

- 100 trees remove 5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 1,000 lbs. of pollutants from our air every year.
- Trees extend the life of asphalt roads by 50% and save about \$8,000 per city block over a 30-year period.
- Trees reduce temperatures inside shaded cars by up to 60°F.
- Cars drive slower and drivers are more aware in areas with shade provided by trees.
- Urban tree canopies result in improved air quality, localized cooling, decreased storm water runoff, increased water quality, and reduced demand for peak electricity.

## ABOUT THE TREEWALK

This guide is a revision of "Downtown Tour of Landmark Trees," originally published in 1994 by Bob Cordrey, Diane Medlock, Ken Nunes, the City of Davis, and Tree Davis. In this enhanced edition, Tree Davis is proud to be able to help you enjoy the history and beauty that our trees provide.

This revision was prepared in 2008 by Ruth Williams, David Robinson, and Mike Ozonoff, with consultation by many community members. Design and publishing support was generously given by

**Studio66** California Releaf

**MAK Design Build** CalFire

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Tree Davis is a locally supported, non-profit organization devoted to caring for our urban forest.



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## DOWNTOWN DAVIS TREEWALK

This walk can be started at any point. Each tree location is marked by the street address and is numbered in the text to correspond to the map. When you have completed the Treewalk, please return the brochure to the box for others to enjoy. You may also use the envelope to join Tree Davis and support this and our other programs.

## HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

Tree Davis is a community-based non-profit organization. We facilitate community tree planting projects, provide technical advice, organize and mobilize volunteers, educate the public through programs and workshops, and serve as a catalyst in developing community tree planting partnerships. Donations from people like you allow us to continue to keep Davis green, clean, and cool.

## SPONSORED BY



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## OUR PROGRAMS

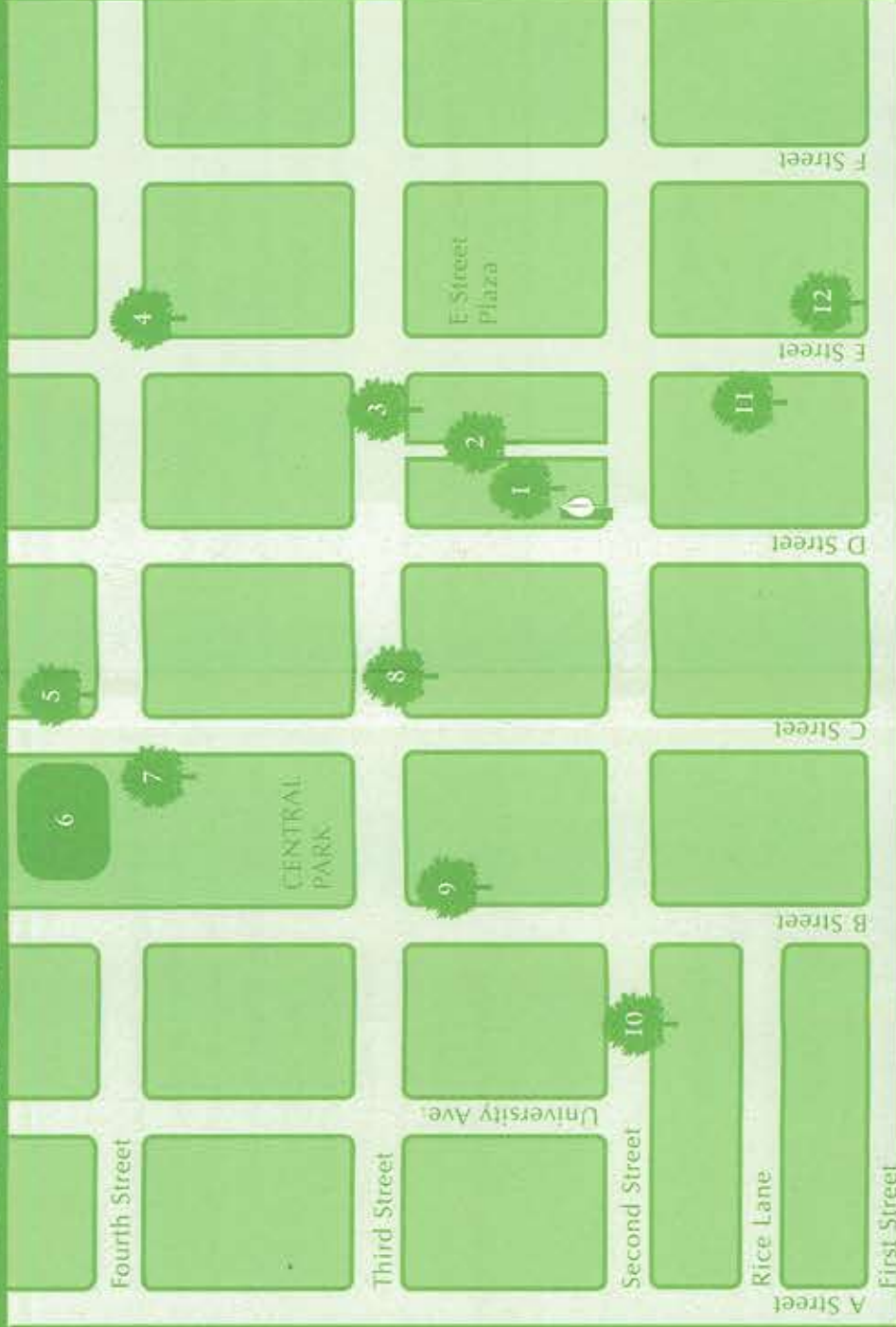
**TREE PLANTING:** Since 1992, Tree Davis has planted over 8000 trees in Davis parks, greenbelts, city streets, and local wildlife areas. We provide volunteers, tools, and planting facilitation in partnership with the City of Davis.

