

ARBORETUM WALK 3

(Revised 9/2/2022)

Leave from the front entrance and go around the circle to Luther Crest Drive. Go north on LC Drive. On both sides of the road you will see London Plane trees.

1. London Plane Tree (*Plantanus x acerifolia*)

This hybrid first appeared in London in 1645. A beautiful large shade tree at maturity, it may grow to a height of 75-100 feet. Its seeds are borne in ball-like clusters about an inch in diameter.

Before you reach the road to the Health Care Center, and before you get to the small retention basin, look to your left. There framed against the high stone wall, you will see an evergreen.

2. Swiss Stone Pine

This tree was planted on Arbor Day, 2021 in memory of those who were lost in the Covid 19 epidemic. One of the most beautiful of all pines, it grows naturally on Swiss mountain sides. With its densely conical/pyramidal shape, it has a very aristocratic look.

Now look to the right of the door leading into the east end of the Health Care Center.

3. Moonglow Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana* `Moonglow`)

The genus is named after Pierre Magnol, a French Professor of Botany. This particular species has an upright oval shape and produces shiny elongate green leaves. The spring flowers are large creamy-white and very fragrant.

Continue along Luther Crest Drive and look to the left along the side of the road.

4. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

There are many varieties of Red Maples all popular because of their beautiful fall colors.

Continue north on LC Drive until you reach the brick barn on the right. In front of the barn are two trees.

5. Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*)

A native of eastern North America, it has been widely planted in temperate zones. The flowers are greenish-yellow catkins which appear in the spring. Leaves are dark green and turn a rusty red in the fall. The fruit is the familiar acorn. Most oaks are valuable lumber trees.

After you pass the barn, continue to look to the right (east).

6. White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

There are a number of white pines on the Luther Crest campus. They are hardy fast-growing trees. Needles are borne in clusters of five. They produce brown cones 3 to 8 inches long.

Walk north until Luther Crest Drive meets Bluebird Lane just north of the barn. Look up the grassy slope toward the back of the Health Care Center.

7. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

This is the same variety as Red Maple #2 which you have just seen.

Look up the bank beyond the Red Maple.

**8. Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*
'Purpurea')**

The purple beech (Copper Beech) is the result of a natural mutation. Purple beeches were first found in Switzerland around 1600 and have been widely planted for ornamental purposes ever since.

When you reach Bluebird Lane, cross over to the north side and look for two tree labels mounted on the fence around the retention basin. They direct you to trees across the basin. There are colored ribbons on the labels that correspond to the ribbons across the basin. The yellow ribbons direct you to the Catalpa tree; the bright pink ribbons, to the Mimosa tree.

9. Northern Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

These trees grow to be enormous. Leaves may be up to 12 inches long. White flowers, which come in May and June are bell-shaped and frilled at the margins. Very adaptable, it grows in a variety of conditions.

10. Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*)

Typically a multi-stemmed tree which produces deep pink powder puff summer flowers. Flowering is likely to continue over a long period from may through August.

Go west on Bluebird Lane. Look to the left at the western corner of the Health Care Center.

11. Winter King Hawthorne (*Crataegus viridis* `Winter King`)

A slow growing extremely hardy tree. It produces creamy white flowers in the spring which give rise to small berry-like fruits which ripen to red in the fall and will persist on the tree well into the winter. Birds use these berries as a winter food source.

Go west on Bluebird Lane and when you reach the entrance to the parking lot, look a bit ahead and to your right across the retention basin. The identifying marker is along Bluebird Lane.

12. Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)

You will see this tree only at a distance but even from afar, you will note how impressive it is. It is said to be the most valuable nut-producing tree in the U.S. It was one of the first trees from North America to be introduced to Europe. Its name is due to the shaggy grey bark which tends to curl away from the tree in long thin strips.

Enter the parking lot by Personal Care. Walk to the left toward the building.

13. Weeping Higan Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella* `Pendula`)

This is a double weeping cherry. It has dark green foliage and produces double pink flowers in the spring.

Follow the sidewalk toward the loading dock. Look to the left in the garden area near the building.

14. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstromeria* sp.)

Crape myrtles flower in the summer in colors from deep purple to red to white and all mixtures in between. They were introduced from China and Korea around 1790 to Charleston, South Carolina. Over 35 cultivars have been developed since then.

Continue along the sidewalk and look to the left near the corner of the Country Kitchen (the south end of the Health Care Center).

