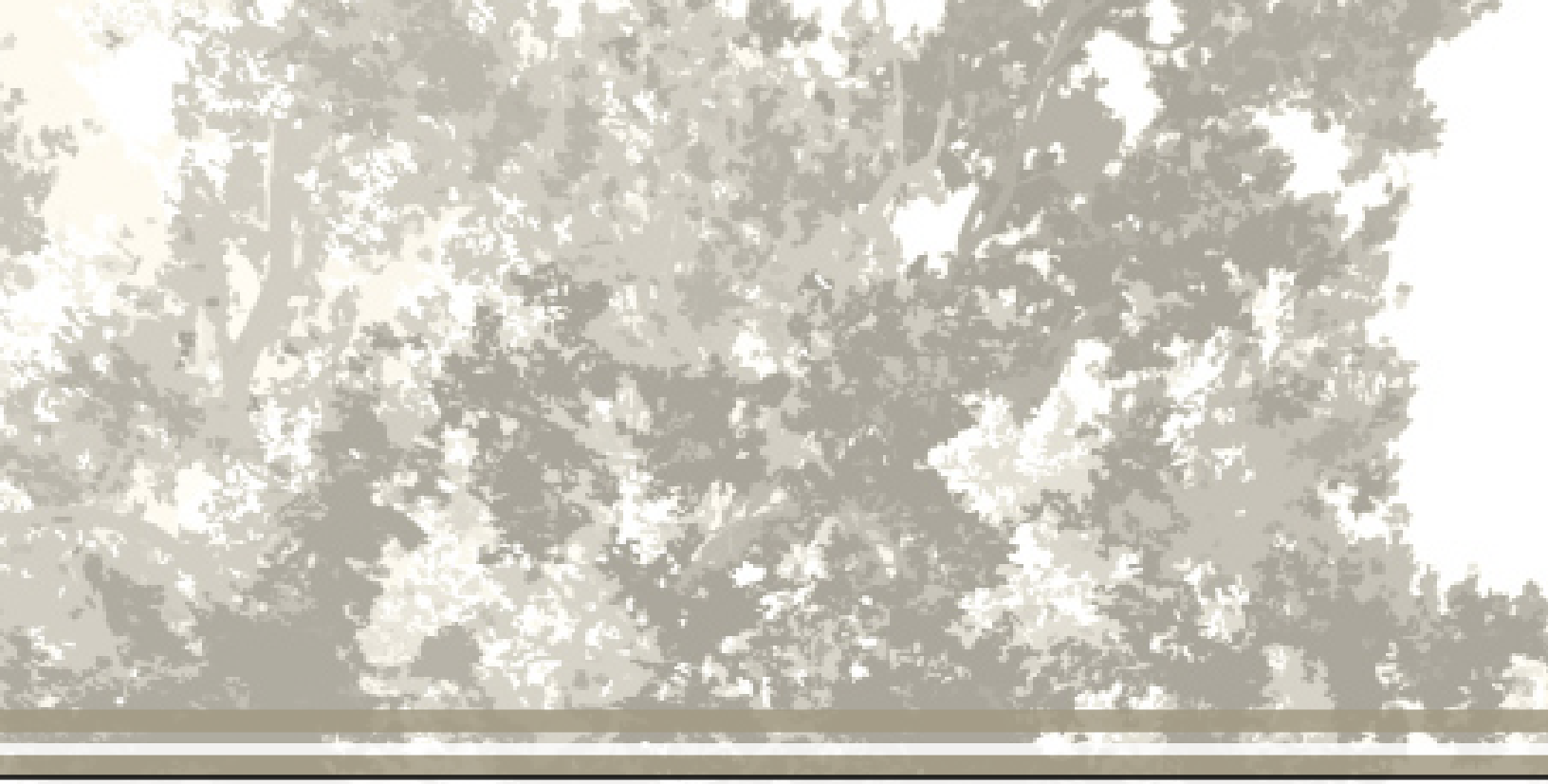


LANDMARK TREES

City of Fremont

LANDMARK TREES

OF THE

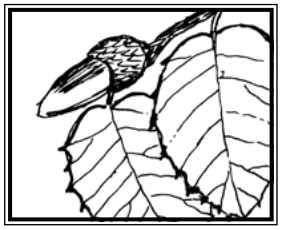
CITY OF FREMONT

Printed: August 2012

Landscape Architecture Division
Community Services Department

Landmark Trees

introduction



Drawings: Phillip Eaker

In May of 1966, the City of Fremont, sponsored by the City Beautiful Committee, adopted a tree preservation ordinance to encourage and promote the preservation of trees. In August of 1970, the City Beautiful Committee received approval by the city council to conduct a survey of specimen trees for the final selection of outstanding landmark trees. The survey indicated the findings of 124 landmark trees to be preserved under resolution no. 3027, adopted in May 16, 1972. Several locations of the original 124 trees were inaccessible or hidden from public view. As a result, the list was reduced to sixty.[1]

The first publication containing the sixty landmark trees was published in 1973. The pages were black and white and each tree had beautifully hand-drawn sketches for visual reference. Since then, the publication has been a living encyclopedia of Fremont's natural heritage. New trees were given landmark status by City Council over the years, but the publication remained the same.

Almost 40 years later, in August 2010, the City's landmark trees were revisited. Several did not survive the test of time and some suffered from urbanization. However, the majority of the original sixty still exists today and continues to tower above Fremont's changed landscape. The original sets of trees along with new additions are included in this updated version of the Landmark Trees publication. On June 19, 2012, the City Council approved the de-listing of 42 missing or dead landmark trees and added to the landmark list 23 new qualifying trees. This updated book will hopefully encourage citizen stewardship for the protection of the city's great trees.

Table of Contents

Importance of Landmark Trees **3**

Explanatory Notes **5**

Directory of Landmark Trees **7**

Centerville Landmark Trees **12**

Central Landmark Trees **30**

Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum Introduction *34*

Irvington District **44**

Mission San Jose District Trees **48**

Niles Landmark Trees **73**

California Nursery Company Introduction *79*

North Fremont District **97**

South Fremont District **99**

Warm Springs District **101**

Stanford Avenue and Hidden Valley Terrace Introduction *102*

Appendix **109**

City Council Resolutions List *110*
1966 Tree Preservation Ordinance *111*
Top 10 Tallest Landmark Trees *112*
Top 10 Most Unique Trees *112*
Landmark Trees Memorial List *113*
The California Nursery Company *114*
Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum *116*
Listing of Landmark Trees by Botanical Name (Index) *118*
Bibliography and Credits *120*

"No town can fail of beauty, though its walks were gutters and houses hovels, if venerable trees make magnificent colonnades along its streets."

Henry Ward Beecher, Proverbs, 1887

The Importance of Landmark Trees

Landmark or historical trees provide a rich heritage and a vital link to the City of Fremont's past. They offer references to a point in time, particularly for the younger generations, on "where we've been, where we are and where we're going."[2]

The location of landmark trees in Fremont coincides with the clustering of old farm ranches, nurseries, orchards and wineries in the Irvington and Warm Springs District. These trees provided a skyline relief from the broad plain of the original farming areas from the bay to the hills. Many of the landmark trees are located on land developed by pioneer families such as Shinn, Rock, Leland, Stanford, Vallejo, Patterson and Chadbourne.[2]

Trees play a major role in providing and maintaining future identity with the community. They provide softness to streets, and are often the only spokesmen for the community's character. Besides contributing natural beauty and tranquility, they also provide environmental benefits. Trees screen unsightly areas, limit the impact of air pollution, and reduce traffic noise and solar radiation. In short, trees are a direct means of reinforcing human dignity, and provide contrast to the world of cars, signs, wires, sounds and gases. A tangible cooperative community effort can provide for the continuity of this valuable resource.[2]

To sum it up: no place is complete without trees. A home without trees is charmless. A street without trees is shadeless. A park without trees is purposeless. A country without trees is hopeless.[2]

How a Tree Qualifies for Landmark Status

Today, a tree will presumptively qualify for landmark status if it meets the following criteria as spelled out in the City Tree Preservation Ordinance No. FMC 4-5112.

A tree meeting all of the following criteria qualifies for designation as a landmark tree:

a) The tree has a DBH is 54 inches or greater;
b) The tree's structure and character exemplify its species or it has an extraordinary form caused by environmental influences;
c) The tree is free, or can practicably be made to be free, of any structural defect posing a threat or injury to persons or of substantial damage to property;
d) The tree has substantial aesthetic appeal, or its lack of such appeal can be remedied by standard arboricultural practices; and
e) The tree has a probability of at least 50 percent that it will for survive more than 5 years from date of landmarking while retaining substantial aesthetic appeal.

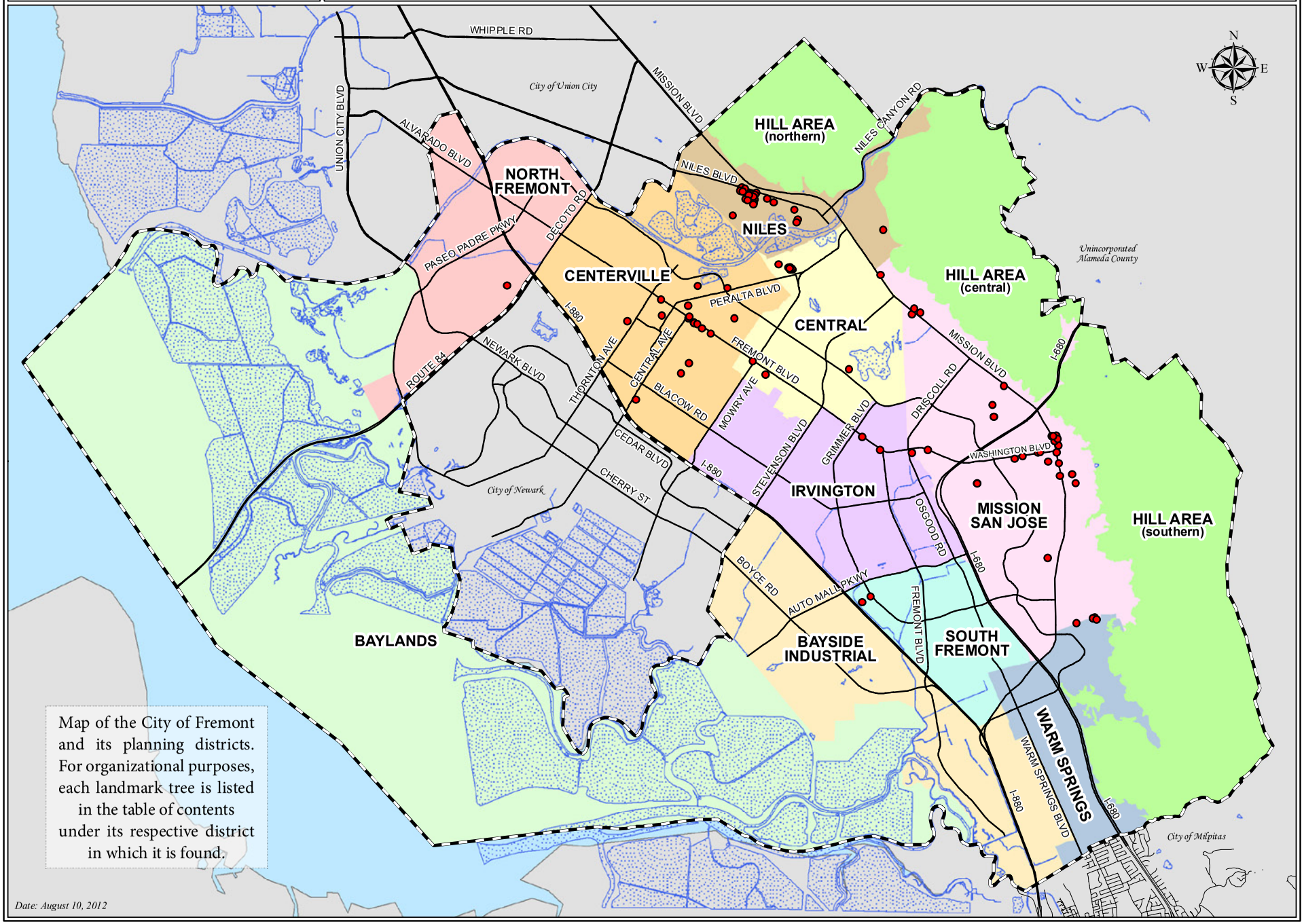
If a tree does not meet the criteria as stated previously, it may still qualify for landmark designation if the tree meets any of the following criteria:

a) The tree has important historic significance in that:
    1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to local state or national cultural heritage; or
    2. It is associated with the life of a person important to local, state or national history.
b) The tree is a native tree or a tree of exceptional adaptability to the Fremont Area which has a special significance to the community;
c) The tree has an especially prominent and beautiful visual impact;
d) The tree is one of a group of trees that as a group meets one or more of the criteria for landmark tree designation;
e) Any other factor causing the tree to have a special and important significance to the community.[3]

City of Fremont GIS Division
Information Technology Services
3300 Capitol Avenue, Building B
Fremont, California 94538

LANDMARK TREE INVENTORY

COMMUNITY PLAN AREAS



Map of the City of Fremont and its planning districts. For organizational purposes, each landmark tree is listed in the table of contents under its respective district in which it is found.

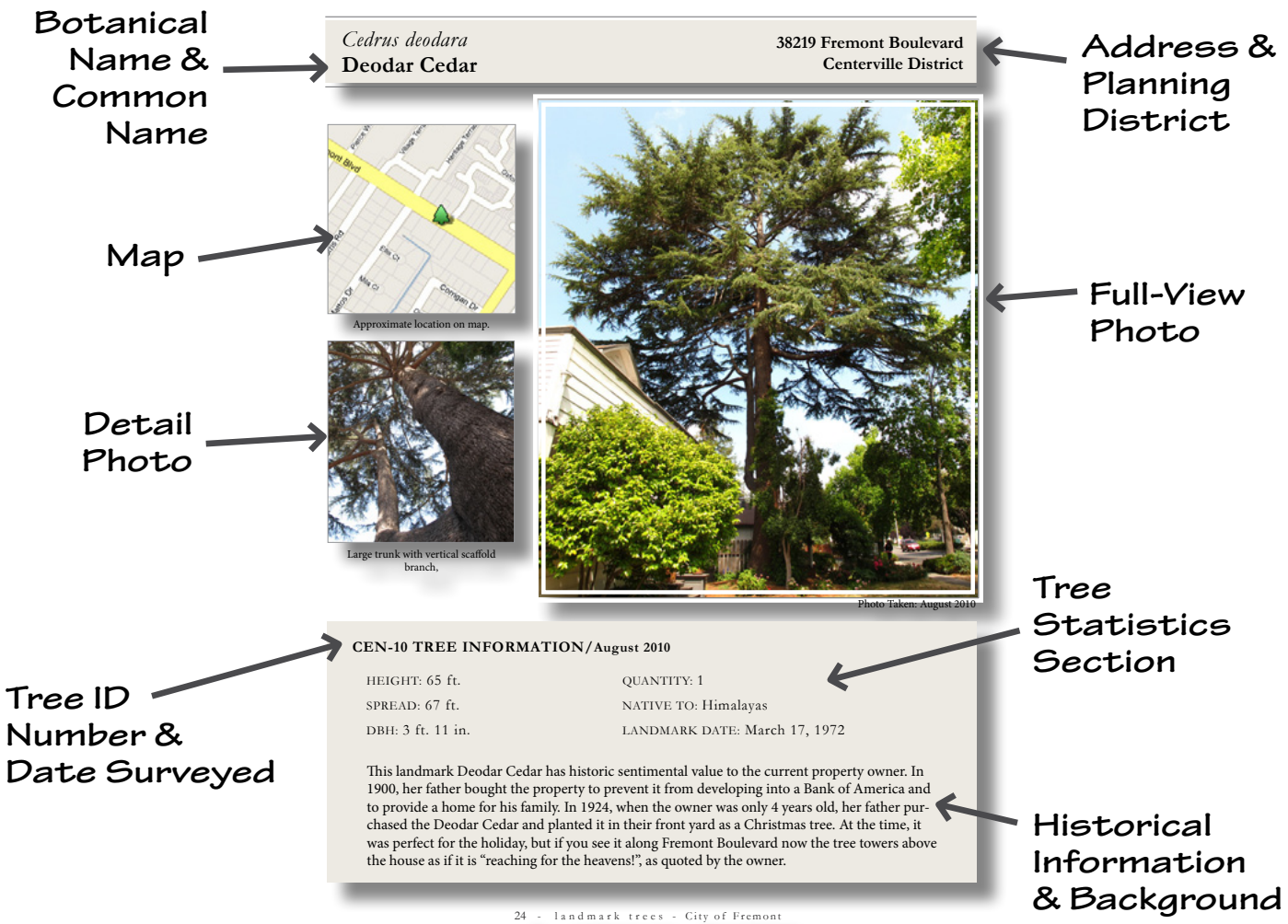
Date: August 10, 2012

Directory of Landmark Trees

Introduction:

The following pages are arranged according to the City's planning districts. Within each district landmark trees are alphabetized according to the street names and addresses a single tree or a group of them. The pages display the tree's botanical and common name, identification number, one full-view photo, one detail photo, a "tree information" section and the identification number.

The "tree information" section will provide facts of the landmark tree's DBH (diameter at breast height or 4.5 feet above ground level), height, canopy spread, native origin, quantity, the City Council Resolution Date, and relevant historical information.



Directory:

CENTERVILLE DISTRICT •		**12**
4315 Baine Avenue	*Schinus molle* - California Pepper Tree	13
2826 Benchmark Avenue	*Araucaria heterophylla* - Norfolk Island Pine	14
Camden Street & Eggers Drive	*Brachychiton rupestris* - Queensland Bottle Tree	15
5250 Central Avenue	*Acacia melanoxylon* - Blackwood Acacia	16
37167 Fremont Boulevard	*Juglans hindsii* - Northern California Walnut	17
37629 Fremont Boulevard	*Magnolia grandiflora* - Southern Magnolia	18
37638 Fremont Boulevard	*Cedrus deodara* - Deodar Cedar	19
37767 Fremont Boulevard	*Cedrus deodara* - Deodar Cedar	20
37767 Fremont Boulevard	*Schinus molle* - California Pepper Tree	21
37845 Fremont Boulevard	*Magnolia x soulangeana* - Saucer Magnolia	22
37957 Fremont Boulevard	*Sequoia sempervirens* - Coast Redwood	23
38219 Fremont Boulevard	*Cedrus deodara* - Deodar Cedar	24
38162 Glenmoor Drive	*Fraxinus uhdei* - Evergreen Ash	25
4467 Mattos Drive	*Eucalyptus ficifolia* - Scarlet Gum	26
3813 Parish Avenue	*Cinnamomum camphora* - Camphor	27
37350 Sequoia Road	*Callistemon viminalis* - Bottle Brush	28
4555 Thornton Avenue	*Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'* - Copper Beech	29
CENTRAL DISTRICT •		**30**
39139 Fremont Hub	*Schinus molle* - California Pepper Tree	31
4025 Mowry Avenue	*Platanus racemosa* - California Sycamore	32
Paseo Padre Parkway (Central Park)	*Angophora costata* - Sydney Red Gum	33
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Cryptocarya rubra* - Chilean Bellota	35
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Ficus macrophylla* - Moreton Bay Fig	36

1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Ginkgo biloba* - Maidenhair Tree	37
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Jubaea chilensis* - Chilean Wine Palm	38
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Magnolia x soulangeana* - Saucer Magnolia	39
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides* - Dawn Redwood	40
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Taxus baccata* - English Yew	41
1251 Peralta Boulevard	*Taxodium distichum* - Bald Cypress	42
Shinn Street (near train tracks)	*Quercus suber* - Cork Oak	43

IRVINGTON DISTRICT • 44

Driscoll Road & Washington Boulevard	*Phoenix canariensis* - Canary Island Date Palms	45
40673 Fremont Boulevard	*Magnolia grandiflora* - Southern Magnolia	46
40991 Fremont Boulevard	*Libocedrus decurrens* - Incense Cedar	47

MISSION SAN JOSE DISTRICT • 48

20 Espada Court	*Platanus racemosa* - California Sycamore	49
Gallegos Avenue/Hawthorne Drive	*Washingtonia robusta* - Mexican Fan Palm	50
246 Grove Avenue	*Robinia pseudoacacia* - Black Locust	51
23 Las Palmas Avenue	*Umbellularia californica* - California Bay	52
39812 Mission Boulevard	*Schinus molle* - California Pepper Tree	53
E Las Palmas Avenue	*Olea europaea* - Olive	54
43100 Mission Boulevard	*Washingtonia robusta* - Mexican Fan Palm	55
43148 Mission Boulevard	*Persea americana* - Avocado Tree	56
43148 Mission Boulevard	*Phoenix canariensis* - Canary Island Date Palm	57
43148 Mission Boulevard	*Platanus racemosa* - California Sycamore	58
43314 Mission Boulevard	*Phoenix canariensis* - Canary Island Date Palm	59
43500 Mission Boulevard	*Olea europaea* - Olive	60
45500 Mission Boulevard	*Phoenix loureirii* - Mountain Date Palm	61

43551 Mission Boulevard	*Cedrus deodara* - Deodar Cedar	62
43600 Mission Boulevard	*Olea europaea* - Olive	63
Palm Avenue	*Washingtonia robusta* - Mexican Fan Palm	64
Sabercat Creek Canyon Historic Park	*Quercus agrifolia* - Coast Live Oak	65
181 Stevie Court	*Cupressus sempervirens* - Italian Cypress	66
Starr Street & Olive Avenue	*Olea europaea* - Olive	67
St. Joseph Terrace	*Olea europaea* - Olive	68
St. Joseph Terrace	*Phoenix canariensis* - Canary Island Date Palm	69
Washington Boulevard & Olive Avenue	*Washingtonia robusta* - Mexican Fan Palm	70
201 Washington Boulevard	*Schinus molle* - California Pepper Tree	71
560 Washington Boulevard	*Phoenix canariensis & Washingtonia robusta* - Palm Trees	72

NILES DISTRICT • 73

37000 2nd Street	*Cinnamomum camphora* - Camphor	74
37112 2nd Street	*Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip Tree	75
37587 2nd Street	*Castanea sativa* - Spanish Chestnut	76
315 I Street	*Quercus agrifolia* - Coast Live Oak	77
331 I Street	*Acer saccharinum* - Silver Maple	78
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Agathis robusta* - Queensland Kauri Pine	80
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Araucaria bidwillii* - Bunya Bunya	81
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Brachychiton populneus* - Bottle Tree	82
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Cupressus macrocarpa* - Monterey Cypress	83
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta'* - Dwarf Blue Gum	84
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Juniperus cedrus* - Canary Island Juniper Pine	85
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Melaleuca styphelioides* - Prickly Paperbark	86
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Phoenix canariensis* - Canary Island Date Palms	87
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Phoenix reclinata* - Senegal Date Palm	88

36501 Niles Boulevard	*Pinus canariensis* - Canary Island Pine	89
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Populus nigra* - Lombardy Poplar	90
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Quercus suber* - Cork Oak	91
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Ulmus pumila* - Siberian Elm	92
36501 Niles Boulevard	*Zelkova serrata* - Japanese Zelkova	93
585 Pickering Avenue	*Araucaria heterophylla* - Norfolk Island Pine	94
Rancho Arroyo Parkway	*Sequoia sempervirens* - Coast Redwood	95
470 School Street	Taxodium distichum - Bald Cypress	96

NORTH FREMONT • 97

34600 Ardenwood Boulevard	*Quercus macrocarpa* - Bur Oak	98

(Patterson House/Ardenwood Historical Farm)

