To help you get started, Tree Davis has created this tree selection and planting guide and utility message from PG&E to help you appropriately place and plant your tree. By selecting the right tree for your location, you will enjoy shade, a rich urban forest and a population dedicated to improving both the community and the environment. It benefits us all to keep our urban forest healthy, productive and diverse.

**Recommended Trees for Davis**

### Medium

- *Pine, Canary Island*  
- *Hackberry, European*  
- *Loquat, Bronze*  
- *Madrone, Marina*  
- *Pistache, Chinese*  
- *Platanus orientalis*  
- *Quercus virginiana*  
- *Ginkgo biloba*  
- *Koelreuteria elegans*  
- *Crataegus phaenopyrum*  
- *Gymnocalix dioica*  
- *Quercus wislizenii*  
- *Arbutus marina’ Evergreen 25-35’ 20-30’ slow-moderate low to moderate no no Pendulous pink blossoms year-round; colorful red and yellow fruit and peeling red bark; tolerates heavy soils if not overwatered.*

### Small

- *Deciduous 50-65’ 20-30’ slow-moderate low to moderate yes no Vibrant yellow fall color, leaves often drop quickly for easy maintenance. Use only male clones to avoid malodorous fruits.*

- *Deciduous 25-35’ 20-30’ slow-moderate moderate yes no New growth often emerges bronze; beautiful fall color. Tolerates poor, dry and infertile growing conditions, prefers well-drained soils.*

- *Deciduous 50-60’ 30-40’ fast moderate yes no Fast growing for shade; attractive fall color. Tolerates drought and nutrient poor soils; resistant to Dutch Elm disease.*

- *Deciduous 60-75’ 25-35’ moderate moderate yes no Large leaves emerge bronze; long legume fruit provide visual interest; fast growing for shade; recommend male clones like ‘Espresso’.*

- *Deciduous 35-45’ 30-40’ fast low no no Vibrant fall colors of red and orange-red, excellent heat and drought tolerance. Suggest use only male clones to avoid messy fruits.*

- *Deciduous 45-55’ 30-45’ fast moderate yes no Tropical appearance due to showy yellow blossoms in fall followed by coral-red seed pods. Tolerates poor soils and drought conditions.*

- *Deciduous 25-30’ 15-20’ slow-moderate low to moderate yes yes Delicate fragrant blossoms and decorative bark, disease resistant and tolerates heavy soils if not overwatered, prefers moist acidic soils.*

- *Evergreen 65-75’ 25-35’ slow-moderate low to moderate yes no Drooping needles and pinecones grace this columnar tree; very drought tolerant pine species, tolerates variable irrigation conditions.*

- *Evergreen 70-80’ 55-65’ slow-moderate low to very low no no Evergreen low water California native adapted to drought and dry climates. Produces mature acorns faster than another oak species.*

- *Evergreen 30-40’ 20-30’ moderate moderate yes no Evergreen with year-round interest—fragrant blossoms, blue fruits, red fall color; good as a screen and prefers well-drained, acidic soil.*

- *Evergreen 20-25’ 10-15’ moderate moderate no yes Fragrant blossoms and edible fruits, leaves emerge an coppery color before becoming a glossy dark green; can be planted as a patio tree.*

**How to Plant Your Tree**

1. Prepare the planting area. Mark an area several times wider than the root ball diameter (the wider the better). Loosen this area to a depth of the root ball. This will enable your tree to extend a deep root of tiny roots will stimulate the root in the first several months in the ground. Before digging, call 811. Know what’s below.

2. Dig the hole in the center of the loosened area, 2-3 times the diameter of the rootball and no deeper than the depth of the rootball — shallower is better than deep. Make sure the sides of the hole are smooth and in level. In very hard soil, a rough edge in the hole may help roots to grow out into the surrounding soil.

3. If the tree is in a container, gently remove the container from root ball — don’t pull by the trunk. Loosen roots with finger tips and prune away damaged or circling roots.

4. For balled and burlapped trees, set the root ball in the center of the hole, and Results in the tree will be straight and at the proper level. After adjusting the tree, pull the burlap and any other material away from the sides and top of the rootball. Carefully remove the burlap material from the tree.

5. Loosen the soil near the trunk to find the trunk flare. This is the area where the trunk gets wider as the first roots join the trunk. This point should be visible at the top of the trunk. If the trunk flare isn’t visible, remove soil from the top of the root ball until it is visible.

