

TAKE A TOUR THROUGH GRESHAM'S  
SIGNIFICANT TREES 2011



*Zimmerman Historic Park with Significant Tree No. 21 - Pound Pear*

CITY OF GRESHAM

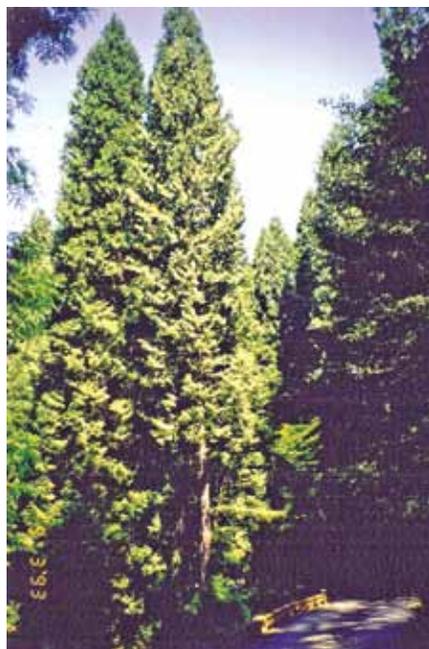
# GRESHAM SIGNIFICANT TREES

In December 1990, Gresham City Council recognized the importance of trees to the well being of the community by passing an ordinance to protect “significant” trees. At a time of explosive growth in the city, the Council said it was important to preserve Gresham’s natural heritage. On Arbor Day 1994, the first trees to qualify as significant trees were recognized.

**1. Ambleside** is a unique neighborhood area in southeast Gresham that lies along the valley floor of Johnson Creek. It can be reached by turning east off Hogan just north of Johnson Creek. Cross the railroad tracks and turn left on Ambleside (please respect this private drive). The area was heavily logged near the turn of the century to build the original World Forestry Center. This unique area was historically developed as a summer haven for Portland residents who traveled to the site by rail along what is now the Springwater hiking trail.

## Hogan Cedar Grove “Tree of Life”

(*Thuja plicata fastigata*).



These trees are a unique form of Western Red Cedar that is native only to the Gresham area. When compared with ordinary Western Red Cedars (native to a wide range of western North America), these trees are narrower in form with closely spaced, shorter branches with upsweeping branch tips, and a

higher density of foliage. The Hogan Cedars were the only tall growing evergreens in the Ambleside area to survive the Columbus Day storm of 1962. Also called Giant Cedar, the Western Red Cedar can reach 180 to 200 feet in height.

## Japanese Maple Grove (*Acer palmatum*)

The Japanese Maple, a small deciduous tree, is native to Korea and Japan. The Ambleside grove consists of approximately 18 mature specimens. The name palmatum relates to the resemblance of the leaf to an open palm. The leaves are glossy red in spring, soft green in summer, and scarlet, orange, and yellow in fall.

## 2. Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)

The Ponderosa Pine is native to the western U.S. and grows to magnificent proportions. It has distinctive bark that flakes off in shapes like jigsaw puzzle pieces. At 200-300 years, it develops pumpkin colored tones in the bark and a pervasive vanilla scent. This 120-foot high tree stands above all others in the neighborhood.

**3. Pioneer Cemetery** is located in the center of Gresham on the east side of Walters Road just south of Powell Boulevard.

## Douglas Fir

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

The Douglas Fir, native to most of the west, can live up to 2,000 years and reach heights of 300 feet. Its most readily identifiable feature is the cones, which hang down and have 3-pronged tracts sticking out from between the cone scales. The tree’s name honors David Douglas, a young Scottish botanist who roamed the Northwest in the 1820s



while working for the Royal Horticulture Society of England. Gresham’s significant tree is the most impressive Douglas Fir toward the back of the cemetery.

### Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)

The native Lawson Cypress is a relative of the Port Orford Cedar. Its branches have a delicate, almost feathery appearance. The wood of the Cypress is valued as durable, easy to work, aromatic, and pleasingly textured. This particular specimen is approximately 85 years old.