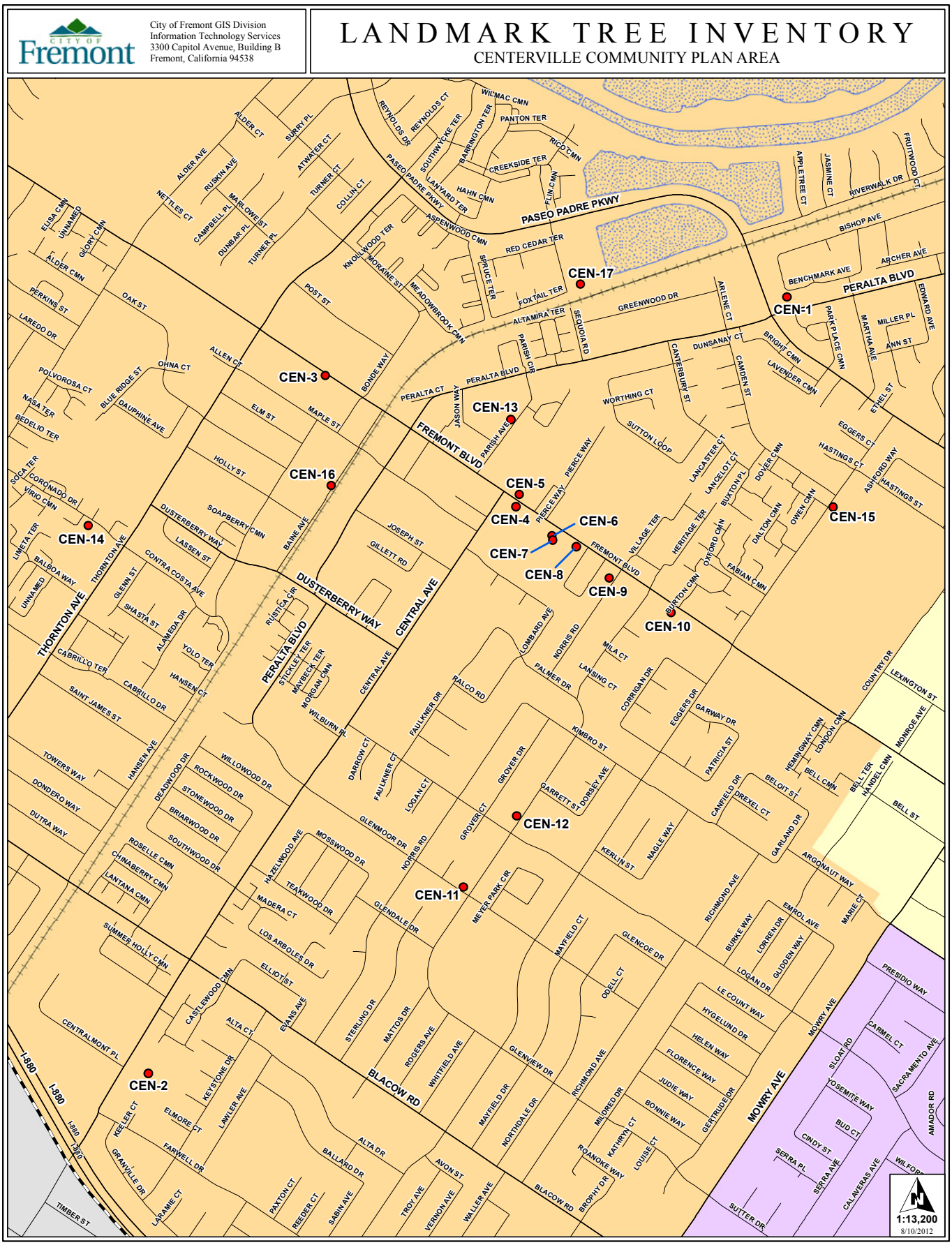
SOUTH FREMONT • 99

Hannover Place	*Pinus pinea* - Italian Stone Pine	100

WARM SPRINGS DISTRICT • 101

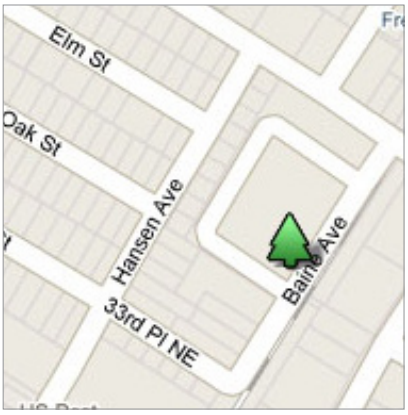
Hidden Valley Terrace	*Olea europaea* - Olive	103
Hidden Valley Terrace	*Platanus racemosa* - California Sycamore	104
Hidden Valley Terrace	*Quercus agrifolia* - Coast Live Oak	105
46644 Rancho Higuera	*Platanus racemosa* - California Sycamore	106
Stanford Avenue	*Eucalyptus globulus* - Blue Gum	107

Landmark Trees of the Centerville District



Schinus molle
California Pepper Tree

4218 Baine Avenue
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Close-up of the lanceolate-shaped leaves and trunk detail.

Photo Taken: September 2010

CEN-16 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

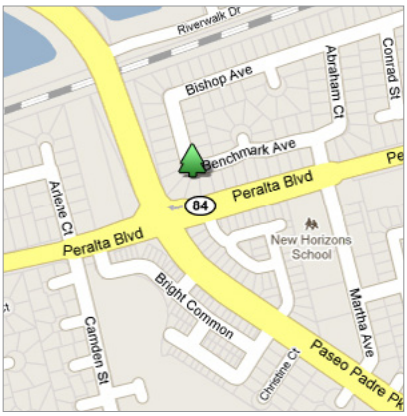
HEIGHT: 30 ft.
SPREAD: 50 ft.
DBH: 3 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Peruvian Andes in South America
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This California Pepper Tree is located at Maple Square Apartments across from the train tracks. At the time of landmarking, the tree was observed to be in a healthy state. Its beautiful branch structure and foliage provides a stately presence to the streetscape.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree. In the beginning of summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree."[17]

Araucaria heterophylla
Norfolk Island Pine

2826 Benchmark Avenue
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Branch and leaflets.

Photo Taken: September2010

CEN-1 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

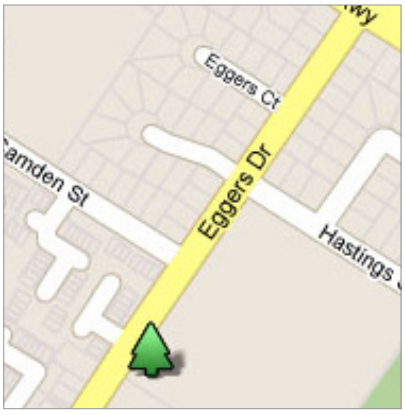
HEIGHT: 57 ft.
SPREAD: 43 ft.
DBH: 3 ft.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Norfolk Island near Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Araucaria is located on a residential property in a neighborhood that historically was a single large plot of land. It can be seen from the intersection of Paseo Padre Parkway and Peralta Boulevard.

The Norfolk Island Pine is a conifer native to Norfolk Island, a small island between Australia and New Zealand. It has horizontal branches that are densely covered with small, bright green, needle-like leaves.[8]

Brachychiton rupestris
Queensland Bottle Tree

Camden Street & Eggers Drive
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Buldging trunk of the Queensland Bottle Tree.

Photo Taken: February 2011

CEN-17 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

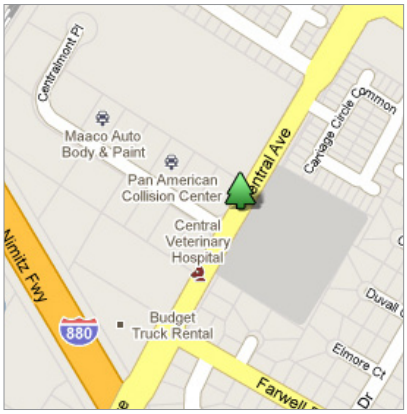
HEIGHT: 25 ft.
SPREAD: 35 ft.
DBH: 3 ft.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Australia
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Queensland Bottle Tree is an evergreen that can grow up to heights of 25 feet. This tree is notable for its bottle-like structure because the trunk looks bulgy and swollen. It produces small yellow flowers, deeply lobed leaves when young, and unlobed leaves when mature.

This tree demonstrates its unique appearance near Washington High School on Eggers Drive.

Acacia melanoxylon
Blackwood Acacia

5250 Central Avenue
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Leaves have vertical veins,

Photo Taken: September 2010

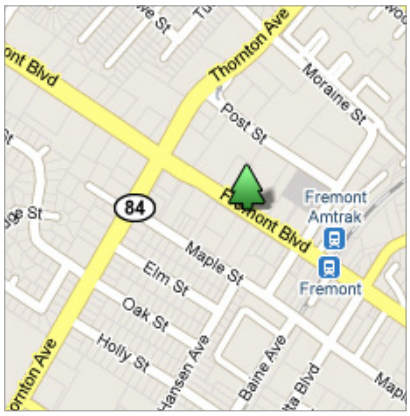
CEN-2 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 56 ft.
SPREAD: 75 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 2 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Blackwood Acacia is an evergreen tree that produces creamy-white flowers in early spring. A special feature of the Blackwood Acacia is the wood that is harvested for cabinets and decorative work in Australia.[11] It is located in the center of the 5.48 acre Holy Ghost Cemetery. In 2004, the Blackwood Acacia was enlisted to the Official Registry of California Big Trees and obtained State Champion status.

Juglans hindsii
California Black Walnut

37167 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

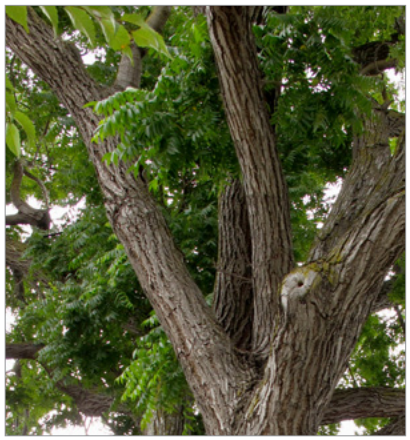

Deep vertical grooves on bark.

Photo Taken: July 2010

CEN-3 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

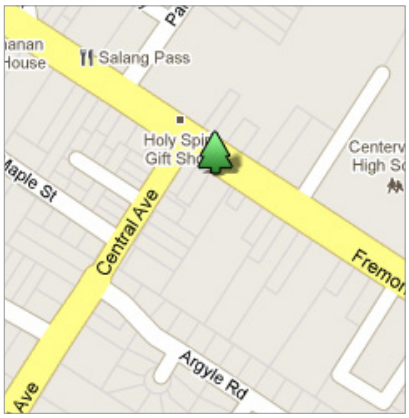
HEIGHT: 35 ft.
SPREAD: 68 ft.
DBH: 4 ft 1 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Northern California
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Northern California Walnut is a deciduous tree native to Northern California. It has pinnately compound leaves and a dark brown etchy-looking bark.[16]

At the time of this publication, *Juglans hindsii* was listed on the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

Magnolia grandiflora
Southern Magnolia

37629 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Glossy leaves and large flowers.

Photo Taken: July 2010

CEN-4 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

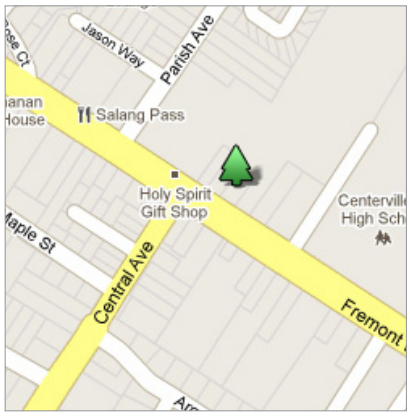
HEIGHT: Average 26 ft.
SPREAD: Average 37 ft.
DBH: Average 1 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 2
NATIVE TO: Southeastern United States
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Southern Magnolia is a broadleaf evergreen tree. It has large lustrous green leaves with a deep rust-brown underside. It also produces large waxy-white colored flowers that grow up to 8 to 10 inches across composed of 6 cup-shaped petals which emerge throughout summer and fall.[5]

These two landmark trees are located at Fremont Boulevard and Central Avenue across the street from a landmarked Deodar Cedar.

Cedrus deodara
Deodar Cedar

37638 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Short pointy needles and cones.

Photo Taken: November2010

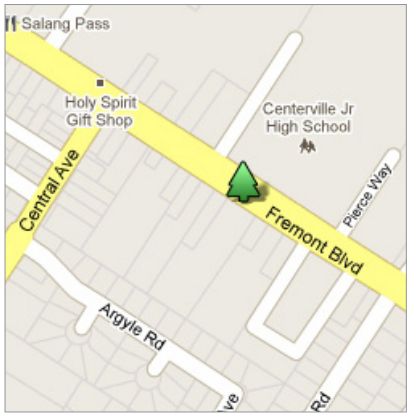
CEN-5 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 55 ft.
SPREAD: 34 ft.
DBH: 3ft 3 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Western Himalayas
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Deodar Cedar is a conifer native to the Western Himalayas.[4] This landmark cedar tree is located on a residential lot near the Holy Spirit Church. It is clearly visible along Fremont Boulevard as it creates a noticeable presence with its towering height.

Cedrus deodara
Deodar Cedar

37767 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Second Deodar Cedar landmark tree at this location.

Photo Taken: July 2010

CEN-6 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 55 ft.
SPREAD: Average 60 ft.
DBH: Average 3 ft 5 in
QUANTITY: 2
NATIVE TO: Western Himalayas
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

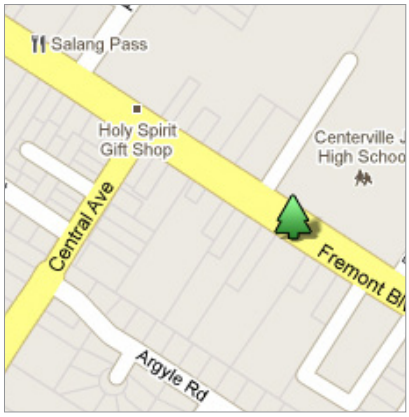
These two landmark deodars are located on the Pepper Tree Apartments property adjacent to the giant California Pepper Tree. These deodars provide plenty of shade for the apartment complex and add character to Centerville's low skyline.

The Deodar Cedar is a conifer native to the Western Himalayas which can grow to great heights of up to 150 feet and has extremely graceful pendulous branches that can form a 50 foot crown spread.[4]

Schinus molle

California Pepper Tree

37767 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Unique branching pattern.

Photo Taken: September 2010

CEN-7 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 40 ft.

SPREAD: 65 ft.

DBH: 12 ft. 2 in.

QUANTITY: 1

NATIVE TO: Peruvian Andes in South America

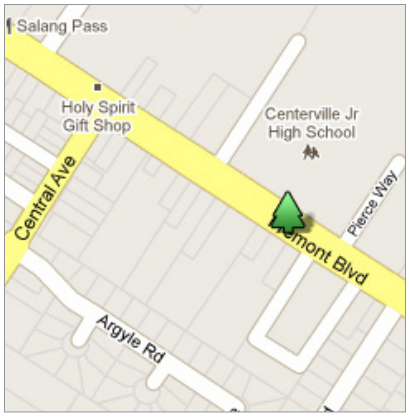
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located near two landmark Deodar Cedars. As of June 2012, this California Pepper Tree had the largest DBH of all landmark trees in Fremont. Due to its size, several branches have steel supports to prevent breakage as shown in the photo above.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree. In the early summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree."[17]

Magnolia x soulangeana
Saucer Magnolia

37845 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Ovate green leaves.

Photo Taken: August 2010

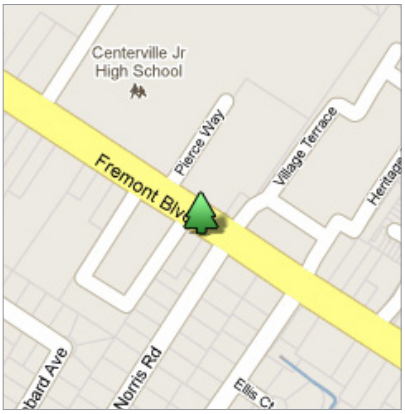
CEN-8 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 30 ft.
SPREAD: 30 ft.
DBH: 3 ft. 4 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Asia. South and Central America
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Saucer Magnolia is located on a property that was owned by early Fremont entrepreneur Otto N. Hirsh in 1917. Early records indicate the distinguished Craftsman Bungalow-style house was built in 1915. Since then, it has been owned by prominent individuals including Fremont historian Dr. Robert Fisher.[20] The current owner of this Saucer Magnolia stated that the tree was purchased by the original property owner from a nursery located in present-day Hayward. Orange orchards also thrived throughout the property, though only a few remnants of them still remain.

Sequoia sempervirens
Coast Redwood

37957 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Flat needles and leaves.

Photo Taken: July 2010

CEN-9 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

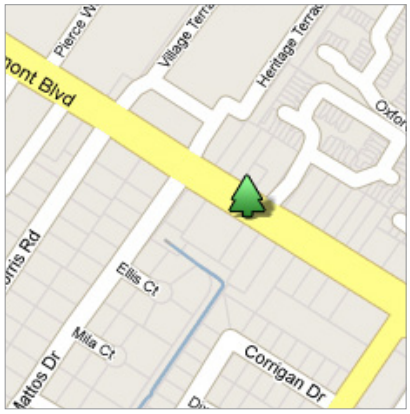
HEIGHT: 70 ft.
SPREAD: 48 ft.
DBH: 5 ft. 2 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Coast of So. Oregon & Central CA.
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located near other redwoods and has a strong presence along Fremont Boulevard.

The Coast Redwood is California's state tree. It is an evergreen tree with the ability to perpetuate itself by sprouting. After a fire, the redwood tree often sends out sprouts around the base of its trunk, forming redwood grove rings which are common in sequoia forests.[17]

Cedrus deodara
Deodar Cedar

38219 Fremont Boulevard
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Large trunk with vertical scaffold branch,

Photo Taken: August 2010

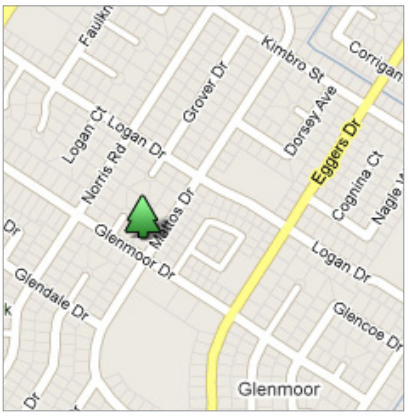
CEN-10 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 65 ft.
SPREAD: 67 ft.
DBH: 3 ft. 11 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Himalayas
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Deodar Cedar has historic sentimental value to the current property owner. In 1900, her father bought the property to prevent it from developing into a Bank of America and to provide a home for his family. In 1924, when the owner was only 4 years old, her father purchased the Deodar Cedar and planted it in their front yard as a Christmas tree. At the time, it was perfect for the holiday, but if you see it along Fremont Boulevard now the tree towers above the house as if it is "reaching for the heavens!", as quoted by the owner.

Fraxinus uhdei
Evergreen Ash

38162 Glenmoor Drive
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Glossy leaves and serrated edges.

Photo Taken: July 2010

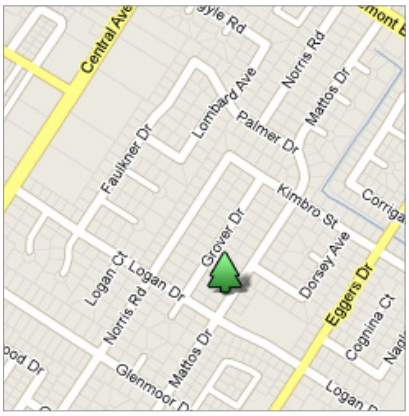
CEN-11 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft.
SPREAD: 62 ft 5 in.
DBH: 4 ft. 1 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Mexico
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Evergreen Ash is an evergreen to semi-evergreen tree native to Mexico. It is a rapidly growing tree and forms an upright narrow canopy structure when young, eventually spreading as it ages. The Evergreen Ash has 5-9 odd-pinnately compound leaflets that appear glossy and can grow up to four inches long.[19] This tree provides plenty of shade with it is massive spreading canopy and creates a showy presence in a residential block with very few tall trees.

Eucalyptus ficifolia
Scarlet Gum

4467 Mattos Drive
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Gold-colored bark.

Photo Taken: August 2010

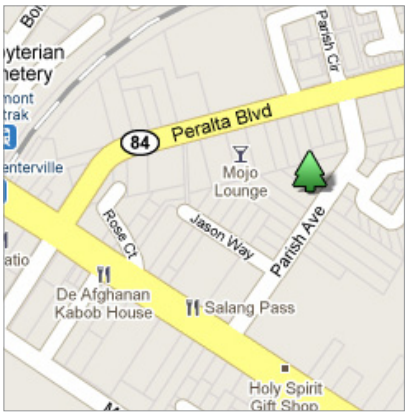
CEN-12 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 37 ft.
SPREAD: 38 ft.
DBH: 4 ft.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Western Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located on a residential property visible from the street. The Scarlet Gum is a broadleaf evergreen tree native to Western Australia. It features year-round red flowers and golden-colored bark making it an attractive tree.[13] The Scarlet Gum also has showy, year-round clusters of red flowers.

Cinnamomum camphora
Camphor

3813 Parish Avenue
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Glossy yellow-green leaves.

Photo Taken: August 2010

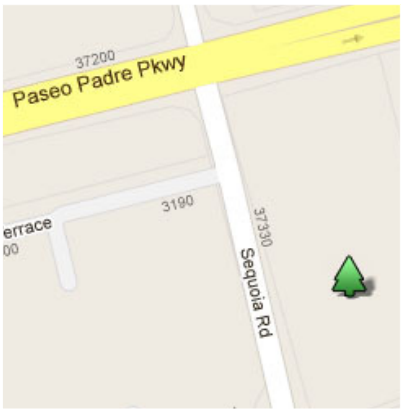
CEN-13 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 55 ft., 60 ft.
QUANTITY: 2
SPREAD: Average 33 ft.
NATIVE TO: China, Japan
DBH: Average 3ft. 10 in.
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These two landmark Camphor trees are located on Parish Avenue, formerly known as School Street. The property is part of the August May Tract, named after the subdivision's developer August May, Jr., filed on March 26, 1906. Early assessor maps show that the first property owner of 3813 Parish Avenue was Dr. Elon A. Ormsby, who resided in the house from 1918 to 1936, though the house was built in 1910. In 1945, the house was sold to Centerville's Sunrise Bakery owners, Lawrence and Emmeline Rose. Today, the house is historically known for its Neo-Classical/Colonial Revival style architecture, and is framed by two large shady Camphor trees.[21]

Callistemon viminalis
Bottle Brush

37350 Sequoia Road
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Bright red brushes of the Bottle Brush Tree.

Photo Taken: June 2012

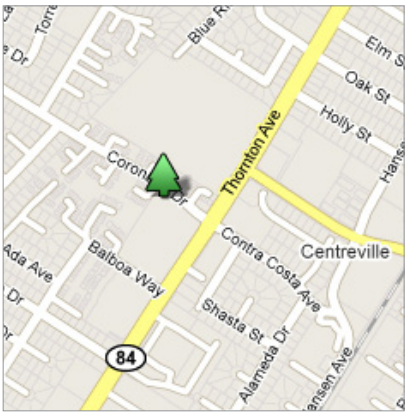
CEN-15 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 25 ft.
SPREAD: 15 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 8 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: New South Wales, Australia
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This Bottle Brush tree is located at the City's former coporation yard. Remnants of the buildings and walkways that once existed there can still be seen. Bottle Brush trees are typically fast-growing and have narrow leaves that are light green in color. The Bottle Brush also produces red brush-like flowers from late spring into summer. This specimen is on the Register of California Big Trees.

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'
Copper Beech

4555 Thornton Avenue
Centerville District



Approximate location on map.

Green leaves with red veins.

