

THE TREES OF  
**WINDSOR SQUARE**  
IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES



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**Windsor Square Association**

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# THE TREES OF WINDSOR SQUARE

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Photography by Scott Goldstein  
Text by Sandy Kennedy and Bob Van Dyke  
Edited by Norman Murdoch  
Graphic Design by Jay Lender

# INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Windsor Square is indeed a fortunate neighborhood with a wonderful heritage of beautiful trees-- both street trees and yard trees -- thanks to the foresight of the famous nurseryman Paul J. Howard. This document is dedicated to his memory in thanks for the bounty of trees we enjoy today almost eighty years after he laid them out.



Photo Collection / Los Angeles Public Library

Our trees are part of the urban forest. Trees make our streets beautiful, lower the summer temperature, conserve energy, prevent flooding and-- perhaps most importantly-- bring our neighborhood together. In a recent survey, Association members listed the “wonderful trees” as a leading factor in making Windsor Square a special place. Some neighborhoods-- even some cities-- have great uniformity of trees, but we are fortunate in having a huge variety of trees and it is great fun to recognize and appreciate each of them for its own merits.

How green is our neighborhood! Perhaps we take it too much for granted! Our street trees need urgent attention. Some trees have died, some are sick and many more are reaching the end of their natural life span. Recognizing the problem, in the fall of 1998 the Board of the Windsor Square Association reactivated a Street Tree Committee. The Committee proceeded to recruit and train volunteers, undertook a comprehensive inventory of all street trees in the neighborhood, worked with the Los Angeles City Tree Division to prepare an updated “Master Plan of Parkway Trees 2000” for Windsor Square, sought funding to beautify our major arterials, and encouraged all residents to appreciate, care for, and plant appropriate new trees throughout Windsor Square. This publication is part of that effort.

There is quite a long list of individuals who have contributed to this effort and deserve our heartfelt appreciation. The names of the members of the Tree Committee and their many volunteers are listed on the last page of this book; please accept the Association’s sincerest thanks. Also we wish to particularly thank Chief Forester George Gonzalez, Superintendent Raymond Gandara and liaison officer Troy Calleros of the Los Angeles City Tree Division whose support of and participation in the Windsor Square tree effort have proved invaluable.

“The Trees of Windsor Square” does not attempt an exhaustive inventory. It is designed to provide a catalogue of the trees most frequently found in the neighborhood, and to summarize the essentials of tree care and tree planting. It is our hope that in recognizing and learning more about the greenery of Windsor Square it will lead to an increased understanding and greater friendship with our trees. Have you hugged a tree lately?

Jane Ellison Usher - President Windsor Square Association - November 2000

# THE HISTORY OF WINDSOR SQUARE



In 1978 Beatsie and Jack Challiss reactivated the Windsor Square Association which had been dormant for many years. Portions of Jack Challiss’ remarks on that occasion are excerpted below:

“Sometime between 1900 and 1910 a gentleman named George A.G. Howard dreamed a dream. He envisioned a beautiful tranquil park as a setting for family homes such as one sees in the English countryside. So engrossing was his dream that he talked often with the City Fathers and pushed to make his dream come true.

And so it happened that in 1911, Mr. Robert A. Rowan initiated a unique residential development and called it Windsor Square. The “Square” ran from Wilshire Boulevard to Third Street, and from Irving Boulevard to Plymouth. This constituted a private square in which the property owners were to own the streets as well as their homes. Deed restrictions were set in order to assure handsome homes in an exceptionally beautiful setting.

At that time there were dense groves of bamboo in the area which needed to be destroyed before trees and gardens could be cultivated. Intervening walls or fences were discouraged so that one garden ran into another creating a park-like setting. Windsor Square was the first city area to have the power lines below grade, an extraordinary innovation for 1911.

The English flavor was enhanced by the street names: Irving, Windsor, and Plymouth. Lorraine Boulevard took its name from the developer’s daughter, Lorraine Rowan. Keep in mind that at that time there were no streets, mostly fields of oats, wheat, and barley. We recall that famous nurseryman Paul J. Howard, to his lasting credit, designed and planted most of the magnificent gardens of Windsor Square and supervised the planting of trees.

Shortly after World War I those who had bought lots were faced with street improvements much more substantial and expensive than originally contemplated. They solved the problem by deeding the street portions of their lots to the City, with the understanding that the City would finance the improvements and be paid back over the years by bond issues. About this time a patrol service was inaugurated which did an outstanding job of protecting Windsor Square. Some may remember a patrolman on his bicycle checking homes at dusk and later through the night.

Even before 1920, the Windsor Square Association addressed itself to the needs of the Square, being especially vigilant to threatened violations of zoning restrictions. A long list of the Associations early officers would be time consuming. We shall only mention Murray and George Howard, Judge Avery, Knox Farrand, Admiral Pace, Hugh Evans, and Earl Huntley .

In reactivating the Windsor Square Association we hope to work with you to enhance the beauty and tranquility of our neighborhood.”

# THE BENEFITS OF TREES

It's not hard to see that trees are one of the most important components of attractive residential and commercial streets.

The colors, forms and textures they add help to soften and bring natural character to cityscapes, but the beauty of trees is more than skin deep. Beyond aesthetics, the benefits trees provide are many and varied. Let's take a closer look at the important role trees play in our lives.

*While we work and play the trees in our back yards, on our streets, and in our parks are busy providing us with a cleaner, cooler environment.*

Trees remove carbon dioxide from the air and produce life-supporting oxygen.

By providing shade, moisture and wind-breaks, trees decrease the amount of energy needed to cool and heat our homes and offices.

Trees help clean the air by trapping dust and pollen.

Trees help reduce storm water run-off and help prevent soil erosion.

Trees help reduce urban noise pollution by acting as sound barriers.