### 4. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica 'otauca'*)

This tree was removed due to storm damage.

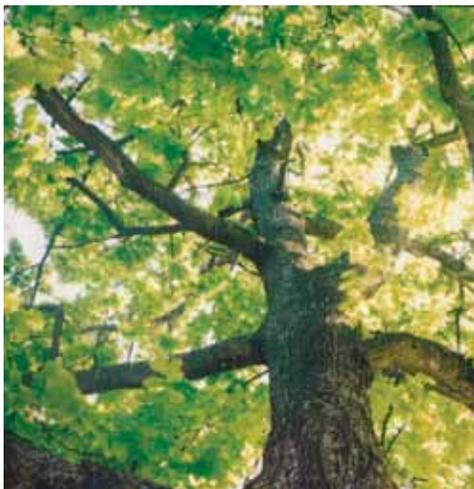
### 5. Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

This species of Giant Sequoia is one of the largest trees in the world, reaching heights of over 350 feet. Some alive today are over 3,000 years old. This particular specimen is estimated to be nearly 100 years old. Notice how the sidewalk has been constructed around it and a barrier installed to protect this wonderful tree.

### 6. Bigleaf Maple

(*Acer macrophyllum*)

The Bigleaf Maple is one of the largest in downtown Gresham and is estimated to be about 100 years old. The large leaves have been known to grow up to a foot in width. This species is named for its large leaves - the Latin word *macrophyllum* means big leaf. Many years ago, when the sidewalk was being installed in front of West Gresham Grade School, the students and teachers held a demonstration to save the tree. Today, the sidewalk still curves around its trunk, and we can all admire its beauty. In 2005, this tree was designated as Gresham's "100-Year Anniversary Tree."



### 7. Monkey Puzzle (*Araucaria araucana*).

This is one of the largest Monkey Puzzle trees in Gresham. These trees have odd, heavy branches and rope-like branchlets with sharp, pointed, dark green leaves. Dating back 70 million years, botanists believe that this species is one of the most primitive living cone-bearing evergreens. It is possible that this tree was started from seedlings brought by South American participants in the 1905 Lewis & Clark exposition.

8. Two significant trees can be found at this residence. Five generations of this family have been responsible for planting, caring for, and advocating protection of these wonderful trees for more than 80 years.

### Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

The Tulip Tree is a deciduous native of the eastern U.S. It has large yellow-orange, tulip-shaped flowers in the spring, and squarish leaves. This tree was planted in 1912 and is significant because of its age and size.

### Black Locust (*Robinia pseudocacia*)

This beautiful deciduous tree is a native to the Appalachian Mountains. In spring, the Black Locust bears hanging clusters of dense white flowers which are extremely fragrant and a favorite of honeybees. The wood is resistant to decay and has often been used for fence posts. When Eastman Parkway was widened in 1981, the owners of this magnificent tree refused to allow it to be cut down.



### 9. California or Valley White Oak (*Quercus lobata*)

This tree was removed due to storm damage.

### Oregon White or Garry Oak (*Quercus garryana*)

This specimen of Oregon White Oak stands in a carport that was actually built to accommodate the tree. These trees are native to the rich soils of the Columbia River Valley where they grow to their greatest heights and live up to 500 years. The name comes from their bark which is, at times, almost bone white.

## 10. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

This tree was removed due to storm damage and decay.

## 11. Black Walnut (*Juglans ingra*)

The Black Walnut is native to the eastern U.S. It is prized for its distinctive wood which is used for cabinets, gunstocks, and furniture. It has furrowed, blackish-brown bark. This significant tree stands 60 feet tall and has a 60-foot spread. It is one of the largest and most magnificent examples in the area.

12. The following significant trees are over 80 years old and are believed to be the oldest of their kind in the Gresham area. They were planted in the landscape of a private residence known as the Judge Stapleton House, a City of Gresham Class I Historical Landmark. George Washington Stapleton was the first mayor of Gresham (1915-1917) and had the home built in 1917. One story has it that Mayor Stapleton, also a Multnomah County Judge, sentenced convicts to work on his yard and trees!