Photo Taken: July 2010

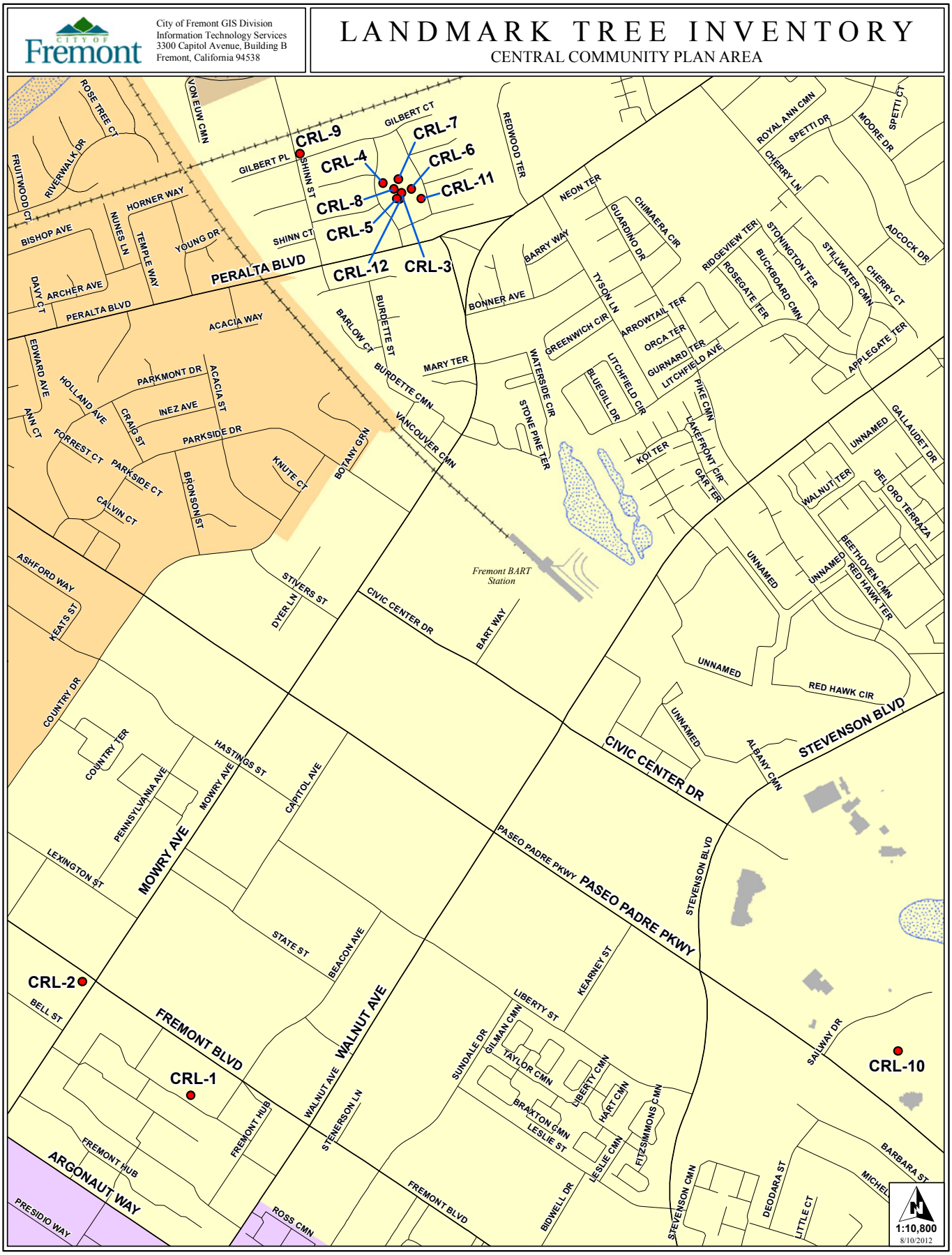
CEN-14 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 43 ft.
SPREAD: 45 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Caucasus region
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Copper Beech can be found at the Countrywood Apartments on Thornton Avenue and Coronado Drive. Due to its height, the Copper Beech is clearly visible from the street amongst the other trees in the area.

The Copper Beech is a deciduous tree that produces edible beech-nuts and ovular red and green leaves that turn a glowing yellow during the autumn season. [13]

Landmark Trees of the Central District



Schinus molle
California Pepper Tree

39139 Fremont Hub
Central District

Approximate location on map.

One of two landmark California Pepper Trees. This is distinguishable for its pedestrian walkway location.

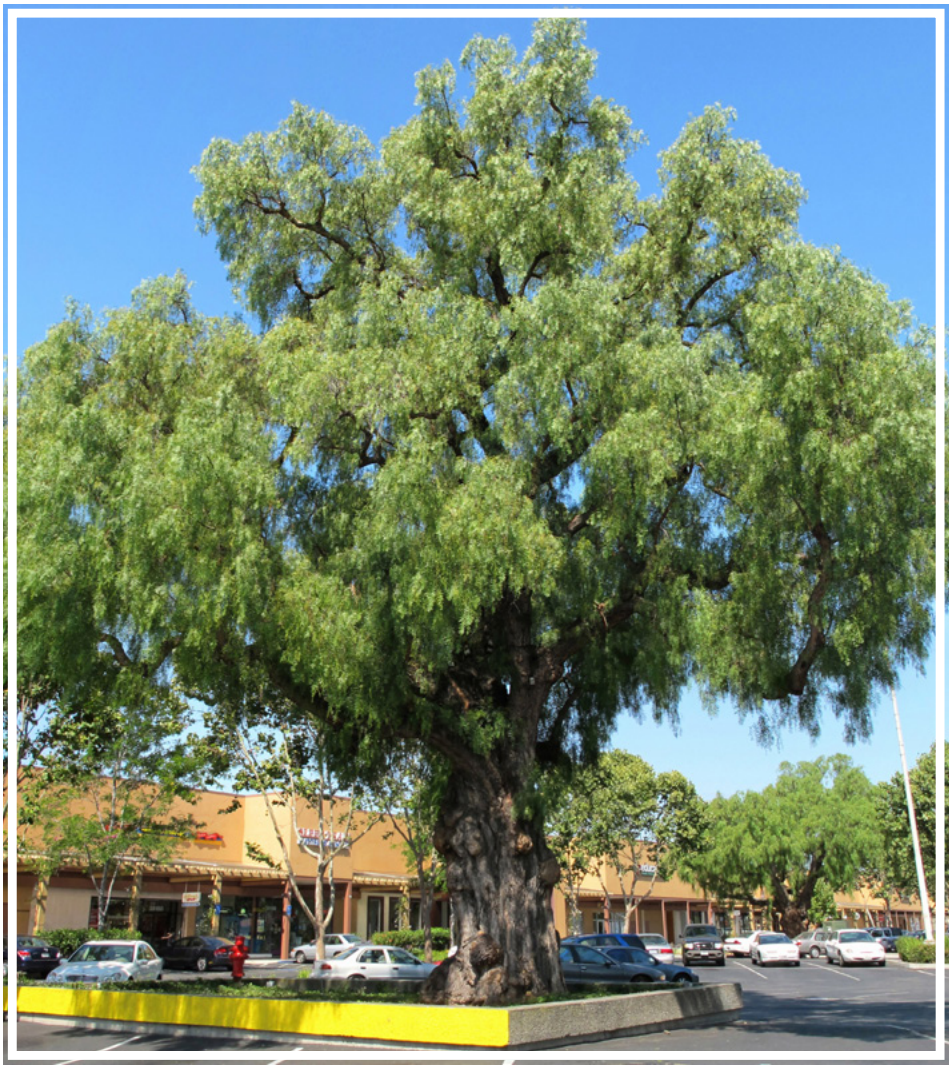


Photo Taken: June 2010

CRL-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 37 ft.

SPREAD: Average 45ft.

DBH: 6 ft. 5 in.

QUANTITY: 2

NATIVE TO: South America

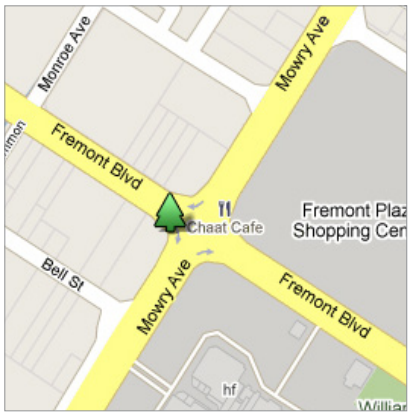
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are two landmark California Pepper Trees located in the Fremont Hub Shopping Center near Williams Historical Park. As shown in the photograph above, one tree is located in the foreground with the second tree in the background.

The California Pepper Tree is an evergreen tree. In the beginning of summer, it produces flowers followed by many red berries, leading to the colloquial name "pepper tree."[17]

Platanus racemosa
California Sycamore

4025 Mowry Avenue
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Sycamore leaves.

Photo Taken: November 2010

CRL-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

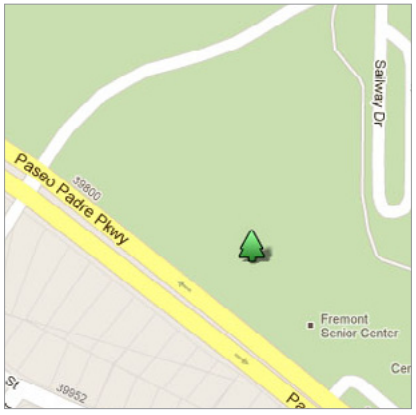
HEIGHT: 49 ft.
SPREAD: 60 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 10.5 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: California
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This sycamore can be seen on the busy intersection of Mowry Avenue and Fremont Boulevard.

The California Sycamore, also known as the Western Sycamore and the California Plane Tree, is a deciduous tree native to California. They especially thrive along streams, foothills and the Coast Range. This tree has a sturdy trunk that divides into secondary branches and yellowish green, palmately lobed leaves.[7]

Angophora costata
Sydney Red Gum

Paseo Padre Parkway (Central Park)
Central District



Approximate location on map.

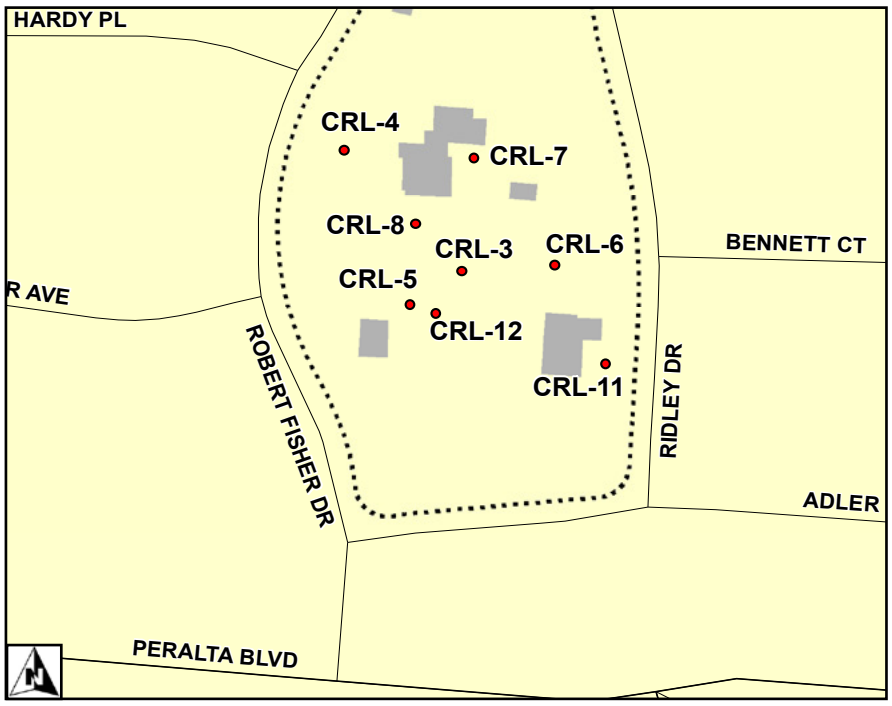
Multicolored bark and twisted branch structure of the Sydney Red Gum.

Photo Taken: June 2012

CRL-10 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 55 ft.
SPREAD: 30 ft.
DBH: 3 ft.
QUANTITY: 8
NATIVE TO: Australia
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

Central Park is home to eight landmark Sydney Red Gums of different DBH (diameter at breast height, or 4.5 feet from ground level) sizes, with the largest specimen measured at 3 feet. Sydney Red Gums have a smooth and multicolored bark. It has 6 inch long green to red-colored leaves and somewhat gnarly branches. The Sydney Red Gum to the left of the large photo shown above is on the Register of California Big Trees.



Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum Introduction

1251 Peralta Boulevard

The Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum is a remnant of Fremont's early pioneer days. The park contains a main house built in 1875-1876 with traditional Victorian architectural influences, two cottages, barns and outbuildings. These buildings supported the numerous functions of early pioneer life.

Shinn Park's history began with two of the area's earliest pioneers, John M. Horner and Elias W. Beard, who bought parcels of ex-Mission lands. These lands were sold to Captain William Sim in 1852, marking the beginning of the ranch. Captain Sim planted the first orchard in the Niles District and conducted the first fruit propagation experiments. He also built a cottage that was later home to three generations of the Shinn Family. [24]

In 1856, 250 acres of Sim's property was purchased by San Franciscan Dr. Joseph Clark and was given to James and Lucy Shinn to manage and continue the experiments instigated by Capt. Sim. In 1860, the land was officially passed onto the Shinn family with the addition of more acreage until the ranch encompassed approximately 300 acres.

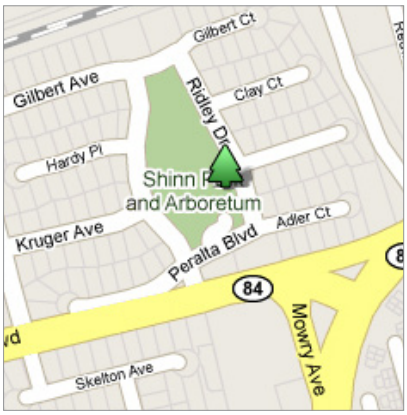
James Shinn and Dr. Clark imported rare trees and plants from around the world and soon operated one of the first nurseries in the state. In 1888, a San Francisco firm purchased the nursery lands and changed the business to accommodate fruit orchards.[25]

Today, the 4.5 acre Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum displays a wealth of trees, shrubs and flowers and serves as an outdoor museum for educational purposes and public and private events.

To read more about the Shinn family and the park, please refer to Appendix G.

Cryptocarya rubra
Chilean Bellota

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Vertical branching pattern and horizontal trunk lines.

Photo Taken: August 2010

CRL-3 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

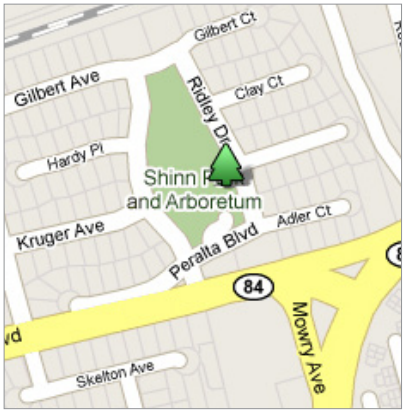
HEIGHT: 50 ft.
SPREAD: 64 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 8.5 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Chile
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

The Chilean Bellota was planted in 1876 by the Shinn family. It is located near the lankmark ginkgo tree and continues to thrive in a healthy state.

This tree is an evergreen tree native to Chile. Its unique bark features deep horizontal lines running throughout making it distinguishable among other trees. The Chilean Bellota grows to moderate height, and has shiny-green leaves with prominent veins.[19]

Ficus macrophylla
Moreton Bay Fig

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Impressive above-ground root structure.

Photo Taken: August 2010

CRL-4 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

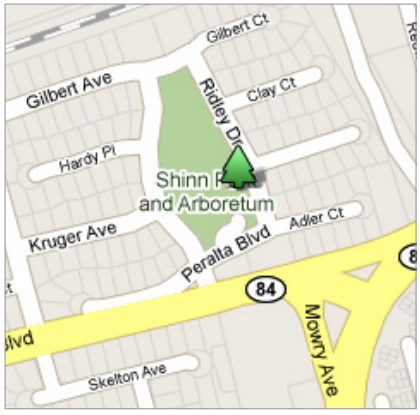
HEIGHT: 45 ft.
SPREAD: 64 ft. 5 in.
DBH: 7 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Queensland, Australia
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

The Moreton Bay Fig can be found near the Shinn House at the Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum. It was planted in 1876 by the Shinn family. This tree makes an extraordinary impression to those who see it.

The landmark fig tree is an evergreen tree native to Queensland, Australia. It is a handsome tree characterized by its wide-spreading branches and large buttressed trunk.[19].

Ginkgo biloba
Maidenhair Tree

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Fan-shaped leaves.

Photo Taken: November 2010

CRL-5 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

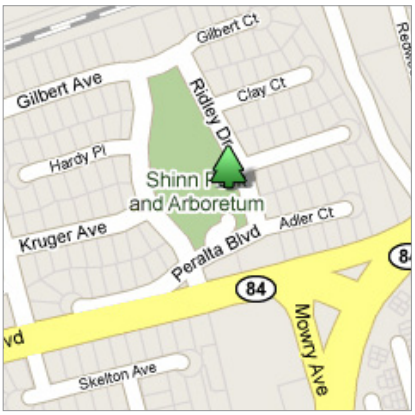
HEIGHT: 45 ft.
SPREAD: 55 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 1 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: China
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Ginkgo tree was planted in 1876 by the Shinn family and is located near the landmark Chilean Bellota.

Ginkgos are coined the "living fossil" for being known as the oldest living tree specimen in the world, dating back to the Carboniferous age. It has fan-shaped leaves that turn a beautiful shade of golden yellow in the autumn season.[18]

Jubaea chilensis
Chilean Wine Palm

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

View of leaves ground-level.

Photo Taken: August 2010

CRL-6 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

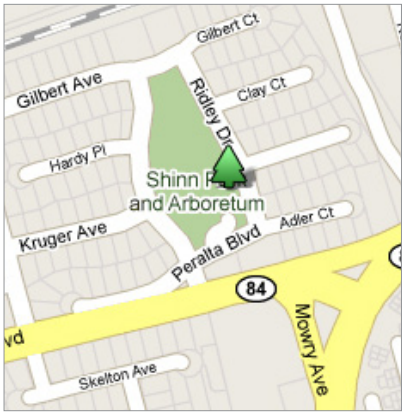
HEIGHT: Average 45 ft.
SPREAD: Average 25 ft.
DBH: Average 4 ft. 11 in.
QUANTITY: 2
NATIVE TO: Chile
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This pair of Chilean Wine Palms was planted in 1878 by the Shinn family and is located in the Japanese garden designed by Shig Nakamoto.

The Chilean Wine Palm, also known as Syrup Palm or Monkey Coconut Palm, has a massive trunk patterned with scars from fallen leaves. This palm is also popular for its sap and nuts which are converted into sugar and candy respectively.[16]

Magnolia x soulangeana
Saucer Magnolia

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Broad, flat simple leaves with prominent veins.

Photo Taken: August 2010

CRL-7 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

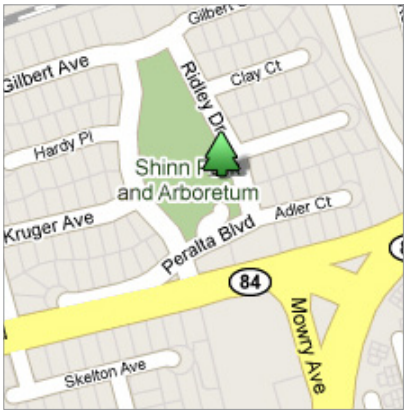
HEIGHT: 35 ft.
SPREAD: 25 ft.
DBH: 1 ft. 6 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Hybrid of *M. denudata* & *M. liliflora*
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Saucer Magnolia is located to the right of the Victorian-style Shinn House.

It is a hybrid between *Magnolia denudata* (Yulan Magnolia) and *Magnolia liliflora* (Mulan Magnolia), orginally bred in 1820 by a retired French cavalry officer from Napolean's army. The Saucer Magnolia, often called Tulip Tree, produces dazzling white, pink and purple blossoms around March and April before foliage appears.[5]

Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Dawn Redwood

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Rough bark texture.

Photo Taken: August 2010

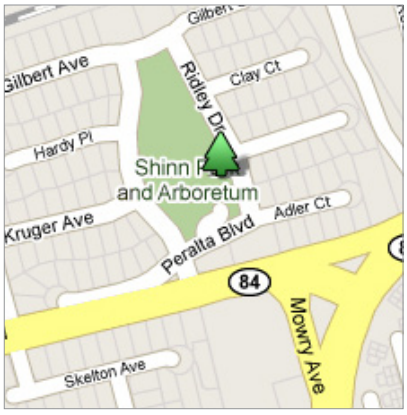
CRL-8 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 65 ft.
SPREAD: 28 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 6 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: China
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Dawn Redwood is a deciduous conifer native to China. It has soft, light-green, flat needles that appear in the spring and turn yellow-brown before dropping in autumn. This Dawn Redwood was planted in the Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum on Arbor Day in 1965. It was only 10 years old when it was enlisted as a landmark tree.[14]

Taxus baccata
English Yew

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Short, dense needles of the Irish Yew.

Photo Taken: June 2012

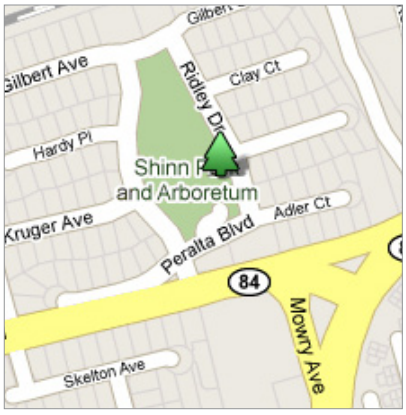
CRL-12 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 15 ft.
SPREAD: 15 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Europe, North Africa, western Asia
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This landmark Irish Yew is located at Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum. A notable characteristic that sets the Irish Yew apart from other yews is that its canopy tends to spread at the top. All parts of the tree except for the flesh are extremely poisonous and immediate help must be sought after ingestion of any part of the tree.

Taxodium distichum
Bald Cypress

1251 Peralta Boulevard
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Upward view of the trunk and branch structure of the Bald Cypress.

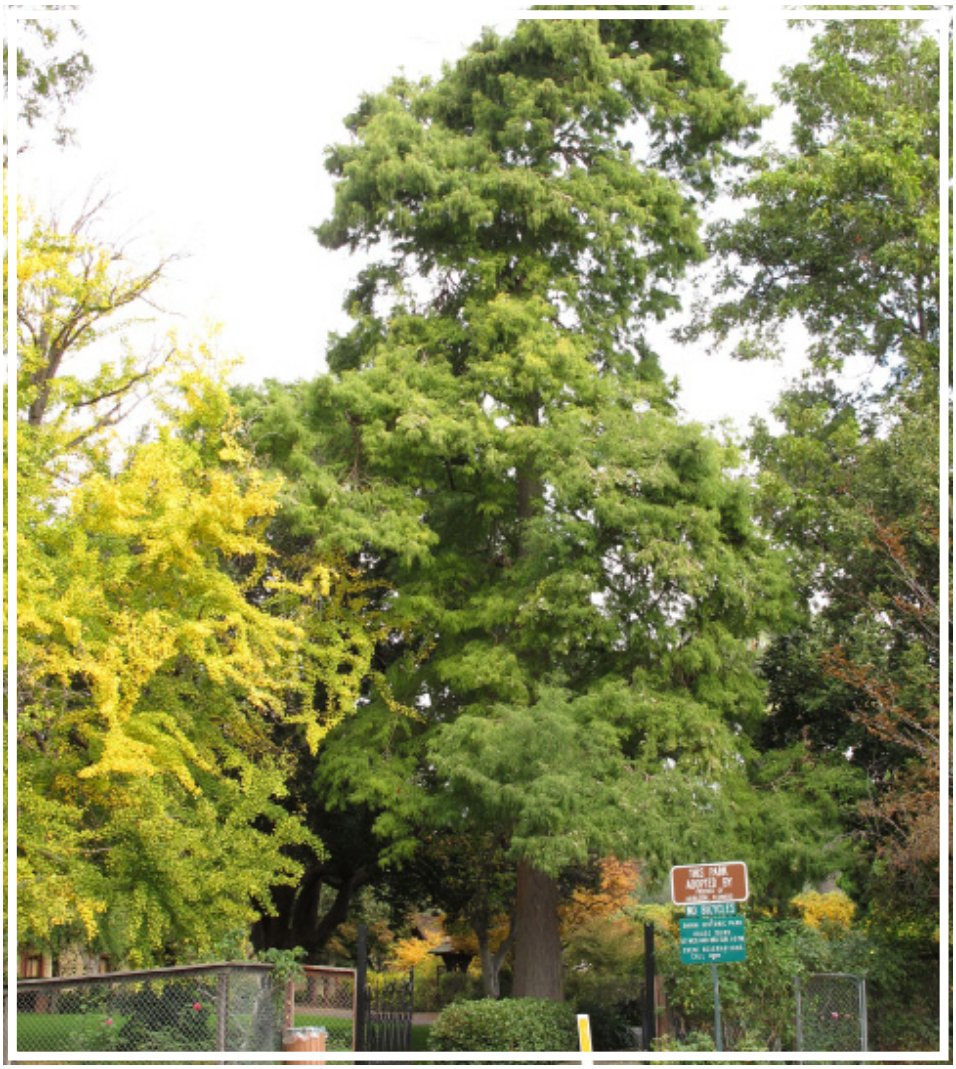


Photo Taken: August 2010

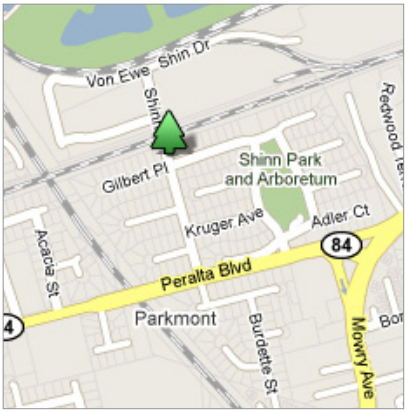
CRL-11 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 60 ft.
SPREAD: 35 ft.
DBH: 3 ft.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Southeastern United States
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This Bald Cypress was planted in 1878 at Shinn Park and is located near the Maidenhair Tree and Chilean Bellota. Bald Cypresses can grow up to 100 feet tall in the wild and up to 70 feet in gardens. Its half inch-long leaves are feathery and delicate and yellow-tinged green in color. This tree tolerates wet conditions and develops knobby growth called knees when growing in water-logged soil. In the southeastern United States, Bald Cypresses are usually found in swamps and commonly have buttressed trunk bases.[34]

Quercus suber
Cork Oak

Shinn Street (near train tracks)
Central District



Approximate location on map.

