

HISTORIC, UNUSUAL, AND BIG
trees

OF COEUR D'ALENE IDAHO



*Someone's sitting in the shade today because
someone planted a tree a long time ago.*

INTRODUCTION

People have long valued trees as a part of their communities. Not only do they provide useful benefits such as shade, fruit and visual screening, they also provide less tangible values, such as beauty and a sense of continuity or “roots”.

This is a guide to some of the special trees within Coeur d’Alene’s city limits; those that have historic significance, are unusual to our area, or are the biggest of their species. Nominations came from interested citizens, tree care workers and the city’s street tree inventory. All trees included here have been viewed and measured by members of Coeur d’Alene’s Urban Forestry Committee.

“Big” trees refers to those that are the largest of their species, determined by an American Forest Association formula based on the trunk circumference (inches), height (feet) and 1/4 of the average crown spread (feet). Although we did our best to locate the “biggest”, we acknowledge there may be larger trees yet to be discovered. There may also be more trees with historic value or that are “unusual” species within the city. We therefore welcome additional nominations and hope to publish future editions of this guide.

With this guide, we hope you will enjoy viewing and learning more about Coeur d’Alene’s historic, unusual and big trees.



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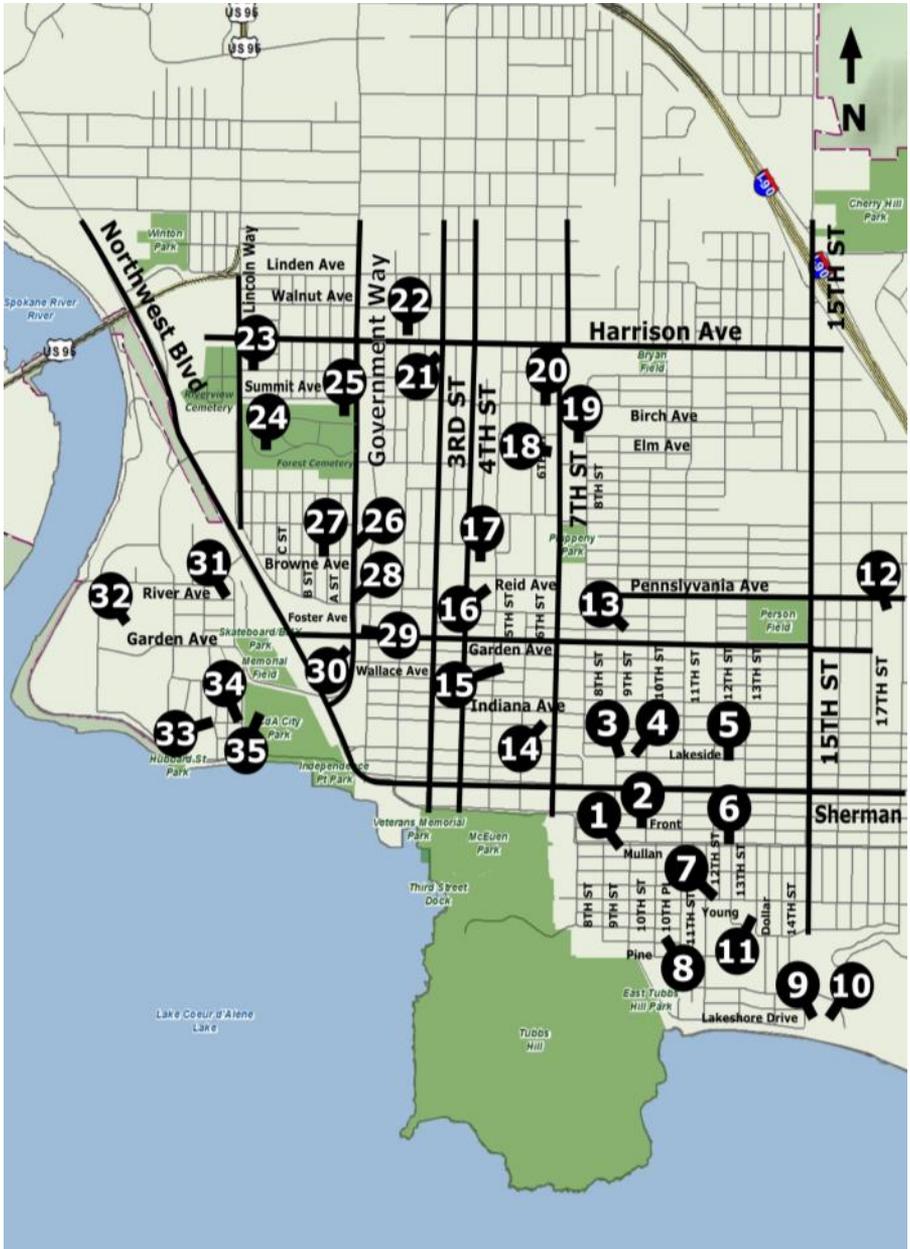


*The City of Coeur d’Alene has been recognized as a
“Tree City USA” since 1985.*

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TREE MAP



A “tree-mendous” thank you to Coeur d’Alene’s Urban Forestry Committee volunteers and students from Coeur d’Alene High School biology and Forestry Team for re-measuring all of the trees for this publication.

The measurements of each tree are listed along with their American Forestry Association (AFA) rating system points.

Thank you also to the generous sponsors whose contributions assisted in costs associated with the printing of this booklet.

This booklet is dedicated to Karen Haskew, Urban Forester for the City of Coeur d’Alene from 1987 to 2012. During her 25-year tenure Karen oversaw the planting of thousands of new trees and the management of all 25,000+ city trees. She created and maintained a comprehensive inventory of these



trees, and also implemented many educational programs, including the publishing of this compilation of the most historic, unusual and biggest trees in Coeur d’Alene. While still in the midst of her dynamic career, Karen passed

away in 2012. Karen will be long appreciated and fondly remembered for her very competent stewardship of the Urban Forestry Department and for her unassuming and diligent service on behalf of the people of Coeur d’Alene.

1. White fir

Abies concolor



902 Mullan Avenue

Nominated by: Katie Kosanke

This fir tree is native to the mountains of western North America and is a medium to large evergreen conifer tree. It is popular as an ornamental landscaping tree and as a Christmas tree, because it has a delightful aroma, retains its needles well after cutting and has strong sturdy branches that hold their shape. It is sometimes known as a concolor fir and has bluish or grayish green needles. This tree species is shade tolerant and doesn't have many serious pest or disease problems.