## Camperdown Elm (*Ulmus glabra 'camperdownii'*)

These Camperdown Elms have weeping branches that reach to the ground making a virtual tent around the trunk. As these trees age, the limbs stack and graft to each other, creating a contorted maze of limbs hidden under summer foliage but visible during the winter months.

## Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

The Deodar Cedar is an evergreen native to the Himalayas. A true cedar, it is characterized by light gray-green foliage. At 100 feet, this particular tree exceeds the average height for its species and is unusual because of its three massive, evenly sized trunks.

## Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

This stupendous evergreen, native to California, appears to have been planted about 1906. The Giant Sequoia has dense gray-green foliage, and on this particular tree the branches reach almost to the ground.

## Red Japanese Laceleaf Maple

(*Acer palmatum dissectum 'atropurpureum'*)

This small, deciduous tree rarely grows to 15 feet, as it has here. Its leaves are purplish in summer and golden in autumn, and grow 2-4 inches long with deeply cut, toothed lobes. The intricate twisting and turning of the branches and exceptional color are noteworthy.

## Western White Pine (*Pinus monitcola*)

This tree was removed due to decay.

## 13. Douglas Fir Grove (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

This majestic grove of 100-150 foot tall Douglas Fir trees lines both sides of 202<sup>nd</sup> Avenue between Stark and Glisan Streets, creating a grand avenue and cathedral-like atmosphere. There is nothing else like them in the area.



## 14. Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

These three awe-inspiring Giant Sequoia reach heights of 150 feet and frame an 81-year old house. The original owner brought the young Sequoia from a tree farm in California and planted them before the house was built.

## 15. Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)

The beautiful, flowering Madrone is native to the U.S. west coast mountain ranges. Its smooth, reddish-brown bark peels and is a distinguishing characteristic. This particular tree is one of the oldest and largest in the Gresham area. Its value was recognized by builders who helped preserve the tree by building around it.

## 16. Mixed Natural Grove ▼

This park-like grove is nearly 100 years old and contains Douglas Fir, Bigleaf Maple, Hawthorn, Port Orford Cedar, Red Alder, Birch, Vine Maple, and Oregon White Oak. It provides a wonderful habitat for birds, squirrels, and other small animals, and is used for exploration and study by the elementary students from the adjacent school.



## 17. Oriental Spruce (*Picea orientalis*)

The needles of the Oriental Spruce, a native of Asia Minor, are stiff, prickly, and pressed close to the stem. Its cones, which are deep purple in the spring, are small, long, and pointed at the tips. This 100-foot Spruce is best seen from the Springwater Trail where it abuts White Birch Cemetery south of Powell on the west side of Walters.

## 18. Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

Dawn Redwoods are living fossils that date back to the time of the dinosaurs. Once thought to be extinct, a few living trees were discovered in China in 1944 and are now being reintroduced throughout the world. Dawn Redwoods are deciduous, one of the few conifers to drop their needles in winter. There are two trees at this location estimated to be 20-50 years old.

## 19. Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

This species is the tallest of the world's trees, reaching heights of 300 feet and living for 2,000 years. The common name, Redwood, comes from the reddish-brown color of the wood. This particular specimen is 60-80 feet height and 50-80 years old. It is located in the front yard of an existing single-family home.

## 20. Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Native to the northwest and upper Midwest U.S., the Northern Red Oak can reach heights of 100 feet. This tree is one of the largest in Gresham and is estimated to be 80 years old. In spring, the new leaves emerge a pinkish to reddish color, changing to rich green in summer. Fall color can range from red to russet.

## 21. Pound Pear (*Pyrus communis*)

This Pear tree is probably the largest in the state and perhaps the U.S. It is approximately 90 years old and originated in North Carolina. This rare specimen will bear fruit that will weigh between one and one-and-three-quarters pounds. It is the easternmost pear tree in the orchard west of the historic Zimmerman House.



## 22. English 'Persian' Walnuts (*Juglans "franquette" regia*)

These two trees are unique because they were used mostly for upper grafting stock of the English Walnut, which dies at approximately 35 years. The trees are growing together as one tree with a canopy 95 feet wide and a height of 60 feet. They are at least 80 years old.

