

the allegheny
ARBORETUM
at INDIANA UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA



Map and Guide

to the Living Collection

Welcome to the Allegheny Arboretum at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, a living museum devoted to the study, conservation, and enjoyment of trees, shrubs, and vines.

The Allegheny Arboretum consists of the entire 354 acres of the IUP campus. There are approximately 1,200 trees on the north campus, representing 109 unique tree species or varieties. One specimen tree of each type has been identified by placing an information plaque on or near the tree.

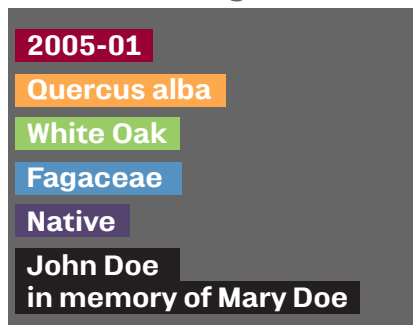
How to Read a Tree Plaque



- Common Name
- Scientific Name
- Family Name
- Distribution
- Native to Pennsylvania

Common names are useful, but they vary from one region to the next, and several species of trees may be known by the same common name. The scientific name, in Latin, is the universally accepted name. They adhere to a binomial (two-word) system. The first word designates the genus, a group of closely related species. The second name is the species, which is a group of individuals that are similar in appearance and can freely interbreed. Cultivar names are enclosed within quotations. A family consists of a genus or groups of related genera sharing several characteristics.

Accession Tags



- Accession Number
- Scientific Name
- Common Name
- Family Name
- Native to Pennsylvania
- Donor Information*

*Donor name may appear on separate tag

Trees that have been planted since 2000 possess an accession tag that is hung from a branch of the tree or attached directly to the tree with a wire and screw.

Classification and Identification

Classification is the process by which organisms are grouped and named according to their overall similarities and differences. The theory and practice of classification is called taxonomy, and those who work in this field are known as taxonomists.

There are about a quarter-million plants worldwide that include grasses, herbs, vines, shrubs, and trees. About 20,000 species of flowering plants are found in North America, which includes 750 tree species.

All trees and shrubs undergo secondary growth that produces wood. Woody plants are classified into two major groups: conifers (Gymnosperms) and flowering plants (Angiosperms).

Gymnosperms possess the following traits:

- Unisexual reproductive parts are produced in cone-like structures
- Female part-ovule exposed on surface of scale
- Naked-seeded, female cones often become woody
- Resin-bearing
- Usually evergreen
- Leaves usually needle-like or scale-like.

There are more than 90 species of conifers in North America. These are called softwoods.

Angiosperms possess the following traits:

- Produce flowers which are usually bisexual
- Ovule enclosed in an ovary
- Ovule develops into seed enclosed in a fruit (mature ovary wall)
- Usually not resinous
- Usually deciduous (leaves fall in autumn)
- Leaves usually broad and flat.

These are called hardwoods.

The identification of a tree is primarily based on seven main features. These features include: size & shape of tree, evergreen or deciduous, leaves, flowers, fruits, bark, and buds.

References

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Russell, Tony & Catherine Cutler, Martin Walters, 2005. *The New Encyclopedia of Trees*. Hermes House Pub.

Websites

www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/commontr/index.aspxhtm

www.arborday.org/index.cfm

www.extension.iastate.edu/Pages/tree/

The Allegheny Arboretum

at Indiana University of Pennsylvania

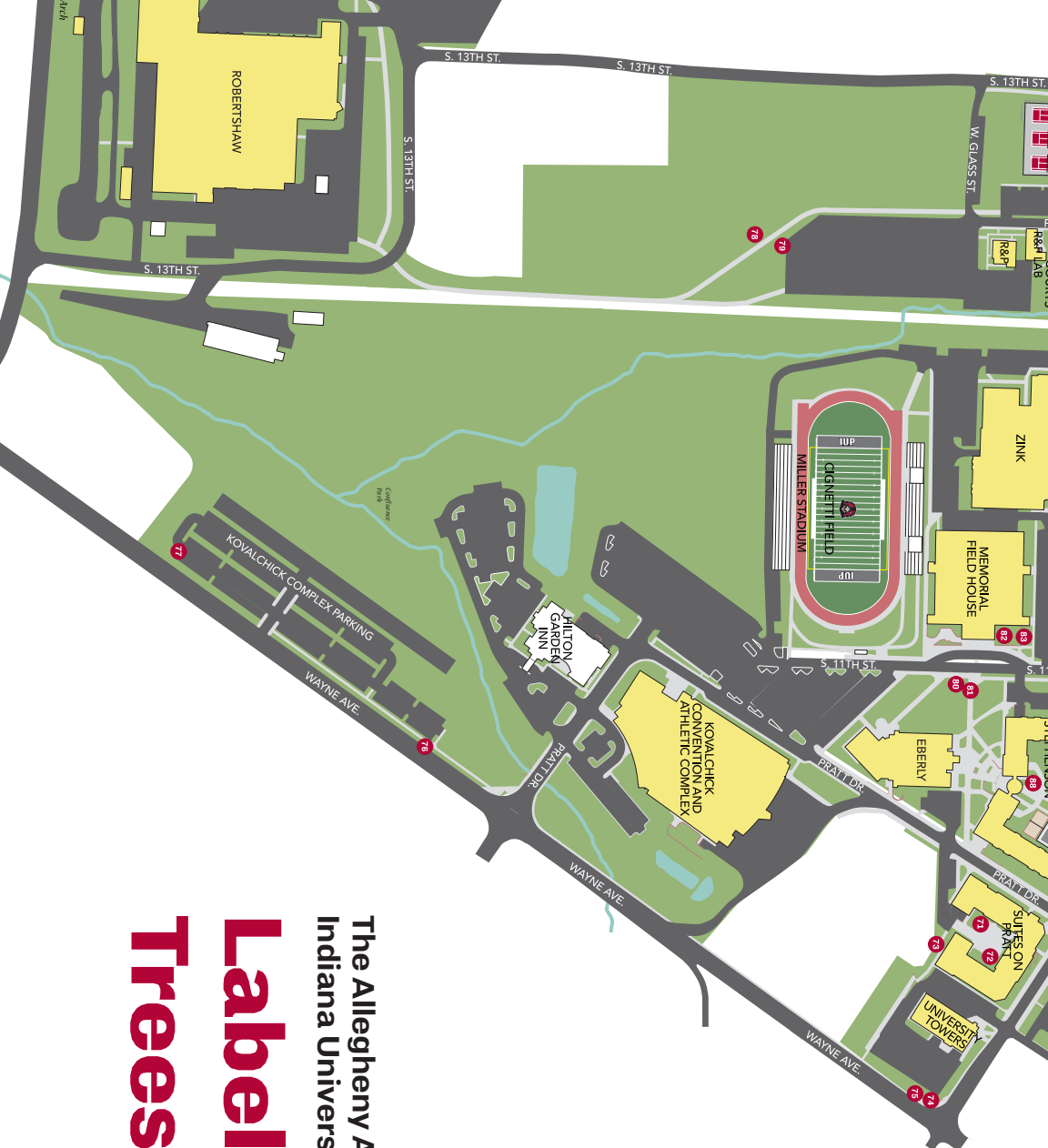
An arboretum is a living museum established for the growing and effective display of trees, shrubs, and vines. The specimens are maintained, labeled, cataloged, and mapped. The characteristics of the grounds, the collections, the type of research, and educational programs set each arboretum apart.