Tree Measurements	
Height	82ft
Diameter	34 in
Circumference	106 in
Crown Width	31ft
AFA points	195.8

2. American Elm

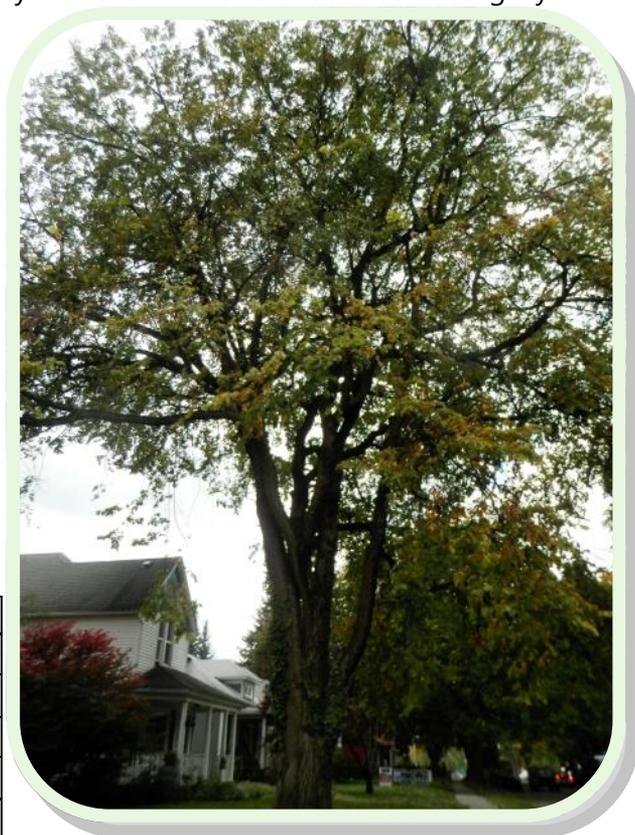
Ulmus americana



822 Front Avenue

Nominated by: Delores Neustel

This elm species is native to central and eastern North America. It is also called water elm due to its preference for moist sites. Elms have the distinct habit of being vase-shaped, the trunk dividing into several erect limbs, the whole tree a picture of great beauty and symmetry. At one time, the elms were extensively used as a street tree all across America, but Dutch Elm disease has killed many of them. Fortunately this lovely tree lives on to continue the elm legacy.



Tree Measurements	
Height	79ft
Diameter	41in
Circumference	128in
Crown Width	71ft
AFA points	224.8

3. London Planetree

Platanus x acerifolia



901 Lakeside Avenue

Nominated by: Frank & Mark Jo Crowder

Charles Feil, Mayor of Coeur d’Alene in 1912, planted this tree when the original house was built around 1907 (pictured below). The house was demolished in 2015 but the new owner preserved the tree making it a focal point in between the two new homes. The planetree’s most outstanding characteristic is its bark, which flakes off in large irregular patches to expose the creamy under-bark. The round, wooly fruit also makes this tree easy to recognize. The London planetree is a hybrid between oriental planetree and American sycamore. Such hybrids are highly variable. They achieved their fame by easily tolerating adverse urban conditions. Planetrees are mostly planted for shade, but can be monumental when mature, so they need ample growing space.



Tree Measurements	
Height	92ft
Diameter	46in
Circumference	146in
Crown Width	88ft
AFA points	260

4. Black Walnut

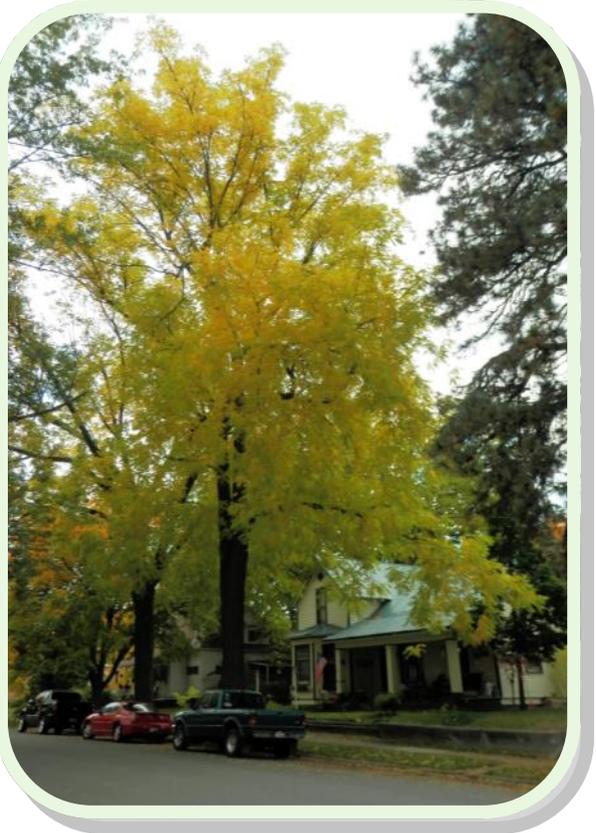
Juglans nigra



911 Lakeside Avenue

Nominated by: Delores Neustel

Black walnut leaves are 1-2 feet long with 15 to 23 leaflets. A native of American hardwood forests, the black walnut produces a large, thick-shelled nut that is sought after by both wildlife and people. The leaves, stems and roots of the black walnut contain an acid that makes them deer resistant but can make livestock sick and inhibit the growth of nearby plants. The wood of the black walnut is our most prized native cabinet wood. Its durability, fine grain and rich colors make it much in demand for fine furniture and gun stocks. Because large black walnut trees have become relatively rare, many of the harvested trees are thinly sliced or "peeled" to make veneer.



Tree Measurements	
Height	85ft
Diameter	34in
Circumference	108in
Crown Width	83ft
AFA points	213.9

5. Table Mountain Pine

Pinus pungens



1201 Lakeside Avenue

Nominated by: John Schwandt & Karen Haskew

Table Mountain pine occurs naturally in the eastern U.S., mainly in the Appalachian region on dry gravelly ridges. It is rare in cultivation, and where and why this specimen is here is unknown. The epithet "pungens" means piercing, sharp pointed, referring to the peculiar, stout hooked cone spines. Arthur Lee Jacobson in *North American Landscape Trees*, describes Table Mountain pine as, "a crab of a pine, of irregular crown and picturesque habit."