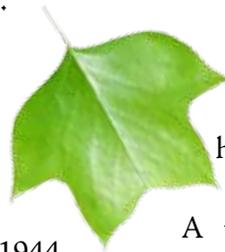
## 23. Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

The Tulip Tree can live for 200 years, reaching heights of over 120 feet. These specimens are approximately 20-50 years old and 80 feet tall.

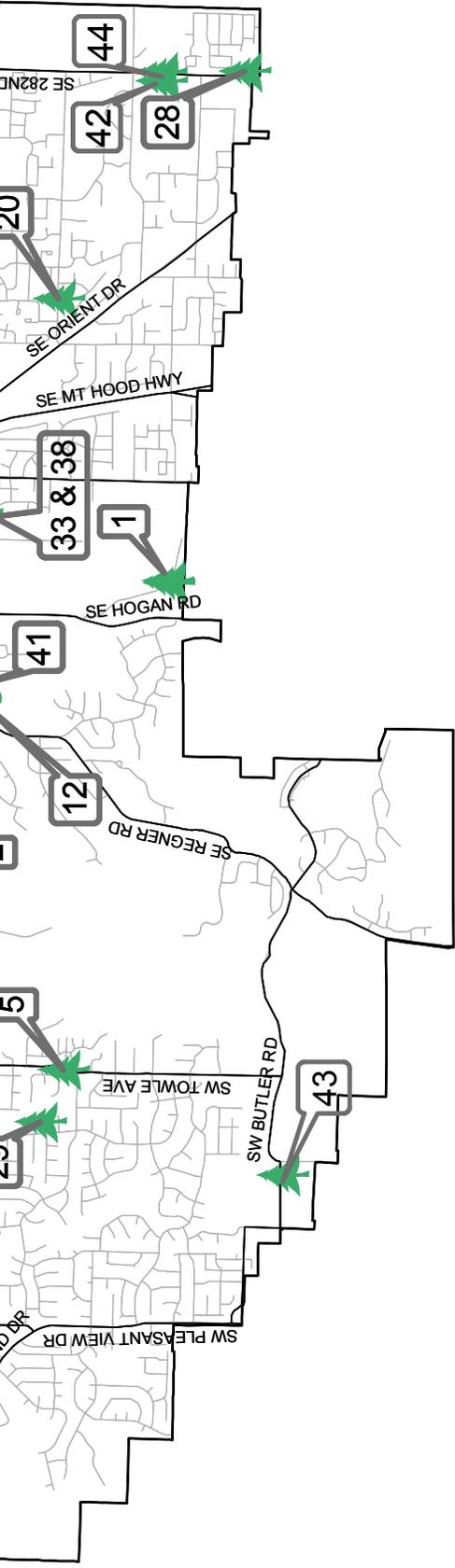
A visual anchor to the front yards of two houses, these two trees are habitat for birds and small animals, and a play area for children.

## 24. English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)

This beautiful Elm is a lovely example of the benefits of a large shade tree around a house. It allows for solar penetration in the winter, cooling shade in the summer, and is an excellent food source and nest tree for birds and squirrels.