Mission Statement

To provide a learning environment that will advance our global understanding of temperate forests, cultivate an aesthetic appreciation for the regional flora of the Allegheny Plateau, and demonstrate practical applications of woody plant materials to modify and mitigate local environment conditions.

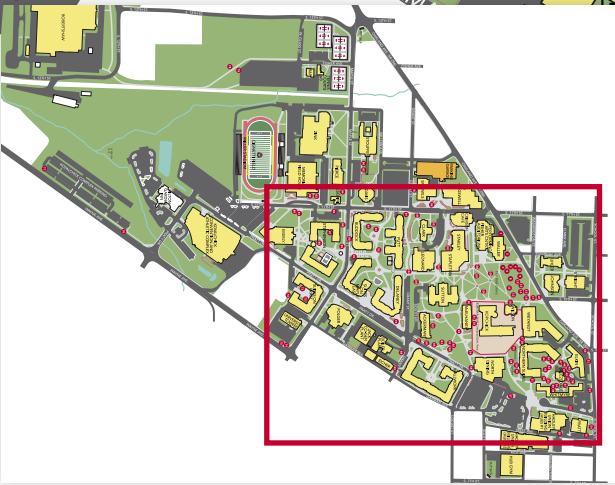
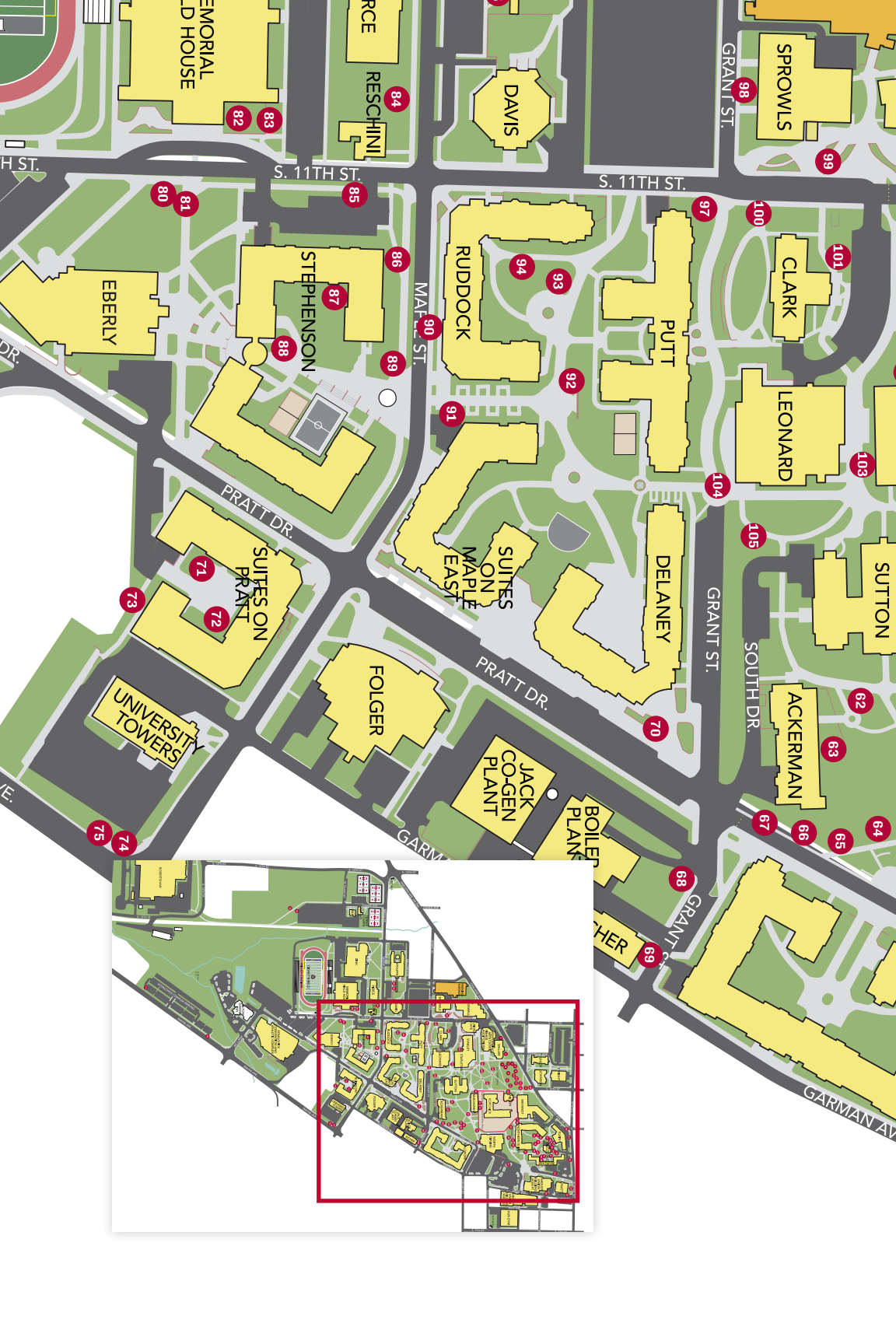


