

**APPROVED STREET AND PARKING LOT TREES
FOR THE CITY OF CHICO**

**A GUIDE TO THEIR SELECTION,
PLANTING AND LONG TERM CARE**

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**Prepared and Revised by
City of Chico General Services Department
Urban Forest Manager
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RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR CHICO

This list of recommended street trees for the Chico area contains a general description of each tree species and its space requirements for planting. For ease of use, the list is divided into small, medium and large trees. Small trees are generally less than 30 feet in height; medium sized trees are generally 30 feet to 60 feet in height; large trees are generally 60 feet in height or taller.

The species on this list have characteristics that make them desirable street trees, though many species are suitable for many different planting locations. All of the trees listed have been selected for their resistance to injurious insects or diseases and suitability to the climate in Chico. Use the information accompanying each tree species as a guide for species selection and determination of planting location.

Each block side within the City has a primary and secondary species designated for that street. The designated trees are chosen from this list based upon conditions along the street. Gain approval for planting or pruning from the Park Department prior to proceeding.

The height and spread figures are given for trees at maturity. Species with rapid growth rate can be expected to grow at least two feet per year when young. Those with moderate growth rates will grow between one and two feet per year when young. Slower growing trees will generally grow less than one foot per year when young. Please keep in mind that growth rates are considered in general terms. Soil conditions, water availability, ground cover, and physical injuries will greatly influence the actual growth rate of a tree.

Root growth is listed as shallow, medium or deep. These are relative terms that describe the root system in its natural setting under ideal growing conditions. The majority of a tree's root system is typically within the upper three feet of soil. Actual soil conditions, ground cover, and irrigation patterns on site will ultimately determine the depth of rooting.

Tree roots require air exchange through the soil for healthy growth. Heavily compacted or high clay content soils typically restrict the movement of oxygen to the top few inches of soil. Under such growth conditions, trees will often grow roots near the surface of the soil in order to more easily acquire water. The shallow root structure that develops leaves the tree susceptible to being blown over by strong winds. Proper soil preparation, adequate watering, and mulch ground cover around the base of trees are important for healthy, deep root development, which leads to healthier trees. Encouraging deep root growth will minimize the potential impact to curbs and sidewalks. In areas of compacted Tuscan or Redding clay soils, removal of soil to a depth of thirty inches and replacement with Vina clay loam will be necessary to facilitate tree growth. Compacted Vina loam soils may be scarified to a depth of twenty four inches.

Turf at the base of a young sapling can inhibit the production of new roots, stunting growth. Chemicals secreted by the roots of turf grasses act as a growth inhibitor for tree roots. The easiest way to solve this problem is to remove lawn turf from around the root ball. Experts at the University of California Cooperative Extension recommend creating a circle at least 6 feet in diameter, **or 3' out from the trunk.** Standard Landscape Details LS-1 and LS-2 call for the installation of root barriers. Root barriers will provide a measure of protection for curbing and sidewalk. They do not guarantee the prevention of infrastructure damage. To provide the greatest level of protection, the barriers must be installed properly with at least ½-inch of barrier above final grade. Failure to install the barrier properly may result in roots growing over the top of the barrier, rendering it ineffective.

The majority of the tree species on this list are deciduous. A small number of the trees are either broadleaf evergreens or conifers. Deciduous trees are preferential in urban landscapes because they drop their leaves in fall and allow solar exposure during the winter while providing shade during the summer.

Users of this list should keep in mind that no tree species is perfect. It is important that a selected tree species or cultivar be adaptable to the space available (laterally, horizontally and vertically) while meeting the aesthetic needs of the area.

The final consideration is the availability of trees on the list. Every effort is made to list trees that are commercially available and to work with local nurseries to ensure they are stocked. If the tree is not in stock at a local nursery, ask the salesperson to order the tree and have it shipped in. Substitutions for designated street trees will be made on a case by case basis, with substitutions possessing characteristics as close to the designated tree as possible.

The City's Parking Lot Shade Ordinance requires that parking lots achieve 50% shade coverage within 15 years. Even with good soils, trees in limited soil volumes grow slowly and may not achieve mature size in 15 years. The square footage listed in the following table is the shade footage allowable for development projects, based upon actual measurements of trees in parking lots that have been established 15 or more years.

Questions regarding street tree characteristics may be called into the Urban Forester at the Park Department at (530) 896-7802. Your questions will be answered as soon as possible.