Trees provide homes for birds and other wildlife.

*Trees also help to improve the health and welfare of our communities.*

Trees beautify our surroundings, enhance our sense of well-being and alleviate stress.

Tree canopies help protect us from exposure to the sun's rays.

Tree planting and care provide one of the few opportunities to experience and nurture nature in urban areas.

Tree planting and care projects bring neighbors together and foster community pride and a sense of ownership.

Trees provide cool places for kids to play on school grounds, in parks and in back yards.

*It's plain and simple. Healthy trees make dollars and sense.*

Trees planted strategically around homes can reduce energy consumption by 15 to 35 percent, saving consumers up to \$240 a year.

Homeowners can increase the value of their property as much as 20 percent by planting trees and enhancing the landscape.

Trees need less water than lawns and their shade can significantly reduce the water requirements of other landscape plants.

In commercial areas, trees can boost business and tourism by providing shadier, more inviting sidewalks and parking lots.

Tree planting, care, and management generate jobs in both the public and private sectors.

Trees are a wise investment - they increase in dollar value and provide greater environmental benefits as they mature.

*When properly planted and cared for, trees can improve the quality of our lives in a myriad of ways. Contact California ReLeaf or your local tree group to find out how you can help keep your community's trees happy and growing.*



## THE TREES

On the following pages you will find information on several tree species common to Windsor Square. While this listing is by no means a complete record of the trees in our neighborhood, we hope it will add to your appreciation of these noteworthy species.

Consult the Master Plan of Trees at the back of this book to see which tree is designated for your street.





**California Sycamore**  
South Arden between 5th and 6th, facing East

# California Sycamore

**Platanus racemosa**  
PLAT-uh-nus race-MOS-a

**Place of origin:** California



## About...

The sycamore, one of the biggest native trees in California, frequently attains a height of 100 feet. It can be recognized by its wide spreading crown (30 to 40 feet in width) with slightly drooping branches and coarse foliage. A mature tree is characterized by a light colored, mottled bark. The foliage is yellow-green with 5" to 7" lobed, maple-like leaves. Seed pods hang in clusters of 3 to 7.

The sycamore is quite suitable for wide, 8-10 foot parkways. It is resistant to smog but should be deep watered during hot summers.

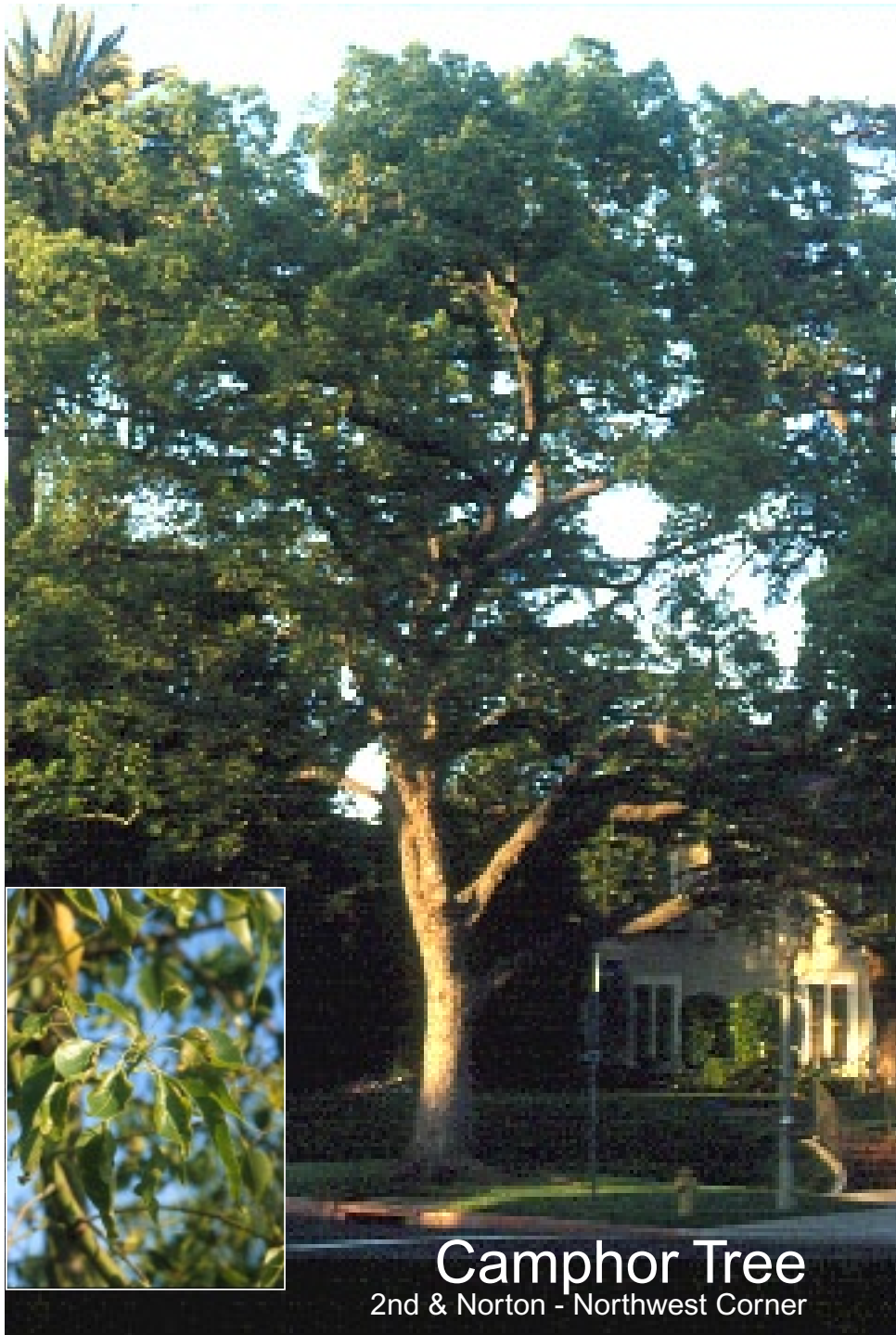
This species should be distinguished from its European cousin (Platanus acerfolia) which is less suited to Southern California. You can recognize the European variant by its single seed pods.



