

by red fruit that are technically edible but not very tasty. These were planted in 2012.

**19. Holly Oak (*Quercus ilex*)** ✓

~ *Oak tree in lawn near dark orange metal sculpture "Homage to Science"*

An exceptionally large specimen that benefits from the wide open lawn area. The leaves have distinctive wooly, white or tan undersides. Native to the Mediterranean, this species is the most widely grown non-native oak in California.

**20. Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)** 🌳 ✓

~ *2 oak trees in the lawn area*

One of two oak species native to the Santa Clara Valley floor, the other is the Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) and both are protected by an ordinance in the City of Palo Alto. The coast live oak is an evergreen and grows relatively quickly to 70' with an equal canopy spread. Once established, they tolerate drought very well; summer watering should be avoided, especially on the root flare.

**21. Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)** ✓

~ *Near the corner of Embarcadero Road and Newell Road*

In other parts of the world, cork bark is harvested for wine bottle stoppers and cork flooring. In California, these trees are rarely harvested but are planted as ornamental trees.

**22. London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolia*)**

~ *Street trees along Newell Road*

The most widely-planted urban forest tree in the world, it tolerates a broad range of soil and urban conditions. This stand has become large and healthy from the ample water supply of adjacent lawns.

**23. Red Oak ()**

~ *In gated play area, off of Newell Road Art Center parking lot*

A native of Northeastern United States, and a deciduous tree. In mild winter climates, like Palo Alto, it holds onto its brown leaves well into winter. People often assume it's a dead tree but it's not. This tree prefers deep monthly watering.

**24. Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*)**

~ *2 trees in back of the library near the red block wall*

Considered the oldest cultivated tree on earth, ginkgos are related to conifers, but instead of needles, they have broad, fan-shaped leaves that turn a brilliant yellow in late fall. Female trees are generally not planted due to foul-smelling fruit, but in parts of Asia the fruit is eaten at special occasions.

**25. Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)** ✓

~ *Medium-sized pine with lighter green needles*

The extremely long needles are part of the self-watering system the tree has developed on its native Canary Island. Large amounts of condensation from the moist air of the Atlantic Ocean are caught on the needles then drop to the ground and are quickly absorbed by the soil.

**26. Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)** ☉

~ *2 large pines with dark green needles*

The natural range of Monterey pines is restricted to three isolated stands near the California coast (Cambria, the Monterey Peninsula and north of Santa Cruz). It is now the most widely planted pine in the world, but is extremely susceptible to pine pitch canker, a fungal disease, and bark beetles when stressed by drought.

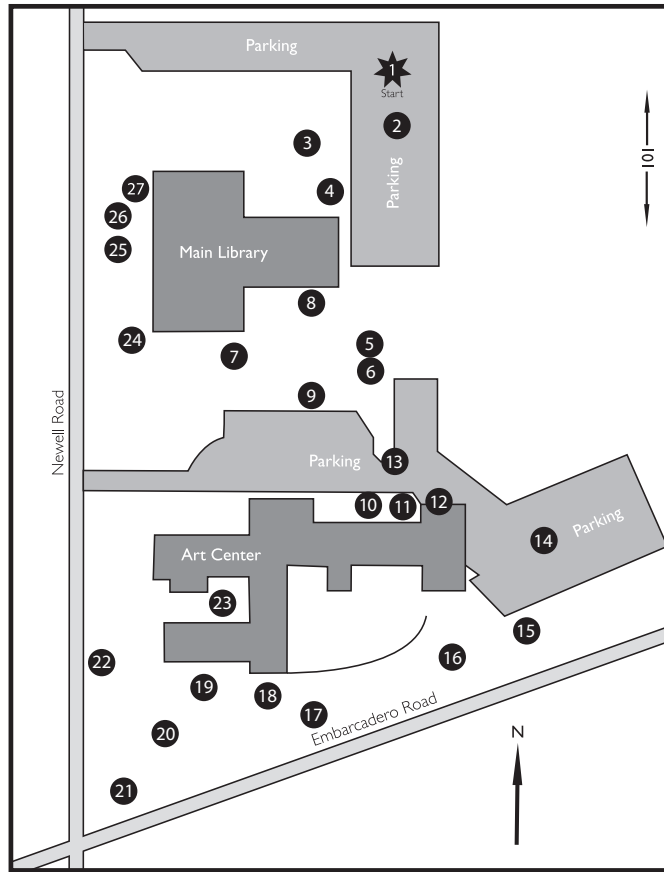
**27. Chinese Tallow Tree (*Triadica sebifera*)**

~ *5 trees near the corner of the red block wall*

Look for a plaque where the lawn makes a corner. It honors Kathryn Stedman, a landscape architect who was featured in a 1955 Life Magazine article on Eichler homes. She lived next door to this library and in 1994 the Palo Alto Tree Task Force, precursor to Canopy, planted these trees in her honor.

# Art Center & Rinconada Library

*"No shade tree?  
Blame not the sun but yourself."*  
~ Ancient Chinese Proverb



**The Rinconada Library and Art Center Tree Walk begins at the Rinconada Library parking lot, 1213 Newell Road.**

**1. Jelecote Pine (*Pinus patula*)**

~ 3 trees in library parking lot medians

This species is one of the most important timber pines in Mexico, and is now grown as a forestry crop in tropical countries around the world. It grows fast and produces a long, straight bole. In Palo Alto, it is planted for its ornamental value.