- 1 - Hogan Cedar & Japanese Maple Groves**  
2830 SE Ambleside Dr. (Private Drive)
- 2 - Ponderosa Pine**  
1142 SE Roberts Ave.
- 3 - Lawson Cypress & Douglas Fir**  
Gresham Pioneer Cemetery  
South of Powell on SW Walters Dr.
- 4 - Removed**
- 5 - Giant Sequoia**  
Directly west of 2040 SW Towle Rd.
- 6 - Bigleaf Maple**  
West Gresham Grade School  
330 W. Powell Blvd.
- 7 - Monkey Puzzle**  
675 SE Park Dr.
- 8 - Tulip Tree & Black Locust**  
637 W Powell Blvd.
- 9 - Oregon White or Garry Oak**  
1414 NE Hogan Ave.
- 10 - Removed**
- 11 - Black Walnut**  
405 NE 5th St.
- 12 - Red Japanese Laceleaf Maple, Deodar Cedar, Camperdown Elm & Giant Sequoia**  
Judge Stapleton House  
1285 SE Roberts Ave.
- 13 - Douglas Fir Grove**  
in the vicinity of 30 SE 202nd Ave.
- 14 - Giant Sequoias**  
1214 NE 162nd Ave.
- 15 - Pacific Madrone**  
125 NE Hogan Ave.
- 16 - Mixed Natural Grove**  
North Gresham Park  
1111 SE 217th Ave.
- 17 - Oriental Spruce**  
White Birch Cemetery  
South of Powell on SW Walters Dr.
- 18 - Dawn Redwood**  
760 SE Williams Rd.
- 19 - Coast Redwood**  
780 N Main St.
- 20 - Northern Red Oak**  
4250 SE Salquist Rd.
- 21 - Pound Pear**  
Zimmerman House Park  
17111 NE Sandy Blvd.
- 22 - English "Persian" Walnuts**  
Zimmerman House  
17111 NE Sandy Blvd.
- 23 - Tulip Trees (2)**  
625 and 700 SE 7th St.
- 24 - English Elm**  
1405 SE 9th St.
- 25 - Spanish Chestnuts**  
490 NE Paropa Way
- 26 - Ginkgo or Maidenhair**  
Gresham Union High School  
1200 N Main St.
- 27 - Spanish Fir Grove**  
Mt. Hood Community College  
26000 SE Stark St.
- 28 - Giant Sequoia**  
3332 SE 282nd St.
- 29 - Incense Cedars (2)**  
1896 SW Heiney Rd.  
(private drive)
- 30 - Colorado Spruce**  
955 NE 3rd St.
- 31 - Western Red Cedar, Pacific Dogwood & Douglas Fir**  
Southwest Community Park  
(north of Powell, east of terminus of SW 5th)
- 32 - Douglas Fir Grove**  
Southwest Community Park  
(north of Powell, east of terminus of SW 5th)
- 33 - Black Walnut, English Walnuts & Laceleaf Japanese Maple**  
Gradin Community Sports Park  
2303 SE Palmquist Rd.
- 34 - Norway Spruce**  
1133 N. Main St.
- 35 - European Beech**  
123 NW 11th St.
- 36 - Japanese Maple**  
147 NW 12th St.
- 37 - Japanese Maple**  
305 SE Roberts Ave.
- 38 - English Yew**  
Gradin Community Sports Park  
2303 SE Palmquist Rd.
- 39 - Wineleaf Sycamore Maple**  
1135 NE Kane Dr.
- 40 - Hawthorn**  
350 SE Linden Ct.
- 41 - Cherry**  
1300 S. Roberts Ave.
- 42 - Swedish Whitebeam**  
2605 SE 282nd Ave.
- 43 - Oregon Oak**  
2212 SW Butler Rd.
- 44 - Deodar Cedar**  
2612 SE 282nd Ave.
- 45 - American Chestnut**  
175 SW Towle Ave.
- 46 - Black Walnut**  
5th & Roberts

## 25. Spanish Chestnuts (*Castanea sativa*)

Two Spanish Chestnuts dominate the front yard of a single-family residence. The Spanish Chestnut is a deciduous native of southern Europe and can reach an age of over 1,000 years. In the summer, the Spanish Chestnut has 4-9 inch sharply toothed leaves and produces chestnuts of an excellent quality. These two large, dense shade trees have a height of 80 feet and limb span of 40 feet so that the canopies extend over the entire front yard and house. Spanish Chestnuts are uncommon in Gresham and the size of these trees is inspiring.