## Examples...

Fine examples of the California Sycamore are located on 6th Street between Rossmore and Arden.





**Camphor Tree**  
2nd & Norton - Northwest Corner

# Camphor Tree

**Cinnamomum camphora**  
sin-uh-MOE-mum kam-FOR-uh

**Place of origin:** China and Japan



## About...

The Camphor tree is slow to moderate growing and is green year round. It becomes a large, spreading, and well structured tree with foliage that is pleasing – shiny yellow green in the winter, pink new growth in the spring. The trunk is dark, contrasting dramatically with the verdant new growth.

Camphor trees are good for streetsides, medians, lawns & parks.

## Examples...

Magnificent Camphor trees line 6th Street between Plymouth and Irving Boulevards.





**Canary Island Date Palm**  
On Plymouth between 6th and Wilshire

## Canary Island Date Palm

**Phoenix canariensis**  
PHEE-nix ca-nuh-RI-en-sis

**Place of origin:** Africa and the Middle East



### About...

This stately palm is native to Africa and the Middle East. This big, heavy-trunked plant can grow to 60 feet tall with a 50 foot spread composed of many gracefully arching fronds. It takes full sun, regular water and is fairly slow growing.

The Canary Island Date Palm does not have edible fruit.

### Examples...

An outstanding planting of Canary Island Date Palms can be seen on either side of Windsor Boulevard between 3rd Street and 6th Street.





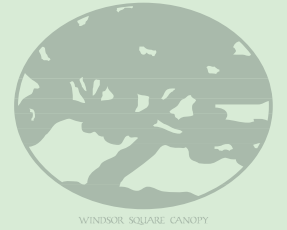


**Deodar Cedar**  
At First & Lorraine

# Deodar Cedar

**Cedrus deodara**  
CEE-drus de-o-DAR-a

**Place of origin:** Himalayan Mountains



## About...

This graceful tree with pendulous branches and drooping tips is native to the Himalayan Mountains. It is fast growing to 60 feet tall and 40 feet wide and the leaves are 1-2 inches long.

This majestic tree is suitable for 8-10 foot wide parkways and will tolerate lawn watering and all pruning even to hedging.

## Examples...

Excellent samples of Deodar Cedar are found on Lorraine Boulevard between 5th and 6th streets.







## Ficus (Indian Laurel)

On Arden Street between 1st and Beverly, facing West

## Ficus (Indian Laurel)

**Ficus microcarpa nitida**  
My-cro-CAR-puh NIH-tih-duh

**Place of origin:** India

**City Key#: xxx**



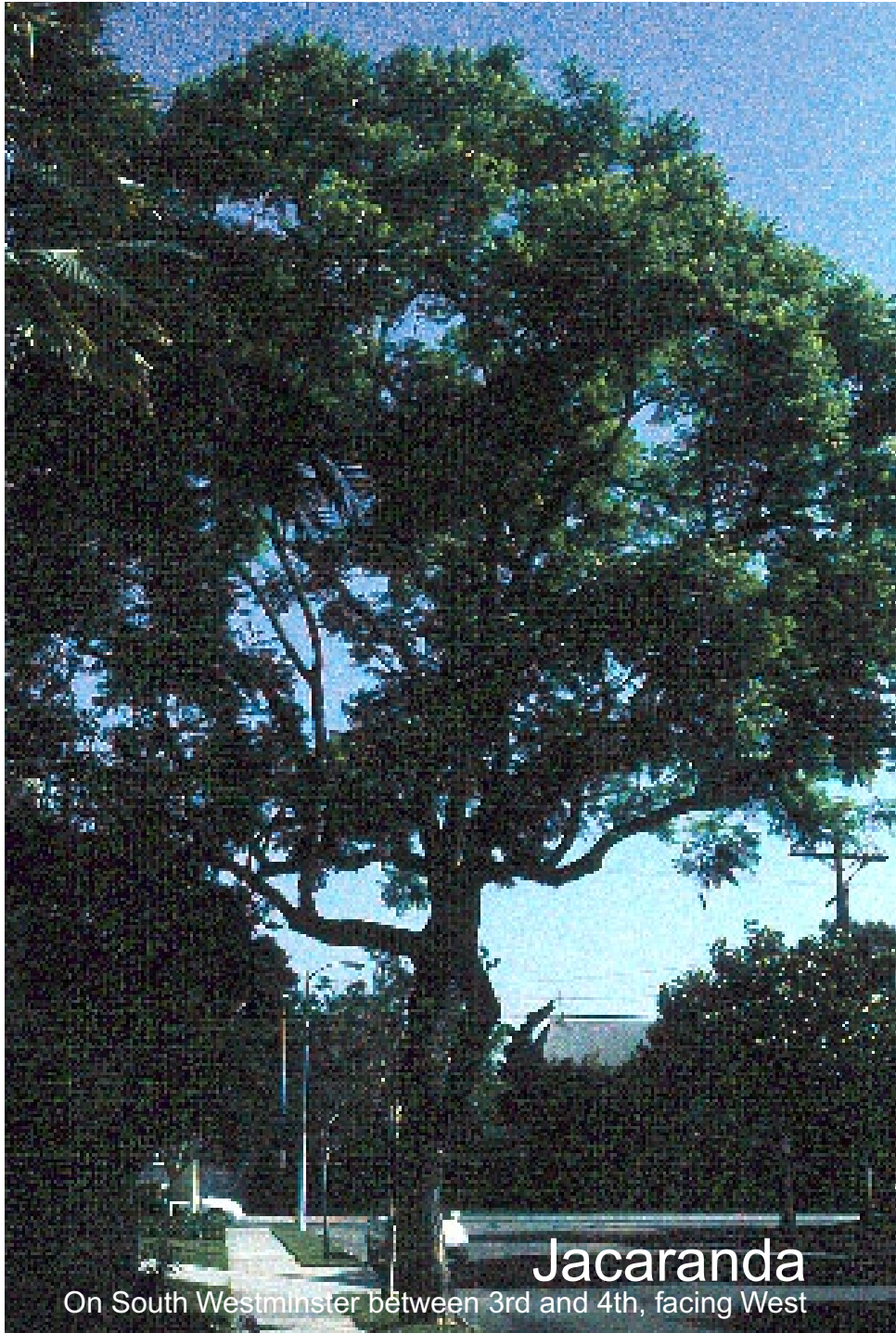
### About...