**SMALL TREE PARTNERSHIP:** We partner with the City of Davis to involve citizens in maintaining city trees for strong healthy structure and form.

**TREE TRIBUTES:** Trees are planted across the city in designated parks and greenbelts in honor of individuals or organizations. These trees not only foster growth of the urban forest but are lasting gifts to the community.

**TREES FOR TOMORROW:** Tree Davis offers shade tree grants and educational programs to schools and childcare centers.

**DOWNTOWN DAVIS TREEWALK:** A guided tour of downtown Davis that highlights and showcases the largest and most historically significant trees.



1. **CATALINA CHERRY**  
*PRUNUS LYONII*  
505 2<sup>ND</sup> STREET

2. **VALLEY OAK**  
*QUERCUS LOBATA*  
212 D STREET

3. **CAROB**  
*CERATONIA SILIQUA*  
514 3<sup>RD</sup> STREET

4. **DUTCH ELM**  
*ULMUS SP.*  
616 4<sup>TH</sup> STREET

5. **COAST REDWOOD**  
*SEQUOIA*  
*SEMPERVIRENS*  
4<sup>TH</sup> & C STREETS

6. **SYCAMORE GROVE**  
*PLATANUS X HISPANICA*  
4<sup>TH</sup> & C STREETS

7. **VALLEY OAK**  
*QUERCUS LOBATA*  
4<sup>TH</sup> & C STREETS

8. **ENGLISH ELM**  
*LILMUS PROCEA*  
230 C STREET

9. **PECAN**  
*CARYA ILLINOENSIS*  
236 B STREET

10. **CORK OAK**  
*QUERCUS SUBER*  
240 2<sup>ND</sup> STREET

11. **CALIFORNIA**  
**BLACK WALNUT**  
*JUGLANS HINDSII*  
129 E STREET

12. **DEODAR CEDAR**  
*CEDRUS DEODARA*  
102 E STREET

# DOWNTOWN DAVIS TREEWALK

This self-guided walking tour of some of downtown Davis' unique trees provides a historical frame of reference for many of these stately specimens. Allow about an hour from start to finish, using the map as a guide.

## 1. CATALINA CHERRY

*PRUNUS LYONII*  
505 2<sup>ND</sup> STREET



This Catalina cherry was planted in the late 1890s. It is older than the adjacent Henry Hamel house, built in 1920. This species is native to the Channel Islands off the southern California coast. An evergreen that can reach 45 feet in height and spread over 30 feet, the Catalina cherry may form a dense shrub if not trained as a tree. Leaves are 3 to 5 inches long, dark green and glossy. The fruit is edible, but often bitter. This particular tree is considered one of the largest of its kind in the area, eclipsed only by the former State Big Tree Specimen Catalina cherry located in the UC Davis Arboretum.

## 2. VALLEY OAK

*QUERCUS LOBATA*  
212 D STREET



This valley oak tree was planted before the construction of the house at 222 D Street, built in 1874 by Lewis Drummond, who settled in Yolo County in 1852 and was a proprietor of the first hardware store in Davis. The oak was a gift to the city of Davis in the late 1960s when Dr. Joseph Pence deeded his former downtown dental office and property to the city. There are over 600 species of oaks worldwide; the valley oak is one of the largest. This variety is identified by lobed leaf edges.

## 3. CAROB

*CERATONIA SILIQUA*  
514 3<sup>RD</sup> STREET



This male carob tree is an evergreen native to the eastern Mediterranean region. It has been cultivated for the edible seed pods borne by the female trees. Also known as St. John's Bread, the flesh of the pods tastes somewhat similar to sweetened cocoa and is often used as a chocolate substitute that contains no caffeine or other psychoactive substances. The name carob is derived from its Arabic name, qirat, and it is possible that the carat, as a gem measure, is historically related to a fixed weight of its seeds.