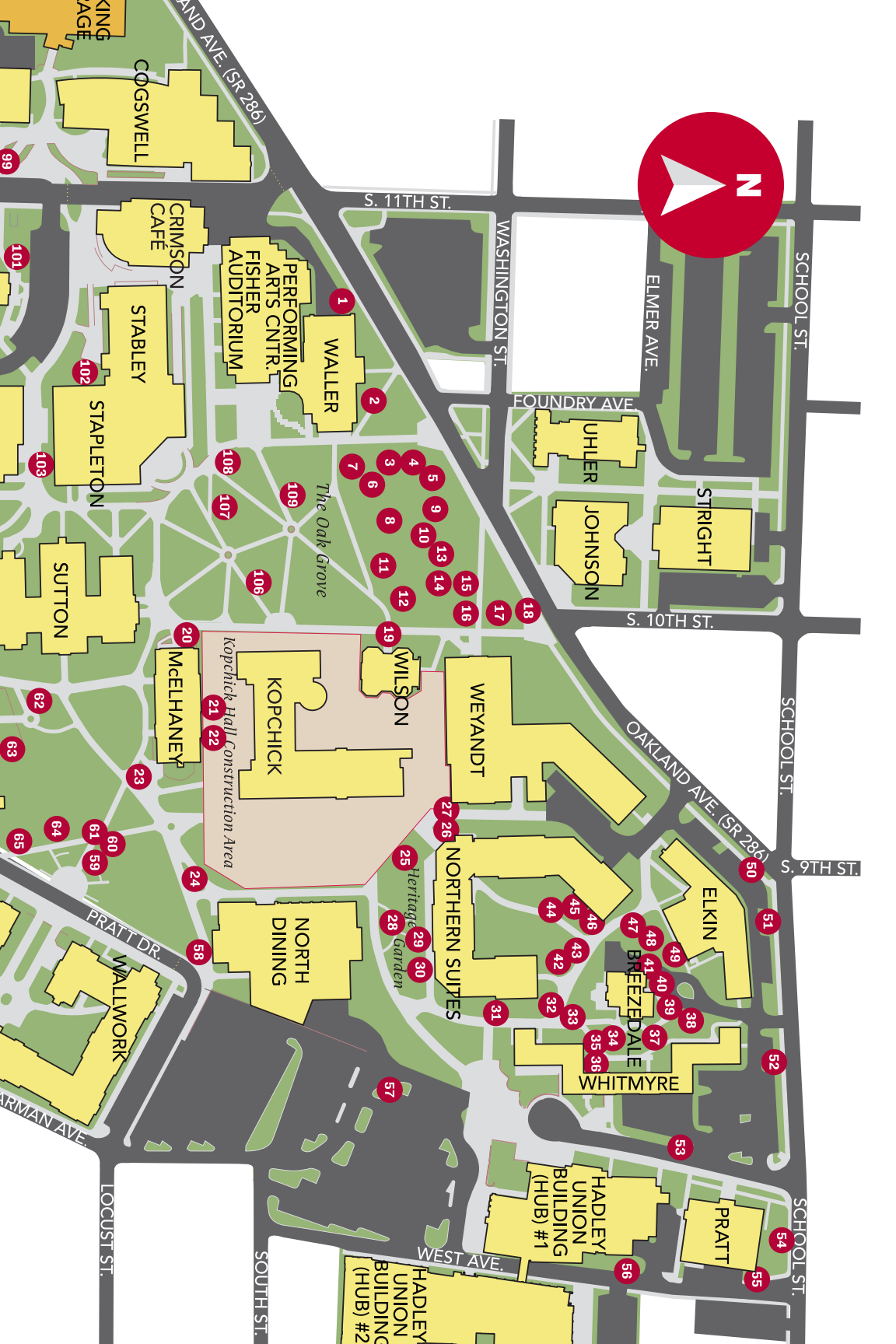
www.iup.edu/arboretum



The Allegheny Arboretum at
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Labeled
Trees







COGSWELL

CRIMSON CAFE

STABLEY

STAPLETON

SUTTON

McELHANEY

WALLWORK

HARMAN AVE.

LOCUST ST.

SOUTH ST.

WEST AVE.

PERFORMING ARTS CNTR.
FISHER AUDITORIUM

WALLER

The Oak Grove

WILSON

KOPCHICK

NORTH DINING

HADLEY UNION BUILDING (HUB) #2

WEYANDT

NORTHERN SUITES

HADLEY UNION BUILDING (HUB) #1

UHLER

JOHNSON

BREZEDALE

WHITMYRE

PRATT

STRIGHT

ELKIN

PRATT

SCHOOL ST.

SCHOOL ST.

SCHOOL ST.

S. 11TH ST.

WASHINGTON ST.