Tree Measurements	
Height	32ft
Diameter	18in
Circumference	57in
Crown Width	31ft
AFA points	96.9

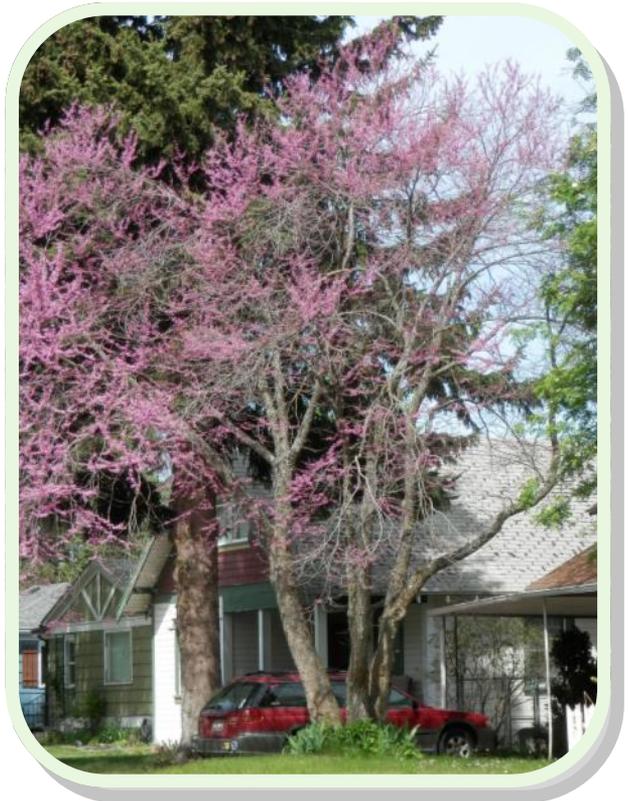
6. Redbud

Cercis canadensis



1215 Mullan Avenue

Because its leaves are shaped like hearts, the genus of this tree is named after “Cercis”, the Greek goddess of love. Redbuds are most noticeable in early spring when purplish-pink flowers appear on the naked zig-zag branches and last up to three weeks. At times, the flowers even appear on the trunk itself. Not until this striking display is over do the leaves begin to unfurl. A native of the eastern United States where it grows as an understory tree, redbud is a small spreading tree frequently multi-stemmed that attracts both honey-bees and butterflies.



Tree Measurements	
Height	33ft
Diameter	14in
Circumference	44in
Crown Width	33ft
AFA points	85.4

7. Bur Oak / Mossycup Oak

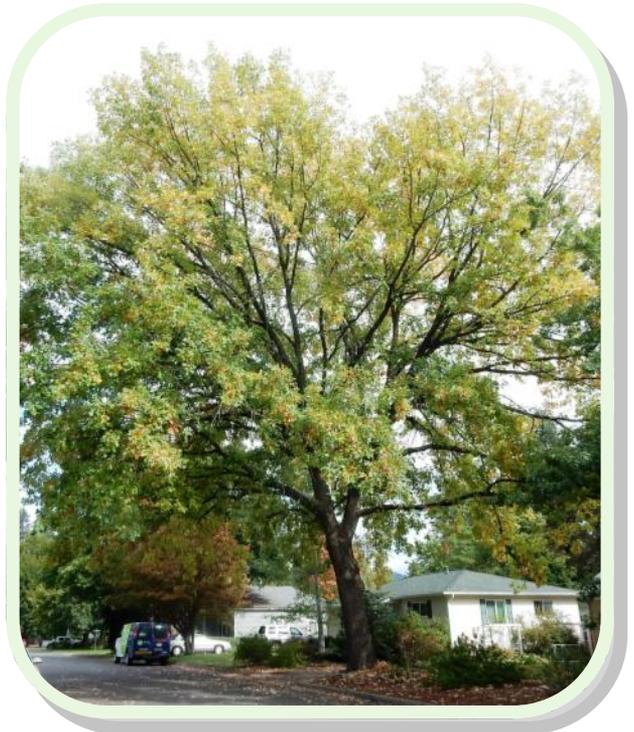
Quercus macrocarpa



418 S. 12th Street

Nominated by: Pat Krug

The bur oak is native to central and eastern North America, and is the state tree of Tennessee. It is called bur oak because the acorn is rough, shaggily fringed near its rim. It can grow to over 100 feet and may be too large for the average home landscape, but does make an excellent park or large area tree. It is rugged and imposing, and is very cold and drought-hardy. Bur oak is in the white oak group, having rounded lobes on the leaves; the red oak group has pointed leaf lobes. All oaks are strong and hardy. The white oaks tend to be slower growing, but reward the owner in time with their carefree majesty.



Tree Measurements	
Height	75ft
Diameter	30in
Circumference	95in
Crown Width	82ft
AFA points	190.6

8. Grand fir

Abies grandis



519 S. 10th Place

True firs can be identified by their needle-like leaves that are singly attached to the stem and leave a round scar when they fall. Grand fir has deep green leaves 1 to 1/2 inches long that grow along the branch in two horizontal rows. A native tree of Idaho's forests, Grand fir grows in valleys and mountain slopes where there is a cool, humid climate. The name "grandis" refers to its large size. As impressive as this tree is, it is less than half of the size of the national grand champion, which is 245 inches in circumference and 257 feet in height, growing in Redwood National Park.



Tree Measurements	
Height	96ft
Diameter	38in
Circumference	121in
Crown Width	40ft
AFA points	226.9

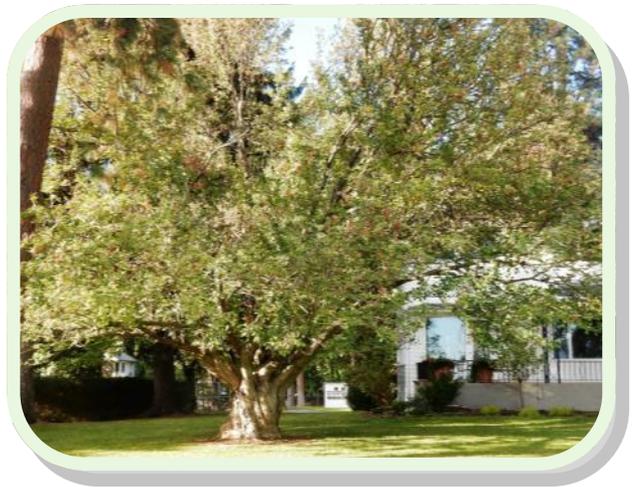
9. Hybrid Mountainash

Sorbus hybrida



Jewett House, 1501 East Lakeshore Drive

The large spreading tree on the west front of the yard is a hybrid mountain ash or sometimes called a oak-leaf mountain ash. Originating in Germany, it was probably planted here by an early resident of the house. The house was built by the Edward Rutledge Timber Company in 1915. Rutledge Timber Company later merged with Potlatch Forest Industries. The house was the residence of the Huntington Taylor family until 1928, when George F. Jewett succeeded Taylor as a mill manager. The Jewett family lived in the house until 1955. The house was then used as a Potlatch staff house until 1975. In 1978, Potlatch deeded the house to the City of Coeur d'Alene for use as a senior citizens center. Because this species is so unusual and has reached such a large size, it has earned a place on Idaho's champion "Big Tree" list. This tree sustained major storm damage when a large ponderosa pine failed in the November 17, 2015 wind storm.



Tree Measurements	
Height	37ft
Diameter	46in
Circumference	144in
Crown Width	48ft
AFA points	192.9

10. European Purple Beech

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'



Jewett House, 1501 East Lakeshore Drive

Micheal Dirr, author of *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*, states "there is no finer specimen tree than the beech; so beautiful it overwhelms one at first glance." European beech was introduced from Europe and was frequently planted for landscape purposes. The leaves of this purple variety are deep black-red and with time change to purple-green and often almost green. It is an immense tree casting deep shade. It is quite care free since it has few reported insect or disease problems. Beech trees are easily identified by the smooth grey bark, fluted base of the trunk, as well as majestic structure. This appears to be the largest European beech in the area, measuring 126 inches in circumference and 75 feet in height.



