

Please begin your tour in the Shade Garden on the south end of the parking lot at the end of La Vista Avenue.

- 1 • **Scarlet Oak** *Quercus coccinea*
- 2 • **Western Redbud** *Cercis occidentalis*
- 3 • **Eastern Redbud** *Cercis canadensis*
- 4 • **Copper Beech**
Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea'
- 5 • **Canary Island Pine** *Pinus canariensis*
- 6 • **Red Oak** *Quercus rubra*
- 7 • **Himalayan Birch**
Betula utilis var. *jacquemontii*
- 8 • **Persian Parrotia** *Parrotia persica*
- 9 • **Sour Gum / Tupelo** *Nyssa sylvatica*
- 10 • **Coast Live Oak** *Quercus agrifolia*
- 11 • **Jeffrey Pine** *Pinus jeffreyi*
- 12 • **Italian Stone Pine** *Pinus pinea*
- 13 • **Incense cedar** *Cedrus decurrens*
- 14 • **Bunya-Bunya** *Araucaria bidwillii*
- 15 • **American Linden** *Tilia americana*
- 16 • **Japanese Loquat** *Eriobotrya japonica*
- 17 • **Valley Oak** *Quercus lobata*
- 18 • **European Horse Chestnut**
Aesculus hippocastanum
- 19 • **Chinese Tallow Tree** *Sapium sebiferum*
- 20 • **Golden Rain Tree** *Koelreuteria paniculata*
- 21 • **Silver Dollar Gum** *Eucalyptus polyanthemus*

- 22 • **Catalina Ironwood**
Lyonothamnus floribundus 'asplenifolius'
- 23 • **Chinese Parasol Tree** *Ferniana simplex*
- 24 • **Zelkova** *Zelkova serrata*
- 25 • **California Bay** *Umbellularia californica*
- 26 • **Coulter Pine** *Pinus coulteri*
- 27 • **Beefwood/She-Oak** *Causarina* sp.
- 28 • **Aleppo Pine** *Pinus halepensis*
- 29 • **Ghost (Digger) Pine** *Pinus sabiniana*
- 30 • **Variiegated Box Elder**
Acer negundo 'Variegatum'
- 31 • **Bottle Tree** *Brachychiton populneus*
- 32 • **Chitalpa** x *Chitalpa tashkentensis*
- 33 • **Atlas Cedar** *Cedrus atlantica* 'glauc'
- 34 • **London Plane Tree** *Platanus x acerifolia*
- 35 • **California Buckeye** *Aesculus californica*
- 36 • **Cork Oak** *Quercus suber*
- 37 • **Silk Oak** *Grevillea robusta*

- 38 • **Chinese Pistache** *Pistacia chinensis*
- 39 • **California Pepper Tree** *Schinus molle*
- 40 • **Carob** *Ceratonia siliqua*
- 41 • **Holly Oak** *Quercus ilex*
- 42 • **Flaxleaf Paperbark** *Melaleuca linarifolia*
- 43 • **Blue Oak** *Quercus douglasii*
- 44 • **Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara*
- 45 • **Norway Spruce** *Picea abies*



Markham

NATURE PARK & ARBORETUM

Tree Walk



Climate Conditions in Concord, California

Latitude: 37° 57' 30" North
 Longitude: 122° 0' 15" West
 Elevation: 140–160 feet above sea level
 Mean Temperatures:
 • Summer highs average 90°–93° with occasional peaks to 115°
 • Winter lows average 30°–39° with an occasional reading of 25°
 Average Annual Precipitation: 20 inches

USDA Plant Zone: 9
 Sunset Plant Zone: 14



Tree Walk

MARKHAM REGIONAL ARBORETUM

Markham



Welcome to Markham Nature Park and Arboretum, a sixteen-acre park in the heart of Concord. Established in 1966, the park is a unique setting in which to discover and learn about trees—both native and exotic. To create the park and arboretum, the City of Concord purchased some adjoining parcels, the largest of which was the home of Ira and Bea Markham, longtime residents of Concord and enthusiasts horticulturists. Many of the beautiful trees in the park and arboretum were planted by the Markhams than 90 species grow in the park. Many of these are mature specimens more than fifty years old.

The Tree Walk will introduce you to 45 different species. Many are native to California and thrive in the

Concord area. You will also see many trees from other countries in the world with Mediterranean climates, including a number from Australia. Many of these trees are drought tolerant and grow well in Concord. Although the Tree Walk covers relatively flat terrain, wear comfortable walking shoes. There is no formal path to follow, but the map on the other side of this brochure gives the location and identity of each tree.

Markham Nature Park and Arboretum is supported by citizen volunteers working under the direction of the Markham Regional Arboretum Society. For more information about how you can join the effort to support the park and arboretum, please call 925-681-2968 or visit the website at MarkhamArboretum.org.