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Small Trees

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Trident maple <i>Acer buergeranum</i>	25' - 30'	25' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	4'	20' - 25'	A small shade tree with a round shaped crown and small, 3-lobed leaves. The leaves are glossy green turning yellow to red in the fall. This tree must be properly pruned to grow more upright and provide needed pedestrian and vehicular clearance. Somewhat drought tolerant.
Chinese maple <i>Acer truncatum</i>	20' - 25'	20' 314 sq ft	Slow - Moderate	Medium	4'	20'	Small round headed tree with leaves similar to liquidambar. Fall colors vary from red to bright yellow. Drought tolerant when established.
Japanese maple <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Emperor 1'	15' - 18'	12' - 15'	Slow - Moderate	Medium	3'	20'	Striking dark purple foliage in spring, turning bright red in autumn. Greater resistance to sunburn than other cultivars.
Japanese maple <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Sangokaku'	15' - 20'	15' - 20'	Slow - Moderate	Medium	3'	20'	Foliage is green, occasionally with orange leaf margins. Prominent coral red bark. Does not create seeds. Requires afternoon shade.
Eastern hornbeam <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	20' - 30'	20' - 25' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	4'	20' - 25'	Small tree for areas of restricted space. Similar in form to <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> . Needs summer water.
Eddie's White Wonder dogwood <i>Cornus</i> x 'Eddie's White Wonder'	30'	15' - 20'	Moderate	Medium	3'	20' - 25'	A hybrid between the Eastern and Pacific dogwoods. This cultivar can bloom twice in one year. Very large bracts. Bright red fall color. Other cultivars with similar characteristics are 'Pink blush' and 'Cream Cup'.
Forest Pansy redbud <i>Cornus</i> x 'Forest Pansy'	20' - 25'	20' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	3'	20' - 25'	A cultivar of Eastern redbud, the tree has purple foliage. Good for small spaces. May have caterpillar problems.
Korean dogwood <i>Cornus kousa</i>	20' - 30'	20' - 30' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	4'	20' - 25'	Small vase shaped tree for limited space. Requires summer watering. Showy fall color. Moderate resistance to anthracnose.
Starlight dogwood <i>Cornus kousa x nuttallii</i>	20' - 25'	30' x 20' 314 sq ft	Slow	Medium	4'	20'	Large white flowers, more drought tolerant than other dogwoods. Native cross.

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Hybrid Crepe myrtles <i>Lagerstroemia indica X fauriei</i>		176 sq ft All Varieties	Slow	Deep	3'	20'	Small trees for areas with space limitations. Profuse flowers in the summer. Yellow to red fall colors. Names hybrids are mildew and aphid resistant. <i>L. indica</i> cultivars are not an acceptable substitute for this hybrid.
'Osage'	15'	8'					Pink blossoms
'Dynamite'	20'	15'					Red blossoms
'Tuscarora'	20'	15'					Pink/Red blossoms
'Miami'	20'	16'					Coral pink blossoms
'Muskogee'	25'	15'					Purple blossoms
'Natchez'	30'	18'					White blossoms
'Choctaw'	30'	20'					White/Pink blossoms
Saratoga laurel <i>Laurus 'Saratoga'</i>	20' - 25'	15' - 20' 176 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	4'	20'	Small evergreen for areas with limited space. Deep rooted tree suitable for Mediterranean climates. May produce litter year round.
Little Gem magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'</i>	20' - 25'	20' 176 sq ft	Slow - Moderate	Medium	4'	20' - 25'	A good magnolia of small stature. Evergreen. Like all evergreen magnolias, this tree has the potential to produce litter all year long.
Saucer magnolia <i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	20' - 25'	15' - 20' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	4'	25'	Large pink blossoms in early spring prior to leaf emergence. Generally pest free.
American hop-hornbeam <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	25' - 35'	25' - 35' 176 sq ft	Slow - Moderate	Deep	4'	25' - 30'	Good tree for small areas. Light green elm-like leaves. Bright yellow fall color. Interesting planar-type growth habit. Available in bare-root stock from Oregon growers.
Akebono cherry <i>Prunus X yedoensis 'Akebono'</i>	30'	30' - 35' 176 sq ft	Moderate - Fast	Medium	5'	25' - 30'	This particular variety has true pink blossoms lasting 1 ½ to 2 weeks and no fruit. Bright yellow-red fall color. May be subject to borers on poor sites.
Japanese snowbell <i>Styrax japonicus</i>	20' - 30'	15' - 20' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	4'	20'	Small rounded umbrella shaped tree. Beautiful spring flowers and showy fall color. This tree needs moist, well drained soil.