Tree Measurements	
Height	75ft
Diameter	40in
Circumference	126in
Crown Width	60ft
AFA points	215.9

11. English Walnut

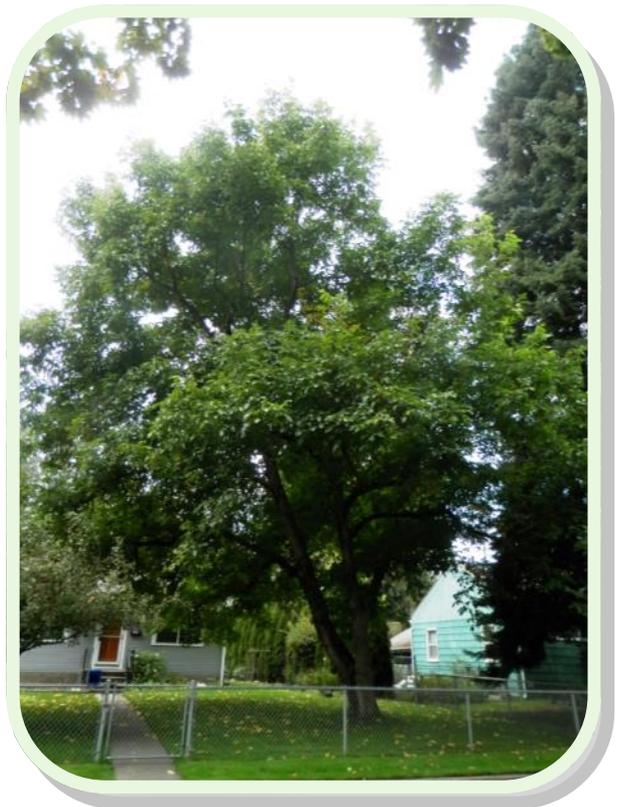
Juglans regia



511 Dollar Street

Nominated by: Gwain Oka

The name "English" walnut is perhaps deceptive, because this tree is actually a native to the Middle East not England. The fruit of the English walnut, which is used as the commercial walnut, has a thinner shell and milder taste than the native black walnut. This tree is said to be very productive. This tree is 58 feet tall making it the largest of its kind in Coeur d'Alene.



Tree Measurements	
Height	58ft
Diameter	24in
Circumference	74in
Crown Width	54ft
AFA points	145.6

12. Butternut

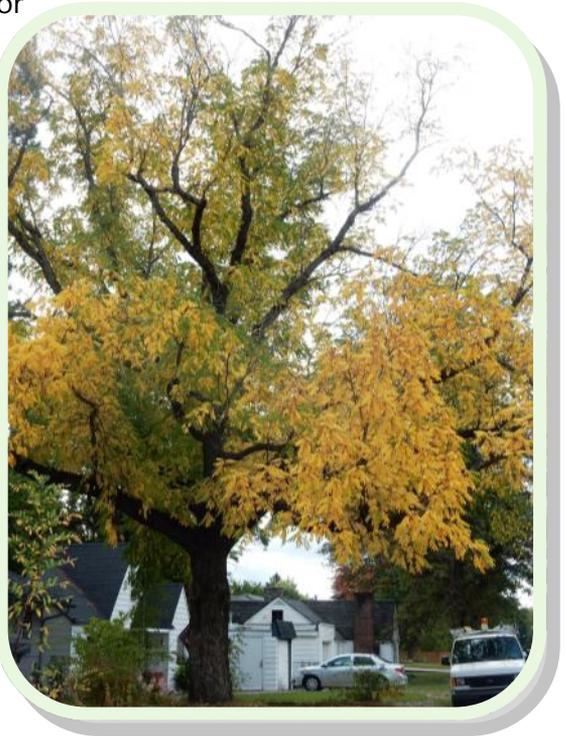
Juglans cinerea



712 N 17th Street

Nominated by: Coeur d'Alene Volkssport Club

The butternut, or white walnut, is a native of eastern North America. "Cinerea" refers to the bark color which is ashy gray. The husks of the nuts are up to 2" inches long, felty and sticky; nuts are up to 2 inches long, very deeply grooved and jagged. Compared to its associate, the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), this is a weaker, shorter-lived species. Its nuts really do taste buttery, and are the first to ripen of all the North American walnuts but are extremely difficult to extract. The inner bark has mild cathartic properties and was also used in older times as an orange or yellow dye. Records show butternut trees growing to 125 feet tall in the wild.



Tree Measurements	
Height	72ft
Diameter	36in
Circumference	114in
Crown Width	72ft
AFA points	203.9

13. Colorado Blue Spruce

Picea pungens var. glauca



906 Foster Avenue

Nominated by: Mary Ann Pattis

Colorado spruce is native to the Rocky Mountains, from southern Idaho to New Mexico. Foliage color varies from drab olive-green to bright silvery-bluish. The blue form was first raised from cutting in 1877, and is now very common in cultivation. The name "pungens" means piercing, for the sharp point of the stiff needles. Cones are 2"-4" long with delicate, crisp, wavy edges. Blue spruce trees can at maturity can reach 120 feet. This tree measures 108 feet tall with an unusually narrow spread of just 20 feet.



Tree Measurements	
Height	108ft
Diameter	38in
Circumference	120in
Crown Width	20ft
AFA points	232.9

14. Red Oak

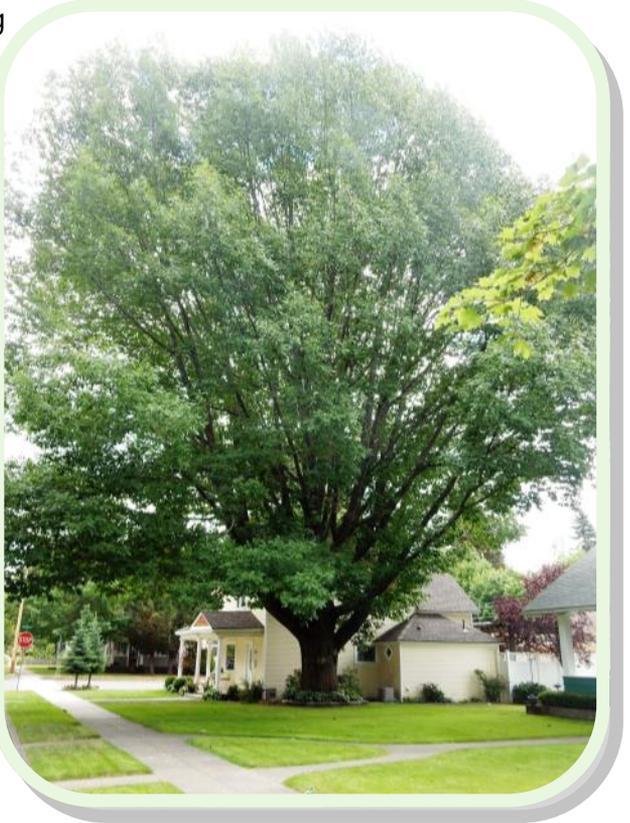
Quercus rubra



616 Indiana Avenue

Nominated by: Tom Jacobson

Red oak occurs across central and eastern North America, and is New Jersey's State tree. It is a valuable, fast growing oak for lawns and parks, and is an excellent tree when properly grown. Leaves are pinkish to reddish when unfolding, lustrous dark green in summer changing to a russet-red to bright red in fall. The name "red" is a description of the color of the wood, which is highly prized for structural lumber, flooring and cabinets. This particular tree grew from an acorn brought back from Kentucky and planted in 1952.