15. Pink Snow Showers Cherry (

***Prunus* x '*Pisnshzam*')**

A weeping variety which bears clusters of pink flowers in early spring before the

leaves come. A pretty specimen tree, the leaves turn yellow to bronze in the fall.

Continue to walk toward the loading dock.

16. Leyland Cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*)

This tree does not occur in the wild; it is a hybrid between two species. The cross-pollination occurred in Wales in 1888. It gets its name from Christopher Leyland, the person who planted the first seedlings. Yellow male cones and green female cones are borne on the same tree.

Turn toward the west and walk in the direction of the garage. Look up the bank behind the Kato-light generator.

17. Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

A large tree with beautiful star-shaped glossy green leaves. The leaves turn yellow, purple and red in the fall. The fruit is a green spiny ball.

Walk by the garage and look to your left.

18. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

The Red Oak is the state tree of New Jersey. It is called “red” because in the spring the leaves are red when they unfurl. They become a rich green in the summer and return to russet-red in the autumn. It is known for its acorns which provide food for a variety of animals.

Walk west across the parking lot to the steps at the far end. Just before the steps, look at the two trees in the oval island.

19. Linden (*Tilia cordata* `Greenspire`)

Small heart-shaped dark green leaves turn gold in the fall. It tolerates pollution well, thus a good choice for parking lots. Fruits, about the size of a pea, are borne

in groups attached to a long stem. The wood is used to make venetian blinds, doors, sashes and picture frames. Native to Europe, it is also called basswood.

Climb the stairs and at the top look to the right.

20. Flowering Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford')

The dense clusters of white flowers in the spring have a pungent, sometimes unpleasant smell. Fruits are small and hard. When frost comes they soften and then provide food for birds. The trees are resistant to disease but are easily destroyed by high wind.

Now look to the left.

21. Autumn Blaze Maple (*Acer x freemanii* 'Jeffersred')

There are several Autumn Blaze Maples on campus, treasured because of their stunning fall colors.

Continue to follow the sidewalk going east. At the far east end of the building, look at the last apartment garden.

22. Corkscrew Willow (*Salix matsudana* 'tortuosa')

A native of China, the tree grows rapidly to 20-40 feet but has a short life span. It is dioecious, that is, the male and female catkins are borne on separate trees.

23. China Snow Tree Lilac (*Syringa pekinensis* 'Morton')

This is a particularly lovely member of the *Syringa* genus. Instead of the usual lavender, mauve or purple blooms, the tree bears white flowers in dense terminal clusters. They tend to flower profusely in alternate years. Lilacs, native to the Balkan Peninsula, were introduced into Europe at the end of the 16th century and into the U.S. in the 18th century.

Follow the sidewalk around the corner of the building and look down the slope toward the east.

**24. Lois Hybrid Magnolia
(*Magnolia `Lois`*)**

This magnolia, the product of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Breeding Program, was a gift to the arboretum by its president, Scot Medbury. Its flowers, a beautiful pure yellow, appear later in the spring than other yellow magnolias.

Now continue to look down the slope but to the right of the magnolia.

25. Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

An ornamental conifer native to the southeastern U.S. Both male and female cones grow on the same tree. Its needles become copper-colored in the fall and drop from the tree, thus a bald cypress.

Follow the sidewalk and go by the crab apple trees and the cherry trees along the Andover/Bedford connector. Two crab apples are on the right.

26. Crab Apple (*Malus sp.*)

There are 30 or more actual species of Crab Apples but there are 100's of hybrids. Native to areas in Asia and Russia, they arrived in the U.S. in the 18th century. Crab Apples are used frequently in Bonsai culture.

The sidewalk veers to the left. On either side are two cherry trees.

27. Cherry (*Prunus serrulata* *'Kanzan'*)

The most popular of all the double flowering cherries. Its life span is short.....less than 25 years usually. They grow on average 13 to 24 inches a year.

Look to the left down the slope.

28. Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)

The white petals really are not petals at all. They are modified leaves called bracts that surround the small greenish-yellow very tiny flowers in the center. These trees are more disease resistant than the native dogwood.

Look further down the slope.

29. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* `Glauca`)

The tree has distinctive blue needles. It is native to the Atlas Mountains of North Africa where it grows just below the snow line. Its needles are borne in dense whorls. The cones, golden male and green female, grow in clusters on the same tree.

Continue along the sidewalk. Again look to the left.