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Golden chain tree <i>Laburnum x watereri</i> 'Vossii'	20' - 25'	15' - 20' 314 sq ft	Slow	Medium	3'	25'	Long hanging clusters of yellow flowers. Requires afternoon shade. A new addition to Chico's street tree list. Not fully tested in Chico.
Goldenrain tree <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	20' - 30'	15' - 20' 314 sq ft	Medium - Fast	Medium	3'	25'	Dramatic purplish red emerging leaves, turning bright green in summer and golden yellow in autumn. Flowers are 1/2" wide, bright yellow, grow in clusters 12-15" long, bloom in early summer. A new addition to Chico's street tree list. Not fully tested in Chico.
Eastern redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20' - 30'	25' - 30' 314 sq ft	Slow - Moderate	Medium - Deep	3'	20' - 25'	Small tree similar to Western redbud. Good tree for small places. Red flowers. May have caterpillar problems. A new addition to Chico's street tree list. Not fully tested in Chico.
Strawberry tree <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	15' - 30'	10' - 15'	Slow	Medium	3'	20' - 25'	Trunks and large branches of mature trees become twisted and gnarled in appearance. Tolerant of a variety of growing conditions, including full sun, shade, and drought. No serious pest or disease problems. Produces edible reddish-orange fruit. A new addition to Chico's street tree list. Not fully tested in Chico.
Chitalpa <i>x Chitalpa</i>	20' - 25'	10' - 15'	Fast	Deep	3'	20' - 25'	A relatively new tree created by hybridizing desert willow and catalpa trees. Highly tolerant of drought, wind, and poor soils. Produces large clusters of light pink flowers. Because they are hybrids, chitalpa are sterile and do not create seeds or seed pods. A new addition to Chico's street tree list. Not fully tested in Chico.

Medium Trees

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Summershade maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Summershade'	45'	40' 706 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	6'	30' - 35'	This upright growing Norway maple was selected for its ability to withstand dry summer conditions. Leaves turn golden yellow in autumn. Prone to sunburn from afternoon sun. Plant in areas with afternoon shade.
Superform maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Superform'	50'	40' 706 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	6'	35'	Similar to Summershade, this maple has a rounder canopy. It can also tolerate dry conditions. The fall color is yellow. This cultivar can be used in place of Summershade.
Red Sunset maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Franksred'	45'	35' 706 sq ft	Moderate	Shallow - Medium	7'	30' - 35'	This is a vigorous growing tree with a strong branching habit. The green foliage turns shades of red and orange- red in the fall. May suffer from manganese deficiencies in some Chico soils. Use root barriers to minimize the potential for infrastructure damage.
Redpointe maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Redpointe'	45'	30' 452 sq ft	Moderate	Shallow - Medium	5'	30' -35'	Broadly pyramidal, with a strong central leader. Brilliant reddish-orange fall color. Red flower clusters emerge prior to leaves. A good lawn tree.
Armstrong red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong'	50'	35' 706 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	Narrow form. Foliage emerges bright red, turning dark green through summer. Vibrant red color in fall. Long petioles give the
Autumn splendor maple <i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Autumn Splendor'	45'	40' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Shallow - Medium	5'	30' -35'	Drought tolerant cultivar of sugar maple. Resistant to heat.
October Glory maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> October Glory	50'	35' - 45' 707 sq ft	Rapid	Shallow - Medium	7'	35' - 40'	This cultivar was developed for its gark green foliage and crimson red fall color. Manganese deficiencies are not as much of a problem. Use root barriers to minimize the potential for infrastructure damage.
Norwegian Sunset maple <i>Acer truncatum X platanoides</i> 'Keithsform'	35'	25' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	6'	25' - 30'	Cultivar between Chinese and Norway maple. Heat tolerant. Excellent fall color. Needs early developmental pruning.