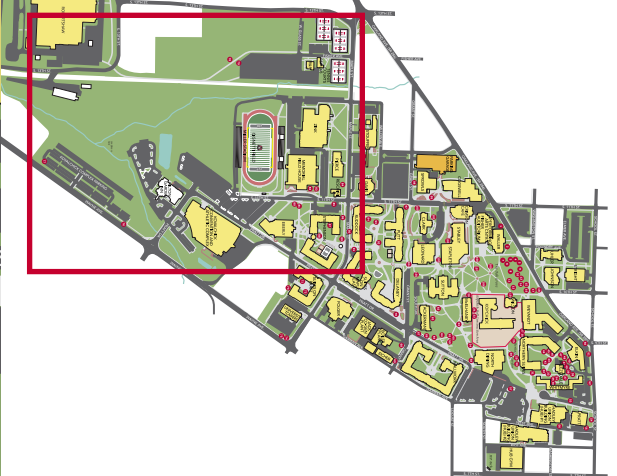
FOUNDRY AVE.

ELMER AVE.

S. 10TH ST.

OAKLAND AVE. (SR 286)

S. 9TH ST.



ROBERTSHA

S. 13TH S

Confluence
Park

KOVALCHICK COMPLEX PARKING

WAYNE AVE.

MILTON
GARDEN
INN

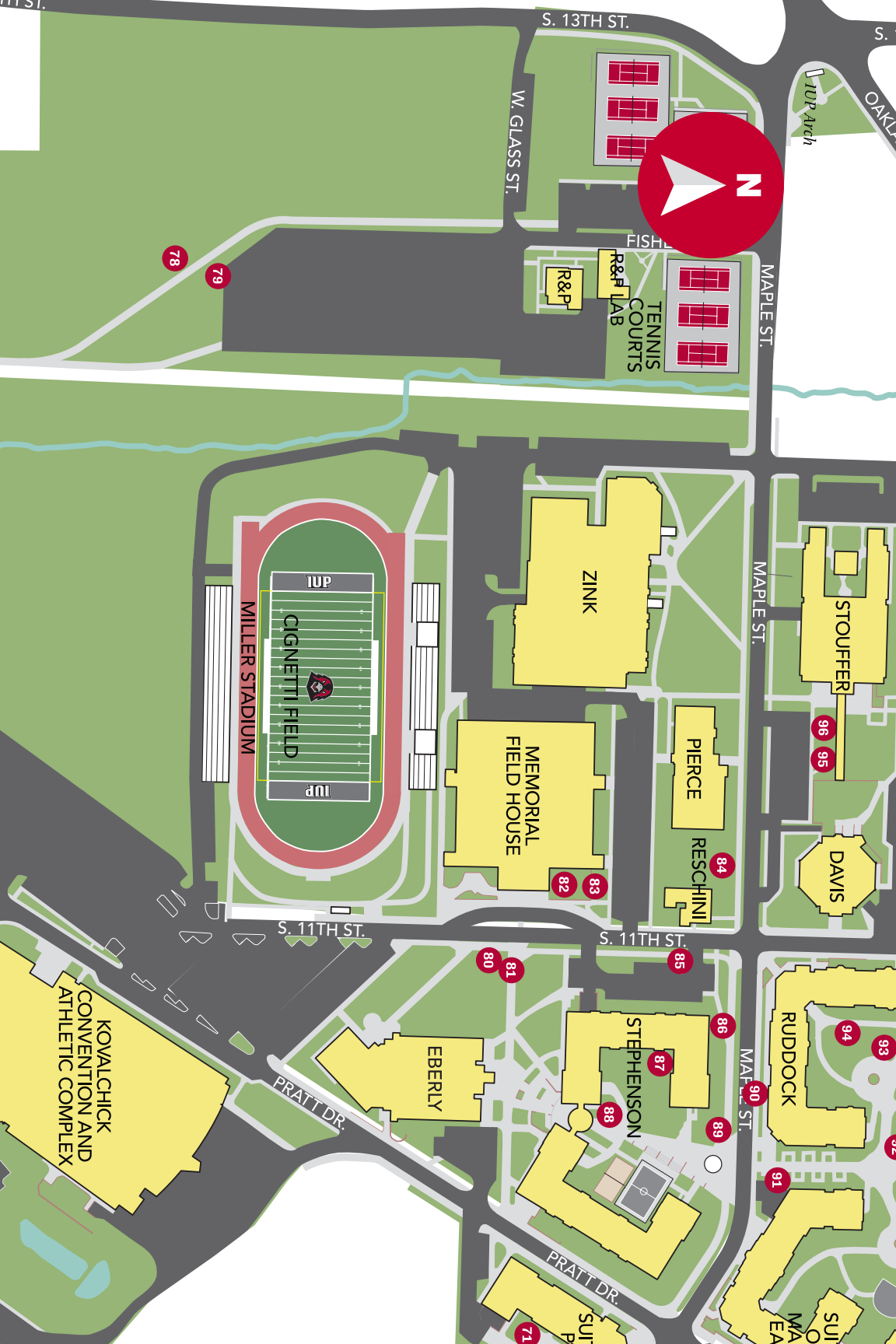
PRATT DR.

ATHLETIC COMPLEX

WAYNE AVE.

77

76



W. GLASS ST.

S. 13TH ST.

MAPLE ST.

MAPLE ST.

FISH

TENNIS COURTS

R&P LAB

R&P

78

79

MILLER STADIUM

CIGNETTI FIELD

ZINK

MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE

PIERCE

RESCHINI

STOUFFER

DAVIS

S. 11TH ST.

S. 11TH ST.

KOWALCHICK CONVENTION AND ATHLETIC COMPLEX

PRATT DR.

EBERLY

STEPHENSON

RUDDOCK

PRATT DR.

MAPLE 90 ST.

SUIT MA EA

SUIT MA EA

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1 Blue Spruce*

Picea pungens

Native to the Rocky Mountains. This is a popular ornamental and Christmas tree. The needles are four-sided, and when bruised, give off an odor. The needles range in color from a blue-green to a pale yellowish-green.