## 26. Ginkgo or Maidenhair (*Ginkgo biloba*) ▼

The Ginkgo or Maidenhair tree is a deciduous tree thought at one time to be extinct, but now discovered as native to a few localities in China. It is the sole survivor of an order of plants dating back 200 million years to the Mesozoic era. Ginkgo trees were first introduced to the Portland area in the 1860s. The leaves are distinctive in their fan shape, which resembles the frond of a Maidenhair fern. In spring and summer, the leaves are a bright green and in autumn turn a brilliant golden yellow and fall from the tree all at once. Two Ginkgo trees display the classic angular, upright structure of their species while framing the front entrance of Gresham Union High School. Now 40-60 feet tall, they were planted in the 1950s and, as smaller trees, were seen as a backdrop for past yearbook pictures.



## 27. Spanish Fir Grove (*Abies pinsapo 'glauca'*)

The Spanish Fir is native to the mountainous region of southern Spain. Sometimes called the “hedgehog fir,” it is the only true fir on which the needles are arranged in spirals around the branches, which gives the dark red branches a very stiff bottlebrush appearance. The variety ‘*glauca*’ is blue-gray in color. The Mt. Hood Community College Spanish Fir grove is divided into two groups in the main courtyard of the campus. Here it complements and enhances the architecture of the buildings. Planted about 30 years ago, dating to when the college was established, the trees are 40-60 feet in height. Spanish Firs are rare in Gresham and this grove is an excellent example of the variety ‘*glauca*.’

## 28. Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

The Sequoia is native to the west slope of the Sierra Nevadas from Placer County to Tulare County. Lucille Hillyard planted this Sequoia in 1954. She had taken her son to San Francisco where he would ship out to Korea. On her way back she drove through the Redwoods. Stopping at a gift shop, she purchased this tree as a seedling along with several other trees.

## 29. Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurens*)

This native is an evergreen tree with a pyramidal form. Its territory ranges from Oregon to Central California, from the coastal fog belt eastward to the desert fringes. Eighty to 90 feet tall with a 15-foot spread, it has dark green foliage with flat sprays. Much of the top-grade timber from this species is used to make pencils and siding. These specimens are 70 feet east of Heiny Road frontage and are in great condition.

## 30. Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

This tree has stiff horizontal branches forming a broad pyramid. The foliage consists of needles that are blue-green to steely blue. This specimen is 60 feet tall with a 30-foot spread. It is a very symmetrical and attractive tree.



**31.** The following significant trees are found in a grove at the north end of Gradin Community Sports Park at the end of Southwest 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

**Douglas Fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

These evergreen trees are 90-100 feet tall. They have a pyramidal form with dark green branches. Needles radiate in all directions from the branches and are 1 to 1-1/2 inches long. They can take sun or shade as well as the wind.



**Pacific Dogwood** (*Cornus nutalli*)

These native, deciduous trees are 45 feet high with a 20-foot spread. They bloom in April and May with white flower bracts. Sometimes there is a second flowering in September. The tree has gray bark and 3-5 inch oval leaves.

**Western Red Cedar** (*Thuja plicata*)

Ranging from Northern California to Alaska, these native evergreen trees are 70-80 feet tall and have dark green branches with lacy sprays. The bark is rough and reddish-brown. The cinnamon-brown cones are 1/2 inches across.

**32. Douglas Fir**

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

This grove is in the middle area of Gradin Community Sports Park at Southwest 5<sup>th</sup> and Hartley. These evergreen trees are 95-115 feet tall. They have a pyramidal form with dark green branches. Needles radiate in all directions from the branches and are 1 to 1-1/2 inches long.



**33.** The following significant trees are found at **Gradin Community Sports Park.**

**English Walnut** (*Juglans regia*)

The English Walnut is a native to southwest Asia and southeast Europe. It has smooth gray bark on the trunk and heavy horizontal or upward angled branches. The leaves have 5-7 leaflets that are usually 3-6 inches long. The tree thrives in deep soil and benefits from deep summer watering. These two trees are about 50 feet high with a 50-foot spread, and are 70-80 years old.



**Black Walnut** (*Juglans ingra*) ▲

The Black Walnut has furrowed blackish brown bark. The leaf structure has more leaflets than the English Walnut with 15-23 leaflets on each compound leaf. The leaflets are 2-1/2 to 5 inches long, a little shorter than the English Walnut. This significant tree is 60 feet tall with a 60-foot spread and is 70-80 years old.