Tree Measurements	
Height	101ft
Diameter	54in
Circumference	171in
Crown Width	99ft
AFA points	296.6

15. European Hornbeam

Carpinus betulus



501 E Wallace Avenue

Nominated by: Karen Haskew

Hornbeams have smooth grey bark, fine leaves and dense branching that gives a formal upright columnar to pyramidal form. This tree is excellent for screening and is generally problem-free. It makes a good street tree since it can tolerate urban conditions, pollution and is very adaptable with soil types as long as it is well drained. The wood is hard and heavy and used for tools and lumber. The wood burns hot and slowly making it a suitable firewood. Pruning for form and structure is important since it has narrow branch angles which may be prone to breakage in ice storms.



Tree Measurements	
Height	54ft
Diameter	65in
Circumference	204in
Crown Width	33ft
AFA points	266.8

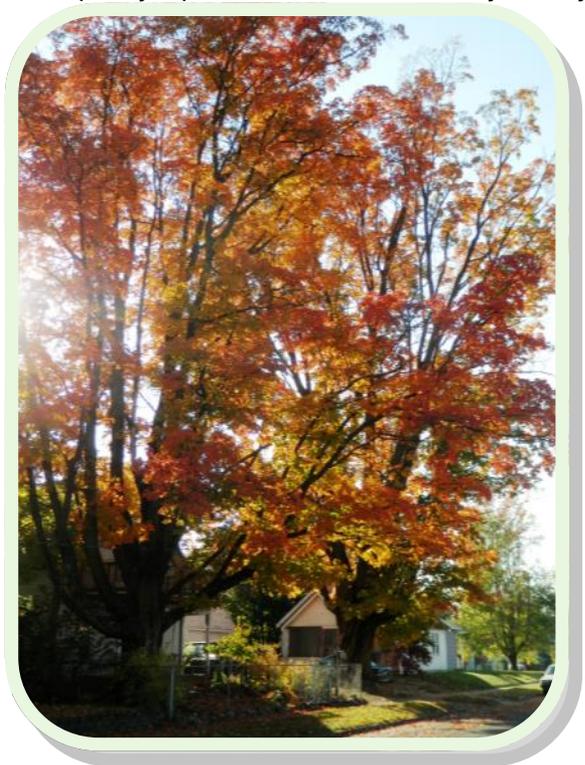
16. Sugar Maple

Acer Saccharum



416 Reid Avenue

At first glance this tree may appear to be a Norway maple, the most common maple in Coeur d'Alene. A closer look reveals that both the leaves and the winged seeds are smaller. The difference between the two trees is much more evident in the fall. The sugar maple leaves add tints of apricot, burnt orange and scarlet to their clear yellow. In contrast, the Norway maples are a uniform yellow color. Sugar maple is native to New England where it is best known for the sweet syrup and sugar distilled from its sap. The trees are "tapped" in late winter as the sap begins to rise. Since it takes between 30 and 40 gallons of sap to yield one gallon of maple syrup, one tree would hardly satisfy a serious sweet tooth.



Tree Measurements	
Height	76ft
Diameter	43in
Circumference	134in
Crown Width	65ft
AFA points	226.7

17. Cucumber Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata



744 N 4th Street

Nominated by: Ken Roberge

Charlie and Sada Pllum, who built the original home on this property, planted and nurtured a great variety of trees. The cucumber magnolia in front of the house (now Yates Funeral Home) must have been one of the most unusual in their collection. A native of eastern deciduous forests, it is very rare to find in this area. The large magnolia flowers are generally not noticed because they are green and borne high in the tree. After blooming, a green cucumber shaped fruit develops. In October, the seeds on the outside of the fruit turn red. At 75 feet tall, this tree is probably approaching its maximum height. However, it will continue to grow in trunk circumference (now 125 inches) and crown spread of more than 55 feet.



Tree Measurements	
Height	75ft
Diameter	40in
Circumference	125in
Crown Width	56ft
AFA points	213.9

18. Shagbark Hickory

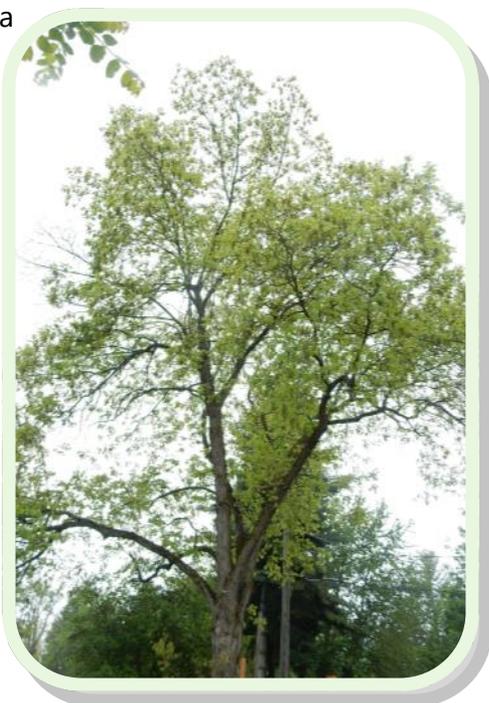
Carya ovata



947 N 7th Street (alley)

Nominated by: John Schwandt

Shagbark hickory is native to the hardwood forests of the Midwest and eastern US. Its name aptly describes this distinctive tree as long strips of bark on mature trees pull away from the trunk at both the top and bottom. These trees can grow over 100 feet tall and can live 300-400 years. The flavorful nuts have a thick husk and are very hard to crack. This tree produces a bumper crop but good crops are not common until trees are at least 40 years old. The word hickory comes from a term used by the Algonquin Indian tribe that refers to a milky drink made from the ground hickory nuts. During the war of 1812, Andrew Jackson was nicknamed "Old Hickory" because he was considered to be as tough as a hickory tree. It has excellent shock resistant hardwood commonly used for baseball bats and ax handles, but also makes excellent hardwood flooring and cabinets. The flavorful chips are used extensively by grilling enthusiasts to add flavor to everything from steaks to bacon.



