

Note:

Not all of the trees that you will see along the walk are labeled. The labeled trees have been selected because they best typify a particular species on our campus or because they are of special interest in other ways.

Most of the trees that you will see in the arboretum are young trees planted between 2012 and 2016. You will not see many examples of really mature specimens, but just use your imagination to visualize this arboretum forty or fifty years from now.

ARBORETUM WALK 2

Revised 1/2019

Start at the front entrance and go left around the northeast side of the circle. Look in the planted area to the left just beyond the front door.

**1. Japanese Red Maple (*Acer palmatum*
'Dissectum')**

Not introduced into the west until 1820, Japanese Red Maples are now widely planted throughout the world. The winged fruits are borne in clusters of 20 or more. A very elegant small tree.

2. "China Girl" Holly (*Ilex x meserveae*)

Produces tiny white flowers in spring and tiny red fruits in fall and winter. The thick

stiff leaves are a glossy green, many with sharp spines.

Follow the circle to the planted area on the left at the end of the building where the Marketing Dept. is located.

3. Bird`s Nest Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens`Globa`*)

A small compact rounded tree, it has the typical silvery blue needles of an ordinary blue spruce. It usually grows no more than 3 feet tall and spreads out to about 4 feet.

4. River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

You will encounter this tree fairly frequently on the Luther Crest campus, probably because it resists disease and tolerates both wet and

dry conditions. Its peeling bark is a unique feature.

Continue around the circle until you come to the small retention basin in front of the entrance portico.

5. Serviceberry (*Amelanchier sp.*)

A small deciduous tree, it is native to China where its leaves are used to make red tea. It was introduced to the west in 1900. Produces a profusion of star-like flowers in the spring.

Look across the retention basin up toward the portico. In the center of the landscaped area you will see an evergreen tree,

6. Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

This tree placed in front of the main entrance is called the Luther Tree. It was planted in October 2017 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. A

plaque on the left as you enter the building lists the names of those residents who contributed to the Luther Tree.

Go south along Luther Crest Drive. Look at the cluster of evergreens opposite the entrance to Avondale Lane.

7. Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

A dense pyramidal shaped tree often used for windbreaks and screens. It produces reddish fragrant lumber. Its cones are dark blue and berry-like and the birds love them.

As you continue along Luther Crest Drive look to your right in the area of the retention basin at the intersection of LC Drive and Bluebird Lane.

8. River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

A very popular tree on the Luther Crest campus, it grows from Maine to Minnesota and south to Texas. Flowers are borne in catkins in the spring before the leaves come. Male catkins may be up to 3 inches long and hang down. Female catkins are smaller and tend to grow upright.

Look at the tree next to the River Birch.

9. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

A really showy tree with its reddish flowers in the spring and its brilliant red leaves in the fall. Several more of these Red Maples are planted on both sides of LC Drive. You will see them as you walk south.

Continue south along Luther Crest Drive. Look to the left opposite the entrance to Lynfield Lane.

10. White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

The only 5 needle pine in the eastern U.S. (The needles are borne in groups called fascicles and if you remove one fascicle and count the needles, you will usually find five of them in White Pines.) The needles are softer to the touch than most pine needles.

When you come to the arboretum sign on the left of LC Drive, look at the tree behind the sign.

11. Weeping Norway Spruce (*Picea abies* `Pendula`)

This is a unique cultivar of Norway Spruce which does not grow consistently upward but instead assumes strange configurations. The reason it grows in this odd way is

because of a mutation which interferes with the sequence of steps in the formation of wood in the stem.

Continue walking south along Luther Crest Drive to the entrance road. Look to the left at the cluster of plants.

12. Weeping Alaskan Cypress
(*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
***“Pendula”*)**

The drooping branches bear scale-like leaves. Small male and female cones grow on the same tree. Male cones are yellow and are usually borne on branch tips; the female cones are slate blue.

Turn to the west and take the sidewalk toward the Medical Arts Building. Notice the line of trees along the walk to your left.

13. London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerfolia*)

A hybrid between the Oriental Plane and the American Buttonwood, records show that it appeared sometime around 1660.

Follow the sidewalk and just beyond the second cottage, look to the right.

14. Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Native to eastern North America, it has bright green tulip-shaped leaves which turn butter-yellow in the fall. The tree bears beautiful yellow flowers usually high in the upper branches.

As you pass the retention basin on your right, look for the two labeled specimens.

15. Red Bud (*Cercis canadensis*)

One of the earliest trees to bloom in the spring, it was a favorite of George Washington. He transplanted many Red Buds from their natural habitat in

the forest to the grounds of Mount Vernon. Its early blossoms make butterflies and other nectar-seeking insects very happy.

16. Service Berry (*Amelanchier* sp.)

A small deciduous tree, it produces bronze-pink leaves in the spring along with white star-like flowers. The flowers give way to fruits that provide welcome food for birds.

Move just beyond the retention basin and look to the right.

17. Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuter paniculata*)

Native to China and Korea and introduced to the wider world in 1763, it has become a favorite in arboreta, parks and gardens. It produces bright yellow flowers in large clusters. It is a very showy tree when in bloom.

Look further back on the lawn between cottages 3 and 4.

18. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*)

The tree grows fast and may achieve a height of 50-60 feet. It produces small cones about 3 inches long. It is highly susceptible to twig blight.

Just before you reach the parking lot, turn right onto the grass behind the cottages. There you will find a number of evergreens.

18. Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Beautiful trees, they may reach a height of 60 to 80 feet. The flat needles are about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, dark green above with 2 white stripes below.

Cut through the grass to Bluebird Lane and walk east to Lynnfield Lane. Pause and look up and down Bluebird Lane and observe the trees which line the road.

19. Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

A columnar tree native to the eastern U.S. The tree is prized for its strong white wood. The leaves are long, composed of 7 to 9 leaflets.

Look to the left as you enter Lynnfield Lane.

20. Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea')

A stately tree which grows slowly to 50-70 feet. Mature leaves have a shiny bronze color.

**Continue along Lynnfield to Southgate Circle.
Note the trees lining the roadway around the
circle.**

**21. Aristocrat Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*
'Aristocrat')**

Pear trees originated in Asia over 2,000 years ago. They have been cultivated for centuries and now there are hundreds of different varieties, each slightly different from the other in size, growth habit, flowers and fruit. The “Aristocrat” bears white flowers in clusters in the spring. Its leaves turn deep red in the fall.

Go to your right around the Southgate Circle to the red brick walk. Take that walk to the grassy center of the circle. Look ahead and a bit to the left.

**22. Winter King Hawthorn (*Crataegus
viridis* `Winter King`)**

A small tree averaging no more than 20 feet at maturity. Rather vase-shaped with dark green leaves that turn yellow in the fall. Flowers are white and are borne in clusters. The fruits in the fall are a gorgeous bright red and about ¼ inch in diameter.

THIS CONCLUDES ARBORETUM WALK 2