This evergreen tree is native to India and Malaya. Widely used along streets throughout Los Angeles, the ficus nitida has dense foliage on upright – growing branches and is suited for formal shearing. When this tree is pest free, it is difficult to find a more satisfactory tree or tub plant for warm climates. This ficus grows at a moderate rate to 30 feet. Roots are extremely aggressive and shallow, and commonly crack and lift sidewalks. Plant with root barriers next to sidewalks or foundations.

### Examples...

Ficus nitida trees line both sides of Larchmont Boulevard between Beverly Boulevard and 1st Street.





## Jacaranda

On South Westminster between 3rd and 4th, facing West

# Jacaranda

**Jacaranda mimosifolia**

jak-uh-RON-duh mih-moe-sih-FOE-lee-uh

**Place of origin:** Central and South America



## About...

Native to Central & South America, this partially deciduous tree grows to 40 feet. The trunk is smooth in youth and rough at maturity. The beautiful lavender-blue flowers cluster in the spring and sporadically through autumn. Hanging fruits are rounded, flattened capsules 2" across containing papery winged seeds.

## Examples...

Fine examples of this species can be found on South Lorraine between 2nd and 3rd.





**Liquidambar**

On South Norton between 5th & 6th, East Side

# Liquidambar

**Liquidambar styraciflua**  
lik-kwid-AM-ber sty-rah-KIH-flew-uh

**Place of origin: Eastern United States**



## About...

The Liquidambar, a deciduous tree, grows moderately fast to 60 feet and spreads to 35 feet. This tree is one of the most dependable trees for good autumn foliage color, turning shades of red and yellow; deeper colors with colder climates. Tiny flowers in greenish, ball-like clusters, produce attractive, spiny, hanging 1"-1 1/4" fruit balls that shed their winged seeds in Fall, then persist into Winter.

## Examples...

Fine examples of the Liquidambar can be found on South Norton between 5th and 6th.





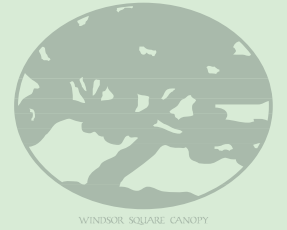


**Southern Magnolia**  
On South Van Ness between 1st & 2nd, West side

# Southern Magnolia

**Magnolia grandiflora**  
mag-NOL-ee-uh grand-ee-FLOR-uh

**Place of origin:** Southeastern U.S.



## About...

The Southern Magnolia stays green year round and grows slowly to 60 feet tall, spreading to 40 feet wide. Its glossy, stiff and leathery leaves are deep green with rusty backs, and its large, showy, white flowers bloom from Summer into early Fall. This tree is tolerant of heat and damp soil but only somewhat tolerant of drought. There are many varieties of Magnolia available but the Southern Magnolia is best suited for life in Southern California.

## Examples...

Fine magnolias can be seen lining both sides of South Irving Boulevard between 2nd and 3rd.







## Mexican Fan Palm

On 5th between Windsor & Lorraine, facing East

## Mexican Fan Palm

**Washingtonia robusta**

wash-ing-TOE-nee-uh ro-BUS-tuh

**Place of origin:** Southern

California and Mexico



### About...

This slender, erect palm is very fast growing to over 90 feet. The most conspicuous tree on the Los Angeles skyline, the Mexican fan palm has glossy fronds with reddish streaks on the undersides and saw tooth stems.

This species is good for streetsides, medians, parks, and lawns, as groups and as accent trees. The many fruits and self seeding pods can be a nuisance.

### Examples...

A terrific planting of these palms is on 5th Street between Windsor Boulevard and Lorraine Boulevard.

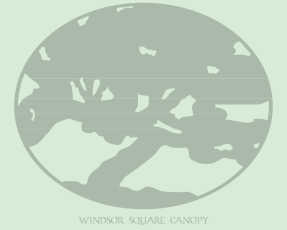




# Queen Palm

**Syagrus romanzoffianum**  
sy-AG-rus roe-man-ZOFF-ee-an-um

**Place of origin:** South America



## About...

The Queen Palm is a gracefully arching, medium sized, moderate-to fast-growing palm whose height reaches 50 feet with a spread of 20 feet. The trunk is smooth and exceptionally straight. The fronds are feather shaped and 10 to 15 feet long. This is one of the most commonly planted palms in Southern California.

The Queen Palm is suitable for 2 to 3 foot parkways and is drought tolerant but responds well to water and fertilization. This palm is tolerant of smog.

Queen Palm dates drop when ripe, and can create slippery and unsafe conditions.

## Examples...

A beautiful example of the Queen Palm can be found at 1st and South Beachwood.