2 American Hornbeam#

Carpinus caroliniana

The wood is fluted and ridged like a tensed muscle, thus this tree is also called musclewood. The name hornbeam connects two words: horn (hard), and beam (from baum-German). This is because it is extremely hard wood.

3 Swamp White Oak#

Quercus bicolor

The upper surfaces of the leaves are dark green and the lower surfaces are bright and pale, which give rise to the name bicolor.

4 Kentucky Coffee Tree#

Gymnocladus dioica

Gymnocladus means “naked branch” and refers to the fact that this tree leafs out late in the spring, and sheds its foliage early in autumn. Thus, its branches remain naked for more than half the year.

5 Red Maple#

Acer rubrum

Grows on a wider range of soil types, moisture, pH, and elevation than any other forest tree in North America. At all seasons of year, this tree has something red about it. Also called Soft Maple because the wood is soft (as opposed to hard maple-sugar maple).

6 English Oak

Quercus robur

Many English ships were constructed from this tree, as were interiors of castles and churches. This tree has been honored since ancient times in songs and stories.

7 Compton Oak

Quercus x comptoniae

This is a naturally occurring cross between the live oak (*Q. virginiana*) and the overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*). It was grown from an acorn from the specimen tree growing in Colonial Williamsburg, VA. The name honors Mrs. C.C. Compton, an avid botanist.

8 Northern Red Oak#

Quercus rubra

This is the fastest-growing of all oaks. Acorns mature at the end of its second growing season, drop in the fall, and germinate the following spring.

9 Honey Locust#

Gleditsia triacanthos

Also known as Sweet Locust or Thorny Locust. Has spines from 2”-8” long. Bows were made from the branches of this tree.

10 Sugar Maple#

Acer saccharum

Sap collected during late winter and early spring is boiled down to make syrup and sugar. The wood is hard, tough, close-grained, and makes excellent hardwood floors.

11 Tulip Tree#

Liriodendron tulipifera

Also known as tulip-poplar or yellow-poplar; however, it is unrelated to the poplars. The 2” yellow-green flowers form in May-June, and resemble tulips and the water lily. Another name for this tree “canoe wood,” which comes from its use by Native Americans. Supposedly, Daniel Boone floated his family down the Ohio River in such a canoe!

12 Fern Leaf European Beech

***Fagus sylvatica* ‘Asplenifolia’**

A stately tree with finely cut leaves resembling fern leaves. Leaves turn a golden-brown in the fall.

13 White Oak#

Quercus alba

The wood is extremely strong, hard, and heavy. It is the most valuable of all oak woods. Because the pores of the wood are plugged with woody cells (*tyloses*), liquids cannot seep through them and the wood has been used for barrels. Lacking a strong tannin defense, white oak acorns germinate quickly after they fall.

14 Scarlet Oak#

Quercus coccinea

Emerging leaves in the spring are bright red. In the fall, the leaves turn a rich maroon. Acorns take two years to mature.

15 Redpointe Red Maple

***Acer rubrum* ‘Frank Jr’**

Introduced by J. Frank Schmidt Nursery, it is a fast-growing, heat-resistant maple that possesses brilliant red leaves in the fall.

16 Shingle Oak#

Quercus imbricaria

Also called Laurel Oak because the leaves resemble those of Mountain Laurel. The single bristle tip at the end of the leaf shows the “red oak affiliation” of this tree. The name imbricaria means “overlapping” and refers to the use of the wood for shingles.

17 Bur/Mossy Cup Oak#

Quercus macrocarpa

This is the northernmost American oak. Small branchlets bear corky winged projections similar to those of Sweet-Gum. The acorns are the largest of our native oaks and possess cups with shaggy outer fringes.

18 Cimmarron Ash

***Fraxinus pennsylvanica* ‘Cimmarron’**

The foliage is a glossy dark green in summer and will fade to a brick red or red-orange in the fall. This tree is seedless.

19 American Holly#

Ilex opaca

There are hundreds of varieties or cultivated forms of this species. The fruits are a favorite food of many birds. The genus is dioecious (separate male and female plants). The leaves are evergreen.

20 Yellow Buckeye#

Aesculus flava

Also known as Big Buckeye or Sweet Buckeye. The seeds contain the toxin aesculin. Native Americans roasted the seeds, mashed them, and soaked them in water to leach the toxin away, leaving a nutritious paste.

21 ‘Baumannii’ Horsechestnut

***Aesculus hippocastanum* ‘Baumannii’**

This variety is considered the best of many varieties of the common horsechestnut. White flowers form on upright panicles up to 12” long in May. All parts of the plant are toxic.

22 Ohio Buckeye#

Aesculus glabra

Also called Fetid or Stinking Buckeye because the twigs & leaves, when broken, release a foul smell. The dark brown seeds, which resemble the eye of a deer accounts for the buckeye name. The plant contains a narcotic alkaloid that is poisonous. Plant parts were used by settlers to stun fish for easy catching.

23 Kousa Dogwood

Cornus kousa

Possess four long-pointed whitish bracts that appear after the leaves form and about 2-3 weeks later than our native dogwood, *C. florida*.

24 American Sycamore#

Platanus occidentalis

The most massive tree in eastern North America. It can live 500-600 years. In the wild, look for sycamores along streams, rivers and lakes. The tree is monoecious. The female flowers will develop into a composite spherical fruits about one inch in diameter.

25 White Ash#

Fraxinus americana

This has the toughest wood of any American tree. The wood is used for making tool handles, hockey sticks, and baseball bats. The tree is dioecious. The samaras are 1’-2’ long and their shape resembles the end of a canoe paddle.

26 Columnar Red Maple

***Acer rubrum* ‘Columnare’**

This is often one of the first trees to show color in the fall. It will grow up to 60 feet with a spread of 15 feet.

27 Lamark Serviceberry

Amelanchier x grandiflora

This is a naturally occurring hybrid between downy serviceberry (*A. arborea*) and allegheny serviceberry (*A. laevis*). Also called apple serviceberry, this hybrid has been in cultivation since 1870.