Tree Measurements	
Height	69ft
Diameter	26in
Circumference	83in
Crown Width	53ft
AFA points	164.9

19. Silver Maple

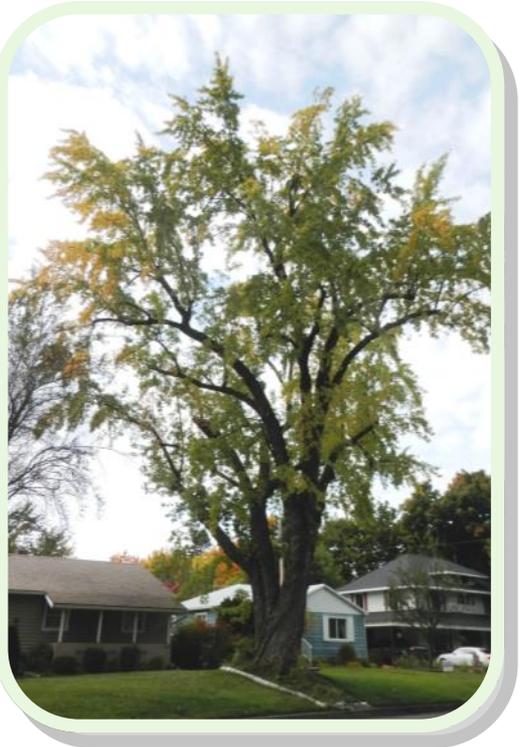
Acer saccharinum



1015 N 8th Street

Nominated by: Larry Strobel

The other names for this tree – water maple, river maple, creek maple and swamp maple, reflect its preference for wet places. The name “silver” is in recognition of the silvery-white undersides of its leaves. Because the leaves are long-stemmed, they twirl easily in a breeze and a gusty wind can suddenly turn a green crown to a shimmering silver. The short columnar trunk of the silver maple quickly separates into low, spreading branches that gracefully sweep down, then up again. It is the fastest growing of all the maples. Unfortunately, this fast growth often results in weak, brittle wood. Silver maples are found throughout Coeur d’Alene. The tree at this location is the local champion in size with a trunk circumference of 186 inches and 77 feet tall



Tree Measurements	
Height	77ft
Diameter	59in
Circumference	186in
Crown Width	64ft
AFA points	278.6

20. Littleleaf Linden

Tilia cordata



1101 N 6th Street

Little leaf lindens have a distinctive upright pyramidal form and grow to 35-45 feet in height by 30 feet wide. Lindens have heart shaped leaves and in mid summer, small yellow-green flowers bloom which have a rich sweet aroma you can smell a block away. In some central European countries, linden flowers are used in a tea as a herbal remedy for a range of problems including colds, fever, flu, sore throat, and bronchitis. This dense shade tree makes for a great street tree. At this location, there are five lindens of various sizes.



Tree Measurements	
Height	69ft
Diameter	29in
Circumference	92in
Crown Width	48ft
AFA points	173.6

21. Norway Spruce

Picea abies



1137 N 3rd Street

The Norway spruce is native to Central and Eastern Europe. It is widely planted for timber and paper production and is also commonly used for Christmas trees. It is a large fast growing tree and very commonly used in landscapes. The 3-6 inch cones are the longest of any spruce and have triangular-pointed scale tips. This huge tree has a massive diameter of 53 inches and a height of over 100 feet with a crown width of nearly 50 feet.



Tree Measurements	
Height	104ft
Diameter	53in
Circumference	166in
Crown Width	49ft
AFA points	282.3

22. June Snow Dogwood

Cornus controversa 'June Snow'



201 E Harrison Avenue

Nominated by: Karen Haskew

This fast growing and wide spreading tree has a horizontal tiered appearance. This tree flowers in June and has large clusters of white flowers that are flat topped. The flowers can often exceed 6 inches in diameter, and really look like snow. It also has an outstanding fall color, mottled orange to red and purple-red. This tree, also referred to as the giant dogwood, is currently over 20 feet tall and has a crown spread of over 30 feet. This trees requires moist, well drained soils and should be planted where it has plenty of room to spread.



Tree Measurements	
Height	21ft
Diameter	11in
Circumference	34in
Crown Width	35ft
AFA points	63.8

23. Tuliptree

Liriodendron tulipifera



515 Summit Ave

Nominated by: John Schwandt

On Summit Ave, you can see an example of the largest member of the magnolia family. In the native woods of the eastern U.S., tuliptrees can exceed 150 feet in height. This one is 88 feet tall and 122 inches in circumference. The name tuliptree comes from the tulip-like flowers that bloom in May and June. The large flowers are greenish-yellow with an orange base. They are generally not noticed because they are high in the tree and partially hidden by the leaves. Tuliptree also goes by the name tulip magnolia and yellow-poplar. Yellow-poplar is a misnomer since the tree is not a poplar. Tuliptrees can be identified in the summer by the leaves, which look like the silhouette of a tulip, and in the winter by the flat green "duck bill" buds. Another slightly larger tuliptree can be seen at 1800 Lincoln Way.



Tree Measurements	
Height	88ft
Diameter	39in
Circumference	122in
Crown Width	56ft
AFA points	224.4

24. Western White Pine

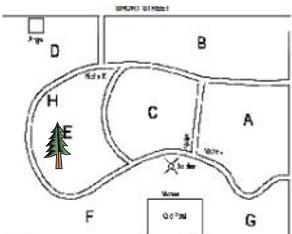
Pinus monticola



Forest Cemetery, 1011 Government Way

Nominated by: Karen Haskew

Western white pine is Idaho's State tree! This magnificent native tree is one of the largest known in town with a circumference of 11 feet and a height of 123 feet. These trees have long needles in bundles of five, and cones are 6 to 10 inches long. The tree is widely grown as an ornamental tree, but used to dominate northwestern forests and was the backbone of the timber industry. Western white pine has been seriously affected by white pine blister rust that was accidentally introduced from Europe in 1910 and has reduced western white pine forests by 90%. The U.S. Forest Service has developed a program for locating and breeding rust-resistant trees and the seedlings are being re-introduced into forests to assist in re-establishing this majestic tree.



Tree Measurements	
Height	123ft
Diameter	42in
Circumference	133in
Crown Width	43ft
AFA points	267.1



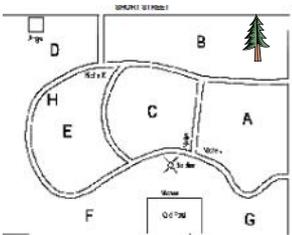
25. Eastern White Pine

Pinus strobus



Forest Cemetery, 1011 Government Way

Eastern white pine is a large conifer tree native to eastern North America. This tree is one of few eastern white pines known to be planted in our area. It prefers well-drained and cool humid climates but can also grow in boggy areas and rocky highlands. In its native setting, this tree towers over all others including large broadleaf hardwoods. During the age of sailing ships, tall white pines with high quality wood were known as mast pines. Eastern white pine looks like western white pine but its cones are much smaller (4-6 inches). Eastern white pine needles contain five times the amount of vitamin C of lemons and make excellent herbal tea. This tree is used as an ornamental, is low-maintenance and grows rapidly. Eastern white pine is also susceptible to white pine blister rust. In some areas in the east, it was illegal to plant current or gooseberry plants which are alternate host plants for the disease.