## Tulip Tree

On Larchmont between 2nd and 3rd, East side

# Tulip Tree

**Liriodendron tulipifera**

lir-ee-oh-DEN-dron too-lih-PIF-er-uh

**Place of origin: Eastern U.S.**



## About...

Native to the forests of the Eastern United States, this deciduous, symmetrical tree is fast growing to 80 feet. The leaves turn yellow in the fall. Tulip-shaped, chartreuse flowers with orange bases bloom in the late Spring. It is suitable for 5 to 6 foot parkways. The tulip tree needs slightly acidic soil with plenty of water, especially in the Summer.

## Examples...

Tulip trees are planted on Larchmont between 1st and 3rd streets.





## TAKE CARE OF YOUR STREET TREE

Neighborhood Street Trees are part of an urban forest that you have the privilege to enjoy. These trees make our community attractive, clean the air, lower the temperature, prevent flooding, and bring our neighborhood together. Former Tree Superintendent, Robert W. Kennedy, reported that “Trees add more to the quality of life and value to adjacent properties than any other comparable investment”. Realtors report that an attractive, mature tree in your parkway can add significantly to the value of your property, particularly if that tree matches other trees on the block. While the tree in the parkway may have been there when you acquired the property, you are responsible for its care and maintenance. The beautiful mature trees of Windsor Square are a valuable legacy that we cannot afford to waste.

Take care of your Street Tree!

## TREE CARE TIPS

Here are some tips to help you keep your trees healthy:

Keep the tree-well clear of weeds and other growth and cultivate the soil regularly. Loosen the top two inches of soil to help air and water reach the roots; do not dig deeper as you may injure roots. A good layer of mulch will conserve moisture and inhibit weeds. Protect your trees from vandalism and don't let anyone use a weed-whacker near them.

Until a tree is well established, most species require support. Adjust the ties on your support stakes periodically and remove them when no longer needed. Usually a year after planting is long enough for support. Don't let the ties inhibit growth; check regularly to avoid girdle strangulation.

Generally speaking fully mature trees don't need watering as they use deep ground water. But newly planted trees need special care. Pay special attention to watering for the first three years. Most young trees do best with one to two hours of slow deep watering once a week. Light sprinkling only moistens the surface and is not sufficient for a young growing tree. In any case, don't allow drying out. After three years the maturing trees should have deep watering once a month. Of course, in a drought year, deep water all your trees.

If your street tree dies or is damaged, immediately notify the City Street Tree Division at 1-800-996-2489. ***It is against the law to damage or vandalize a street tree; never remove a street tree without a city permit!***



# HOW TO TRIM YOUR TREE

Trim your tree when it needs it, but don't over-trim or it may die of shock. Skillful pruning can strengthen your tree and reduce the risk of disease. It can turn an ordinary tree into a beautiful sculpture. Poor pruning can injure a tree permanently, exposing it to infection and making it structurally weak and unsightly.

The city may occasionally trim street trees, but they can't afford to come around as often as is desirable. Most likely, the homeowner will be able to trim the street tree for the first five years unless there is a special problem. When branches are so high off the ground that a ladder is needed or the branches are large enough to do damage when they fall, it is best to call a certified arborist. Check the Windsor Square web-site for professional tree trimmers active in the area. Gentle trimming more frequently is best, and don't let anyone make your tree look like a hat rack. Don't trim in the Summer when the tree is growing. If you are going to prune your tree learn how to do it properly. Before starting, check with the City Tree Division for good advice and a free trimming permit.

## *Pruning Priorities for Newly Planted Trees*

### PRUNE:

1. Any branch that is dead, broken or diseased.
2. Any sucker growing from the base or straight up from a branch.
3. Any branch that crosses and rubs another branch.

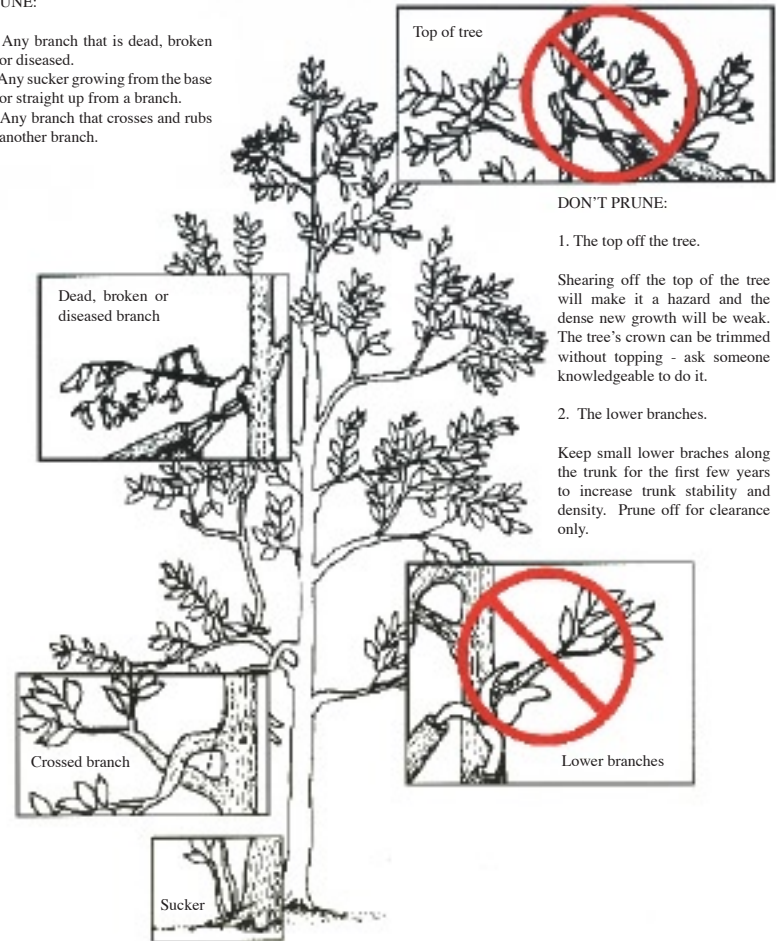


Diagram by artist Art Curtis is reproduced with the kind permission of Treepeople.  
For a free copy of the guide "Smart Planting: A Guide to Planting Trees" call  
The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power at (800) 827-5397