28 Sargent Crabapple

Malus sargentii

Named after Charles Sprague Sargent (1841-1927), the first Director of Arnold Arboretum. Produces snowy blossoms in May. Its pea-size fruits make it easy for birds to pluck and swallow. A popular choice for bonsai.

29 Royal Star Magnolia

Magnolia stellata

This is a double-flowering cultivar of the star magnolia tree. It will grow 15-20 feet tall and is pest and disease free. Magnolia honors the French botanist Pierre Magnol (1638-1715).

30 Cornelian Cherry

Cornus mas

Native to southern Europe, this dogwood produces small yellow flowers in early spring. The common name comes from the bright red edible fruits.

31 Imperial Thornless Honeylocust
Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis
'Imperial'

This cultivar of honeylocust is usually fruitless. The species is susceptible to insect, galls, and canker diseases.

32 Dawn Redwood*
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Thought to be extinct, but "rediscovered" in northern China in the late 1940s; therefore, it is often referred to as a "living fossil". This deciduous conifer grew throughout North America and Europe before the glaciers "wiped them out".

33 Steller Pink Dogwood
Cornus x 'Rutgan'

A hybrid between flowering dogwood (*C. florida*) and kousa dogwood (*C. kousa*). It was developed by Rutgers University. A patent for the tree was issued in 1990. It is sterile and does not produce fruit.

34 Northern White Cedar*
Thuja occidentalis

Also known as Arborvitae, Latin for "tree of life", which comes from its longevity since it can live 300-400 years. A favorite for landscaping, more than fifty varieties have been developed.

35 Japanese Maple
Acer palmatum

There are hundreds of varieties of this tree with leaves exhibiting a mixture of colors and degrees of serration.

36 Sargent Cherry
Prunus sargentii

Considered by some the *crème de la crème* of the flowering cherries. Produces pink flowers before the leaves appear.

37 English-Japanese Yew*
Taxus x media

There are many cultivars of this hybrid between the English Yew (*T. baccata*) and the Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Most of the hybrids are shrubby. All parts of the plant are poisonous.

38 Pin Oak#
Quercus palustris

The specific name *palustris* is a Latin word indicating a bog or marsh, and denotes the trees preferred habitat: wet areas. Unlike other oaks, it sends up a central stem that does not fork. The lower branches droop toward the ground.

39 Flowering Dogwood#
Cornus florida

The four white "petals" are actually bracts that cover the developing small flowers located where the bracts intersect. The common name comes from the German word *dag*, meaning a skewer to hold meat, and this hardwood was likely used for this task. This species is under attack by the fungus *Discula* from Asia.

40 Great Rhododendron #
Rhododendron maximum

It is abundant in the Appalachian Mts. It is the best-known and most popular of flowering shrubs. There are about 800 species and hundreds of hybrids, and the greatest number of species are in Asia. It is the state flower of West Virginia.

41 Eastern Hemlock# *
Tsuga canadensis

The state tree of PA. Rich in tannic acid, the bark was used to cure leather in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Needles have two "white lines" on their lower surface.

42 Franklin Tree
Franklinia alatamaha

A small tree that produces Magnolia-like white flowers in September. Originally collected by John Bartram in 1770 along the Altamaha River in Georgia, and never seen again in the wild.

43 Carolina Silverbell
Halesia carolina

This small genus demonstrates the strong relationship between the trees and shrubs of North America and China.

44 Higan Cherry
Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'

Originating in Japan, it is probably a hybrid between Fuji cherry (*P. incisa*) and Usuzumi cherry *P. spachiana*). Blooms in the spring and fall. One of the longest-living, most cold, heat, and stress tolerance of the ornamental cherries.

45 Japanese Scholar Tree
Styphnoibium japonicum

Seed poisonous. A yellow dye is produced from flower buds. Often planted around Buddhist temples for its showy flowers.

46 Japanese Stewartia
Stewartia pseudocamellia

A native of Korea and Japan, it was introduced into western cultivation in 1874. It can survive temperatures as low as -22 F.

47 American Yellowwood

Cladrastis kentukea

First reported by the French botanist Michaux in 1796. A single species occurs in the southeastern U.S. and the remaining species of the genus are native to Japan and China.

48 Mountain-Laurel #

Kalmia latifolia

Adopted in 1933 as the Pennsylvania state flower. It is evergreen and bears fragrant star-shaped white and pink flowers. While poisonous to livestock and humans, leaves can be eaten by deer with no ill effect!

49 Sourwood#

Oxydendrum arboreum

The foliage of this primarily southern tree is acidic and sour tasting. In summer, white, bell-shaped flowers (like lily-of-the-valley) stand upright on stalks.

50 Eastern Redbud#

Cercis canadensis

Also called the Judas tree. The bright violet-purple flowers form in early spring before the leaves appear. The fruit is a pod 2"-3" long which contains 4 to 10 bean-like seeds.

51 Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum

Native to the Balkans. Produces white flowers in 6"-12" long clusters in May. The large brown seeds are encased in a leathery husk covered with spines. All parts of the tree are toxic.

52 American Beech#

Fagus grandifolia

The thin, smooth, pale gray bark is a distinctive trait of this tree. Markings made by wild animals and humans remain on the bark. Our word "book" derives from the Anglo-Saxon *boc*, meaning letter, which in turn comes from *beece*, for beech. The leaves remain on the tree during winter.

53 Douglas Fir*

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Native to the western side of the Rocky Mountains. The genus name comes from its resemblance to the hemlocks. Cones are unique by the presence of elongated tri-toothed bracts that extend beyond the scales.

54 Callery Pear

Pyrus calleryana

Native to China, this pear is named for J.M.M. Callery (1810-1862), a Roman Catholic missionary and plant collector.

55 Crabapple

Malus sp.