Tree Measurements	
Height	92ft
Diameter	40in
Circumference	127in
Crown Width	72ft
AFA points	237.1



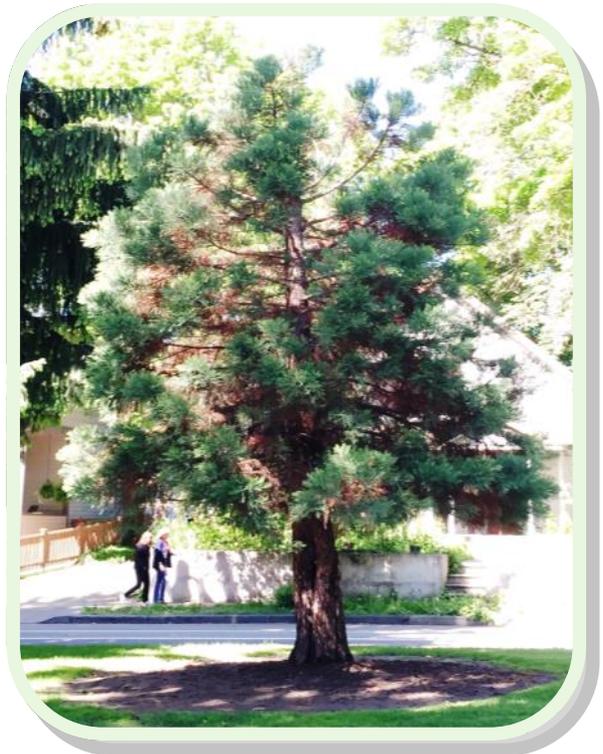
26. Giant Sequoia

Sequoiadendron giganteum



Government Way Islands
(center in median north of Browne Ave)

Giant sequoias are well named being one of the largest trees in the world. While they can be found in California where it is the state tree, they make a great landscape tree where space allows. This tree is quite young but becomes more magnificent each year as it rapidly grows. It is an evergreen with blueish-green needles and reddish brown cones. This tree was donated by Specialty Tree Service along with many other trees over the years along this corridor. Although its top died in 2013, it continues to grow and a new top will be established with a little help from city arborists.



Tree Measurements	
Height	20ft
Diameter	15in
Circumference	47in
Crown Width	15ft
AFA points	70.75

27. Western Catalpa

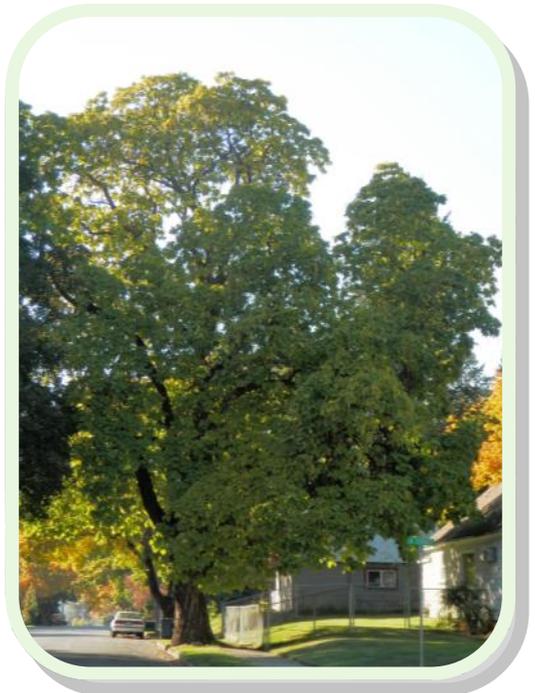
Catalpa speciosa



801 A Street

Nominated by: Larry Strobel

Native to the Midwest, Catalpa was introduced into cultivation in about 1779. It's a hardy tree, with a strong upright habit. The name "speciosa" refers to the large beautiful, showy flowers that open in early spring. The fruit is a 1-2 foot long, pendulous capsule, green changing to brown and persisting through the winter. The bark is deeply furrowed, and the wood very durable. This catalpa is the largest in Coeur d'Alene with a circumference of 156 inches, a height of 78 feet and 63 feet wide.



Tree Measurements	
Height	78ft
Diameter	50in
Circumference	156in
Crown Width	63ft
AFA points	249.8

28. Dawn Redwood

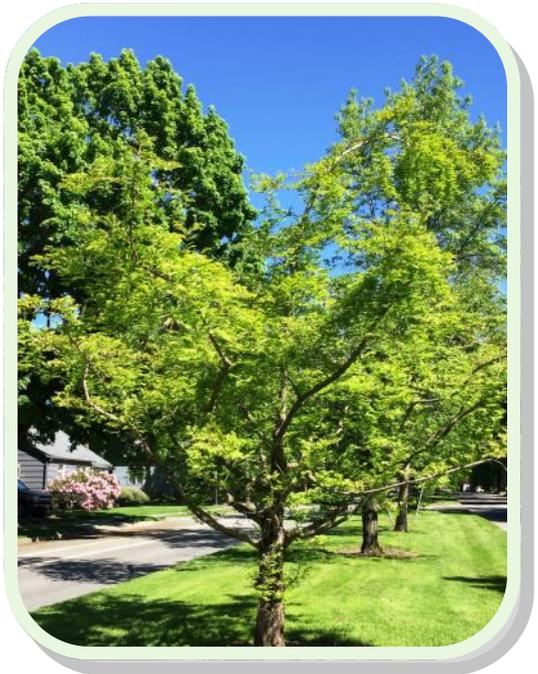
Metasequoia glyptostroboides



Government Way Islands

(north of Foster Ave, southern-most tree in second Island north)

This tree is one of just several dawn redwoods in town. It may be small now, but will be an impressive specimen as it grows to maturity. Fossils were found of this tree in the northern United States and show that dawn redwoods were around at the time of dinosaurs. This tree was long thought to be extinct until it was discovered in 1944 alive and well in a rural mountainous area of China. The dawn redwood is a low maintenance and fast growing deciduous tree which has a native range of about 232 square miles in China but has been planted successfully around the world. This tree was donated by Specialty Tree Service in 2010. It grows very quickly at more than two feet in height per year, tolerates pollution and has been grown in frigid climates.