Bark is used to produce cork products.

Photo Taken: July 2010

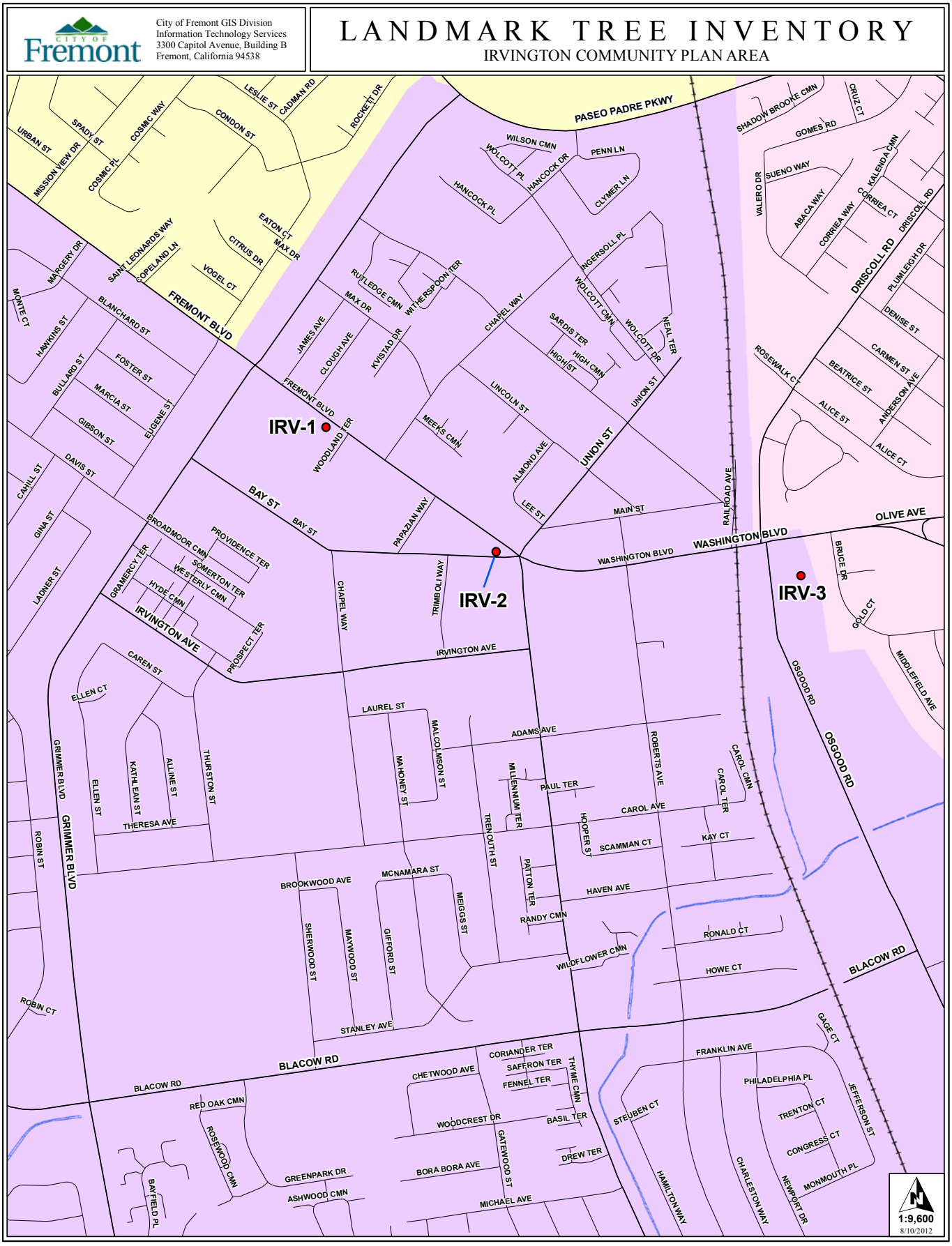
CRL-9 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 35 ft.
SPREAD: Average 62 ft.
DBH: Average 3ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 2
NATIVE TO: Western Mediterranean & North Africa
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These landmark Cork Oaks are found near the train tracks on Shinn Street.

The Cork Oak is an evergreen tree native to the Western Mediterranean region, most commonly in Portugal, Spain and Algeria where extensive cork plantations may be found. The thick cork bark is cut from trees on an average of every twelve years to be used for wine bottle toppers and flooring, among other purposes.[7]

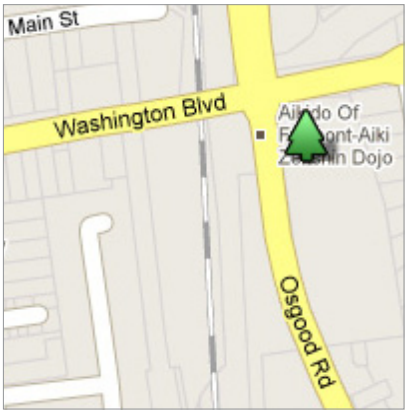
Landmark Trees of the Irvington District



Phoenix canariensis

Canary Island Date Palms

Washington Boulevard & Driscoll Road
Irvington District



Approximate location on map.

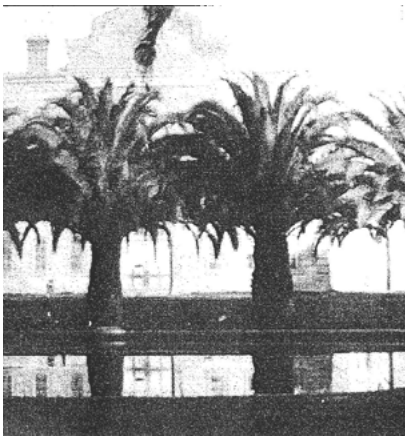


Photo showing the palms in front of the Gallego Winery before the1906 earthquake. Photo courtesy of Fremont Museum of Local History.

Photo Taken: February 2011

IRV-3 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: NA

QUANTITY: 6

SPREAD: Average 25 ft.

NATIVE TO: Canary Island

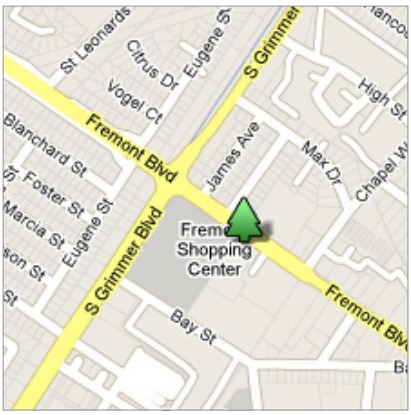
DBH: NA

LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The semicircular formation of Canary Island Date Palms is a remnant of the historical Gallegos Winery. Early photographs dating back to 1906 show that the palms were planted in front of the winery.[23] In 1893, the Gallegos Winery was comprised of about 600 acres and had a cooperage totalling 1,250,000 gallons the of 2,058,800 gallons produced overall in Irvington at the time. Unfortunately the winery was destroyed during the 1906 earthquake and the vineyards faced decline during the following years. Eventually the lands were sold for housing and road development.[33]

Magnolia grandiflora
Southern Magnolia

40673 Fremont Boulevard
Irvington District



Approximate location on map.

One of the two landmark Southern Magnolias.

Photo Taken: June 2010

IRV-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 35.5 ft.

SPREAD: Average 40 ft.

DBH: Average 3 ft

QUANTITY: 2

NATIVE TO: Southeastern United States

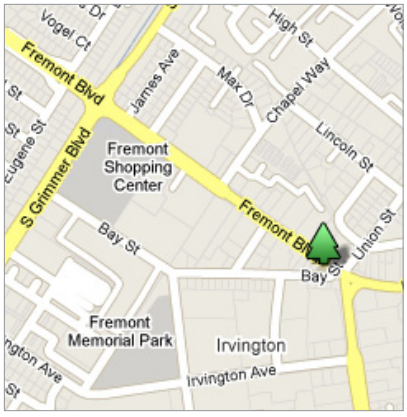
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These Southern Magnolias are located along Fremont Boulevard in the Fremont Shopping Center. Before the current development, there was a drive-through diary located in-between these two landmark trees.

The Southern Magnolia is a broadleaf evergreen tree. It has large lustrous green leaves with a deep rust-brown underside. It also produces large waxy-white colored flowers that grow up to 8 to 10 inches across composed of 6 cup-shaped petals, which emerge throughout summer and fall.[5]

Libocedrus decurrens
Incense Cedar

40991 Fremont Boulevard
Irvington District



Approximate location on map.

Bark and branch structure.

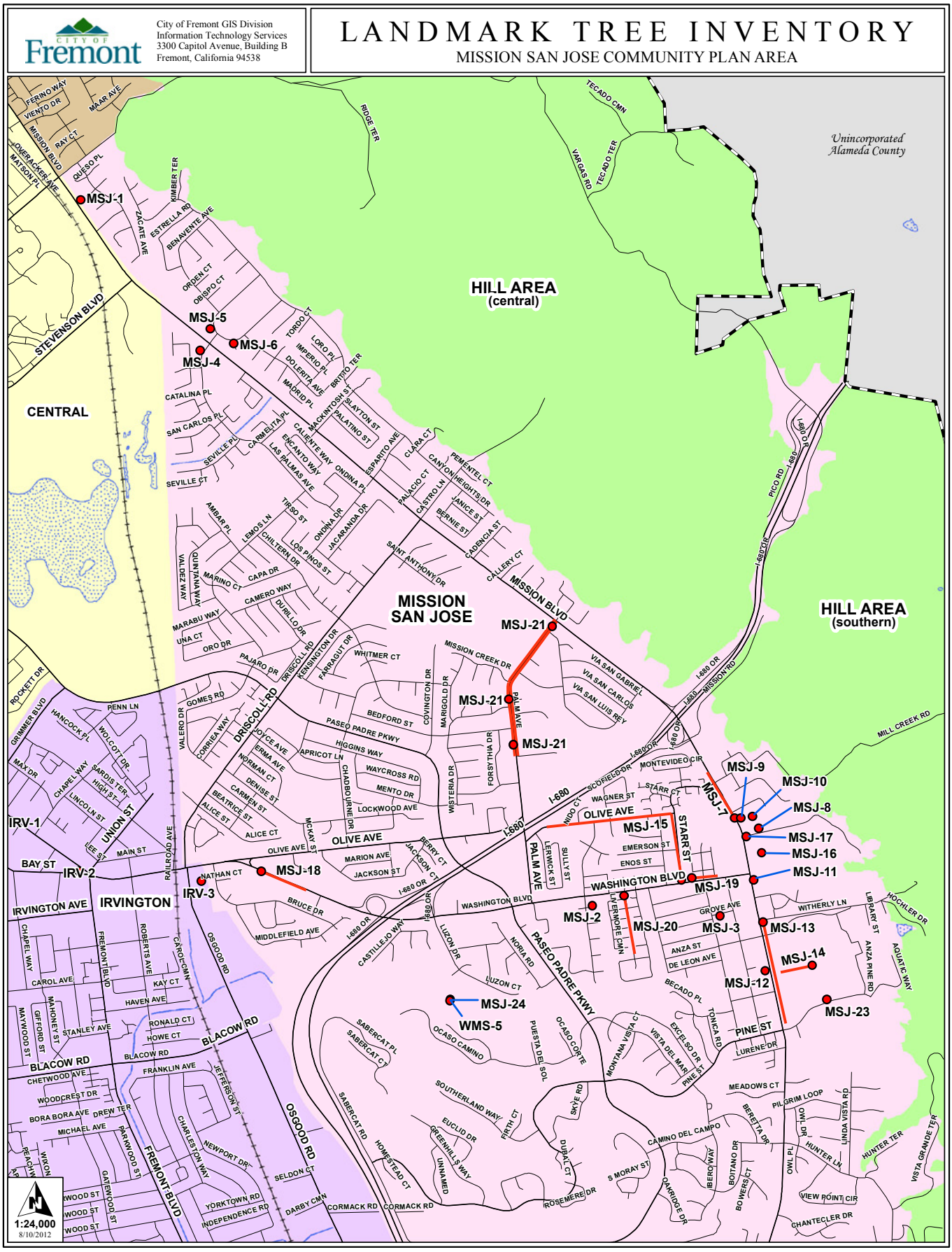
Photo Taken: June 2010

IRV-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft.
SPREAD: 33 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 9 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Oregon, California and Nevada
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

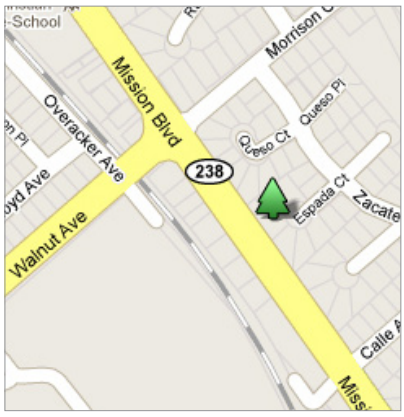
This landmark Incense Cedar is located in the Irvington Plaza Park at the historic "five corners" intersection. The park was dedicated to the City on August 12, 1958 by the Mission Peak Lodge #114 Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Though the tree appears unhealthy, Incense Cedars can live up to 600 years old under favorable conditions.[5] The tree is situated near Fremont's oldest commercial buildings, the earliest constructed in 1876.[31] Together, these historical landmark buildings are a remnant of the original downtown and serve as examples of Fremont's early commercial development.

Landmark Trees of the Mission San Jose District



Platanus racemosa
California Sycamore

20 Espada Court
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

White bark and picturesque branching patterns.

Photo Taken: July 2010

MSJ-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

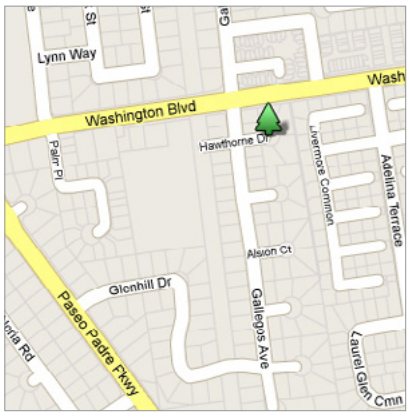
HEIGHT: 75 ft.
SPREAD: 75 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 10 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: California foothills and coast
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Sycamore tree is located on a residential lot and is proudly owned by the residents. The tree is in good condition and has wide-spreading branches.

The California Sycamore, also known as the Western Sycamore and the California Plane Tree, is a deciduous tree native to California. It thrives along streams, foothills and the Coast Range. Its leaves are yellowish green and palmately lobed much like the leaves of a maple.[7]

Washingtonia robusta
Mexican Fan Palm

Gallegos Avenue & Hawthorne Drive
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Remnants of dead fronds.

Photo Taken: August 2010

MSJ-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

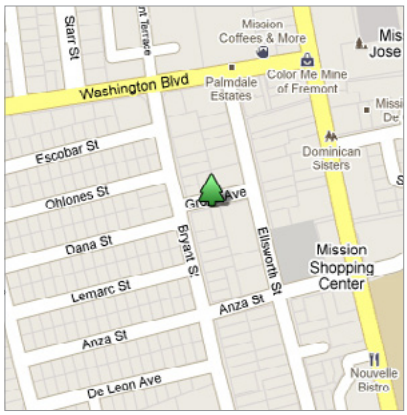
HEIGHT: Average 45 ft.
SPREAD: Average 10 ft.
DBH: Average 1 ft 2 in.
QUANTITY: Group of 8
NATIVE TO: Mexico
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These landmark Mexican Fan Palms are located in a residential neighborhood, where they provide height appeal to the area's relatively low skyline.

The Mexican Fan Palm is native to Mexico. It grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown.[19]

Robinia pseudoacacia
Black Locust

246 Grove Avenue
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Fast growing deciduous tree. It has pinnately compound leaves, and long clusters of fragrant white flowers.[17]

Photo Taken: June 2010

MSJ-3 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 38 ft.
SPREAD: 45 ft.
DBH: 3 ft. 3.5 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Eastern United States
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The landmark Black Locust is located on a property that was originally owned by Antoine F. Pereira/Praria, who immigrated to the U.S. in 1885 from Azores, Portugal. He owned the parcel of what is now Grove Avenue. In 1889, a Portuguese farmer also from Azores, Frank Martin, acquired the property presently 246 Grove Avenue. The Queen Anne-style house was built by either Pereira or Martin. Following Martin's death, his son Frank Jr. took care of the property and family and operated a blacksmith shop. The property was eventually sold to Antone and Mary Abreu in 1923. Following Frank Jr.'s death, Mary sold the property in 1970.[26]

Umbellularia californica
California Bay

23 Las Palmas Avenue
Misson San Jose District

Approximate location on map.

Smooth-margined leaves.

Photo Taken: August 2010

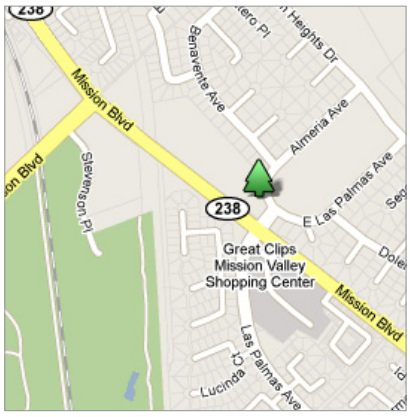
MSJ-4 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 48 ft.
SPREAD: 50 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 8 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: California, Oregon Coast Range
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The California Bay is an evergreen tree native to California, the Oregon Coast Range, and loamy elevations of the Sierra Nevada Range. It can grow up to 75 feet in height and over 100 feet in crown width. The leaves are extremely aromatic and are often used for culinary purposes. The California Bay's wood is heavy and has beautifully figured grain for craft objects such as vases, trays, bowls and pins.[19]

Schinus molle
California Pepper Tree

39812 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Pinnately compound leaves and clusters of berries.

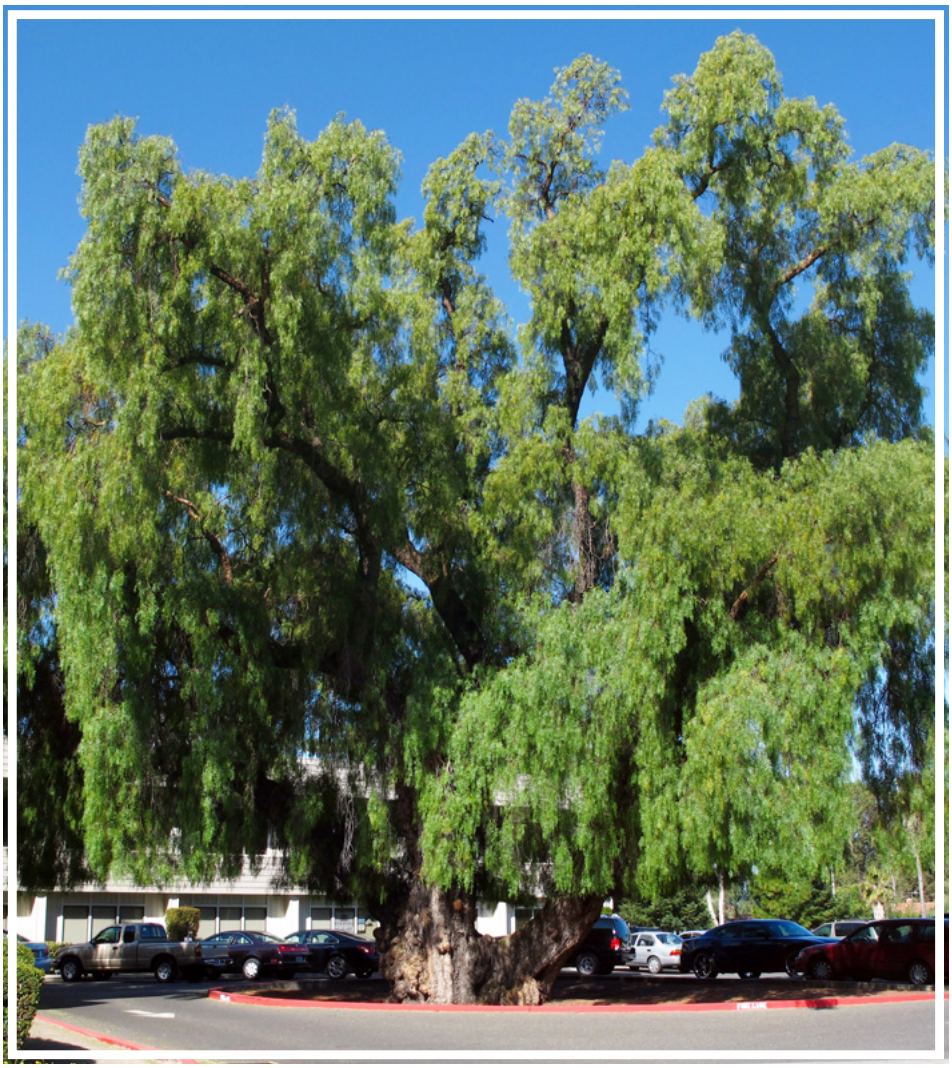


Photo Taken: June 2010

MSJ-5 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

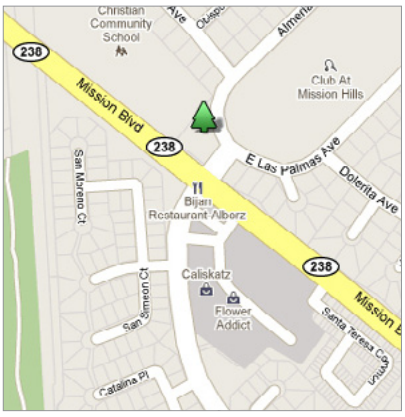
HEIGHT: 50 ft.
SPREAD: 78 ft.
DBH: 9 ft. 9 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: South America
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located in a parking lot and bordered by a planting strip.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree native to South America. It was brought to California by Spanish padres during the Missionary period. In the early summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree."[17]

Olea europaea
Olive

E. Las Palmas Avenue
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Smooth-margined leaves and olives.

Photo Taken: August 2010

MSJ-6 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

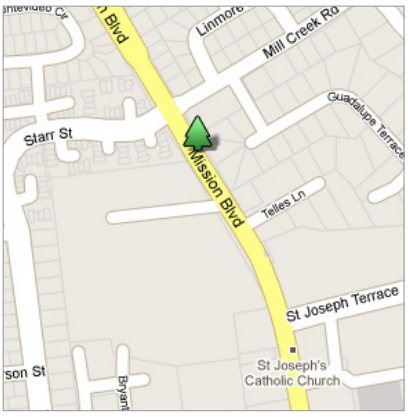
HEIGHT: Average 50 ft.
SPREAD: Average 35
DBH: Average 4 ft. 3 in.
QUANTITY: Group of 8
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This neighborhood in the Mission San Jose district is home to a group of 8 landmark Olive trees. As of August 2010, they are among the tallest Olive trees found in Fremont.