## CARE FOR A YOUNG TREE

- 1) Pay special attention to watering for the first one to five years; do not over-water or allow drying out.
- 2) Maintain the water basin around the tree trunk.
- 3) Adjust ties on support stakes as needed and remove them when they are no longer needed; usually about one year after planting.
- 4) Maintain a thick layer of mulch around the tree to conserve moisture and inhibit weeds.
- 5) Keep the trunk base around the tree free of weeds and other growth.
- 6) Inspect the foliage, branches and trunk of the tree often for disease, pests and damage or other conditions that might require professional attention.
- 7) Prune or trim a young tree only when necessary for the first one to five years and, when doing so, prune first for the health of the tree and then for appearance.

## HOW TO PLANT A TREE

If the parkway adjacent to your property has room, plant a tree! Even if you have a tree, there may be room for another one; leave at least 30 feet between trees. The designated tree for your block is listed in the “Windsor Square Master Plan of Trees.” A City permit is required to plant, prune or remove a street tree. Current city regulations require a root barrier to protect the adjacent sidewalk, curb and gutter. It is most convenient to hire a professional arborist to plant your new tree, but you can do it yourself if you are careful. Residents can obtain a free planting permit - and lots of good advice - by calling the City Tree Division at (213) 485-5675.

It is generally best to plant trees in the late fall and early winter, during the period from November through January, because the trees can take advantage of the coming wet season rains to establish a strong root system. Trees planted after the rainy season will need much more initial watering. Never plant a tree during the hot Summer months.

On the following two pages you will find some instructions for planting a tree.

# HOW TO PLANT A TREE

- 1) Clear turf and other vegetation from an area three times the diameter of the tree container.
- 2) Leave tree in the container, keep soil in container moist and protect from sun until ready to plant.
- 3) Dig a hole twice as wide and about one-inch shallower than the tree's root ball. The shallower hole prevents the tree from settling lower in the hole. When the tree is planted the top of the root ball will be slightly higher than the surrounding soil.
- 4) Dig into and roughen the sides and bottom of the planting hole by hitting them with the edge of the shovel or fork. Smooth walls make it difficult for tiny new roots to penetrate.
- 5) If soil amendments are being used, mix them with soil removed from hole, using one part amendment to three parts native soil. Mix thoroughly before planting and have the mixture ready next to the hole.
- 6) To remove tree from container hit the bottom and sides with a shovel to loosen tree ball, tip it on its side and gently remove the ball. While doing this protect tree branches and leaves.
- 7) Gently loosen root ball and spread outside roots and, if they are tangled or circling, cut them and spread them apart.
- 8) Place the tree in the hole and turn it so that the branches face the best direction to display the tree.
- 9) Straighten the tree by tilting the root ball in the hole.
- 10) Fill the area around the root ball with prepared soil up to the top of hole, packing down the loose soil as you fill and do not cover top of root ball with soil.
- 11) Untie and remove square support stake hole with planting soil.
- 12) If the tree needs support or protection from winds or other hazards such as mowers or bicycles, etc, you will need to stake the tree. Place a stake on either side of the tree outside the root ball area. The stakes should be no taller than necessary to hold the tree upright.
- 13) Secure the tree to the stakes with ties. Make sure the tree is loose in the ties to be able to sway in the winds. The stakes and ties can usually be removed after one year. If the tree trunk needs ongoing protection from mechanical injury you can purchase or make a protective barrier around the base of the tree trunk. An even better solution would be to provide a large mulched basin around the tree trunk.
- 14) With the remaining soil, form a doughnut shaped watering basin around the edge of the root ball to direct water to the roots of the tree.
- 15) Fill the basin three times with water allowing the water to completely drain through each time.
- 16) Cover the entire planting area with a layer of mulch two inches deep or more.
- 17) The tree's watering requirements depend on the soil conditions and rain. Heavy clay soils often have poor drainage and can damage roots if over-watered, while sandy soils drain quickly and need relatively frequent watering. Before you water, dig a small hole and check the soil moisture at the edge of the root ball to see if it is wet. If it is wet, wait a few days before watering and check again. If the root ball feels dry, water more frequently and after a few tries, you will learn how long your soil takes to dry out.
- 18) When watering, water deep because deep watering encourages deeper root systems and makes the tree more drought tolerant and less likely to damage driveways, curbs, patios, and pipes. Place a hose inside the watering basin, turn the water on to a slow trickle and leave it on for several hours or even over night, giving the tree from ten to fifteen gallons of water. To slow evaporation, water in the early morning or in the evening.

## ORGANIZE A BLOCK PLANTING

One way to make your block beautiful--and improve property values--is to organize a tree planting program for your entire block (both sides of the street). Group planting will reduce the cost of trees. Contact your Block Captain and assemble a block meeting of neighbors to discuss the benefits of trees, planting requirements, tree costs, and all the details necessary to fill in all the blank spots in your parkways with beautiful new trees. The Windsor Square Association and the City Tree Division stand ready to help your block organize such a beautification program. The steps involved include preparing a map showing where you propose to plant trees, checking tree locations with the City and Utility companies (Dig-Alert @ 1-800-422-4133), soliciting sign-offs from each resident, obtaining the required city tree permit, and contracting for the planting of the trees. The City Tree Division will provide advice and counsel throughout the process together with free tree planting permits. The Windsor Square Association can provide a map of your block showing the current tree inventory including missing tree locations. The Association can also help you get a reasonable price for trees from a reputable nursery and may be able to help you search for supplemental funding (check the Windsor Square Association website for current Tree Committee contacts). When purchasing trees be sure to ask the nursery for specific watering and care requirements for your designated trees. After the trees are planted, your block committee should follow up to insure proper care for at least one year.