**2. Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)** ☑

~ Row of 4 trees in the library parking lot median

Originally from China, Japan, and Korea, this is now the most common elm in California's urban environment. It grows fairly quickly, is resistant to Dutch elm disease and has a graceful form. The mottled gray trunk often flakes off exposing the orange interior bark.

**3. Campbell Magnolia (*Magnolia campbellii*)**

~ In the center of the lawn in front of the library entrance

Native to western China and the Himalayas. This deciduous tree has "cup and saucer" shaped flowers that begin blooming as early as December, long before leaves have sprouted. This location provides three especially important things for Campbell magnolias: room to spread, moist soil from lawn irrigation, and wind protection provided by the building.

**4. Red Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus x carnea*)**

~ 2 trees in the lawn near the entrance of the library

A deciduous tree native to Germany, it is a hybrid between the European horse chestnut and the North American red buckeye. The flowers are fragrant and showy. All parts of horse chestnuts and buckeyes contain poisonous glycoside aesculin and should never be consumed.

**5. Camellia (*Camellia japonica*)**

~ Along the sidewalk between the Japanese Maples and the redwoods

Though not normally considered a tree, this large multi-trunked specimen was moved to this location in the early 1960's as a mature tree. It is now well over 100 years old. In spring it is covered with deep pink flowers.

**6. Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)** ☹️ ⚖️

~ Grove next to the Art Center parking lot

This stand of coast redwoods was likely planted in 1958 when the library was opened. They are America's tallest trees and can live to well over 1,000 years. Due to high water needs and poor drought tolerance they are no longer considered suitable for planting in the Santa Clara Valley floor.

**7. Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*)**

~ Left of the Library south entrance, in front of red block wall

The ginkgo is found in fossils dating back 270 million years. Centuries ago they were planted near Chinese temples for the edible seeds that look like a small plum. Because it is the only surviving member of an ancient order of plants, it is often referred to as a living fossil.

**8. Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*)** ☹️

~ Right of the Library, south entrance

A relative of the southern magnolia (the most common street tree in Palo Alto), this deciduous species has beautiful late winter creamy pink flowers 3-6" wide that bloom from late winter into spring before the leaves emerge. This hybrid was created near Paris in the 1820s when two Asian species were crossed.

**9. Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)**

~ Across from the Saucer Magnolia, a line of them next to the parking lot

In spring, the redbud flowers emerge directly from the woody parts of the trunk and larger branches. This is called cauliflory and is found mostly in tropical trees. There are few notable pests or problems.

**10. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)** ☹️

~ Along the front wall of the Art Center

This is an extraordinary specimen because of its size and the interesting bend in the trunk. At some point it probably tipped over and was left to continue growing.

**11. Plume Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans')**

~ Two trees along the front wall of the Art Center

The feathery green foliage of this evergreen conifer turns a striking bronze in winter. It is native to Japan where it is commonly planted around temples and shrines.

**12. Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea')** ☹️

~ Far left side of the front wall of the Art Center

In spring, the leaves are a purplish-black color, and in the fall, the leaves turn a copper color. The brown beech nut, covered in a husk with short hairs, is a source of food for squirrels. This site is well suited for such a large specimen as it has ample room to grow and full sun.

**13. Weeping Cherry (*Prunus x subhirtella* 'Pendula')**

~ In the parking lot median between the Art Center front parking lot and the Maintenance parking lot

A popular garden accent tree with a weeping form and fragrant spring flowers. This tree can grow to 25'. Look closely to see the scar where the trunk was

grafted onto the rootstock and the branches onto the trunk.

**14. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)** ☹️

~ Row of 10 trees in the Art Center back parking lot median

In addition to mottled bark and showy summer flowers, the crape myrtle provides multi-colored leaves in the fall. To guarantee a tree resistant to powdery mildew, choose one of the "Native American Tribe" cultivars. Good for small gardens and considered drought-tolerant.

**15. Brisbane Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)**

~ Young tree immediately to the left when entering the lawn area

An evergreen tree native to eastern Australia, this species is drought tolerant, once established. In June, clusters of small, delicately-frilled white flowers appear. In late summer, bell-shaped seeds that resemble eucalyptus pods ripen. This tree was planted in 2012.

**16. Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)**

~ Street and lawn trees along Embarcadero Road

The most common street tree on this block is the camphor, which is originally from China and Japan. The new leaves of this evergreen tree are often tinged pink or red. Crush the leaves to smell camphor. Camphor trees are no longer planted as street trees in Palo Alto because the roots have a habit of lifting sidewalks.

**17. Green Mountain Linden (*Tilia tomentosa* 'Green Mountain')** ☑️

~ 2 large and 1 small trees along Embarcadero Road after the Camphor Trees

A great medium-sized shade tree that tolerates heat and drought. The 'Green Mountain' cultivar has a dense rounded form. The dark green leaves with silver-green undersides are stunning when fluttering in the wind. *Tilia tomentosa* are native to southern Europe and western Asia.

**18. Arbutus Marina (*Arbutus Marina*)**

~ 2 young trees with peeling reddish brown bark

A medium-sized evergreen that is easily recognized by the older brown bark that peels away annually to show shiny red new bark underneath. Hanging clusters of pink, lantern-shaped flowers are followed