Olives are broadleaf evergreens native to the Mediterranean region where they can live to be 1000 years old. They were brought from the Mediterranean to the Mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental use.[14]

Washingtonia robusta
Mexican Fan Palm

43100 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Canopy structure.

Photo Taken: June 2010

MSJ-7 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

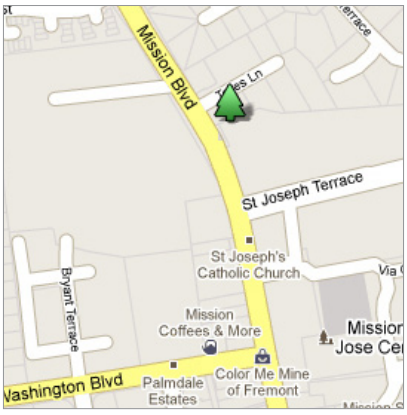
HEIGHT: 50-85'
SPREAD: Average 9 ft.
DBH: 2 ft 1 in. - 2 ft. 6 in.
QUANTITY: Row of 44
NATIVE TO: Mexico
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

This row of fan palms was planted along a sidewalk strip near the Mission San Jose as part of the Palmdale landscape design. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.[27] Other Primary Historic Resources include sites, buildings and natural features.

The Mexican Fan Palm grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown.[19]

Persea americana
Avocado Tree

43148 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Glossy, smooth-margined leaves.

Photo Taken: November 2010

MSJ-8 TREE INFORMATION/November 2010

HEIGHT: 40 ft.
SPREAD: 78 ft.
DBH: 7ft. 10 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Central America
LANDMARK DATE: March 28, 2006

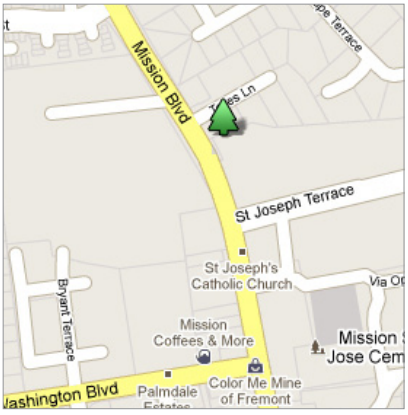
The only landmark Avacado Tree, as of November 2010, is located on the St. Joesph Catholic Church property near the landmark palms and sycamores. This tree has a low branching pattern, a large spreading crown, and a boastful DBH.

The Persea americana is a broadleaf evergreen tree. It is native to Central America but is now cultivated in various regions of the world, particularly the tropics and subtropics. Archaeologists have discovered that avocados were cultivated in Central America as early as 7000 years ago.[30]

Phoenix canariensis

Canary Island Date Palm

43148 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

View from St. Joseph's Terrace.

Photo Taken: August 2010

MSJ-9 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 30-40 ft.

SPREAD: Average 27 ft.

DBH: 2 ft 2 in- 3 ft 6 in.

QUANTITY: Two Rows of 66

NATIVE TO: Canary Islands

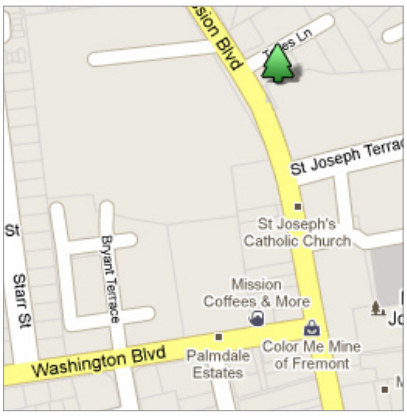
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

There are approximately sixty-six palms aligned in two rows along Mission Creek. The bases of these Canary Island Date Palms are infested with ivy and poison oak. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.[27]

The Canary Island Date Palm was to have been brought by the missionary fathers to California.[14]

Platanus racemosa
California sycamore

43148 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Palmately-lobed leaves.

Photo Taken: September 2010

MSJ-10 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: Average 55’
QUANITY: 3
SPREAD: Average 65 ft.
NATIVE TO: California
DBH: 3 ft. 7 in., 2 ft, 8 in., unknown
LANDMARK DATE: March 28, 2006

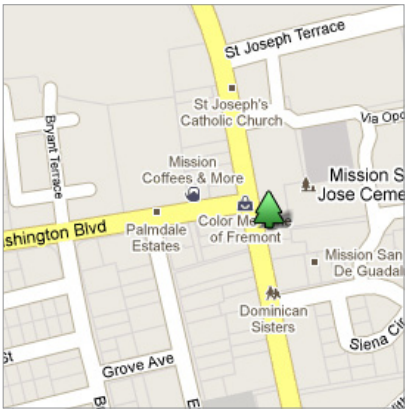
These three California Sycamores are engulfed ivy and poision oak, causing some of their branches to decline. They are located near the landmark rows of Canary Island Date Palms.

The California Sycamore, also known as the Western Sycamore and the California Plane Tree, is a deciduous tree. They thrive along streams, foothills and the Coast Range.[7]

Phoenix canariensis

Canary Island Date Palm

43314 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Canopy structure.

Photo Taken: August 2010

MSJ-11 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 35-40 ft.

SPREAD: Average 25 ft.

DBH: Average 2 ft. 6 in.

QUANTITY: 5

NATIVE TO: Canary Islands

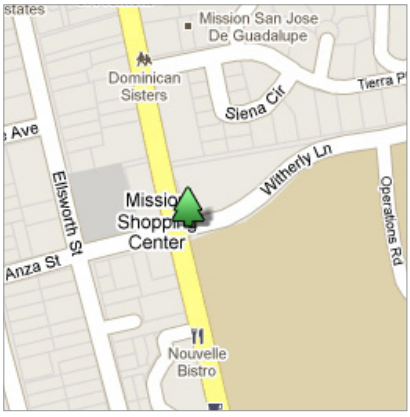
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are three Canary Island Date Palms in front of Mission San Jose Museum and two in the adjacent Mission San Jose Bicentennial Park.

The Canary Island Date Palm is a native of the Canary Islands. It was said that they were brought to California by the missionary fathers. [14]

Olea europaea
Olive

43500 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Dark-green leaves with a light-green under-side.

Photo Taken: June 2010

MSJ-13 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

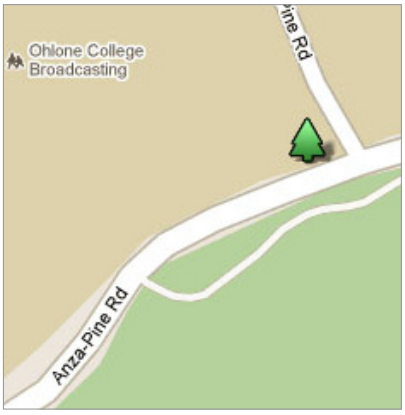
HEIGHT: 25-35 ft.
SPREAD: Average 35 ft.
DBH: Average 1 ft 8 in.
QUANTITY: Two Rows of Approximately 147
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are approximately 147 landmark Olives at this location. These Olives were planted from the old Mission grounds to the Old Irvington train station.

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees native to the Mediterranean region where they can live to be over 1000 years old. They were brought to Mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental-use.[14]

Phoenix loureirii
Mountain Date Palm

43500 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

The dead fronds of the Mountain Date Palm.

Photo Taken: February 2011

MSJ-23 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

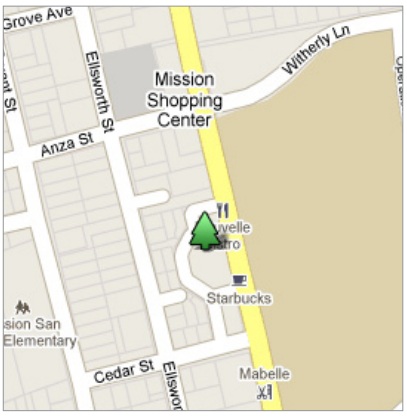
HEIGHT: 50 ft.
SPREAD: 35 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 6 in.
QUANTITY: 6
NATIVE TO: from India to China
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

Mountain Date Palms are native in from India to China. They resemble smaller, slimmer versions of the Canary Island Palms.

This date palm is located on the Ohlone Campus along the Anza-Pine Road. It is found amongst 5 other Mountain Date Palms.

Cedrus deodara
Deodar Cedar

43551 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Short needle-like leaves.

Photo Taken: June 2010

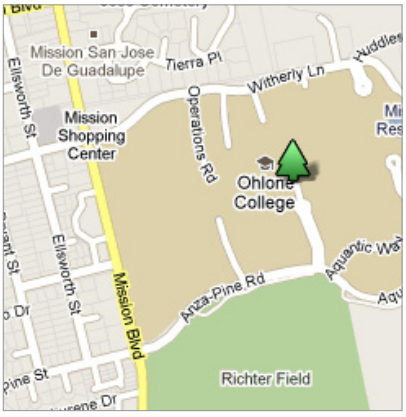
MSJ-12 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 58 ft.
SPREAD: 60 ft.
DBH: 3 ft 8 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Himalayas
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This Deodar Cedar is the only one of its species that is a landmark tree in the Mission San Jose District, as of September 2010. It was planted in the 1930s and is located adjacent to a building that used was the City of Fremont's first City Hall. The tree is the focal point of a plaza's courtyard and provides an abundance of shade to most of the surrounding buildings. It is bordered by a low wall of shrubs that encircles the base of the tree to prevent vandalism. This Deodar Cedar is in a healthy state and provides aesthetic and environmental value to its surroundings.

Olea europaea
Olive

43600 Mission Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Base of an Olive tree.

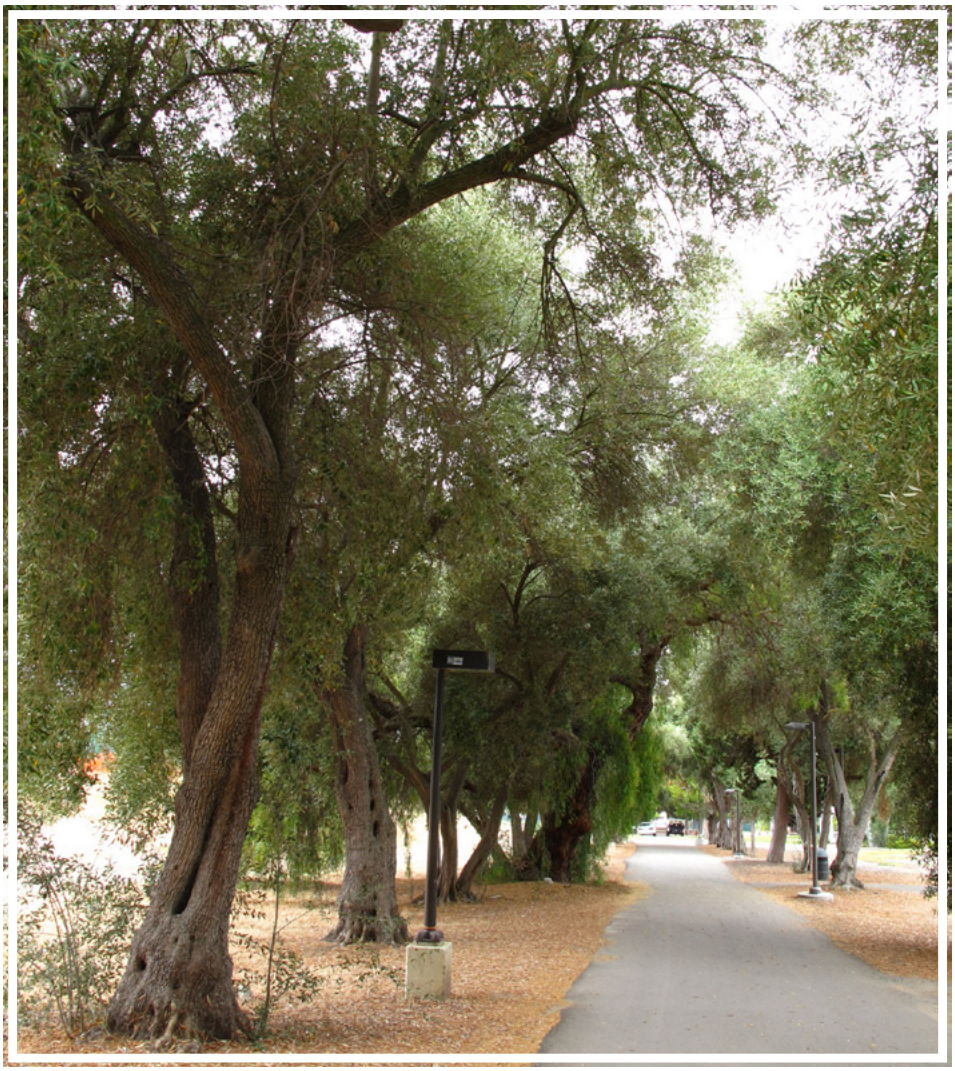


Photo Taken: July 2010

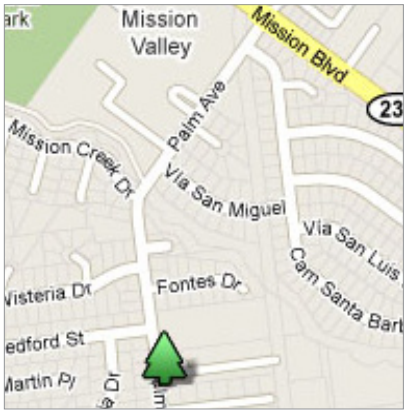
MSJ-14 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 20-30 ft.
SPREAD: Average 35 ft.
DBH: Average 2 ft.
QUANTITY: Approximately 50 in 1-2 Rows
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These landmark Olive trees are located on the Ohlone campus and are planted in two rows. The Ohlone College grounds were once the Linda Vista Vineyards and the Linda Vista Park, and it is likely that these olives were planted as part of those properties. These olives are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.[27] Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees, and were brought to mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental-use.[14]

Washingtonia robusta
Mexican Fan Palm

Palm Avenue
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Close-up of dead frond bases.

Photo Taken: September 2010

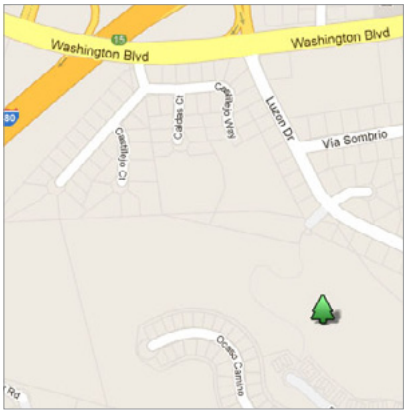
MSJ-21 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: Average 60 ft.
SPREAD: Average 15 ft.
DBH: Average 2 ft.
QUANTITY: row of 25
NATIVE TO: Mexico
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

These landmark Mexican Fan Palms have a towering presence along Palm Avenue. Each palm has varying heights from 50 feet to 70 feet high. From Mission Boulevard to Mission Creek Drive, the landmark palms are located on the public right-of-way opposite from Mission San Jose High School along Palm Avenue. The row of landmark palms continues from Mission Creek Drive to 4 Winds Terrace on the opposite side from the previous row.

Quercus agrifolia
Coast Live Oak

Sabercat Creek Canyon
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Photo showing wooden planks nailed into the tree's trunk. Photo also shows the tree's vast canopy spread in the background.

Photo Taken: February 2012

MSJ-24 TREE INFORMATION/February 2012

HEIGHT: 60 ft.

SPREAD: 90 ft.

DBH: average 4ft 5 in.

QUANTITY: 1

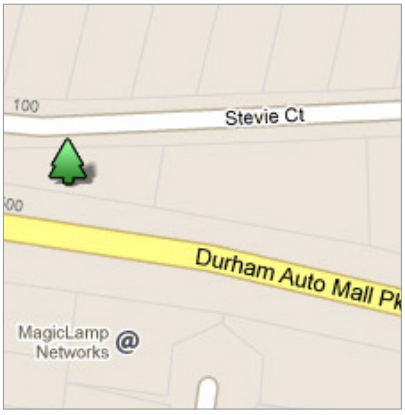
NATIVE TO: California

LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Sabercat Creek, a thriving riparian habitat, is home to a grand Coast Live Oak. This landmark tree specimen is perched on the slopes and can easily be accessed along the creek's trail. The tree suffers from a major branch break wound, but still maintains excellent branch structure and a wide picturesque canopy typical of oak trees. Historically, the Sabercat Creek Canyon became an area of interest when several prehistoric mammoth and sabercat fossils were unearthed in the 1940s. Currently, conservations efforts from local organizations seek to maintain and improve the creek's natural benefits and beauty.

Cupressus sempervirens
Italian Cypress

181 Stevie Court
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

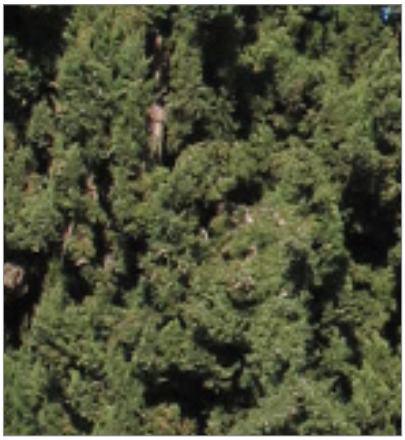

Dense branches and dark green foliage.

Photo Taken: January 2011

MSJ-22 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

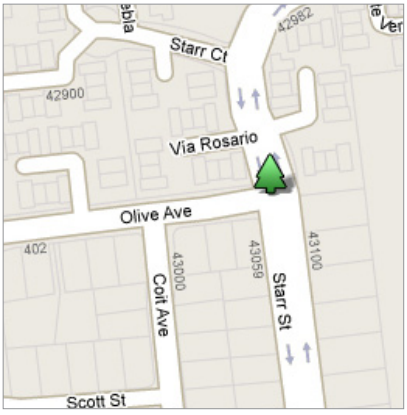
HEIGHT: 45 ft.
SPREAD: 20 ft.
DBH: left-2ft. 2 in., right-3 ft.
QUANTITY: 2
NATIVE TO: Southern Europe and western Asia
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

These Italian Cypresses were saved from demolition in anticipation for the construction of new subdivision in the early 2000s. This set of landmark trees provide a very prominent presence in the thoroughfare, and are located next to rolling hills creating a reminiscent Italian landscape.

The Italian Cypress is a dense and narrow conifer. It has scale-like leaves, horizontal branches and dark green foliage. They are known to grow up to 60 ft. high under favorable conditions.

Olea europaea
Olive

Starr Street & Olive Avenue
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Olives in planter median located in residential neighborhood,

Photo Taken: July 2010

MSJ-15 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

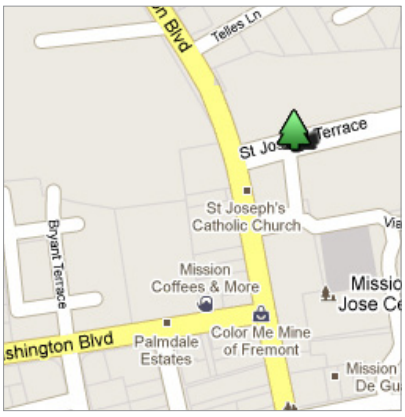
HEIGHT: Average 18 ft.
SPREAD: Average 27 ft.
DBH: Average 1ft. 7.5 in.
QUANTITY: Numerous, on Planter Strips
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These landmark Olives are remnants of what used be the Palmdale Estate. They create a stunning median along the length of Olive Avenue and Starr Street. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.[23]

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees whose character develop with age as the trunks become gnarled and twisted.[14]

Olea europaea
Olive

St. Joseph Terrace
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Lanceolate leaves;
distinctive trunk texture.

Photo Taken: September 2010

MSJ-16 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: Average 15 ft.
SPREAD: Average 22 ft.
DBH: Average 2 ft 4 in.
QUANTITY: Rows and Groupings of 105
NATIVE TO: South America
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

There are 105 landmark Olive trees throughout St. Joseph's Terrace and School and Dominican Covent Grounds. They were planted in scattered rows throughout the property and were believed to be identical to the variety brought from Spain during the eighteenth century.[29]

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees, and are able to live up to 1000 years old in the Mediterranean region. The Olive tree's character develops with age as the trunks become gnarled and twisted.[14]

Phoenix canariensis

Canary Island Date Palm

St. Joseph Terrace
Mission San Jose District

Approximate location on map.

Eastern view of the Canary Island Date Palm row.

Photo Taken: August 2010

MSJ-17 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 45 ft.

SPREAD: Average 25 ft.

DBH: Average 2 ft 2 in.

QUANTITY: Row of 22

NATIVE TO: Canary Island

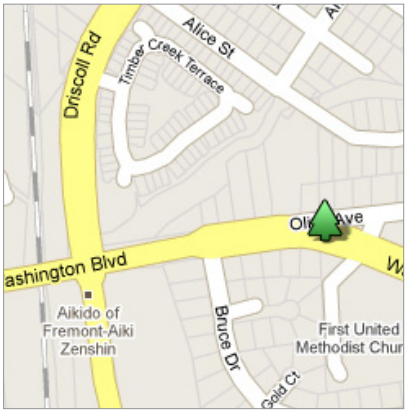
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

There is a row of 22 palms under landmark status on the St. Joseph's Church property. The Native Sons of the Golden West, in 1915 and 1950, saved the surviving portion of the Mission wing and converted it into a museum.

The Canary Island Date Palm is a native of the Canary Islands and were brought to California by the missionary fathers. [14]

Washingtonia robusta
Mexican Fan Palm

Washington Blvd. & Olive Ave.
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Leaves and canopy structure.

Photo Taken: August 2010

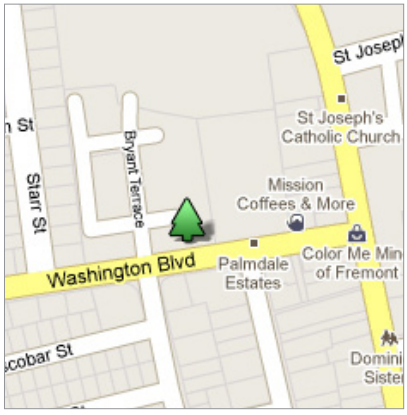
MSJ-18 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 40-90 ft.
SPREAD: Average 10 ft.
DBH: Average 1 ft. 11 in.
QUANTITY: Row of 51
NATIVE TO: Mexico
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

A row of towering landmark Mexican Fan Palms are located on the street median along Washington Boulevard and Olive Avenue. These palms were originally planted as part of the Palmdate Estate and were later transplanted at this street median.These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.[23] The Mexican Fan Palm grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown.[19]

Schinus molle
California Pepper Tree

201 Washington Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Trunk detail close-up.

Photo Taken: September 2010

MSJ-19 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

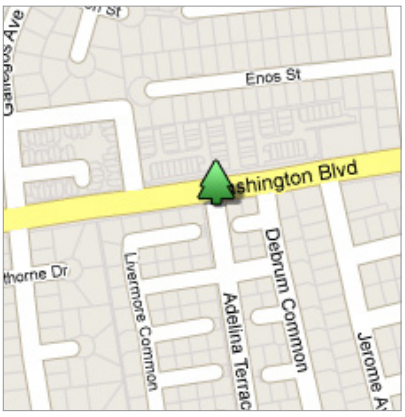
HEIGHT: Average 25 ft.
SPREAD: Average 40 ft.
DBH: Average 3 ft. 11 in.
QUANTITY: Row of 8
NATIVE TO: Peruvian Andes in South America
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

A row of these landmark trees are located near the entrance of Palmdale Estates, which was originally part of the Old San Jose Mission garden.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree. It was brought to California by Spanish padres during the Missionary period. In the beginning of summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree."[17]

Phoenix canariensis & Washingtonia robusta
Palm Trees

560 Washington Boulevard
Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.

Row of palms along sidewalk.