Nothing will enhance the beauty of your block more than a colonnade of matching street trees. It is in this spirit that, on the following pages, we provide the Windsor Square Master Plan of Trees, which will tell you which trees have been designated for your street.

Happy planting!

## WINDSOR SQUARE MASTER PLAN OF PARKWAY TREES

for  
Windsor Square  
in the City of Los Angeles  
prepared jointly by  
The Windsor Square Association Tree Committee  
and the Los Angeles City Tree Division.

The Master Plan of Parkway Trees has been, and is, based on the principle of variety in the neighborhood (to resist blight and disease) and continuity on the block (for beauty and personality). The factors used by tree professionals (notably Sandy Kennedy and Troy Calleros) to determine the designated tree species include, but are not limited to: parkway width, smog and drought resistance, soil conditions, continuity within the block, screening characteristics, life expectancy, and beauty.

**This tree planting plan is designed to guide residents in the selection of new parkway trees; existing healthy trees should--of course--be allowed to live out their natural life span with care and respect.**



## MASTER PLAN OF TREES

### Arden Boulevard

Between

Beverly & 1st	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
1st & 2nd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
2nd & 3rd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
3rd & 4th	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
4th & 5th	California Sycamore	Plantanus racemosa
5th & 6th	California Sycamore	Plantanus racemosa
6th & Wilshire	California Sycamore	Plantanus racemosa

### Lucerne Boulevard

Between

Beverly & 1st	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
1st & 2nd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
2nd & 3rd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
3rd & 4th	Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora
4th & 5th	Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora
5th & 6th	California Sycamore	Plantanus racemosa
6th & Wilshire	California Sycamore	Plantanus racemosa

### Larchmont Boulevard

Between

Beverly & 1st	Ficus (Indian Laurel)	Ficus nitida
1st & 2nd	Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera
2nd & 3rd	Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera

### Gower Street

Between

Beverly & 1st	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
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### Beachwood Drive

Between

Beverly & 1st	Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora
1st & 2nd	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara

## MASTER PLAN OF TREES

### Plymouth Boulevard

Between

Beverly & 1st	Chinese Pistashe	Pistachia chinensis
1st & 2nd	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara
2nd & 3rd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
3rd & 4th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
4th & 5th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
5th & 6th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
6th & Wilshire	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis

### Windsor Boulevard

Between

Beverly & 1st	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
1st & 2nd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
2nd & 3rd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
3rd & 4th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
4th & 5th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
5th & 6th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
6th & Wilshire	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis

### Lorraine Boulevard

Between

2nd & 3rd	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
3rd & 4th	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodora
4th & 5th	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodora
5th & 6th	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodora
6th & Wilshire	Deodar Cedar or Coast Redwood	Cedrus deodora Sequoia sempervirens

### Irving Boulevard

Between

Beverly & 1st	Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)	Liquidambar styraciflua
1st & 2nd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
2nd & 3rd	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
3rd & 4th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
4th & 5th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
5th & 6th	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
6th & Wilshire	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis

## MASTER PLAN OF TREES

### Norton Avenue

Between

Beverly & 1st	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canareiensis
2nd & 3rd	Canary Island Palm	Phoenix canariensis
3rd & 4th	Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis
4th & 5th	Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis
5th & 6th	Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)	Liquidambar styraciflua
6th & Wilshire	Ficus (Indian Laurel)	Ficus nitida

### Westminster Avenue

Between

3rd & 4th	Crape Myrtle (lavender)	Lagerstroemia indica (purpurea )
4th & 5th	Crape Myrtle (lavender)	Lagerstroemia indica (purpurea )

### Bronson Avenue

Between

5th & 6th	(no parkway)	(no parkway)
6th & Wilshire	Rusty Fig	Ficus retusa

### Van Ness Avenue

Between

Beverly & 1st	Canary Island Palm and Southern Magnolia	Phoenix canariensis Magnolia grandiflora
1st & 2nd	Canary Island Palm and Southern Magnolia	Phoenix canariensis Magnolia grandiflora
2nd & 3rd	Canary Island Palm and Southern Magnolia	Phoenix canariensis Magnolia grandiflora
3rd & 4th	Crape Myrtle (white)	Lagerstroemia indica (alba)
4th & 5th	Crape Myrtle (white)	Lagerstroemia indica (alba)
5th & 6th	California Sycamore	Plantanus racemosa
6th & Wilshire	Evergreen Pear	Pyrus kawakamii

## MASTER PLAN OF TREES

### Beverly Boulevard (South side of street falls within Windsor Square)

Between

Arden & Lucerne	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Lucerne & Larchmont	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Larchmont & Gower	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Gower & Beachwood	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Beachwood & Plymouth	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Plymouth & Windsor	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Windsor & Irving	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Irving & Norton	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Norton & Van Ness	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora

### West 1st Street

Between

Arden & Lucerne	Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)	Liquidambar styraciflua
Lucerne & Larchmont	Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)	Liquidambar styraciflua
Larchmont & Gower	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara
Gower & Plymouth	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara
Plymouth & Windsor	Deodar Cedar	Cedrus deodara
Windsor & Irving	Purple Leaf Plum	Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea
Irving & Norton	Purple Leaf Plum	Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea
Norton & Van Ness	Purple Leaf Plum	Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea

### West 2nd Street

Between

Arden & Lucerne	Lemon Gum	Eucalyptus citriadora
Lucerne & Larchmont	Lemon Gum	Eucalyptus citriadora
Larchmont & Beachwood	Lemon Gum	Eucalyptus citriadora
Beachwood & Plymouth	Stone Pine	Pinus pinea
Plymouth & Windsor	Stone Pine	Pinus pinea
Windsor & Lorraine	Stone Pine	Pinus pinea
Lorraine & Irving	Stone Pine	Pinus pinea
Irving & Norton	Chinese Pistache	Pistache chinensis
Norton & Van Ness	Chinese Pistache	Pistache chinensis

## MASTER PLAN OF TREES

### West 3rd Street

Between

Arden & Lucerne	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Lucerne & Larchmont	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Larchmont & Beachwood	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Beachwood & Plymouth	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Plymouth & Windsor	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Plymouth & Windsor	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Lorraine & Irving	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Irving & Norton	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Norton & Van Ness	Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora

### West 4th Street

Between

Arden & Lucerne	California Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Lucerne & Plymouth	California Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Plymouth & Windsor	California Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Windsor & Lorraine	California Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Lorraine & Irving	California Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Irving & Norton	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum
Norton & Westminster	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum
Westminster & Van Ness	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum

### West 5th Street

Between

Arden & Lucerne	Mexican Fan Palm or Southern Magnolia	Washingtonian robusta
Lucerne & Plymouth	Mexican Fan Palm or Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Plymouth & Windsor	Mexican Fan Palm or Southern Magnolia	Washingtonian robusta
Windsor & Lorraine	Mexican Fan Palm or Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Lorraine & Irving	Mexican Fan Palm or Southern Magnolia	Washingtonian robusta
Irving & Bronson	Mexican Fan Palm or Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Bronson & Norton	Victorian Box	Washingtonian robusta
Norton & Westminster	Victorian Box	Magnolia grandiflora
Westminster & Van Ness	Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum

## MASTER PLAN OF TREES

### West 6th Street

Between

Arden & Lucerne	California Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Lucerne & Plymouth	Alleppo Pine	Pinus halepensis
Plymouth & Windsor	Camphor Tree	Camphora officinalis
Windsor & Lorraine	Camphor Tree	Camphora officinalis
Lorraine & Irving	Camphor Tree	Camphora officinalis
Irving & Bronson	Camphor Tree	Camphora officinalis
Bronson & Norton	Flowering Pear	Pyrus calleyana
Norton & Van Ness	Flowering Pear	Pyrus calleyana
Van Ness & Wilton	Flowering Pear	Pyrus calleyana

### Wilshire Boulevard (North side of street falls within Windsor Square)

Between

Arden & Lucerne	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Lucerne & Plymouth	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Plymouth & Windsor	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Windsor & Lorraine	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Lorraine & Irving	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Irving & Norton	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Norton & Wilton	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia

Certified April 6, 2000: Sandy Kennedy & Troy Calleros; Recorder: Norman Murdoch

This Master Plan is founded on a detailed inventory of all existing parkway trees in Windsor Square undertaken in 1999 by the Windsor Square Association Tree Committee ("the Canopy") and their dedicated volunteers. Thanks to members of the Tree Committee including June Bilgore, Aimee Comeau, Bob Van Dyke, Scott Goldstein, Helen Hartung, Judy Horton, Damon Hein, Sandy Kennedy, Doug Meyer, Mary Pickhardt, and co-chairmen Linda McKnight and Norman Murdoch. Special thanks are due Scott Goldstein, Sandy Kennedy and Linda McKnight who performed massive proportions of this neighborhood-wide inventory.

We also wish to particularly thank Superintendent Raymond Gandara of the Los Angeles City Street Tree Division whose support of the Windsor Square tree effort has proved invaluable. The Division assigned Troy Calleros as liaison officer to the Windsor Square Association and we are especially grateful for his participation and guidance.

The Master Plan of Parkway Trees 2000 was endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Windsor Square Association on April 24, 2000.

APPROVED

GEORGE GONZALEZ  
Chief Forester  
Street Tree Division

JANE ELLISON USHER  
President  
Windsor Square Association

## THE TREES OF WINDSOR SQUARE

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### **Windsor Square Association Board of Directors**

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### **Special thanks to the many volunteers whose dedicated efforts have made the Windsor Square tree program possible:**

Richard Battaglia	Bob Burke
Catherine Crahan	Jane Gilman
Steven Heaney	Peggy Hirsh
Debra Knowles	Mary Lane
Suz Landay	Electra Lang
Carolyn Ramsey	Magali (Molly) Rivlin
Patricia Rye	Margaret Sowma



# THE TREES OF WINDSOR SQUARE

MADE POSSIBLE BY GENEROUS FUNDING FROM  
THE CALIFORNIA RELEAF GRANT PROGRAM  
AND  
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND  
FIRE PROTECTION

Los Angeles City Street Tree Division  
George Gonzalez, Chief Forester  
Raymond Gandara, Superintendant  
Troy Calleros, Windsor Square Liason Officer  
To request tree planting or trimming permit: Call 800-996-2489  
General information and/or advice on trees: Call 213-485-5675

## Other Tree Information Resources

California ReLeaf	916-557-1673
Descanso Gardens	818-952-4401
L.A. County Arboretum	626-821-3239
Huntington Botanical Gardens	626-405-2163
Los Angeles DWP Greenpower	213-367-0434
Los Angeles DWP Tree Trimming	800-827-5397
Tree People	818-753-4600
State Board of Landscape Architects	916-445-4954
California Association of Nurserymen	916-928-3900
International Society of Arboriculture	580-892-1118

For current information on nurseries and tree  
professionals active in the area,  
check out the Association web site:

**[windsorsquare.org/canopy.html](http://windsorsquare.org/canopy.html)**