**Laceleaf Japanese Maple** (*Acer palmatum 'dissectum'*)

This Maple has the most delicate leaves. They are long with 5-9 tooth lobes. The leaves are green in the spring and summer, and red in the fall. It is 10 feet tall with a 15-foot spread. This tree has a mounded form with drooping branches. ►



### 34. Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

The Norway Spruce is a native to northern Europe and grows fast. It has stiff, deep green branches that grow horizontally – its lower branches droop toward the base. It is hardy and wind resistant. It is 80 feet tall with a 30-foot spread. This tree is part of the backyard landscape of a home built in 1910.

### 35. European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)

This tree is shaped like a broad cone and has smooth bark that is gray in color. It has dark green leaves that turn brown in the fall. In the fall it also has small, edible, 3-sided nuts with spiny husks. The height is 75 feet and the spread is 50 feet. This tree is behind two large Bigleaf Maples.

### 36. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

This deciduous tree is native to Japan and Korea. About 20 feet tall with a 14-foot spread, it has green and red branches in winter. The leaves are 2-4 inches long and are a red to orange color in fall. The leaves are cut deeply with 5-9 toothed lobes. This variety can handle the sun and wind, and thrives in the Northwest.

### 37. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

The species name of this tree, '*palmatum*,' alludes to the lobed leaves resembling the palm of a hand. This maple is about 20 feet tall with a 14-foot spread. Over 1,000 specific varieties of this tree have been cultivated, many more than any other maple.

### 38. English Yew (*Taxus baccata*)

A native to Britain, the strong wood of this tree was once used to make medieval English longbows. In fact, the oldest known wooden implement is a 50,000-year-old yew-wood spear from Claxton-on-Sea, England. This durable wood has been used for turning bowls and as a veneer by furniture makers. Today, English Yew is most easily recognized in its trimmed form as dense hedges. Specimens like this one are rare but showcase the fluted trunk with its attractive reddish brown color. Many Yews have trunks formed by a coalescence of several stems, which become hollow when they grow old. In late spring, the tree bears bright red berries with one of the most poisonous seeds known. Yew is also known to contain the anti-cancer drug – taxol. These evergreen trees grow very slowly and live for many hundreds of years – some are believed to be over 2,000 years old. This tree is about 30 feet tall and is believed to be 50-80 years old.

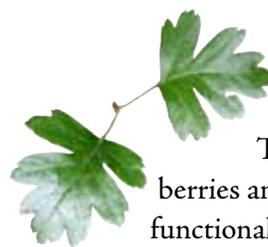
### Hogan Cedar (*Thuja plicata 'fastigata'*)

This tree was removed; it died due to construction activities.

### 39. Wineleaf Sycamore Maple

(*Acer pseudoplatanus 'atropurpureuni'*) ▼

Also called Purple Leaf Planetree Maple or Purple Leaf Sycamore Maple, the leaves of this tree are very attractive dark-green above, velvety royal purple beneath. This shade tree is tolerant of tough conditions. A native to Europe for centuries before being brought to the U.S., this specimen could be 80-125 years old and is 70 feet tall. It was planted as part of an old farm homestead. The subspecies, '*wineleaf*,' features a burgundy tinge on the underside of the leaves. The tree makes an excellent shade tree where space is ample, as it can have a canopy spread more than 50 feet, such as this one.



### 40. Hawthorn

(*Crataegus oxycantha*)

This member of the Rose family has berries and flowers that have been used to treat functional heart disorders. The bright red fruit look like miniature apples or rose hips. Due to the thorns on these small trees, Europeans once used these to form protective hedges. The name '*Hawthorn*' comes from the Anglo-Saxon '*Hagathorn*,' '*Haga*' meaning hedge. The scientific name '*Crataegus*' is derived from the Greek '*kratos*' which means strong, referring to the hardness of the wood. '*Oxycantha*' is derived from '*Oxus*' (sharp) and '*Akantha*' (thorn). This tree has small, dark green leathery leaves and dull gray colored bark. The white flowers are grouped in flat clusters, each containing many blossoms. Hawthorns can be very disease-prone; however, this specimen is in excellent condition and has been pruned to retain its shape and beauty.