Photo Taken: August 2010

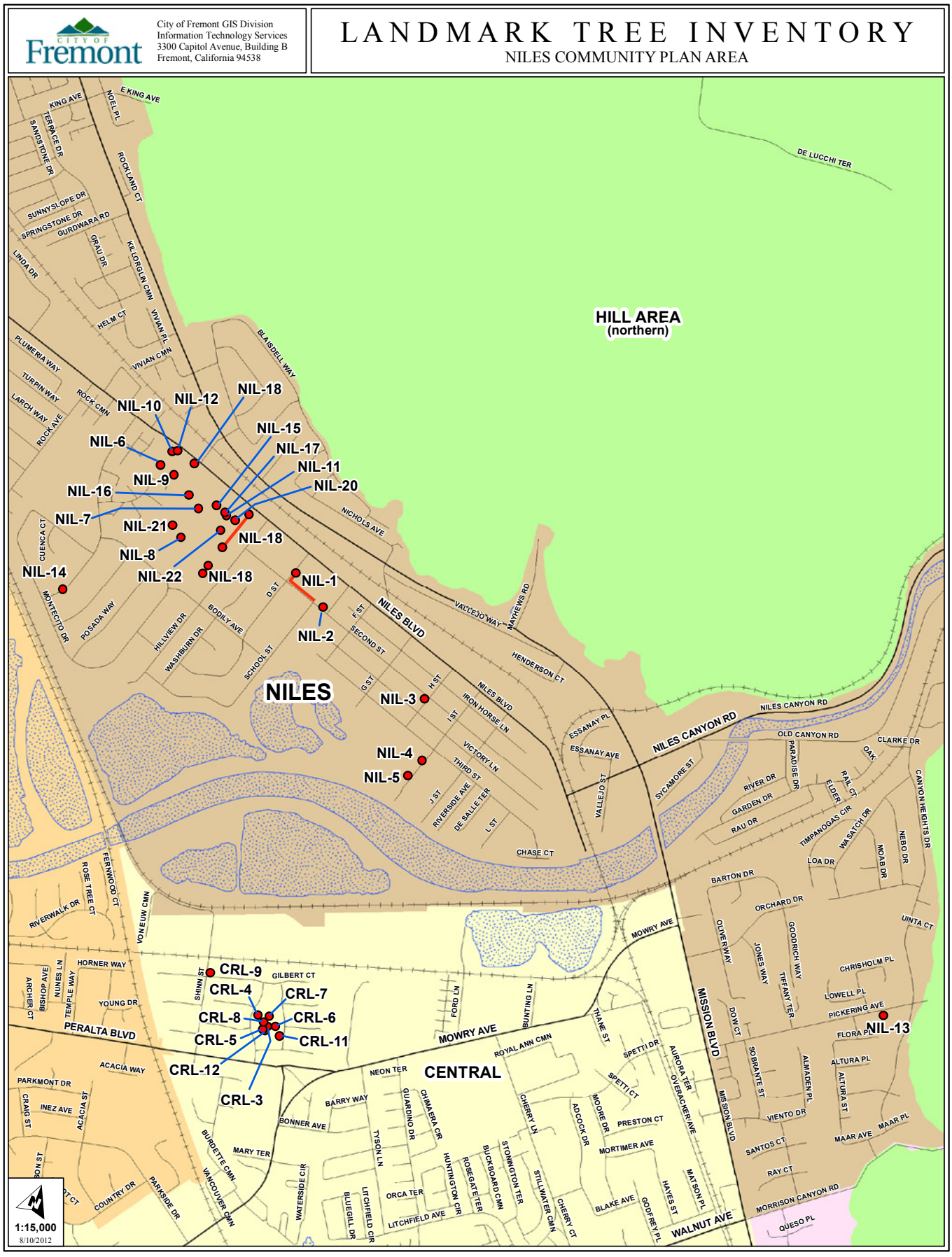
MSJ-20 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 55-65 ft.(P), 25-30 ft.(W)
SPREAD: Average 25(P) ft, 9 ft.(W)
DBH: 2 ft 1 in.(P), 1 ft 7 in. (W)
QUANTITY: Multiple in Two Rows
NATIVE TO: Canary Island(P), Mexico(W)
LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These palms were originally planted for the entrance into the old orphanage, "Saint Mary's of the Palms." They are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.[23]

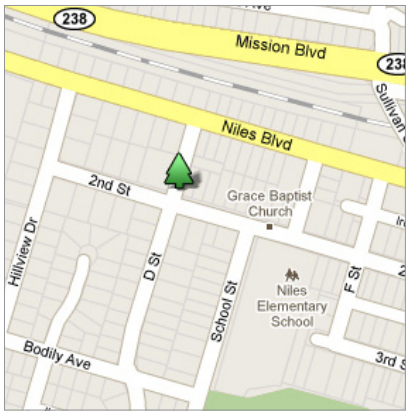
The Canary Island Date Palm was said to be brought to California by the missionary fathers.[14] The Mexican Fan Palm grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown.[19]

Landmark Trees of the Niles District



Cinnamomum camphora
Camphor

37000 2nd Street
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

View of tree canopy from sidewalk path.

Photo Taken: July 2010

NIL-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

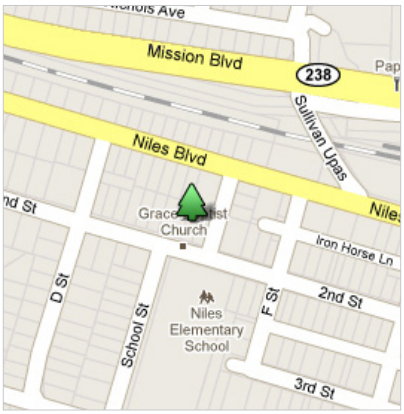
HEIGHT: Average 45 ft.
SPREAD: Average 50 ft.
DBH: Average 4 ft. 6 in.
QUANTITY: Approximately 18 in Row
NATIVE TO: China, Japan
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The rows of camphors along the 37000 block of Second Street in the Niles District are a spectacular sight. Their canopies shade the homes and streets from hot summer rays, and also provide aesthetic appeal to the neighborhood.

The camphor is a broadleaf evergreen tree that is native to China and Japan. It produces glossy yellow-green leaves, small white flowers, and blackberry-like fruit.[4]

Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulip Tree

37112 2nd Street
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Leaves have four lobes and prominent veins.

Photo Taken: July 2010

NIL-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

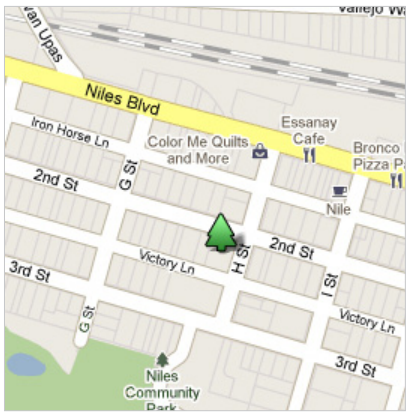
HEIGHT: 48 ft.
SPREAD: 55 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 6 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Eastern United States
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located in the Niles District across from the Grace Baptist Church and next to a spectacular row of landmark camphor trees.

The Tulip Tree is a deciduous tree native to the eastern United States. It is known for its lyre-shaped leaves that turn yellow in the fall and its tulip-shaped green, cream and orange flowers that bloom in the summer.[5]

Castanea sativa
Spanish Chestnut

37587 2nd Street
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Oblong-lanceolate leaves with serrated edges. Nuts are edible.

Photo Taken: July 2010

NIL-3 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 35 ft.
SPREAD: 40 ft.
DBH: 4ft. 10 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: S. Europe, N. Africa, S. Asia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

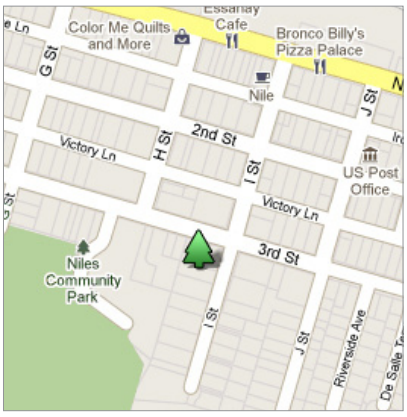
This Spanish Chestnut is located along a residential sidewalk in the Niles District.

The Spanish Chestnut is a deciduous tree native to southern Europe, northern Africa and southern Asia. It can reach impressive heights of up to 100 feet and even greater in spread. It produces chestnuts and has showy white flowers in long catkins that appear in June or July.[6]

Quercus agrifolia x Q. suber

Coast Live Oak & Cork Oak hybrid

315 I Street
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Oval leaves with
spiny-toothed margins.

Photo Taken: June 2010

NIL-4 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft.

SPREAD: 50 ft.

DBH: 3 ft. 5 in.

QUANTITY: 1

NATIVE TO: California

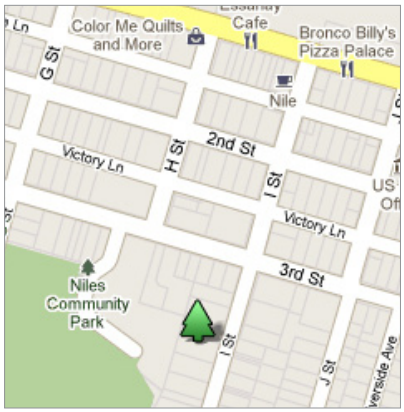
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

Compared to the other landmark trees, this tree is special because it is a hybrid of the Coast Live Oak and Cork Oak. Its bark has characteristics of a Coast Live Oak, while the leaves closely resemble that of a Cork Oak's.

The Coast Live Oak is known for its highly picturesque silhouette, assuming many artistic shapes. The Cork Oak is an evergreen tree whose thick cork bark is cut from the trunks on an average of every twelve years. [7]

Acer saccharinum
Silver Maple

331 I Street
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Palmate leaves with five lobes.

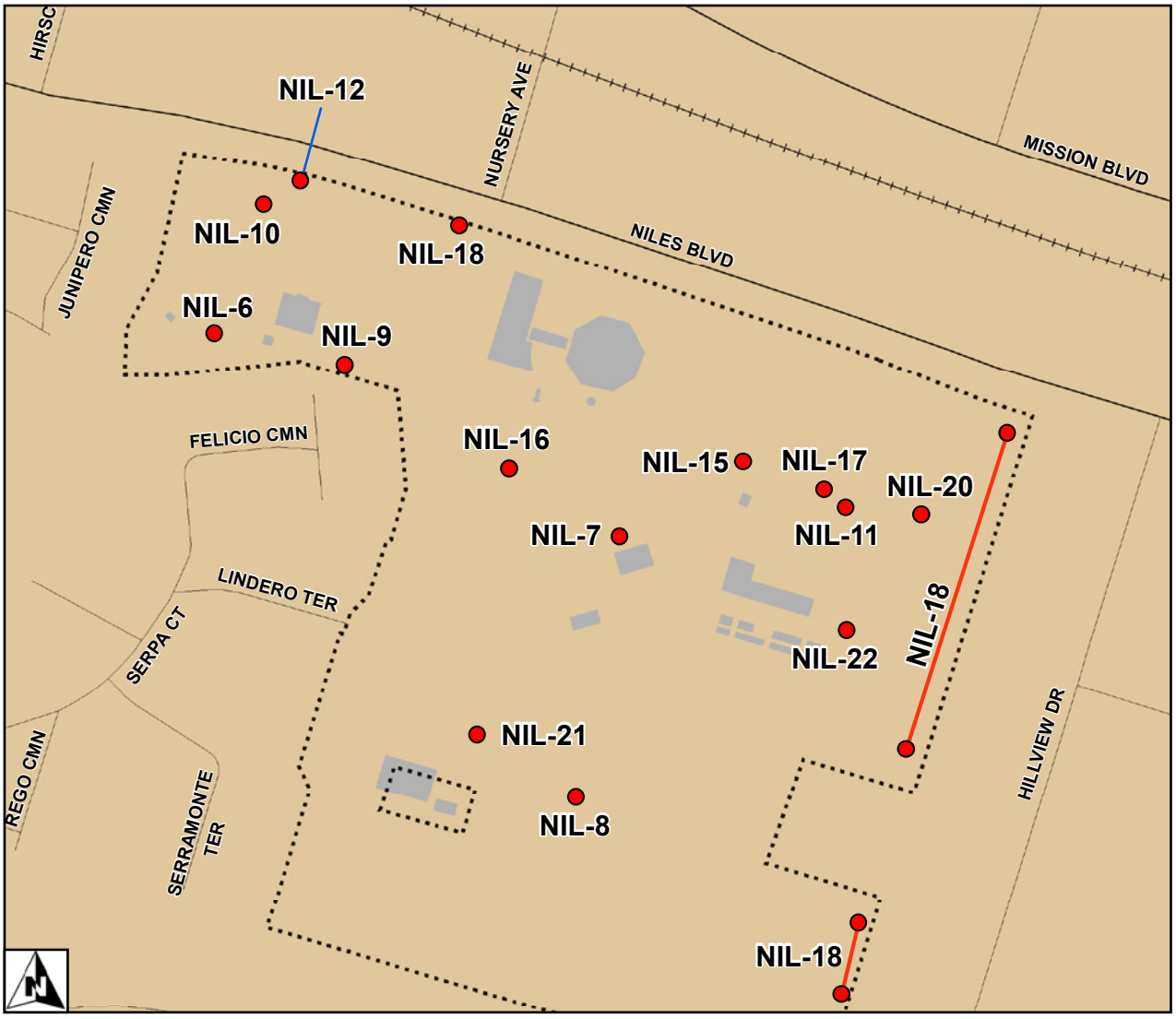
Photo Taken: June 2010

NIL-5 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 55 ft.
SPREAD: 70 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 8 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Eastern North America
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

This tree is located in the Niles District near the Niles Community Park in a quiet residential neighborhood on the same street as the landmark Coast Live Oak.

The Silver Maple is a deciduous tree native to eastern North America, with upright spreading branches. It has greenish-yellow flowers in the spring and leaves that transition from green to bright yellow before they drop.[8]



California Nursery Company Introduction

36501 Niles Boulevard

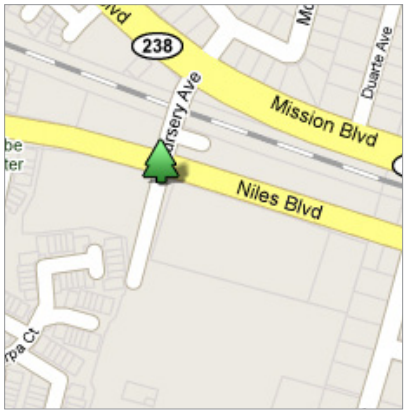
The California Nursery Company was once a grand nursery operation covering 463 acres when it was established in 1884.[9] It brought notable presence to the East Bay and was "significantly associated with the evolution of the nursery industry on a statewide level."[10]

Today, the 20.1 acre nursery remains a public property available to visitors to enjoy the historic landmark trees and buildings.[9] There are fourteen species of landmark trees located throughout the site as of 2012.

To read more about the California Nursery Company, please refer to Appendix F.

Agathis robusta
Queensland Kauri Pine

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Close-up detail of the peeling bark of a Queensland Kauri Pine.

Photo Taken: February 2011

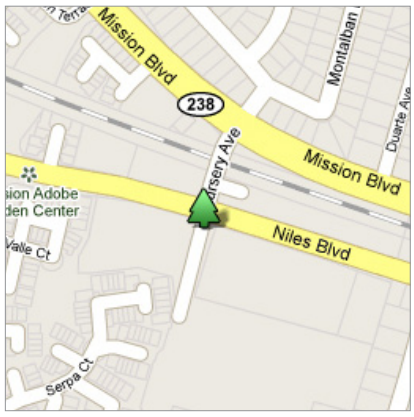
NIL-17 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 40 ft.
SPREAD: 35 ft.
DBH: 1 ft.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Eastern Queensland, Australia
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Queensland Kauri Pine is located in the California Nursery and is a rare specimen in the Bay Area. There are only two populations in its native Queensland where these trees are extensively found. This tree is characterized by a multicolored peeling bark and a very straight trunnk. According to Gold Coast Nursery, its leaves are 2-5 cm wide and 5-12 cm long. In the past, the Queensland Kauri Pine was extensively logged for its high quality soft wood.

Araucaria bidwillii
Bunya Bunya

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Green alternate leaves.

Photo Taken: August 2010

NIL-6 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

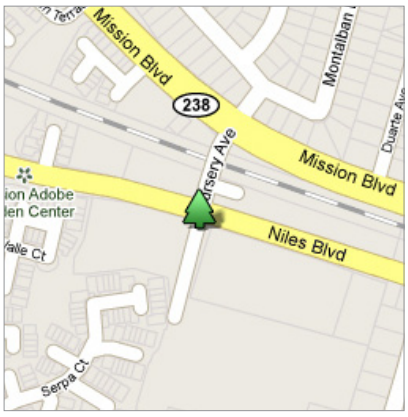
HEIGHT: 60 ft.
SPREAD: 30 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 2 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree can be found in the historic California Nursery Company near the experimental vegetable garden. The top of this tree broke off during a storm in 1980s.

The Bunya Bunya, native to Austalia, is a conifer that is planted in coastal and valley regions of California. It has a dense, wide-spreading, pyramidal crown with horizontal branches that dip gradually downward and turn up at the tips.[8]

Brachychiton rupestris
Forest Kurrajong Tree

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Produces bell-shaped flowers.

Photo Taken: July 2010

NIL-7 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

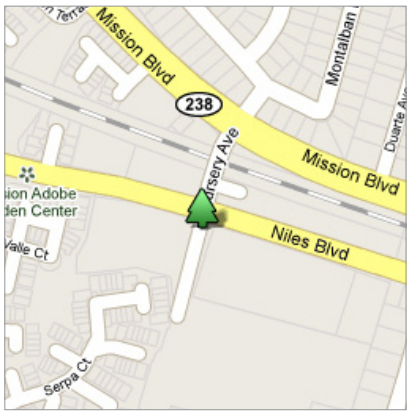
HEIGHT: 30 ft.
SPREAD: 25 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 3 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Australia
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

This landmark Kurrajong Bottle Tree can be found in the California Nursery Company near the Vallejo Adobe.

This tree is a broadleaf evergreen native to Australia. It stands out among other landmark trees because of its odd bottle-shaped trunk that bulges at the base. This tree produces bell-shaped whitish flowers that appear around May to June, followed by canoe-shaped woody brown pods.[6]

Cupressus macrocarpa
Monterey Cypress

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Scale-like leaves.

Photo Taken: Septemper 2010

NIL-8 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

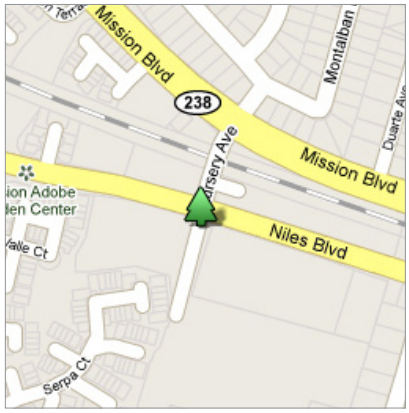
HEIGHT: Average 55 ft.
SPREAD: Average 45 ft.
DBH: Average 4 ft.
QUANTITY: Grouping of 5
NATIVE TO: Monterey Peninsula
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

The City has five Monterey Cypresses located in the California Nursery Historical Park near the landmark Senegal Date Palm.

The Monterey Cypress is an evergreen tree native to the Monterey Peninsula. It is there that the Monterey Cypress's famous irregular windswept appearance makes a popular scenic look-out along the famous 17-mile drive. Monterey Cypresses have deep-green, cord-like foliage and globular cones that grow up to one inch in diameter.[12]

Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta'
Dwarf Blue Gum

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

The trunk of this tree was cut in half and now has a gaping hole making it highly susceptible to disease and decay.

Photo Taken: August 2010

NIL-9 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 15 ft.
SPREAD: 26 ft. 5 in.
DBH: 3 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

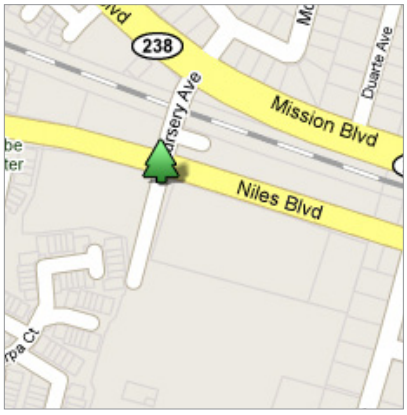
Similar to the Blue Gum, Dwarf Blue Gums are characterized with dark green sickle-shaped leaves and fibrous peeling bark.[13] This particular Dwarf Blue Gum was the mother tree bred by John Rock in the 1800s. It was propagated and sold all over California. Dwarf Blue Gums are used for low screening and is often planted next to larger blue gums for monarch butterly habitat.

Unfortunately, due to the development of nearby land the tree's health has been in decline. The trunk of the tree was cut in half making it highly susceptible to decease and decay.

Juniperus cedrus

Canary Islands Juniper Pine

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Close-up detail of the bark of a Canary Island Juniper Pine.

Photo Taken: February 2011

NIL-16 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 25 ft.

SPREAD: 10 ft.

DBH: 1 ft. 8 in, 1 ft.

QUANTITY: 1

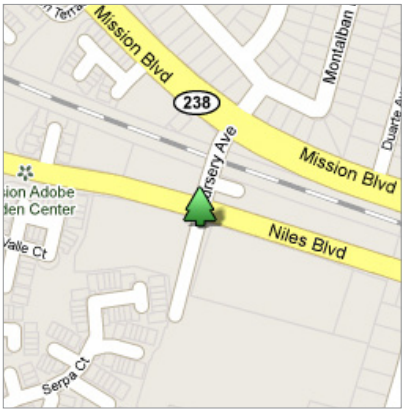
NATIVE TO: Western Canary Islands

LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This landmark Canary Islands Juniper Pine can be found in the parking lot of the California Nursery. This tree is special because, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, it is an endangered species due to over-grazing, deforestation and fires. Therefore, its rarity is an outstanding trait for a landmark tree. According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, there are about 572 trees remaining on the Canary Islands (Spain) and 40 trees remaining in Madeira (Portugal).

Melaleuca styphelioides
Prickly Paperbark

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Sessile unstalked leaves with pointy tips.

Photo Taken: July 2010

NIL-10 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: Average 60 ft.
SPREAD: Average 39
DBH: Average 4 ft 5 in.
QUANTITY: 2
NATIVE TO: Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

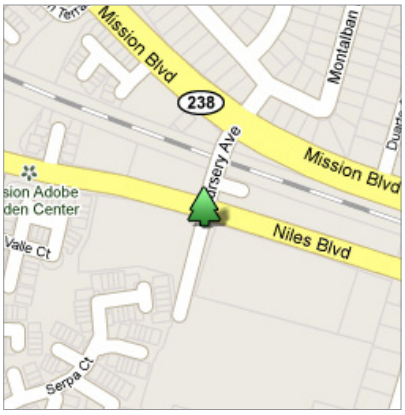
These two landmark Melaleucas are located near the California Nursery's main office building and the landmark Cork Oak. Each of these Melaleucas were observed to have multiple trunks.

The Prickly Paperbark is an evergreen tree native to Australia. It has deep roots, dense pendulous branches, light green leaves and clusters of creamy white flowers that appear from summer through fall.[14]

Phoenix canariensis

Canary Island Date Palm

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Canary Island Palms at the entrance of the California Nursery.

Photo Taken: May 2012

NIL-18 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 60 ft.

SPREAD: 35 ft.

DBH: avg 3 ft. 8 in.

QUANTITY: row of 19, set of 7

NATIVE TO: Canary Islands

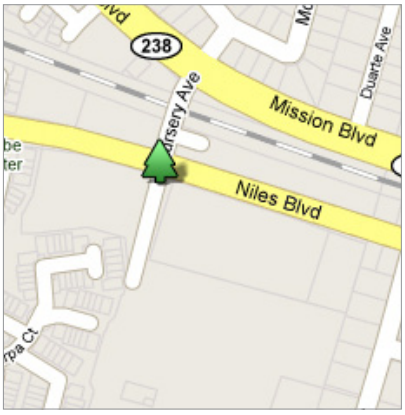
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

These Canary Island Date Palms exemplify old age and were planted when the California Nursery Company thrived under John Rock and the Roeding Family in the late 1880s to late 1900s. Many of these palms are single-trunked, but a few multi-trunked specimens are amongst the set.