There are over 800 cultivars of this genus. The sour taste is due to the presence of malic acid in the fruits. The acid and genus names are derived from the Latin word "malum". Crab apples are the dominant spring-flowering trees in the northern states.

56 White Fir*

Abies concolor

An important tree found at high elevations in western U. S. mountains. Can live up to 350 years. The most adaptable of the firs for landscaping.

57 Amur maackia

Maackia amurensis

Common name comes from the Amur River that forms the border between Russia and China where the tree originated. Genus name comes from Richard Otto Maack, a 19th-century Siberian explorer. Produces whitish, fragrant flowers that appear in 6" long clusters that stand upright.

58 Norway Maple

Acer platanoides

Introduced from Europe as a shade tree, this species has spread widely. The leafstalks (*petiole*), when broken, exude a milky sap. Tolerant to pollution.

59 Cutleaf Daimyo Oak

***Quercus dentata* 'Pinnatifida'**

A rare variety native to China, Japan, and Korea. Leaves are deeply lobed and the spherical acorns possess fringed caps.

60 American Basswood#

Tilia americana

Has a tough inner bark that was fashioned by Indians into rope and thread. It is a major timber importance in portions of the Great Lake states.

61 Triumph Elm

***Ulmus* 'Morton Glossy'**

A hybrid cultivar raised by the Morton Arboretum that was developed by crossing two hybrid cultivars. Similar in stature to American elm.

62 Norway Spruce*

Picea abies

Characterized by having branches ending in long, pendulous branchlets. The tree produces 4"-6" cones which are the largest of any of the spruces. Native to northern Europe.

63 Persimmon#

Diospyros virginiana

The name “persimmon” comes from an Algonquin Indian word. *Diospyros* means “fruit of the gods”. The tree is dioecious, and the female trees produce berries about the size of ping-pong balls that are very tart (due to tannins) until ripe.

64 American Elm#

Ulmus americana

These are becoming rare because the Asian fungus, Dutch Elm Disease, which arrived in the 1930s has killed most trees. When mature, it is characterized by its vase shape. This “Survivor Tree” was taken from a cutting from the Oklahoma City tree that survived the bombing of 1995.

65 Willow Oak

Quercus phellos

The most popular tree in the southeast for streets, parks, and residential properties. The willow-like leaves turn yellow in the fall and the acorns possess dark red caps.

66 Copper Beech

Fagus sylvatica ‘Purpurea’

Introduced into North America in early colonial days for its value as a timber tree. Several cultivars have been developed of this tree.

67 Tamarack# *

Larix laricina

Also called American Larch, it is the only native deciduous needle-leaved tree. This trait is believed to have developed when the ancient species lived near the Arctic Circle and evolved to drop their needles during the long days without light.

68 Silver Maple#

Acer saccharinum

Most widely -laned, fastest-growing maple but is the most susceptible to breakage in storms. The winged samara seeds are the largest produced by any native maple.

69 Weeping Blue Alaska Cedar*

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis ‘Glauca Pendula’

This cultivar of the Alaska cedar was developed in 1884 in Holland. Cultivation in North America began in 1907.

70 Skyline Thornless Honeylocust

Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis ‘Skyline’

This honeylocust cultivar is almost seedless. It is popular for street line plantings.

71 Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis

Also called Sugarberry, Hop Ash, Beaver Wood, or Nettle Tree. In September, the tree produces fruits which are ¼’-1/2’ spherical drupes, with purple skin and dry sweet-tasting orange-colored flesh that encloses a thin-walled nutlet.

72 Eastern Hophornbeam#

Ostrya virginiana

The ‘hop’ of the common name is from the resemblance of the fruit clusters to the fruit of cultivated hop plants used in brewing beer. Hornbeam means “hard tree” due to the extremely hard wood of this tree.

73 Fraser Fir

Abies fraseri

It is named after Scottish botanist John Fraser (1750-1811), who collected plants in the Appalachian Mountains. It has been severely damaged by a non-native insect, the Balsam Woolly Adelgid.

74 European Hornbeam

Carpinus betulus ‘Fastigiata’

Often planted in groupings to form a screen or hedge. This variety produces upright branches and a pyramidal-oval form.

75 Common Juniper*

Juniperus communis

This genus is the most ubiquitous of all needle evergreens for landscape use. They inhabit the most adverse cultural niches in nature and landscapes. This is the only species of juniper to occur also in Europe and Asia. There are many cultivars of this species.

76 Winter King Hawthorn

Cretaegus viridis ‘Winter King’

Selected by Robert Simpson of Vincennes, Indiana in 1955. A very popular accent tree for home use that produces brilliant red berries that remain on the tree during winter.

77 Columnar Sweetgum

Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Slender Silhouette’

Introduced by the Shadow Nursery that discovered the tree growing along a railroad track. A compact tree that can grow up to 60’ tall and 3’-6’ wide. It produces a minimal number of spiny-spherical fruits and reddish leaves in the fall.