## 4. DUTCH ELM

*ULMUS SP.*  
616 4<sup>TH</sup> STREET



This Dutch elm is a fine example of a prized historical variety. Although insects and diseases such as Dutch elm disease, elm leaf beetle, and scale infestation have diminished the popularity of the genus, the elm can be a stately city tree. For the most part, elms have a tall, vase-like structure with beautiful serrated leaves.

## 5. COAST REDWOOD

*SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS*  
4<sup>TH</sup> & C STREETS



The coast redwood located at Davis Community Church on the northeast corner of Fourth and C Streets, was planted in 1927 following a plan outlined by landscape architect Harry Shepherd. On the northern California coast, this species can reach 200 to 300 feet in height with a trunk 15 feet in diameter. Recognizable by its feather-like leaf arrangement and red-brown, furrowed, fibrous bark, the coast redwood is the world's tallest tree species and can live to be over 2,000 years old. Because of their high commercial value, old-growth forests of coast redwood have almost disappeared.

## 6. SYCAMORE GROVE

*PLATANUS x HISPANICA*  
4<sup>TH</sup> & C STREETS



The sycamore grove in Central Park was planted by Bob Nash, who later was an original member of the Davis Street Tree Committee. While he was working at the University in the 1930s, his landscape class planted the trees in Central Park for just \$52! The London plane tree, *Platanus x hispanica*, is a hybrid between the American sycamore and the Oriental plane tree. Named after the extensive plantings in London (since at least 1663), it is a widely planted, hardy tree that copes well with the adversities of modern urban life.

## 7. VALLEY OAK

*QUERCUS LOBATA*  
4<sup>TH</sup> & C STREETS



This massive valley oak tree is the centerpiece of Central Park and is a popular meeting spot for the many visitors to the weekly Davis Farmers' Market. The deck surrounding it helps protect the roots from soil compaction. This is a fine specimen of the valley oak woodlands that formerly surrounded Davis.

## 8. ENGLISH ELM

*ULMUS PROCERA*  
230 C STREET



As you walk farther south, note the English elm. This Davis landmark was planted in 1906, eleven years before Davis was incorporated as a city. (As you continue along the southern edge of the park, also note the row of Chinese pistache trees on the B Street edge of the park. These are brilliantly colored in the Fall.)

## 9. PECAN

*CARYA ILLINOENSIS*  
236 B STREET



One of the few examples of a mature pecan in Davis, it can be recognized by its compound leaves with 11 to 17 leaflets in a feather-like pattern, similar to black walnut leaves. This particular tree was planted in the 1930s. The pecan, a close relative of the hickory, is native to the central and southern United States. At maturity in its natural habitat, the pecan can reach a height of 140 feet with a 40-foot canopy spread. It will not tolerate soil salinity and requires good drainage.

## 10. CORK OAK

*QUERCUS SUBER*  
240 2<sup>ND</sup> STREET



Here is a fine example of this evergreen species of oak, native to the western Mediterranean and North African regions. Three-inch toothed leaves are dark green above and gray beneath. This specimen, believed to have been planted in the 1930s, may eventually reach 80 feet in height with an equal canopy spread. The bark of the cork oak is the commercial source of the world's cork supply, from which many products are made, including wine corks. Slabs of cork bark are carefully stripped from the trees after they are 25 years old. It takes 8 to 10 years for a cork oak to regrow its thick sheath of bark. (An impressive stand of cork oaks can also be seen on East Olive Drive.)

## 11. CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT

*JUGLANS HINDSII*  
129 E STREET



Located in the courtyard at 129 E Street is a large California black walnut. A home and barn were built on this site in the 1890s, and this specimen was probably planted around that time. A spreading deciduous tree, the black walnut can grow to be 60 feet tall. Leaves are dark green with 15 to 19 leaflets, each of which is 3 to 5 inches long and produces a pungent aroma when crushed. The tree is drought tolerant and susceptible to root rot if the soil around the trunk is too moist. Black walnut is widely used as rootstock for English walnut grafting because of black walnut's resistance to oak root fungus. Many sites of old Indian villages have been associated with black walnut trees, which provided a useful food source. Remains of Pacific Coast black walnuts, over 40 million years old, have been identified from the Eocene formation.

## 12. DEODAR CEDAR

*CEDRUS DEODARA*  
102 E STREET



A stately example of the deodar cedar marks the entrance to downtown Davis. The word *Cedrus* is derived from the Greek term for resinous tree. This evergreen, native to the Himalayas, is often planted as a living Christmas tree but soon overpowers small yards. The drought-tolerant deodar cedar is enjoyed most often as a park or greenbelt tree.

When you have completed the Treewalk, you may return the map to its box for others to enjoy.

If you enjoyed the Treewalk, we invite you to become a Tree Davis member today. We rely on the support of Davis community members to continue our education and community tree care efforts. Contact us for further information:

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