Tree Measurements	
Height	15ft
Diameter	6in
Circumference	19
Crown Width	10ft
AFA points	36.5

29. Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum



602 Government Way

Nominated by: Ken Roberge

As the name implies, this small tree is a native to Japan, as well as Korea. Although it is a slow-growing tree that seldom exceeds 20 feet in height, this tree is nearly 40 feet tall. The branch spread of a Japanese maple is usually as wide as its height as shown by this tree. The deeply lobed leaves and layered growth give Japanese maples an airy, artistic look. There are many cultivars of the Japanese maple and most do well in our area although some will die back due to cold snaps below zero.



Tree Measurements	
Height	39ft
Diameter	26in
Circumference	83in
Crown Width	42ft
AFA points	132.3

30. Cutleaf Weeping Birch

Betula pendula 'Laciniata'



Kootenai Courthouse, 501 Government Way

Nominated by: Ken Roberge

This form of the European white birch has deeply-cut leaf margins and a “weeping” form. “White” refers to the color of the bark. The five large trees on the court house lawn are the largest local specimens of this type of birch tree. The number of birch trees in Coeur d’Alene have been diminishing over the past two decades due to infestations of the bronze birch borer. These mature trees evidently have become well-established and achieved a level of healthfulness that makes them less attractive to the destructive insects.



Tree Measurements	
Height	80ft
Diameter	42in
Circumference	133in
Crown Width	65ft
AFA points	229.5

31. American Holly

Ilex opaca



612 River Drive

Nominated by: Jill Blake

American holly is native to the eastern and southern U.S., mostly along the coast. The heyday of the American holly culture was from the 1940s into the 60s, and currently more than 1000 cultivars exist. American holly can reach 40 to 50 feet in height with a spread of 20 to 40 feet under good conditions. Its shape is densely pyramidal in youth, becoming open, irregular and picturesque in age. The holly is one of the few evergreen broadleaf trees that are hardy for our area. It does best in good, moist, loose, acid, well-drained soil, in partial shade or full sun. Avoid extremely dry, windy, unprotected areas. It makes a nice specimen plant or planted in groupings. Holly requires both a male and female plant for fruit to set.



Tree Measurements	
Height	29ft
Diameter	9in
Circumference	27in
Crown Width	23ft
AFA points	61.9

32. Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba



530 College Drive, North Idaho College
Powder Magazine Building

Nominated by: Theresa Foster

Standing near the walkway to Powder Magazine Building is a small ginkgo tree. Its fan-shaped leaves are unique and very distinctive. Ginkgo is one of the oldest trees on earth, tracing its ancestors back for 150 million years. Fossil records show that it was once native to North America, but became extinct. The ginkgo was re-introduced to North America from China, Japan and Korea, where it was cultivated for centuries in temple gardens. It is now commonly planted throughout much of the U.S. as an ornamental and street tree. The fleshy covering of the seed on the female ginkgo tree is quite messy and "malodorous." Therefore only male trees should be planted.



Tree Measurements	
Height	44ft
Diameter	13in
Circumference	42in
Crown Width	19ft
AFA points	90.6

33. Ponderosa Pine

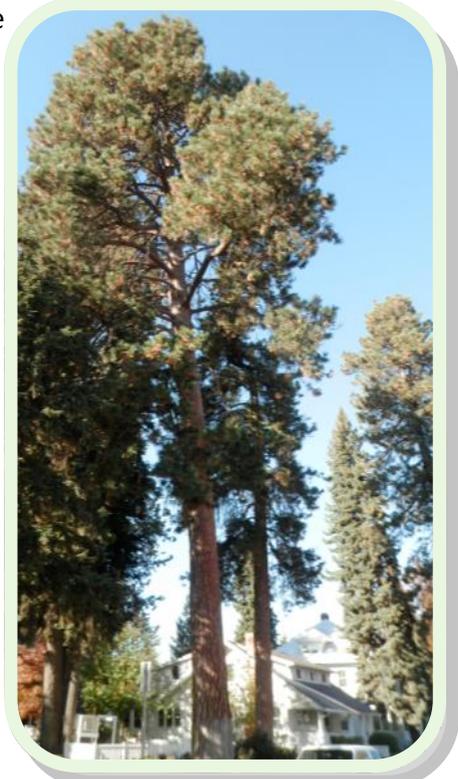
Pinus ponderosa



303 Military Drive

Nominated by: Jim & Bonnie Warwick

Ponderosa pine is one of the largest native trees in our area. This one is 137 feet tall with a trunk circumference of more than 15 feet. In 1998, "Big Bertha" was aged at 235 years old so it was there when Fort Sherman was developed. Ponderosa pine is the most widely distributed and common pine on dry habitats in North America. Its natural range extends from southern British Columbia south as far as northern Mexico. Its needles are four to eight inches long and usually three to a cluster. They are gathered near the end of the branches giving a "bottle brush" appearance. Ponderosa pine is an important lumber tree and its wood is used in dimension lumber, moldings and other millwork. Another noteworthy ponderosa can be viewed at 317 Mill Ave which is smaller in height but is larger in diameter.



Tree Measurements	
Height	137ft
Diameter	59in
Circumference	185in
Crown Width	67ft
AFA points	338.7

34. American Beech

Fagus grandifolia



303 Park Drive

Nominated by: Chris Schnepf

This large tree with smooth gray bark is an American beech tree. It is a native of eastern hardwood forests. Although it is easy to identify by the bark, tree identification students should also take note of the dark green leaves with saw-toothed edges, and the small cigar-shaped buds evident in the winter. Beech nuts are edible and a favorite of pigs, birds, squirrels and other wildlife. The extinct passenger pigeon was especially associated with beech nuts. The American beech has European relatives, which have the same smooth bark. It was on such smooth surfaces that much early writing was said to be done. In *A Natural History of Trees*, Donald Peattie says that "our word book comes from the Anglo-Saxon 'boc'" meaning a letter or character, which in turn derives from the Anglo-Saxon "beece," for beech.



Tree Measurements	
Height	95ft
Diameter	48in
Circumference	151in
Crown Width	77ft
AFA points	265.3

35. American Chestnut

Castanea dentata



City Park, 415 W Fort Ground Dr

The American chestnut tree was once the king of eastern forests. Its hard, durable wood was used for everything from split-rail fences to furniture. Its sweet nuts were prized by both wildlife and people. Unfortunately, chestnut blight was introduced on Asian chestnuts in 1904 and decimated the native population, forever changing the composition of eastern hardwood forests. Large American chestnut trees are now found only in mid-west or west coast states where they are isolated from the blight spores. The largest of the three American chestnuts in City Park was declared the Idaho state champion. In 2015, it measured 170 inches in circumference and 123 feet in height.



Tree Measurements	
Height	123ft
Diameter	54in
Circumference	170in
Crown Width	66ft
AFA points	309.5

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Hi I'm
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Fernandes
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This is a testimony to the residents of Coeur d'Alene who love their Historic, Unusual and Big Trees and wish to share them with others.

Community Canopy is a regional tree care partnership program serving the eastern Washington and northern Idaho.

The program's goal remains to develop and retain healthy, sustainable community forests that provide maximum ecological and social benefits.



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