1. Coastal Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
2. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia* spp.)
3. White Alders (*Alnus rhombifolia*)
4. Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
5. Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)
6. Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus carnea*)
7. Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)
8. Holly Oak (*Quercus ilex*)
9. Modesto Ash (*Fraxinus veluina*)
10. Kwanzan Cherry (*Prunus serrulata*)
11. Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
12. Liquid Amber (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
13. London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*)
14. Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)
15. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*)
1. Coastal Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
   - Able to take moisture from fog, grow in foggy locations.
   - Thirsty trees, require a lot of water
   - Live to 1,200-1,800 years
   - Can reach up to 379 ft. in height and 29 ft. in diameter

2. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia spp.*)
   - Smooth bark and lovely flowers
   - Compact size is good for small areas or along sidewalks
   - Very popular, though unfortunate when planted in an area suitable for a larger tree

3. White Alders (*Alnus rhombifolia*)
   - Often found next to stream banks
   - Can take nitrogen out of the air and provide it as a soil nutrient for the tree and nearby plants

4. Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
   - Evergreen tree that does not lose it’s leaves all at one time—Ever-dropping
   - Once established, can tolerate drought
   - Native Californians cracked the shells to separate the kernels, would leach them in water and pound into flour

5. Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)
   - Largest oaks in California
   - Alligator-skin bark, craggy branches, lobed leaves
   - Deciduous tree that loses leaves at one time
   - Many were removed with land in CA was converted to farmland

6. Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus carnea*)
   - Five palmate leaflets in the shape of a hand, form one “compound” leaf.
   - Eaten raw, the nuts are poisonous, but leaching in water makes them safe to eat

7. Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)
   - Native to Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountinas
   - Live for centuries because have the ability to withstand forest fires
   - Their wood contains substances that retard decay and repel insects

8. Holly Oak (*Quercus ilex*)
   - Evergreen tree with leathery leaves, pale and soft underneath
   - Lower leaves are larger and may be spiny
   - Aphids leave a sticky residue that grows sooty mold

9. Modesto Ash (*Fraxinus veluina*)
   - Native to Modesto, CA
   - Many were planted as street trees in CA cities in the 1940s and 1960s, many are falling apart now
   - Wood from ash trees is very strong and used a tool handles, oars, and baseball bats

10. Kwanzan Cherry (*Prunus serrulata*).
    - An ornamental cherry tree cultivated in Japan.
    - The *Prunus* genus contains stone fruits such as cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, and nectarines, which all have pits
    - Have distinct lenticels, which function as pores for gas exchange between the internal tissues of the tree and the atmosphere

11. Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
    - From China and Japan
    - New leaves are tinged with pink or red
    - Crushing leaves gives a camphor aroma
    - A relative of the tree we get cinnamon from

12. Liquid Amber (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
    - Spectacular fall color
    - Drop seed balls that have sharp spikes

13. London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*)
    - Tolerant of urban pollution shedding toxins in their peeling bark
    - These trees were pruned in a way that’s called “topping”
    - It was likely done to reduce the size of tree though there are better ways to do that
    - Topping compromises the structural support and is detrimental to the long-term health of the tree
    - It stresses and weakens the tree’s defenses against disease
    - The tree tries to survive by sending up multiple shoots, but are weakly attached to the trunk

14. Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)
    - An ornamental tree with purple leaves that does not produce plums, but is attractive and requires low maintenance
    - Very short lived

15. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*)
    - Needle-like leaves in clusters on top of branch
    - Used for shipbuilding in ancient Greece
    - Top of tree tends to droop over