak Park View in Fall: Paula J. Peper

11 **Fig 01** – Typical treescape conditions for streets with planting strips: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

12 Tire swing, Planetree trunk: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

13 **Fig 02** – Typical treescape conditions for streets without planting strips: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

14 **Fig 03** – (top) Postcard of Historic Oak Park entrance, circa 1909: Center for Sacramento History, Gifts to Share Fund, 2004-008-010; **Fig 03**-(bottom) Current view of Broadway and Alhambra Boulevard: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

15 Sunlight in oak tree: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

16 Front yard landscape: Joshua Whiting

17 **Fig 04** – Planetree in Oak Park: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research; **Fig 05**-Mulberries: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

18 Curtis Park Planetrees: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

20 **Fig 06** – (top) Montgomery Street oaks: Curtis Cutter Sproul; **Fig 06**-(bottom) Current view of Montgomery Street: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

21 **Fig 07** – Home Design Magazine Advertisement: Sacramento Room, Sacramento Public Library

22 Curtis Way street sign: Joshua Whiting; Spring bloom with architectural detail, Planetree leaves: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

24 Fall Color: Joshua Whiting

26 **Fig 08** – McKinley Park's D Street: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

27 **Fig 09** – Curb Cuts: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

28 Oak Tree in East Sacramento front yard: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

30 East Sacramento front yard: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

31 **Fig 10** – Elvas Avenue, circa 1948: Center for Sacramento History, Eugene Hepting Collection, 1985-024-5242; **Fig 11** Flooding along Fair Oaks Boulevard: Center for Sacramento History, Sacramento Bee Collection, SBPM 5618

32 **Fig 12** – 51st Street trees: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

- 33 **Fig 13** – Planetrees on 44th Street: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
- 34 Land Park Golfers: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA
- 36 **Fig 14** – Sacramento Pleasure Drives: Harland Bartholomew and Associates, 1927
- 38 **Fig 15** – Aerial Wright & Kimbrough’s College Tract: Center for Sacramento History, Sacramento Bee Collection, 1893-001-054; Fig 16-5th Street trees: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
- 39 **Fig 17** – (left) 37th and J Street intersection, 1929: Center for Sacramento History, Bob McCabe Collection, 2001-057-123; Fig 17-(right) 37th and J Street intersection, current view: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
- 42 **Fig 19** – (top and bottom) Redwood trees in front yard: Paula J. Peper
- 44 East Sacramento street scene: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA
- 46 **Fig 20** – Trees and energy conservation: International Society of Arboriculture, used with permission
- 47 **Fig 21** – Trees and air quality: International Society of Arboriculture, used with permission
- 48 **Fig 22** – Trees and greenhouse gas reduction: International Society of Arboriculture, used with permission
- 49 **Fig 23** – Trees and stormwater benefits: International Society of Arboriculture, used with permission
- 50 McKinley Park Rose Garden: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA
- 52 **Fig 24** – Donner Way street trees: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
- 53 **Fig 25** – Treescape with narrow setback: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
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- 55 **Fig 27** – Typical treescape in Sacramento park neighborhoods: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
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- 57 **Fig 29** – Sentinel Tree: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
- 58 **Fig 30** – 1st Avenue in Oak Park: Paula J. Peper
- 59 **Fig 31** – Urban Heat Island: Heat Island Group, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- 60 Tree Canopy: Joshua Whiting
- 61 **Fig 32** – New York City treescape: USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research
- 62 **Fig 33** – E Street Plaza: City of Davis, CA
- 64 **Fig 34** – Tree size and soil volume: International Society of Arboriculture
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- 66 Land Park front yard: Donald Satterlee, Satterlee Photodesign, Sacramento, CA

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RESOURCES

Center for Sacramento History (CSH)

551 Sequoia Pacific Boulevard
Sacramento, CA 95811
Phone: 916-264-7072
Fax: 916-264-7582
E-mail: csh@cityofsacramento.org
<http://www.cityofsacramento.org/ccl/history/default.asp>

Sacramento Public Library

Sacramento Room and Special Collections

Central Library

828 "I" Street
Sacramento CA 95814
Phone: 916-264-2770
Fax: 916-264-2884
<http://www.cityofsacramento.org/webtech/150/library/>

Harland Bartholomew and Associates Collection

Washington University Libraries

One Brookings Drive
Campus Box 1061
St. Louis, MO 63130
Phone: 314-935-5495
Fax: 314-935-4045
E-mail: spec@wumail.wustle.edu
http://library.wustl.edu/units/spec/archives/guides/bysubject_stlouis/hba.html