**30. Korean Mountain Ash (*Sorbus
alnifolia*)**

Surely one of the most beautiful trees on the LC campus in all seasons. In the spring, it has fragrant flowers borne in dense clusters. The fruits in the fall occur in pendulous clusters of round berries about ½ inch wide. The birds love them.

Retreat along the sidewalk and follow it all along the north side of Andover. As you go west, a parking lot will be on your right and Andover on your left. Look to the left.

31. Flowering Cherry (*Prunus x `Kanzan`*)

These trees were introduced to the U.S. in 1903 and made famous by the glorious floral display at the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C.

Now look to your right across the grassy area near the entrance road to the parking lot.

32. Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

This tree was believed to be extinct for many millions of years when it was rediscovered growing in Sichuan Province in China in 1941. It was brought to the west in 1948 and has been planted widely ever since.

Continue along the sidewalk and look to the left.

33. Flowering Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

It is native to China and Vietnam. White 5-petal flowers are produced in huge numbers in the spring. It has become an invasive species in the U.S. There are enormous stands of wild pears in old fields and along roadsides. On the L.C. campus, the white blooming trees which are so obvious in the spring are an example of this.

Continue along the walk going west and look to your right across the flat grassy area.

**34. Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*
`Allee`)**

Native to China, Taiwan and Korea, it is a tough durable tree resistant to Dutch elm disease. It has a graceful appearance and interesting bark that is grey/green/orange/brown and scaly.

Continue along the walk going west.

**35. Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*
'Purpurea Pendula')**

Its leaves are borne on gracefully weeping branches which hang from an irregular central trunk. Its branches have been compared to giant elephant trunks. It is one of the finest specimen trees in North America.

Look to the left of the sidewalk.

36. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

It grows further to the north than other oaks and is most common in New England and along the Allegheny Mountains. The leaves are a dark matte green on the top surface and a paler green underneath.

37. Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)

It gets its name from the fact that early settlers used the pods of the tree as a substitute for coffee. The bark has thin

Now look to the right.

twisted ridges. Native to the central and eastern U.S., the leaves do not appear until late in the spring. It produces greenish white fragrant flowers about an inch wide.

Continue looking to the right.

38. Weeping Cherry (*Prunus pendula*)

An ornamental tree, this species has been cultivated in Japan for many centuries. When mature its branches will reach the ground in a graceful cascade. It blooms in early spring before the leaves appear.

Walk around the end of Andover and look across Bluebird Lane up the slight slope at the three trees directly across from the parking lot entrance.

39. Red Maple (*Acer ginnala*)

A low-branched multi-stem tree growing no more than 20 feet high. Fine textured medium green foliage that turns a bright orange-red in the fall.

Walk east through the Andover parking lot. Look just beyond the awning on the left .

**40. Red Jewel Crabapple (*Malus*
'Jewelcole')**

An upright pyramidal tree, it produces white flowers and ultimately red fruit which tend to cling to the tree through the winter. It is highly desirable as an attractive landscaping tree.

Continue east on the path between Bedford and Andover. Look first at the mound on the left.

41. Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus octandra*)

Indigenous to Greece and Albania, It was introduced to the rest of the world as early as 1650 and widely planted in temperate climates. Creamy white flowers are borne in large upright clusters in the spring. The rounded fruit contains two or three seeds.

Now look to the right.

42. Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

Classic evergreen form with silvery blue-green foliage. Grows to be 50 to 75 feet tall. It adapts well to a variety of soils. Its cones are brown and anywhere from 3 to 7 inches long.

Continue to walk east along the path between Andover and Bedford. At about midway along the path, look to the right.

43. Elizabeth Magnolia (*Magnolia* *'Elizabeth'*)

This is another yellow Magnolia developed by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. It is part of the trio of magnolias given to the arboretum by Scot Medbury, President of Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Now look to your left on the other side of the walk.

44. Indian Magic Crabapple (Malus 'Indian Magic')

Ornamental crabs constitute a huge group. New hybrids are produced every year--- usually they are hybrids of hybrids and it is difficult to document their origin.

45. River Birch (Betula nigra)

This is the most frequently used birch in the American landscape. Bronze birch borer is the most feared scourge of birches, but River Birches are resistant and thus, their popularity.

THIS CONCLUDES ARBORETUM WALK 3.

**PLEASE RETURN THIS BOOKLET TO THE FRONT
DESK.**