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Red horsechestnut <i>Aesculus X carnea</i>	35'	30' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	6'	25' - 30'	Medium sized shade tree for avenues and gardens. Dark green palmate foliage. Red flowers in May. This tree needs summer water or leaf scorch may occur. Use only in areas with deep well drained alluvial soil.
Heritage birch <i>Betula nigra</i> 'Dura Heat'	40"	30' 314 sq ft	Fast	Medium	5'	30' - 35'	Glossy dark green foliage with yellow fall color. Resistant to bronze birch borer.
Heritage birch <i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	40' - 50'	35' - 45' 314 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	An excellent substitute for white birches. This is the most deeply rooted and drought tolerant of all the birches. Resistant to bronze birch borer and less likely to be bothered by aphids. Bark has a bronze-salmon color to it.
European hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	40' - 60'	35' - 45' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	Medium sized shade tree with dark green birch-like leaves. Strong wood with good branch attachment. Narrow as a juvenile - broadens with age. Do not confuse with the columnar form.
Columnar hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	45'	15' 177 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	15' - 20'	Similar to the parent species. Retains the narrow juvenile form as an adult. Good for narrow spaces.
Giant dogwood <i>Cornus controversa</i>	40'	30' 177 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	One of the larger species of dogwoods, it provides a fairly large canopy. Flowers are small and inconspicuous. Protect the bark of this tree with white latex paint until the canopy begins to grow.
Autumn Purple ash <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple'	45' - 55'	40' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	35' - 40'	An upright oval shaped seedless ash noted for its outstanding deep purple fall color. Its branch structure is far superior to 'Raywood ash', which has a tendency to split easily.
Summit ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i> 'Summit'	45' - 55'	35' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	A vigorous, straight growing green ash selection. The narrow foliage turns bright yellow in the fall. This cultivar is seedless. Early formative pruning needed to ensure a strong structure.
Autumn Gold ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold'	50' - 60'	35' 707 sq ft	Slow	Deep	7'	30' - 35'	Native to China and one of the oldest living trees. This selected male strain produces spectacular golden yellow fall color. Female trees produce extremely smelly fruit.

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Princeton Sentry ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	60'	30' 707 sq ft	Slow	Deep	7'	25' - 30'	A narrower male cultivar of ginkgo developed at Princeton University.
Saratoga ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Saratoga'	60'	45' 707 sq ft	Slow	Deep	7'	30' - 40'	A dense, compact tree with ascending branches and a distinct central leader developed by the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation.
Kentucky Coffee Tree <i>Gymnocladius dioicus</i>	50'	35' 707 sq ft	Fast	Deep	6'	30' - 40'	Deciduous. Upper arching branches, yellow fall color. Dramatic limb structure visible in winter.
Russett magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Russett'	60'	40' 707 sq ft	Moderate - Fast	Shallow Medium	7'	30' - 35'	Smaller magnolia cultivar. This disease resistant tree has fragrant blossoms. Leaf litter may be objectionable. One of the deeper rooted cultivars.
Tupelo <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	25' - 50'	20' - 35' 490 sq ft	Slow - Moderate	Medium - Deep	5'	25' - 30'	Tupelo is a very adaptable tree species. It can grow on moist or dry sites. The growing conditions dictate the ultimate height of the tree. Great fall color.
Cork Tree <i>Phellodendron lavellei</i> 'Longnecker'	40'	35' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium - Deep	6'	30' - 35'	Seedless if male, bright yellow fall color.
Chinese pistache <i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	50'	40' 1256 sq ft	Slow - Moderate	Medium - Deep	6'	30' - 35'	One of the most attractive fall coloring trees and over planted in Chico. This tree is relatively pest free. Due to its uneven growth habit, it needs pruning early on to develop a good form. 'Keith Davey' is a seed free male cultivar.
Sawtooth oak <i>Quercus acutissima</i>	40' - 60'	30' - 40' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	35'	Simple serrated leaves. Dense, broad canopy. Pyramidal structure exhibited by younger trees. Holds its leaves as a juvenile in Chico's climate.
Holly oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	45' - 50'	30' - 40' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	Evergreen oak, dark foliage and dense shade.
Willow oak <i>Quercus phellos</i>	50'	35' 707 sq ft	Moderate - Rapid	Deep	7'	35'	This street tree is the most graceful of all oaks with its slim, willow-like leaves. The fall color is bright yellow. Holds its leaves as a juvenile in Chico's climate.

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Water oak <i>Quercus nigra</i>	70'	40' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	35'	A good species for streets and parks because of its dense shade. Adaptable to moist growing sites. Transplants well.
Little Leaf linden <i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Redmond', 'Gleleven', or 'Greenspire'	50'	35' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	6'	35'	Fragrant flowers on bracts in July. Yellow fall color. Flowers attract honey bees.
Spring Flurry serviceberry <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	35'	20' 176 sq ft	Fast	Medium	4'	30' - 35'	Strong central leader. White blossoms, small blue fruit. Shade tolerant.