6. Place the tree in the hole. The bottom of the hole should not be solidly undisturbed soil. When finished, the trunk flare should be 6-12 inches above the soil surface. Planting too deep is the most common mistake, since soil above the trunk flare causes the trunk to rot! soil is packed down around tree.

7. Stand back and look at the tree before putting the soil back in the hole. You make several adjustments at this time in the planting height and the direction the branches flare without virtually harming the roots.

8. Gently backfill with the original soil removed earlier. Do not enter it, compact or other materials. We use one third of the soil at times. Break up dirt clods and remove any grass, weeds or rocks. Lightly pack the soil with the shovel handle to remove air pockets. Do not tamp or compress soil heavily. The best tree most growth has spaces for both air and water, but not too many, which causes problems. Water briefly with 2 and pack one more time, and this will be a little more to the top of the root ball. The trunk flare should be slightly above the soil. Water thoroughly.

9. If your tree is not planted in a lawn, construct a small circular depression with top 4-6 inches, if your soil is just outside of the root zone to help retain water. This will help hold water until it sinks into the soil, rather than letting it run off across the

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**A Tree Selection and Planting Guide for Davis and Surrounding Areas**

- For your safety, keep yourself and equipment at least 10 feet away from high-voltage powerlines. Only qualified line-clearance workers are allowed to work where powerlines are located.

- Do not plant trees in areas that are designated as being “right-of-way” or near powerlines. Always check with the utility company or line-clearance worker before planting trees.

- Be sure to check with your utility company or local government before planting trees near powerlines. They can provide valuable information about the location of underground utility lines and other potential hazards.

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European Hop Hornbeam
Ostrya carpinifolia
- Delicate, fragrant flowers in spring; soft, yellow leaves in fall; very hardy and tolerates drought conditions.

Japanese Blueberry
Gaultheria japonica
- Evergreen shrub with showy flowers, small, dark berries, and attractive fall colors; tolerates wet soils and drought conditions.

Blue Oak
Quercus douglasii
- Large, spreading crown; hardy, tolerant of drought and poor soils; excellent for shade.

Coast Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia
- Evergreen oak with glossy dark green leaves; salt tolerant; good for coastal areas.

Chinese Fringe Tree
Chionanthus retusus
- Delicate, fragrant flowers in spring; showy fall foliage; outstanding winter interest; tolerates heavy soils.

Bronze Loquat
Eriobotrya japonica
- Deciduous shrub with pendulous pink flowers; colorful fruit; good for coastal areas.

Maritime Hawthorne
Crataegus phaenopyrum
- Fast-growing, hardy shrub with showy red and yellow berries; good for hedges.

Mediterranean Fan Palm
Chamaerops humilis
- Evergreen palm with slender, arching fronds; good for coastal areas, heat and drought tolerant.

Tinny Leaf
Phoenix roebelenii
- Compact, evergreen palm with soft, feathery leaves; good for containers.

Coastal Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia
- Evergreen oak with glossy dark green leaves; salt tolerant; good for coastal areas.

Formosa Flame Tree
Koelreuteria elegans
- Evergreen with showy flowers and colorful fall foliage; good for coastal areas.

Chinese Pistache
Pistacia chinensis
- Compact, evergreen tree with attractive fall foliage; good for coastal areas.

Eucalyptus globulus
- Evergreen tree with glossy dark green leaves; salt tolerant; good for coastal areas.

Sawleaf Zelkova
Zelkova serrata
- Deciduous tree with large leaves; good for shade; tolerates drought and poor soils; male clones recommended.

Kentucky Coffee Tree
Gymnocladus dioica
- Fast-growing, evergreen tree with showy flowers and beans; good for shade.

Japanese Blueberry
Elaeocarpus decipiens
- Fast-growing, evergreen shrub with showy flowers; good for shade.

Formosa Flame Tree
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- Evergreen with showy flowers and colorful fall foliage; good for coastal areas.

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Tinny Leaf
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California Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia
- Evergreen oak with glossy dark green leaves; salt tolerant; good for coastal areas.

Valley Oak
Quercus lobata
- Evergreen oak with glossy dark green leaves; salt tolerant; good for coastal areas.

Oriental Plane
Platanus orientalis
- Fast-growing tree with showy fall foliage; good for shade.

Canadian Hemlock
Tsuga canadensis
- Evergreen conifer with attractive fall foliage; good for shade.

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