A row of 19 landmark palm trees are located near the Lander's House and another set of 7 are located at the entrance to the California Nursery.

Phoenix reclinata
Senegal Date Palm

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

View of the multi-trunk structure of the Senegal Date Palm.

Photo Taken: May 2012

NIL-21 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

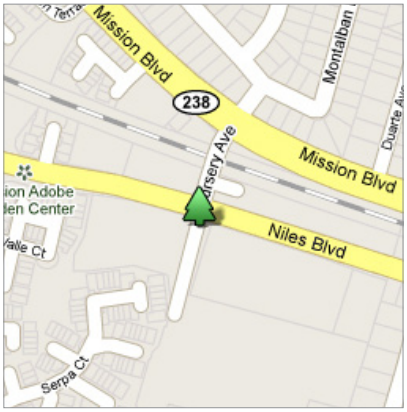
HEIGHT: 54 ft.
SPREAD: 25 ft.
DBH: avg. 1 ft 5 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Africa
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Phoenix reclinata is on the Register of California Big Trees. According to the Western Sunset Western Garden Book, the Senegal Date Palm can grow up to 30 feet. However, this specimen located in the California Nursery is 54 feet tall. The Senegal Date Palm produces offshoots, which allows it to regenerate quickly.

This landmark specimen is located towards the rear of the nursery near the landmark Monterey Cypresses.

Pinus canariensis
Canary Island Pine

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Cone of a Canary Island Pine.

Photo Taken: September 2010

NIL-11 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

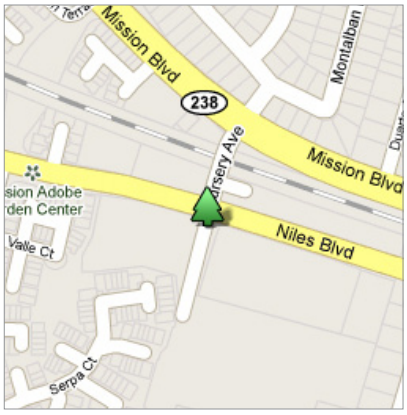
HEIGHT: 75 ft.
SPREAD: 48 ft.
DBH: 3 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 2 Groups Totalling 6 Trees
NATIVE TO: Canary Islands off of Western Africa
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are two groups of landmark Canary Island Pines on the California Nursery Company property. One landmark tree is located near the historic Landers House and is visible from Niles Boulevard. The group of five Canary Island Pines is located near the Vallejo Adobe.

This tree is pyramidal in shape with distinctive tiers of branches and whorls representing one year's growth.[15] Canary Island Pines have 3 needles per fascicle bundle.

Populus nigra 'Italica'
Lombardy Poplar

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

View of the canopy and numerous sprouts growing from the branches.

Photo Taken: May 2012

NIL-22 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

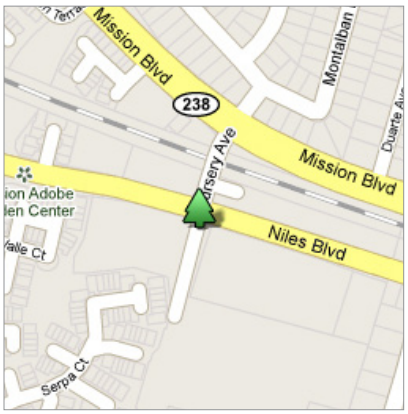
HEIGHT: 55 ft.
SPREAD: 20 ft.
DBH: 5 ft. 4 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Europe
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This landmark Lombardy Poplar has a wide girth of about 64 inches. It is located towards the back of the California Nursery. This poplar, in comparsion to the other poplars in the nursery, is in good health.

Lombardy Poplars have bright green, 4 inch leaves that turn golden yellow in the fall. They are widely used as windbreaks and skyline enhancement.

Quercus suber
Cork Oak

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Multiple-trunk and
wide branching pattern.

Photo Taken: September 2010

NIL-12 TREE INFORMATION/November 2010

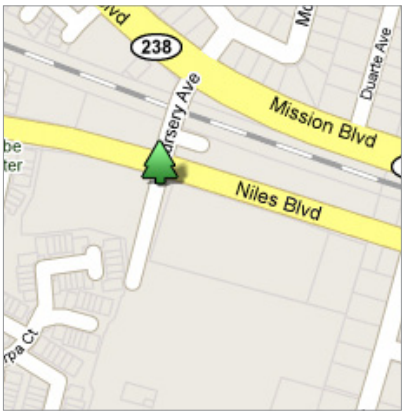
HEIGHT: 35 ft.
SPREAD: 45 ft.
DBH: 5 ft. 8 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Western Mediterranean & North Africa
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Cork Oak is located in the California Nursery Company along Niles Boulevard. It has an unique split trunk branching structure that is not common among Cork Oaks.

The Cork Oak is an evergreen tree whose thick cork bark is cut from the trunks on an average of every twelve years. The cork is often used as wine bottle toppers and flooring, among other purposes. The tree regenerates a new layer of cork bark, making it a renewable resource. [7]

Ulmus pumila
Siberian Elm

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

One of the three landmark Siberian Elms with a split-trunk.

Photo Taken: May 2012

NIL-20 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

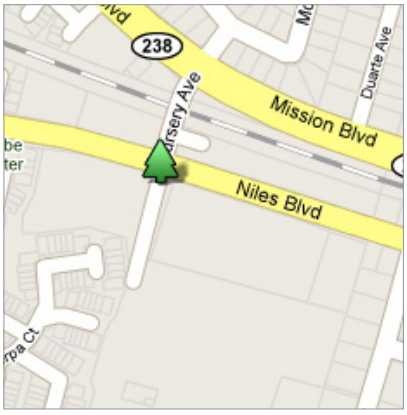
HEIGHT: 65 ft. (tallest)
SPREAD: 45 ft.
DBH: 3 ft. 1 in.
QUANTITY: 3
NATIVE TO: Russia, northern China
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The California Nursery is home to three landmark Siberian Elms. They are located between the Landers House and the row of 19 landmark Canary Island Date Palms (NIL-18).

The Siberian Elm has smooth dark green leaves that grow up to 2 inches long. This tree is resistant to the Dutch elm disease and can endure various extreme climates. It also produces papery, winged seeds.

Zelkova serrata
Japanese Zelkova

36501 Niles Boulevard
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

The Sawleaf Zelkova displaying its colorful leaves in the fall.

Photo Taken: February 2011

NIL-15 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

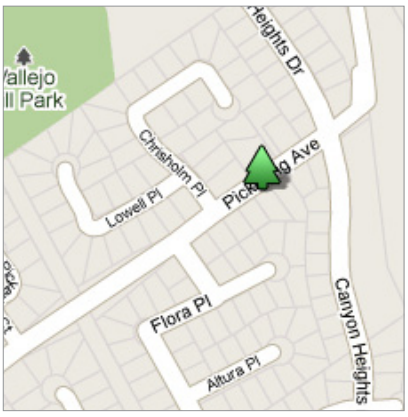
HEIGHT: 50 ft.
SPREAD: 35 ft.
DBH: 4ft. 3 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Japan
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Sawleaf Zelkova, also known as the Japanese Zelkova, is a deciduous tree native to Japan. It has wide spreading branches and a colorful display of yellow to dark red leaves before they drop. Just as its name suggests, the margins of its leaves are serrated.

This zelkova is located behind the Lander's House in the California Nursery. It provides a bountiful amount of shade when its leaves are apparent.

Araucaria heterophylla
Norfolk Island Pine

585 Pickering Avenue
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

Large symmetrical-like leaves.

Photo Taken: July 2010

NIL-13 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

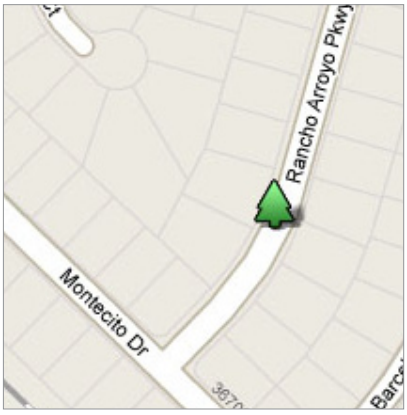
HEIGHT: 73 ft.
SPREAD: 40 ft.
DBH: 2 ft. 9 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Island near Australia
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This tree is located in a residential property where it gracefully displays its majestic height against a hilly backdrop.

The Norfolk Island Pine is a conifer with a very formal, pyramidal form and with beautifully proportioned branches spreading out in horizontal planes. Its branches are densely covered with small, bright green, needle-like leaves.[8]

Sequoia sempervirens
Coast Redwood

Rancho Arroyo Parkway
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

This specimen displays a split trunk stucture, a feature rarely found in Coast Redwoods.

Photo Taken: February 2011

NIL-14 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

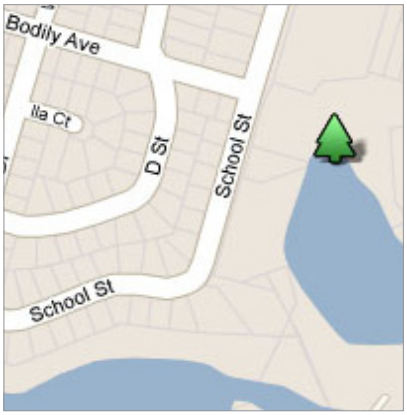
HEIGHT: 65 ft.
SPREAD: 47 ft.
DBH: 7 ft. 2 in
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Coast of So. Oregon & Central CA.
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The neighborhood of Rancho Arroyo Parkway was originally part of the California Nursery Company. It is not known whether or not the Coast Redwood was planted as part of the nursery, but its presence is landmark-worthy.

The Coast Redwood is California's state tree. It is an evergreen tree and has the ability to perpetuate itself by sprouting. After a fire, a redwood tree often sends out sprouts around the base of its trunk, forming redwood grove rings which are common in sequoia forests.[17]

Taxodium distichum
Bald Cypress

470 School Street
Niles District



Approximate location on map.

View of Bald Cypresses from the main entrance of Grau Pond.

Photo Taken: February 2011

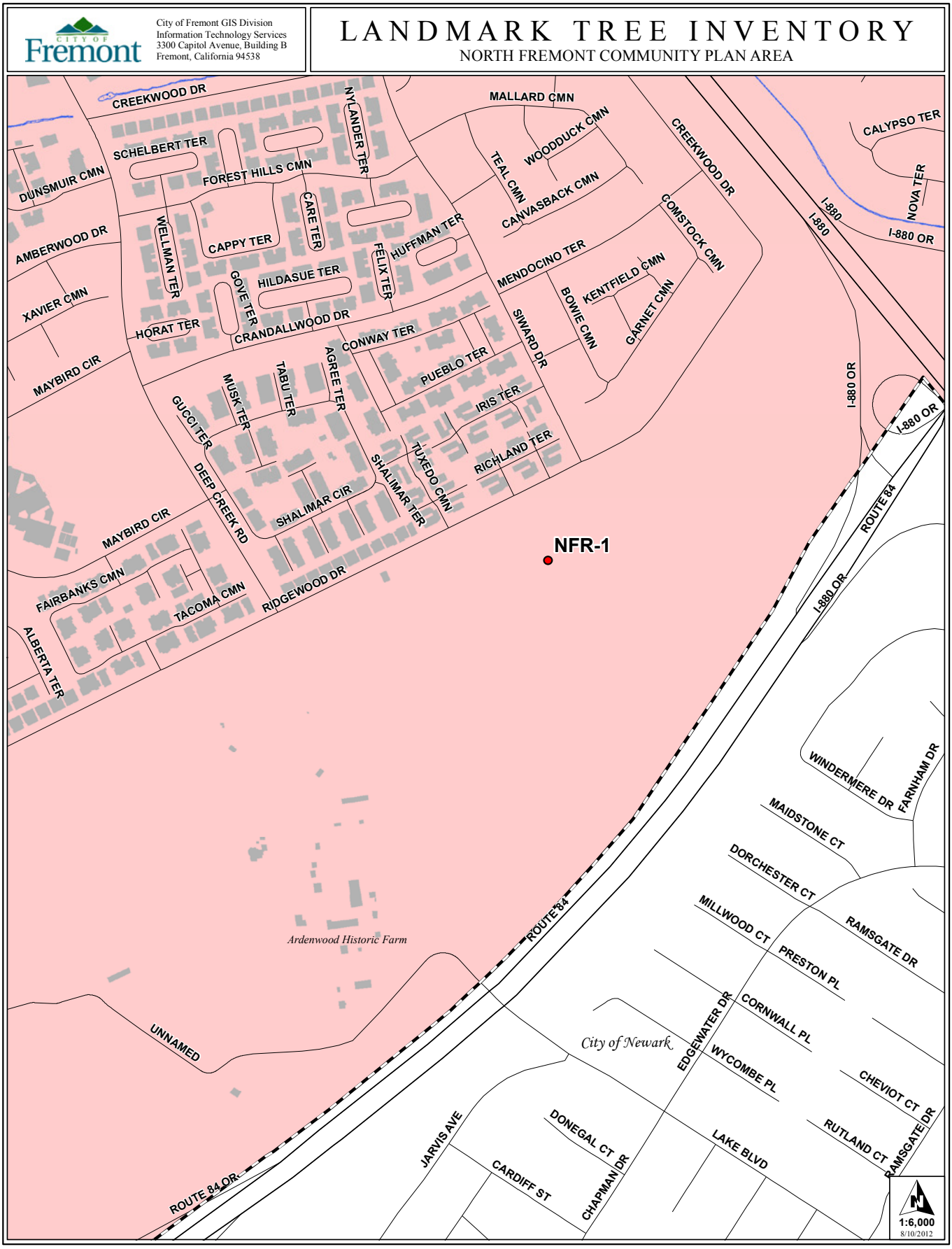
NIL-19 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 60 ft.
SPREAD: 35 ft.
DBH: 3 ft.
QUANTITY: 3
NATIVE TO: Southeastern United States
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Bald Cypress is a deciduous tree native to southeastern United States. It is tolerant of both wet and dry soils. When Bald Cypresses flourish in swampy conditions, the tree produces buttressed roots and knobby growth called knees. It has long, narrow leaves that are yellow-green in color.

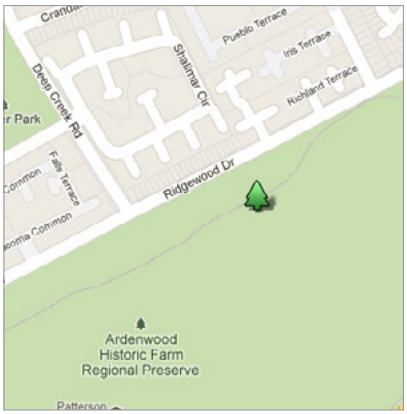
These three Bald Cypresses are found in the Grau Pond at the end of School Street. They are a spectacular sight as they are the only few trees in Fremont that are growing in such a moist environment.

Landmark Trees of the North Fremont



Quercus macrocarpa
Bur Oak

34600 Ardenwood Boulevard
North Fremont



Approximate location on map.

Lobed leaves of the Bur Oak. The leaves can grow 8-10 inches long.

Photo Taken: May 2012

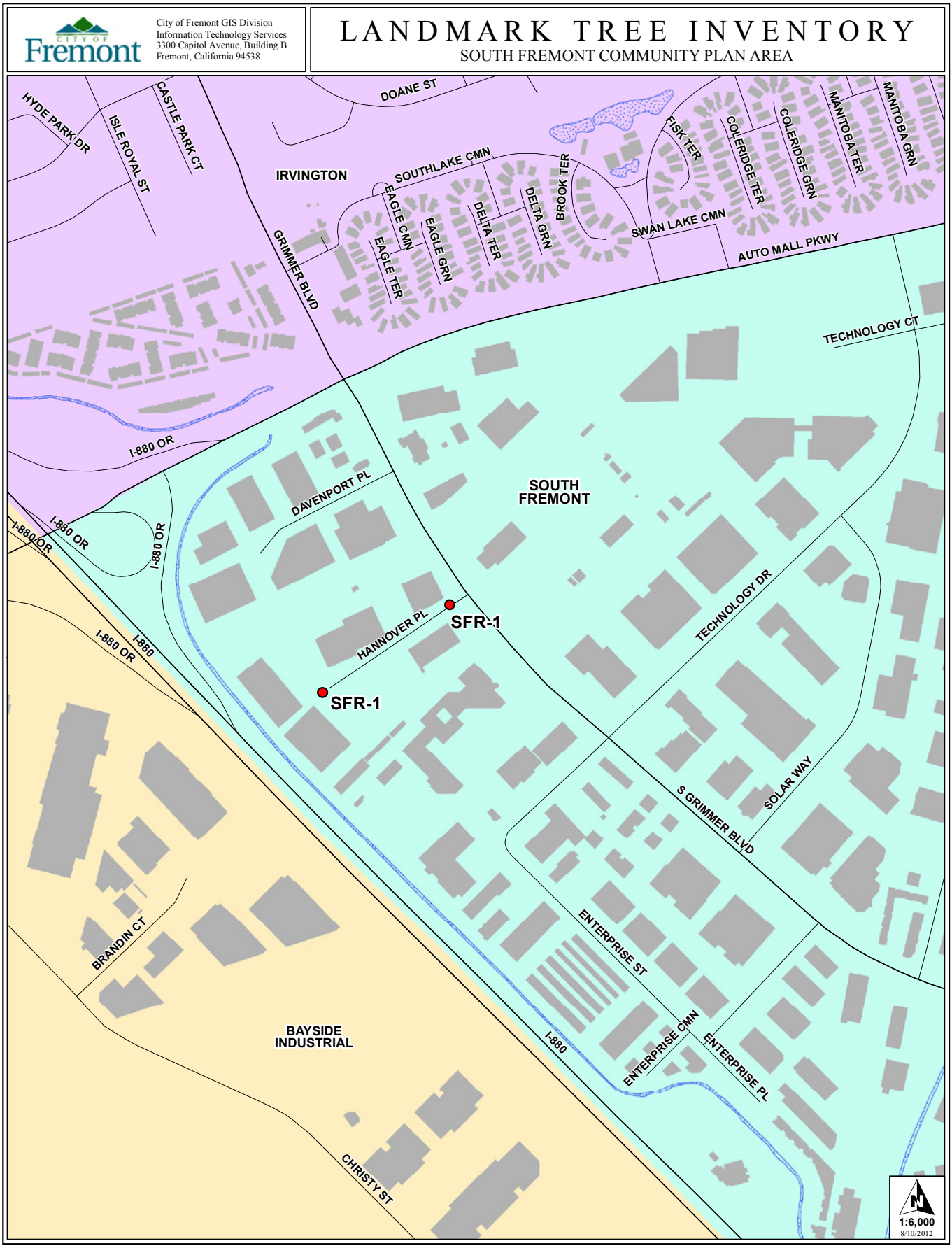
NFR-1 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 60 ft
SPREAD: 60 ft.
DBH: 4 ft. 7 in.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: Eastern United States
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

The Bur Oak, also known as the Mossycup Oak, is a deciduous tree native to eastern United States. It features flaky grayish-brown bark, and glossy leaves containing 5-7 rounded lobes.

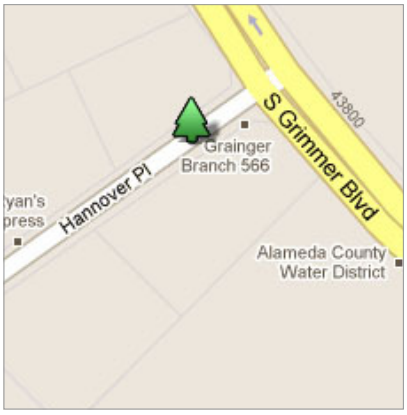
The landmark Bur Oak is located in the Ardenwood Historical Farm. It has a short leader with two very prominent primary branches. At the time of landmark in June 2012, it was located near an abadoned house on stilts.

Landmark Trees of the South Fremont



Pinus pinea
Italian Stone Pine

Hannover Place
South Fremont



Approximate location on map.

View of the two rows of Italian Stone Pines.

Photo Taken: January 2011

SFR-1 TREE INFORMATION/January 2011

HEIGHT: 55 ft.

SPREAD: average 60 ft.

DBH: average 4ft 2 in.

QUANTITY: 15

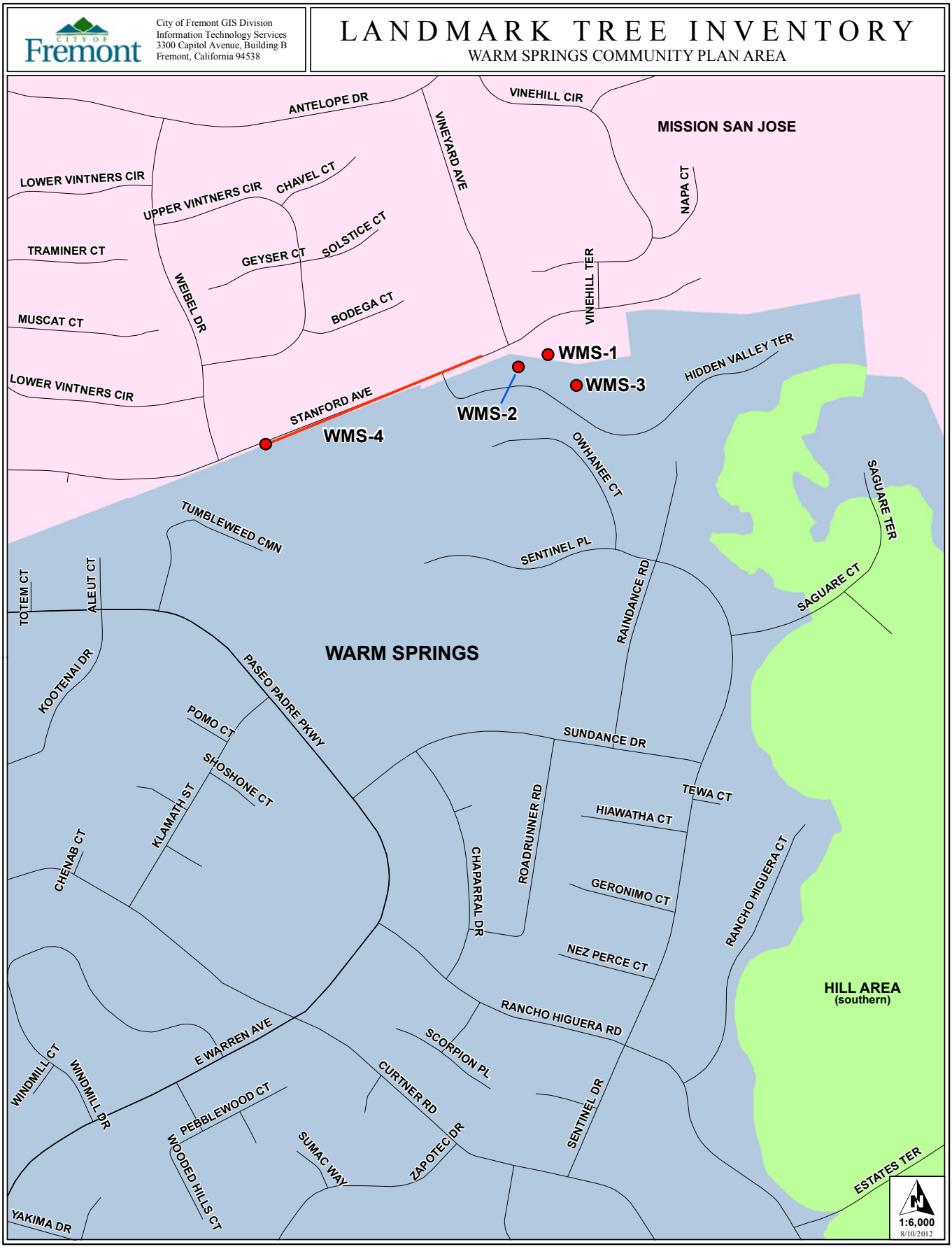
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean

LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

These landmark Italian Stone Pines provide a significant contrast to the concrete facades of the industrial area. They shade cars and create a notable identity in the industrial district.