#### 41. Cherry (*Prunus spp.*)

This deciduous tree of the Rose family has a reddish brown trunk, with its bark breaking into horizontal stripes. Leaves appear after flowers, and are tapered at the tip or elongated with parallel sides. They have toothed edges. This specimen is large for this species with a large base. It has well distributed limbs and is symmetrical.

#### 42. Swedish Whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*)

The Swedish Whitebeam is native to Sweden, other Baltic States, and northeast Germany. It was introduced to Britain a long time ago as an excellent street tree resistant to pollution and drought. It is in the genera *Sorbus*, part of the Rose family, that includes Mountain Ash and Rowan. Though widely sold early in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Whitebeams are now relatively uncommon in the U.S. but still widely planted in the United Kingdom and Europe. They are often confused as Hawthorns due to similar leaf and berry characteristics. The tree is quite large for its species and attracts many bird varieties. The Peterson family immigrated to the Gresham area in the late 1800s and planted the tree shortly after this home was built in 1910.

#### 43. Oregon White Oak

(*Quercus garryana*)

Also known as the Garry Oak, this tree's typically gnarled branches produce a beautiful, rounded outline in winter. It can easily live to 500 years. The leaves are dark green, and the autumn color is usually light brown. The Oregon White Oak is the most abundant and widely distributed Oak in Oregon, and the only native Oak found in eastern Oregon. Famous botanist and explorer David Douglas discovered this tree and named it for his friend Nicholas Garry of the Hudson's Bay Company. This specimen is likely over 100 years old. Reportedly, the tree was planted by Euphemis Butler (Butler Road fame) around 1880. The Butler family was early settlers in the Gresham area and the tree grows on a remnant of the state-recognized Butler Century Farm. Oregon Oak is slow growing and family photographic evidence suggests that the stem reached only six inches in diameter after 30 years growth, circa 1912.



#### 44. Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

This exceptionally beautiful Deodar Cedar is a remnant of ornamental landscapes that graced farmsteads in the area. Deodar Cedars have a pyramidal form when young and are wide spaced in old age. This Deodar has lower branches sweeping to the ground and then gracefully upward. Its upper branches are openly spaced and graceful, and have the classic nodding tip.

#### 45. American Chestnut

(*Castanea dentata 'marshall' borkhausen*)

The American Chestnut is closely related to both the Beech and Oak (*Quercus genera*). The Chestnut has a long life and can become quite large. It is a drought-resistant tree that bears edible fruit in the form of a nut. The tree is prone to Chestnut blight disease. Because of this disease, the American Chestnut can no longer be imported into Oregon as nursery stock for sale. This significant tree is one of only a few American Chestnuts that exist in Gresham, and may be the only large American Chestnut remaining in the area. It is located on land that was part of the historic Strong Family farm where Hazelnuts and Holly were grown. This tree is truly a unique specimen with a limb spread of 60 feet, a height of 50 feet, and a trunk measuring more than 66 inches across.

*Scheduled to be adopted as a Significant Tree.*





*Significant Tree No. 9 - Oregon White or Garry Oak*

## THE PRESERVATION OF TREES FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

*The Tree Preservation Committee is a 7-member citizen advisory committee appointed by Gresham City Council. Members usually have expertise associated with trees such as forestry, landscaping, arborist, or extensive knowledge gained through experience. The Committee advises City Council and staff about tree preservation, recommends tree species for the City's street tree list, and specific trees for designation as significant trees.*

*Anyone can nominate a tree as significant but each tree must meet specific criteria before being recommended by the Committee.*

*The Committee invites your suggestions and tree nominations at any time. For more information:*

*Urban Forestry Subcommittee  
City of Gresham  
1333 NW Eastman Parkway  
Gresham, Oregon 97030-3813  
503-618-2235*

*[GreshamOregon.gov/Trees](http://GreshamOregon.gov/Trees)*