- 78 Osage Orange#**
Maclura pomifera
Fruits are green and about the size of an orange. Osage Indians used the wood to make bows. Widely planted as living fences before the invention of barbed wire. Note the numerous spines.
- 79 Golden Catalpa**
Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'
A cultivar that received the Award of Garden Merit of the Royal Horticultural Society. Bold acid-yellow foliage is the hall mark of this small tree.
- 80 Japanese Zelkova**
Zelkova serrata
It is a good replacement for the American elm since it is resistant to the Dutch Elm Disease. The wood is very hard, pliable, and heavy. The wood is used for many things. Also called Japanese Keaki.
- 81 White Pine# ***
Pinus strobus
Named for its pale wood. It was the most highly-sought logging tree between the 1700's –early 1900's. It is the only pine to hold its needles in bundles of five.
- 82 Sweet Cherry#**
Prunus avium
Native to Europe, the species name "*avium*" means "of bird" and reflects the fruit's importance to wildlife. The wood, a rich fiery red with orange highlights, makes beautiful paneling.
- 83 Black Gum #**
Nyssa sylvatica
Also known as Sour Gum because of its bad-tasting fruit. In the south, it is called Tupelo from the Creek name *ito opilwa*, meaning swamp tree. *Nyssa* comes from Greek, denoting a "water nymph", and *sylvatica* means "of the forest".
- 84 Chinese Chestnut**
Castanea mollissima
A substitute for the American chestnut, this tree is resistant to the Chestnut Blight fungus, which devastated the native species. It produces foul-smelling flowers in mid-summer. The nuts are edible.
- 85 Endowment Sugar Maple**
Acer saccharum 'Endowment'
This cultivar has a narrow and uniform crown making the tree suited for narrow spaces. It does not tolerate pollution or salt.
- 86 Allegheny Serviceberry**
Amelanchier laevis
This short-lived small tree has rapid growth and is used as a filler plant or to attract birds.
- 87 Shagbark Hickory#**
Carya ovata
The sweet nuts of this species were a staple fall food consumed by many Native Americans. The ground and mashed nuts were mixed with water to extract oil and make a "hickory milk" used in many types of cakes. The wood is used to produce high-quality charcoal.
- 88 Pink Snow Showers**
Weeping Cherry
Prunus x 'Pisnshzam'
Masses of double pink flowers cover the graceful weeping branches early in spring, followed by lush green foliage that becomes deep golden in fall. It is an interspecific hybrid.
- 89 Striped Maple#**
Acer pensylvanicum
Also called moosewood, this species belongs to a group of maples termed "snake-bark" due to the whitish vertical fissures on young bark. It is one of the most shade-tolerant deciduous trees.
- 90 Celebration Maple**
Acer x freemanii 'Celebration'
This is a hybrid between the silver maple (*A. saccharinum*) and red maple (*A. rubrum*). It is very urban-tolerant and is often used along sidewalks and streets.
- 91 River Birch#**
Betula nigra
A lowland species. The only North American birch that does not produce its seeds in autumn. Sometimes called red birch due to the red color of branchlets.
- 92 Red Sunset Maple**
Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset'
This is one of the most admired maple trees during autumn. It is often selected for lining streets and sidewalks. It is very drought-tolerant.
- 93 White Lilac Tree**
Syringa vulgaris
This cultivar is a small tree that produces white, fragrant flowers in dense terminal clusters. It has attractive reddish-brown bark.

94 Tricolor Beech

Fagus sylvatica 'Roseo-Marginata'

A monoecious tree whose beechnuts are mildly toxic. It reportedly originated in France in 1873. It has stunning variegated foliage (purple/pink/green and white).

95 Paper Birch#

Betula papyrifera

The most widely distributed birch in North America. Used for birch bark canoes. Sap can be made into syrup.

96 Gray Birch#

Betula populifolia

This is a pioneer species that covers large areas of abandoned fields and burned-over lands. As the trees reach maturity, they often lean, and many are uprooted when heavy wet snows become too much for the shallow roots to withstand.

97 Delaware American Elm

Ulmus Americana 'Delaware'

This was originally selected as a seedling showing some resistance to Dutch elm disease. This clone has a relatively low stature and 'undesirable' branching habits. It is susceptible to Elm Yellows a specialized bacterial disease.

98 White Mulberry

Morus alba

The tree was imported from China to provide food for silkworms. The fruits which are white to pink, and occasionally purple, ripen in June, and make excellent preserves.

99 Maidenhair Tree*

Ginkgo biloba

Species has both male and female trees (*dioecious*). Females produce an edible seed that has a pungent odor when ripe. A diagnostic trait is its fan-shaped leaves.

100 Small Leaved Linden

Tilia cordata

A popular lawn and shade tree which has a high tolerance to drought and poor soils. Distinctly pyramidal in its form.

101 Weeping Beech

Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'

Is a cultivar of the European beech. The original tree was found on the grounds of an English park and has been propagated by grafting. The leaves become copper-toned in the fall.

102 Golden Glory Smoke Tree

Cotinus cogygia

Cultivar developed in the Netherlands from the common smoke tree. Blooms are like

feathery, fuzzy flowers and look like a cloud of smoke. The American smoke tree was coveted for its yellow/orange dye and was almost eradicated due to over-harvesting during the Civil War.

103 European Hornbeam

Carpinus betulus

Often planted in groupings to form a screen or hedge. This variety produces upright branches and a pyramidal-oval form.

104 Paperbark Maple

Acer girseum

Native to China, it was introduced to Europe in 1901 by Ernest Henry Wilson and to North America shortly after. Characterized by exfoliating orange-reddish peeling bark in thin, papery layers.

105 Homestead Elm

Ulmus americana

This American Elm cultivar arose from a 1970 cross between the Siberian elm (*U. pumilal*) with the hybrid 'Commelin'. It has a high resistance to Dutch Elm Disease. Homestead was released to commerce in 1984.

106 Chestnut Oak#

Quercus prinus

Sometimes called rock oak because it often grows in ridge tops or other rocky habitats. It is readily identified by its massively ridged dark gray-brown bark.

107 Chinkapin Oak#

Quercus muehlenbergii

Sometimes spelled chinquapin, the name refers to the leaves' resemblance to foliage of chinkpins, small trees in the chestnut family. The word comes from Algonquian Indian language. Sometimes called yellow chestnut oak.

108 Purple Leaf Plum

Prunus cerasifera

Originally from Asia, the parent plant was discovered in the late 1870s by Monsieur Pissard, the French gardener to the Shah of Persia. *Prunus* comes from Latin for "plum". *Cerasifera* is derived from *cerusum*, meaning "cherry" and *ferens*, meaning "bearing".

109 Sawtooth Oak

Quercus acutissima

Traits are intermediate between red and white oaks. Is sometimes planted for wildlife as it can produce larger crops of acorns than other native American Oak species.