The Italian Stone Pine is a conifer native to the Mediterranean area. This pine tree has a sturdy trunk and heavy branches that form an umbrella-like crown. It also has dark green needles and cone that grow up to three to five inches.

Landmark Trees of the Warm Springs District



Grouping of trees on Hidden Valley Terrace.

Stanford Avenue and Hidden Valley Terrace Introduction

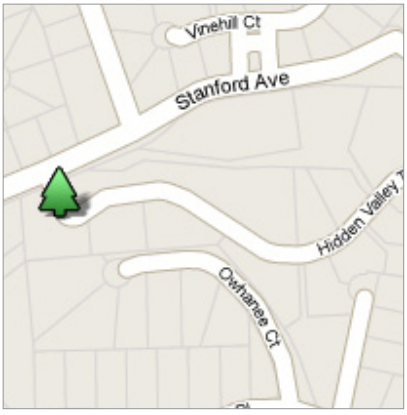
The Warm Springs District, though commonly known for its industrial companies and residential neighborhoods, is home to some of the City's most recognizable historical landmarks such as the Leland Stanford Winery, Mission Peak, and numerous landmark trees.

Stanford Avenue was named after the Leland Stanford Winery, where remnants of the winery still exist today. It is also home to a row of majestically towering Blue Gums that create an impressive entry to the Mission Peak trail head.

Along Stanford Avenue, beyond the gates of Hidden Valley Terrace, are landmark trees too numerous to identify. Records from the previous Landmark Trees publication show the listing of three species of trees- Coast Live Oaks, Olives, and California Sycamores. These trees are located along the Aqua Caliente Creek, part of the Laguna Creek Watershed system which drains into the bay. The creek's steep terrain and abundance of trees and shrubs complicates the documentation of the landmark trees and also deters safe accessibility. As a result, these landmark trees have been grouped under one address and will not be made accessible to those who do not already have access to the community.

Olea europaea
Olive

Hidden Valley Terrace
Warm Springs District



Approximate location on map.

Cluster of Olives.

Photo Taken: October 2010

WMS-1 TREE INFORMATION/October 2010

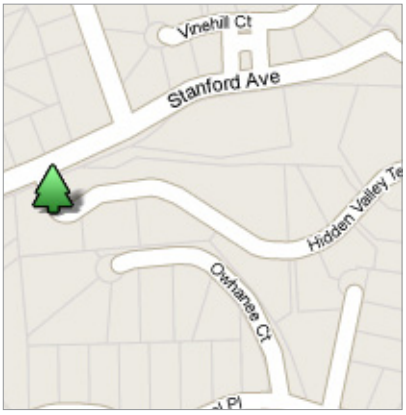
HEIGHT: Average 31 ft.
SPREAD: Varies
DBH: Average 1 ft. 6 inches
QUANTITY: Multiple in Row
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The landmark Olives are located above the banks of the Aqua Caliente Creek.

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees native to the Mediterranean region where they can live to be 1000 years old. They were brought from the Mediterranean to Mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental use.[14]

Platanus racemosa
California Sycamore

Hidden Valley Terrace
Warm Springs District



Approximate location on map.

Trunk and branch detail; located on bank slope.

Photo Taken: October 2010

WMS-2 TREE INFORMATION/October 2010

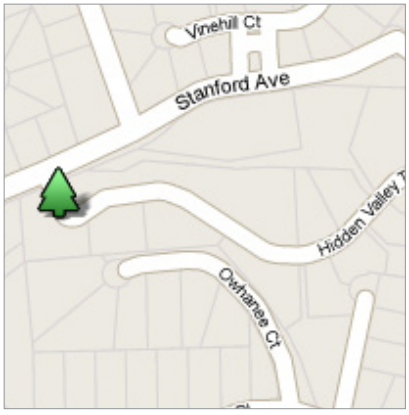
HEIGHT: Average 58 ft.
SPREAD: Varies
DBH: Varies
QUANTITY: Multiple
NATIVE TO: California
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These landmark trees located in Hidden Valley Terrace can be easily spotted by their distinct maple-like foliage and majestic canopies.

The California Sycamore is a deciduous tree native to California. They thrive along streams, foothills and the Coast Range. The California Sycamore has a sturdy trunk that divides into secondary branches and yellowish green, palmately lobed leaves.[7]

Quercus agrifolia
Coast Live Oak

Hidden Valley Terrace
Warm Springs District



Approximate location on map.

Branching pattern.

Photo Taken: October 2010

WMS-3 TREE INFORMATION/October 2010

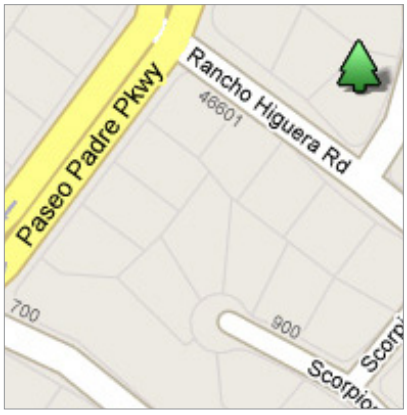
HEIGHT: Average 52 ft.
SPREAD: Varies
DBH: Average 4 ft.
QUANTITY: Multiple
NATIVE TO: California coast
LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Coast Live Oaks are located throughout Hidden Valley Terrace along the banks of the Agua Caliente Creek. They are hidden amongst other landmark trees and heavy brush.

The Coast Live Oak is a broadleaf evergreen tree native to the California coastal ranges. It is known for its highly picturesque silhouette, assuming many artistic shapes. The trunk is often divided at ground level. It has semi-glossy, dark green leaves with spiny margins.[7]

Platanus racemosa
California Sycamore

46644 Rancho Higuera
Warm Springs District



Approximate location on map.

Uniquely grotesque branching pattern.

Photo Taken: August 2010

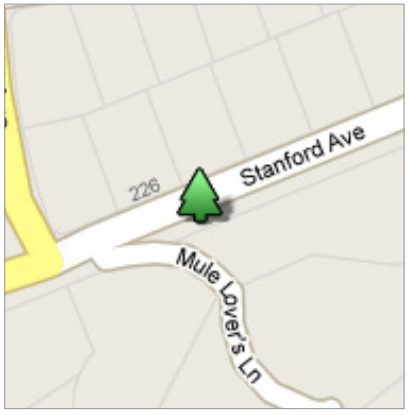
WMS-5 TREE INFORMATION/June 2012

HEIGHT: 70 ft.
SPREAD: 135 ft.
DBH: 11 ft.
QUANTITY: 1
NATIVE TO: California
LANDMARK DATE: June 19, 2012

This California Sycamore is the largest species of its kind found in Fremont, and is located on its own .26-acre City owned lot. It is one of the neighborhood's most prominent features because of its wide-spreading branches and unique branch formations. The tree was nominated for State Champion status, but lost to a slightly larger sycamore in Sacramento. On June 21, 2012, two days after Council placed this tree on the landmark list, a major branch failure occurred at the south-west portion of the tree. As a result, the tree lost its large, low-drooping branch structure as shown in the photos above.

Eucalyptus globulus
Blue Gum

Stanford Avenue
Warm Springs District



Approximate location on map.

Peeling bark detail.

Photo Taken: June 2010

WMS-4 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 70 ft.
SPREAD: 50 ft.
DBH: Largest 8 ft. 3 in.
QUANTITY: Multiple in Row
NATIVE TO: Australia
LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

These landmark Eucalyptus trees are located along Stanford Avenue above the banks of the Aqua Caliente Creek. The Blue Gums' towering height and unique trunks create a breathtaking entry way to Mission Peak, and are often seen being photographed by passersby.

The Blue gum a broadleaf evergreen tree known to be among one of the fastest growing trees in the world. [13]

Appendix

Table of Contents

Appendix A.	City Council Resolutions List	110
Appendix B.	1966 Tree Preservation Ordinance	111
Appendix C.	Top 10 Tallest Landmark Trees	112
Appendix D.	Top 10 Most Unique Trees	112
Appendix E.	Landmark Trees Memorial List	113
Appendix F.	The California Nursery Company	114
Appendix G.	Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum	116
Appendix H.	Listing of Landmark Trees by Botanical Name	118
Appendix I.	Bibliography and Credits	120

City Council Resolutions & Ordinances Regarding Landmark Trees

May 1966 (FMC 4-5100)

The first tree preservation ordinance was adopted by City Council in sponsorship with the City Beautiful Committee. This ordinance provided the criteria for the listing of landmark trees.

May 16, 1972 - Resolution no. 3027

The first sixty landmark trees were adopted by City Council. In 1973, the Landmark Trees of the City Fremont publication was published and was available to the public.

June 07, 1991

Nine trees were listed as the City of Fremont's Primary Historic Resources under resource type category titled "Landscape." These trees are primarily found in the Mission San Jose District. (Note: With the City Council adoption of the updated Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 2481 on June 23, 2002, all Primary Historic Re source Trees become landmark trees.)

June 23, 2002 - Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 2481 (FMC 4-5112)

This major update to the tree preservation ordinance provides revised criteria and procedures for the designation and listing of landmark trees.

March 28, 2006 - Resolution No. 2006-23

The St. Joseph Church Tree Report prepared by HortScience, Inc. supports the City proposed three California Sycamore and one Avocado Tree for landmark status.

June 19, 2012 - Resolution No. 2012-35

Forty-two dead and missing trees are removed from landmark tree status and twenty-three trees are aded to landmark tree status.

1966 Tree Preservation Ordinance Criteria for Establishing Landmark Trees *(This was superceded with the updated tree preservation ordinance on June 23, 2002.)*

The Fremont City Beautiful Committee selected the landmark trees for the 1973 publication based on the following criteria listed below. Since then, several changes have been made to the City of Fremont's Tree Preservation Ordinance allowing a tree to be designated under landmark status (see page 5).

Requirements used for the designation of landmark trees in 1966:

a. Historical significance

b. Trunk diameter of 16 inches or more measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade.

c. California nativity or exceptional adaptability to California

d. Inclusion within an interdependent stand of trees

e. Visual accessibility and desirability of location.

f. Present condition and state of health indicating a high chance for survival.

g. Horticultural or arboricultural interest especially in regard to skyline effect.

h. Permanence of location with minimal possibility of future removal due to land development.

Appendix C.

Top 10 Tallest Landmark Trees

Coast Redwood - *Sequoia sempervirens* *23*
Deodar Cedar- *Cedrus deodara* *24*
California Sycamore - *Platanus racemosa* *49*
Mexican Fan Palm - *Washingtonia robusta* *55*
Coast Live Oak - *Quercus agrifolia* *65*
Mexican Fan Palm - *Washingtonia robusta* *70*
Canary Island Pine - *Pinus canariensis* *89*
Norfolk Island Pine - *Araucaria heterophylla* *94*
Coast Redwood - *Sequoia sempervires* *95*
Blue Gum - *Eucalyptus globulus* *106*

Appendix D.

Top 10 Most Unique Trees by Character and Form

Queensland Bottle Tree - *Brachychiton rupestris* *15*
California Pepper Tree - *Schinus molle* *21*
Chilean Bellota - *Cryptocarya rubrum* *35*
Moreton Bay Fig - *Ficus macrophylla* *36*
Chilean Wine Palm - *Jubaea chilensis* *38*
Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis* *57*
Deodar Cedar - *Cedrus deodara* 62
Olive - *Olea europaea* *64*
Coast Live Oak - *Quercus agrifolia* 65
Cork Oak- *Quercus suber* *91*

Appendix E.

Landmark Trees Memorial List

These trees are derived from the 1973 Landmark Trees publication. During tree surveys conducted in 2010, it is concluded that these trees are no longer existing.

NILES		
*Acer saccharum	Silver Maple	331 I Street (1 remaining)
*Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	37112 Second Street (1 remaining)
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	841 Rancho Arroyo Parkway
Abies cephalonica	Greek Fir	California Nursery Company
Eucalptus globulus	Blue Gum	California Nursery Company
Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	Copper Beech	California Nursery Company
Picea pugens 'glauca'	Colorado Blue Spruce	California Nursery Company
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cryptomeria	California Nursery Company
Acer davidii	David's Maple	California Nursery Company
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	California Nursery Company
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	101 Niles Canyon Boulevard
Albizzia julibrissin	Silk Tree	36696 Niles Boulevard
Picea pugens 'glauca'	Picea pugens 'glauca'	38848 Cherry Lane
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	160 J Street on Second Street
Pinus picea	Italian Stone Pine	Niles Boulevard at H St
Ulmus americana	American Elm	38416 Mission Boulevard
Jubaea chilensis	Wine Palm	37899 Third Street
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood Acacia	37929 Third Street
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	37891 Second Street
Ilex aquifolium	English Holly	Shinn Park
Acer palmatum dissectum atropurpureum	Red Laceleaf Japanese Maple	Shinn Park
CENTERVILLE		
Pinus picea	Italian Stone Pine	36025 Fremont Boulevard
Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red Flower Gum	3881 Decoto Road
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	4525 Bartolo Terrace
Maidenhair Tree	Ginkgo biloba	next to Deodar Cedar
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig	north of 4549 Coronado Drive
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	38048 Glenmoor Drive
Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	38246 Fremont Boulevard
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	2615 Peralta Boulevard
MISSION SAN JOSE		
Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm	43300 Mission Boulevard
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	43551 Mission Boulevard
Juglans hindsi	California Black Walnut	39925 Mission Boulevard
WARM SPRINGS		
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	47112 Warm Springs Boulevard
Grevillea robusta	Silk Oak	47221 Warm Springs Boulevard
IRVINGTON		
Eucalptus globulus	Blue Gum	3573 Union Street
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	41152 Fremont Boulevard
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunyabunya	41668 Fremont Boulevard
Casuarina cunninghamiana	Beefwood	39454 Fremont Boulevard
Albizzia julibrissin	Silk Tree	5063 Brett Court
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye	Williams Historical Park
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm	Fremont Hub
*Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	Irvington Plaza Park (1 remaining)

*Trees that have been reduced in quantity due to disease, decay, removal, etc.

The California Nursery Company

The California Nursery Company was once a grand nursery operation that brought notable presence to the East Bay and was "significantly associated with the evolution of the nursery industry on a statewide level."[10]

The California Nursery Company's history dates back to Jose de Jesus Vallejo(1797-1882) who served as the administrator of the old Mission San Jose and military commander of San Jose. He owned Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda which comprised 17,705 acres of land spreading west of Alameda Creek. Vallejo's property included a mill that gave name to a town called Vallejo Mills, later re-named Niles when the railroad was established in 1869. J.J. Vallejo sold a third of his land but was still able to retain title to his property after surviving extensive development in the region in the 1850s. However, on July 1862, he was forced to give up about 11,000 acres of his land due to legal debts to Jonas G. Clark, a San Francisco merchant and real estate speculator. J.J. Vallejo's rancho property was formed into the present-day Niles District of Fremont and the majority of Union City. [9]

On November 10, 1884, Jonas G. Clark sold 463.38 acres of land to John Rock, the founder of the California Nursery Company in 1865. Under the ownership of John Rock, the nursery "be-

came a great experimental farm, where all varieties of plants, secured from various countries, were tested and those suited to the climate and soil conditions of California were distributed throughout the state."[10] In 1893, the California Nursery Company took first prize at the Columbian Exposition for its exhibit of roses, and furnished Golden Gate Park with about 600 deciduous trees and shrubs in that same year. The nursery's land was divided into acres that served different purposes such as the cultivation of over 600 varieties of roses, experimental efforts, and for ornamental plants and trees. Its immense stock of plants drew attention from the Washington Press, where in 1898, the nursery was commented on having the most variety of trees, plants, shrubs, flowers, etc, "than at any other [nursery] in the United States."[9]

After the ownership of John Rock, the nursery was sold to William J. Landers on August 17, 1899. John Rock continued to serve as the manager until his death in August 1904 when William V. Eberly took over the position. Under Lander's ownership, the nursery was commissioned to supply palm trees for the "Avenue of Palms" at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. In 1917, Landers sold the nursery to the George C. Roeding Company.[9]

The Roeding Family was well-known for their nursery businesses in Fresno, Modesto and Sacramento. When George C. Roeding Sr. acquired the California Nursery Company, it became the headquarters for the wholesale of fruit and ornamental trees. In 1928, George Jr. became the owner following his father's death. He opted to shift the business to the retail production of roses and bulbs. From 1939-1940, The California Nursery Company provided plants for the Golden Gate Park International Exposition on Treasure Island. The nursery prospered from demands for fruit trees in residential orchards and wartime properties to garden supply and landscape services until its bankruptcy in 1968.[9]

The California Nursery covered 463 acres of land when it was established in 1884. Due to residential and industrial development, the nursery presently covers 20.1 acres under the ownership of the City of Fremont. The grounds were leased to Mission Adobe Nursery for retail business and Naka Nursery for wholesale business. Many of the buildings that were built during its heyday, such as the Vallejo Adobe(1842), Tankhouse remnant(1890), Office Building(1907), President's House(1907), and Garden Store(1932), still exist on the historical nursery grounds. Presently, the California Nursery is home to nine of the City'shistorical landmark trees.[9]

Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum

The Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum is a remnant of Fremont's early pioneer, which presently includes a main house two cottages, several barns and outbuildings.

Shinn Park's history began with two of the area's earliest pioneers, John M. Horner and Elias W. Beard who bought parcels of ex-Mission lands. These lands were sold to Captain William Sim in 1852, marking the establishment of the ranch. Captain Sim planted the first orchard in the Niles District and conducted the first fruit propagation experiments. He also built a cottage that was later home to three generations of the Shinn Family.[24]

In 1856, 250 acres of Sim's property was purchased by San Franciscan Dr. Joseph Clark and was later given to James and Lucy Shinn to manage and continue the experiments instigated by Capt. Sim. In 1860, the land was officially passed onto the Shinn family with the addition of more acreage until the ranch encompassed approximately 300 acres.[24]

James Shinn and Dr. Clark imported rare trees and plants from around the world and soon operated one of the first nurseries in the state. In 1888, a San Francisco firm purchased the nursery lands and changed the business to accommodate fruit orchards.[24]

The Shinn family was known not only for their nursery and fruit orchards but for many other notable accomplishments.

James Shinn operated one of California's first gravel operations along Alameda Creek, which supplied gravel for road beds used by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Charles Shinn, the eldest, took interest in agriculture and horticulture. He graduated from Johns Hopkins with an AB in 1884. He was an accomplished journalist and an Inspector for Experiment of the University of California; he worked with Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the National Forest Commission to establish the National Forest system; and he was appointed Head Ranger in the Forest Reserve, the U.S. Government Supervisor of the Madera Reserve, and the first supervisor of the Sierra National Forest in 1905.

Milicent Shinn, like her brother Charles, was also an accomplished journalist. In 1898, she was the first woman to receive a doctorate degree, magna cum laude from the University of California, and helped organize the university's California Alumnae Association. She wrote numerous articles, papers, essays, poems and sketches on child development and genetic psychology, and advocated for women's rights. Milicent Shinn died at the age of 82 as one of California's most distinguished women.[25]

Joseph Clark Shinn managed the ranch after his father became ill, and in 1905, he married Florence Mayhew. Under Joseph's management, the sand and gravel business flourished, providing materials for development in the bay area such as the amphitheater at the University of California, and for the redevelopment of San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake. He was known for his horticulture expertise and leadership in establishing the local high school system. Joseph also served as the president of the Niles Improvement Club, a trustee of the Niles Library Association, a trustee for the Niles Congregational Church, and held positions in the Alameda County Water District.[25]

Florence Mayhew Shinn attended the University of California, and like her husband, played an important role in the community's development. She was one of the founders of the Washington Township Historical Society; a member of the Toyon Branch of Children's Hospital; an active member and worker of the Country Club of Washington Township; and she also belonged to the Sierra Club, the California Historical Society and the English Speaking Union. [25]

From 1912 to the 1940s, portions of the Shinn ranch were sold for the development of a new elementary school in Niles, the Veterans Memorial Building, a residential homes, and the Niles Community Center. In 1947, the rest of the property was sold after Joseph's accidental drowning in the lake of an abandoned gravel pit. Florence Shinn operated the remainder of the ranch with her son, Joseph C. Shinn Jr. until his death in 1967.[25]

In February 1962, Florence Shinn donated the 4.5 acres of the family property to the City of Fremont to designate as a historical park and arboretum. The donation included the garden, which contained rare and special trees, and which were also part of the original nursery; three family homes; the barn; and cottages. Florence lived in the Victorian house until November 1968 when she journeyed to Marin County to spend time with her daughter for Thanksgiving. During the trip, she became ill and was cared for until her death in 1971.[25]

Today, restoration work at the park is headed under the supervision of Mission Peak Heritage Foundation. City Councilman, Don Dillon, and Parks Director, Ted Harpainter, organized the first volunteer event for Shinn Park. Under the leadership of Marion Wolfe, garden rehabitiliation projects took place, one of which included the installation of a Japanese garden designed by Shig Nakamoto. Dr. Robert Fish, Chairman of Mission Peak Heritage Foundation, drew plans for the restoration of the park to maintain its authentic early California ranch-theme.[25]

Appendix H.

List of Landmark Trees by Botanical Name

Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood Acacia 16
Acer saccharinum - Silver Maple 78

Agathis robusta - Queensland Kauri Pine - 80
Angophora costata - Sydney Red Gum 33
Araucaria bidwillii - Bunya Bunya 81
Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine 14
Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine 94
Brachychiton populneus - Bottle Tree 82
Brachychiton rupestris - Queensland Bottle Tree 15
Callistemon viminalis - Bottle Brush 28
Castanea sativa - Spanish Chestnut 76
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar 19
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar 20
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar 62
Cinnamomum camphora - Camphor 27
Cinnamomum camphora - Camphor 74
Cryptocarya rubra - Chilean Bellota 35
Cupressus macrocarpa - Monterey Cypress 83
Cupressus sempervirens - Italian Cypress 66
Eucalyptus ficifolia - Scarlet Gum 26
Eucalyptus globulus - Blue Gum 105
Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta' - Dwarf Blue Gum 84
Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' - Copper Beech 29
Ficus macrophylla - Moreton Bay Fig 36
Fraxinus uhdei - Evergreen Ash 25
Ginkgo biloba - Ginkgo 37
Jubaea chilensis - Chilean Wine Palm 38
Jugland hindsii - Northern California Walnut 17
Juniperus cedrus - Canary Island Juniper Pine 85
Libocedrus decurrens - Incense Cedar 47
Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip Tree 75
Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia 18
Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia 46
Magnolia x soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia 22
Magnolia x soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia 39
Melaleuca styphelioides - Prickly Paperbark 86
Metasequoia glyptostroboides - Dawn Redwood 40
Olea europaea - Olive 54
Olea europaea - Olive 60
Olea europaea - Olive 63
Olea europaea - Olive 67
Olea europaea - Olive 68
Olea europaea - Olive 101
Persea americana - Avocado Tree 56
Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm 45
Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm 57
Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm 59
Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm 69

List of Landmark Trees by Species Names cont.

Phoenix canariensis & Washingtonia robusta - Palm Trees72
Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm 87
Phoenix loureirii - Mountain Date Palm 61
Phoenix reclinata - Senegal Date Palm 88
Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine 89
Pinus pinea - Italian Stone Pine 99
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 32
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 49
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 58
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 102
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 106
Populus nigra - Lombardy Poplar 90
Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak 77
Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak 103
Quercus macrocarpa - Bur Oak 97
Quercus suber - Cork Oak 43
Quercus suber - Cork Oak 91
Robinia pseudoacacia - Black Locust 51
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree 21
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree 31
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree 53
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree 71
Sequoia sempervirens - Coast Redwood 23
Sequoia sempervirens - Coast Redwood 95
Taxodium baccata - Irish Yew 41
Taxodium distichum - Bald Cypress 42
Ulmus pumilia - Siberian Elm 92
Umbellularia californica - California Bay 52
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm 50
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm 55
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm 64
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm 70
Zelkova serrata - Japanese Zelkova 93

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