Large Trees

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread / Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Blue Atlas cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca'	80'- 100'	50' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	8'	35' - 45'	Distinctive canopy form with bluish foliage. This Mediterranean species thrives in the Chico climate and is very drought tolerant. Use where space is adequate.
Deodar cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	80'- 100'	45' 707 sq ft	Fast	Deep	8'	35' - 45'	This conifer produces a graceful form with gray-green foliage. The "weeping" top is characteristic of this species. Use this tree in place of Coastal redwood. Like Blue Atlas cedar, this species requires ample space.
Canary Island pine <i>Pinus canariensis</i>	90'	25' 707 sq ft	Fast	Deep	8'	35' - 45'	A good street tree species because of its tolerance to a variety of soil types and its deep root growth. 7-10" long needles grow in clusters of 3. Requires full sun.
Black oak <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	80'	40' 1256 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	35' - 40'	This stately tree is native to the foothills and mountains of California. Tolerant of hot summer conditions and some irrigation. Large leaves with yellow fall color. Acorns favored by natives in northern California.
Chinkapin oak <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	70'	40' 1256 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	35' - 40'	Leaves are dark greenish-yellow on top, whitish on underside. Autumn color ranges from yellow and orange to brown. Relatively disease resistant. Prefers rich alkaline soils.
Cork oak <i>Quercus suber</i>	50'	40' 1256 sq ft	Moderate	Medium	7'	35' - 40'	Similar in leaf pattern and growth to the Holly oak, this broadleaf evergreen oak has a characteristic corky bark. Leaves are shed mainly in the late spring, although leaf drop occurs all year long. May be subject to mite infestations. Does not tolerate over watering.
English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	80'	50' 1256 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	35' - 45'	Good tree for large landscaping areas such as parks and campuses. Native to Europe. Requires full sun; pH tolerant. Susceptible to mildew.
Valley oak <i>Quercus lobata</i>	90'	60' 1256 sq ft	Moderate - Rapid	Deep	8'	35' - 45'	A California native common in the Chico area. This species formed oak savannas that extended over the entire Sacramento Valley. Subject to limb drop in its older age. Use along riparian areas and single loaded greenway streets.

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread / Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Scarlet oak <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	65' - 80'	40' 1256 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	35' - 40'	An outstanding shade tree with spectacular fall color. The oak is relatively fast growing and pest free. Fall color is a brilliant scarlet-red. Its only drawback is the potential to hold leaves as a juvenile.
Shingle oak <i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	50' - 60'	30' - 40' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	30' - 35'	Shingle oak is similar in form to Willow oak. Fall color is russet. This species holds its leaves as a juvenile in Chico's climate.
Shumard oak <i>Quercus shumardii</i>	80'	35' 707 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	6'	35'	Similar to pin oak in every way, except one. This species holds its leaves as a juvenile in Chico's climate. Strong upright form with deep green leaves and good fall color.
Evergreen elm <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	70'	35' 1256 sq ft	Fast	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	Not a true evergreen in our climate, this elm performs well in harsh urban conditions. This cultivar has more of a vase shape than the parent tree, Chinese Evergreen elm.
Japanese zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	60' - 80'	60' 707 sq ft	Fast	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	Related to the elm, zelkovas produce a vase-shaped tree with many ascending branches. With age, the bark turns a gray mottling. Fall colors range from yellow to russet.
Village Green Japanese zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'	80'	60' 707 sq ft	Fast	Medium	7'	30' - 35'	A variety of Japanese zelkova with a rounded vase branching habit and dark green leaves. Fall colors are typically rusty-red.

Foothill Roadway Trees

Common Name Scientific Name	Height	Spread /Max Parking Lot SQ Footage	Growth Rate	Root Growth	Minimum Planter Width	Optimum Spacing	Description
Black oak <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	80'	40' 1256 sq ft	Moderate	Deep	7'	35' - 40'	This stately tree is native to the foothills and mountains of California. Tolerant of hot summer conditions and some irrigation. Large leaves with yellow fall color. Acorns favored by natives in northern California.
Blue oak <i>Quercus douglasii</i>	15' - 40'	20' - 50' 707 sq ft	Slow	Deep	Variable	Variable	Native to the foothills, this species grows on a variety of soil types. The deeper the soil, the larger the tree. On poor sites, a six-inch diameter tree can be over one-hundred years old. Plant as a seedling during the winter months and water weekly during the first year or two.
Interior Live oak <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	20' - 35'	15' - 30' 707 sq ft	Slow	Deep	Variable	Variable	Similar to Blue oak except it is evergreen. In natural situations, this tree can be multi-trunked. Plant as a seedling during the winter months and water weekly during the first year or two.
Bay laurel <i>Umbellularia californica</i>	30' - 50'	25' - 50' 707 sq ft	Slow	Medium	Variable	Variable	An evergreen tree for sites receiving some summer water. Litter can be a problem.