Sour Gum / Tupelo (9)

Nyssa sylvatica (NYSSACEAE): Native to eastern North America. Slow to moderate growth to 30-50 feet tall and 15-25 feet wide. Adapts to varying water conditions. Coppery-red fall foliage, dark, red-tinged bark in winter. ■

Valley Oak (17)

Quercus lobata (FAGACEAE): Native to California valleys from Shasta to Los Angeles. Grandest of all the oaks, it often grows to 70 feet with equal width. Trees of 180 feet and 300 years of age testify to its adaptability. ●▲■

Western Redbud (2)

Cercis occidentalis (FABACEAE): Grows to 10-18 feet. Kidney-shaped leaves. Magenta flowers emerge from stems on the trunk in spring with yellow fall foliage. Seed pods hang on through winter. ●▲■

Zelkova (24)

Zelkova serrata (ULMACEAE): Native to eastern Asia. Moderate to fast growth to 60 feet tall and wide. Fall foliage is yellow to orange. A good shade tree. Related to the Elm. ■

Red Oak (6)

Quercus rubra (FAGACEAE): Native to eastern North America. Fast growth to 90 feet. Good for parks and large lawns. Has deep roots. (See also Scarlet Oak.) ■

Scarlet Oak (1)

Quercus coccinea (FAGACEAE): Native to eastern North America. Grows 60-80 feet tall. Good lawn tree with deep roots. Beautiful red autumn color. ■ (See also Red Oak.)

Silk Oak (37)

Grevillea robusta (PROTEACEAE): Native to Australia. Fast growth to 50-60 feet. Brittle wood. Large clusters of orange flowers in May and June. Fast shade maker. ●

Silver Dollar Gum (21)

Eucalyptus polyanthemus (MYRTACEAE): Native to Australia. One of 600-800 trees in genus. Grows to 150-200 feet. Juvenile leaves are oval, mature leaves are sickle-shaped. ●

Jeffrey Pine (11)

Pinus jeffreyi (PINACEAE): Native to dry mountainous areas from Oregon to Baja. A close relative of the Ponderosa Pine. ●▲

London Plane Tree (34)

Platanus x acerifolia (PLATANACEAE): A blend of East and West, a hybrid of 'orientalis' and 'occidentalis.' Fast growth to 50-100 feet. Peeling, patchy bark is an attractive characteristic. One of the most widely planted street trees in the world. ▲■

Norway Spruce (45)

Picea abies (PINACEAE): Native to northern Europe. Has the largest spruce cones in the genus. Fast growth to 100-150 feet with spread of 20 feet.

Persian Parrotia (8)

Parrotia persica (HAMAMELIDCEAE): Native to Iran. Slow growth to 30 feet, but more often multi-trunked small tree of 15 feet. Stunning orange-bronze fall leaf color. Related to Liquid Amber. ●■

Flaxleaf Paperbark (42)

Melaleuca linarifolia (MYRTACEAE): Native to Australia. Fast to moderate growth to 30 feet. Numerous fluffy spikes of small white flowers in summer. Bark sheds in papery flakes. ●

Ghost/Digger Pine (29)

Pinus sabiniana (PINACEAE): Endemic to California. Fast growth to 40-50 feet with lacy open crown. Cones have edible seeds. Grows in Blue Oak chaparrals, in the hottest, interior foothills. Has massive cones. Related to Coulter Pine. ●▲

Golden Rain Tree (20)

Koelreuteria paniculata (SAPINDACEAE): Native to southwest China, a place with extreme 140 degree temperature ranges. Slow/moderate growth to 20-35 feet tall and 10-40 feet wide. Small yellow flowers produce autumn fruit in papery capsules that resemble Japanese lanterns. ●■

Himalayan Birch (7)

Betula utilis var. *jacquemontii* (BETULACEAE): Native to North India and Nepal. Moderate growth to 40 feet, then slow to 60 feet tall. Has brilliant white bark. Needs water. ■

Holly Oak (41)

Quercus ilex (FAGACEAE): Native to the Mediterranean. An analog to Coast Live Oak, it succeeds in the same climate conditions. Grows 40-70 feet tall.

Incense Cedar (13)

Cedrus deccurrens (CUPRESSACEAE): Native to the mountains of southern Oregon and south to Baja. Very adaptable. Grows to 75-90 feet. This is the cedar used in closets and chests. ●▲

Italian Stone Pine (12)

Pinus pinea (PINACEAE): Native to southern Europe and Spain. Moderate growth to 40-80 feet. ●

Japanese Loquat (16)

Eriobotrya japonica (ROSACEAE): Native to Japan and China. Grows to 15-30 feet with equally broad crown. Flowers during the winter months and bears 1-2 inch edible yellow-orange fruit in spring. ●

Chitalpa (32)

× *Chitalpa tashkentensis* (BIGNONIACEAE): A hybrid cross between Catalpa bignonioides, native to North America, and Chilopsis linearis, a California native desert willow. Grows quickly to 30 feet. Clusters of pink flowers bloom from spring until fall. ●■

Coast Live Oak (10)

Quercus agrifolia (FAGACEAE): Native to the Coast Range from Sonoma to Baja. The most common evergreen oak in this area. Can grow to 25 feet in 10 years and 50 feet in 25 years. ●▲

Copper Beech (4)

Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunica' (FAGACEAE): Native from central Europe to the Caucasus. Noted for deep reddish or purple foliage. Needs moderate water. ■

Cork Oak (36)

Quercus suber (FAGACEAE): Native to the Mediterranean, especially the Iberian Peninsula. Famous for its beautiful bark used to make cork products. Grows 70-100 feet tall. ●

Coulter Pine (26)

Pinus coulteri (PINACEAE): Native to California from Contra Costa to Baja in hot, dry Coast ranges. Moderate to fast growth to 30-80 feet. ●▲

Deodar Cedar (44)

Cedrus deodara (PINACEAE): Native to the Himalayan foothills. Well suited to hot, interior valleys. Fast growing to 80 feet with 40 foot spread near the ground. ●

Eastern Redbud (3)

Cercis canadensis (FABACEAE): Native to North America. Grows slowly to 30 feet in height. Has heart shaped leaves and bright pink flowers in the Spring. ■ (See also Western Redbud.)

European Horse Chestnut (18)

Aesculus hippocastanum (HIPPOCASTANACEAE): Native to the Southern Balkans. Grows to 60 feet tall and 40 feet wide. Gives dense shade. Needs summer water. White flowers in one-foot-long plumes in spring. ■ (See also California Buckeye.)

California Bay Laurel (25)

Umbellularia californica (LAURACEAE): Native to Oregon and California. Slow growth to 20-25 feet. Multi-trunk form with fragrant foliage. ●▲

California Buckeye (35)

Aesculus californica (HIPPOCASTANACEAE): Native to California. Small tree 10-20 feet tall with multiple trunks. Has white flower plumes in spring and large brown seeds in late summer. ●▲■

California Pepper Tree (39)

Schinus molle (ANACARDIACEAE): Native to the Peruvian Andes. Fast growth to 25-40 feet. Clusters of tiny flowers in summer with pink berries in fall and winter. ●

Canary Island Pine (5)

Pinus canariensis (PINACEAE): Native to the Canary Islands. Fast growth to 60-80 feet with a grand 20-35 feet spread. ●

Carob (40)

Ceratonia siliqua (FABACEAE): Native to the eastern Mediterranean. Moderate growth to 30-40 feet. Small red flowers in spring. Females produce abundant dark brown leathery pods used as a chocolate substitute. ●

Catalina Ironwood (22)

Lyonothamnus floribundus 'asplenifolius' (ROSACEAE): Native to the Channel Islands with fern-like leaves. Seldom seen in cultivation. Needs good drainage. ●

Chinese Parasol Tree (23)

Firmiana simplex (STERCULLACEAE): Native to China. Slow growth to 15-30 feet. Has unique bark and very large leaves. Upright clusters of greenish white flowers in July. Best when protected from strong winds. ●■

Chinese Pistache (38)

Pistacia chinensis (ANACARDIACEAE): Native to China. Moderate growth to 60 feet tall and 50 feet wide. Accepts lawn watering but adapts to no summer watering in deep soils. Leaves are very colorful in fall. ■

Chinese Tallow Tree (19)

Sapium sebiferum (EUPHORBLACEAE): Native to China and Japan. Grows to 35 feet with equal width at the crown. Brilliant fall foliage, usually red. ■

An alphabetical listing of TreeWalk selections. Please refer to the map on the other side for tree locations.

Symbols:

- ▲ California Native
- Drought Tolerant
- Deciduous

Aleppo Pine (28)

Pinus halepensis (PINACEAE): Native to the Mediterranean. Moderate to rapid growth to 30-60 feet. Open crown of short ascending branches. ●

American Linden (15)

Tilia americana (TILLACEAE): Native to eastern North America. Grows to 40-60 feet with 20-25 foot spread. Fragrant yellow-white flowers in June-July. Can handle water. Good lawn tree. ■

Beefwood/She-Oak (27)

Casuarina (CASUARINACEAE): Native to Australia. Fast growth to 40-60 feet. Can take watering. ●

Blue Atlas Cedar (33)

Cedrus atlantica 'glauca' (PINACEAE): Native to Algeria. Slow to moderate growth to 60 feet. ●

Blue Oak (43)

Quercus douglasii (FAGACEAE): Native to California. Valuable, small, groving oak thrives in hot, interior valley foothills, often associated with Ghost Pine. Fall colors. ●▲■

Bottle Tree (31)

Brachychiton populneus (STERCULLACEAE): Native to Australia. Moderate growth to 30 feet. Attractive blooms in the summer. ●

Box Elder (30)

Acer negundo 'Variegatum' (ACERACEAE): Native to most regions of the United States. Fast growth with variegated green and white foliage. ▲■

Bunya-Bunya (14)

Araucaria bidwillii (ARUACARIACEAE): Native to Australia. Moderate growth to 80 feet. Gives dense shade. Does well with adequate drainage and abundant moisture. Mature trees have large 10-15 lb. cones.

This brochure was produced by a partnership between the Markham Regional Arboretum Society and the City of Concord and made possible by a grant from California ReLeaf. For more information about Markham Nature Park and Arboretum, please call 925-681-2968 or visit the website at MarkhamArboretum.org.

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