

Tree Identification Walk

Keystone
College
La Plume, PA



Keystone College Tree Identification Walk

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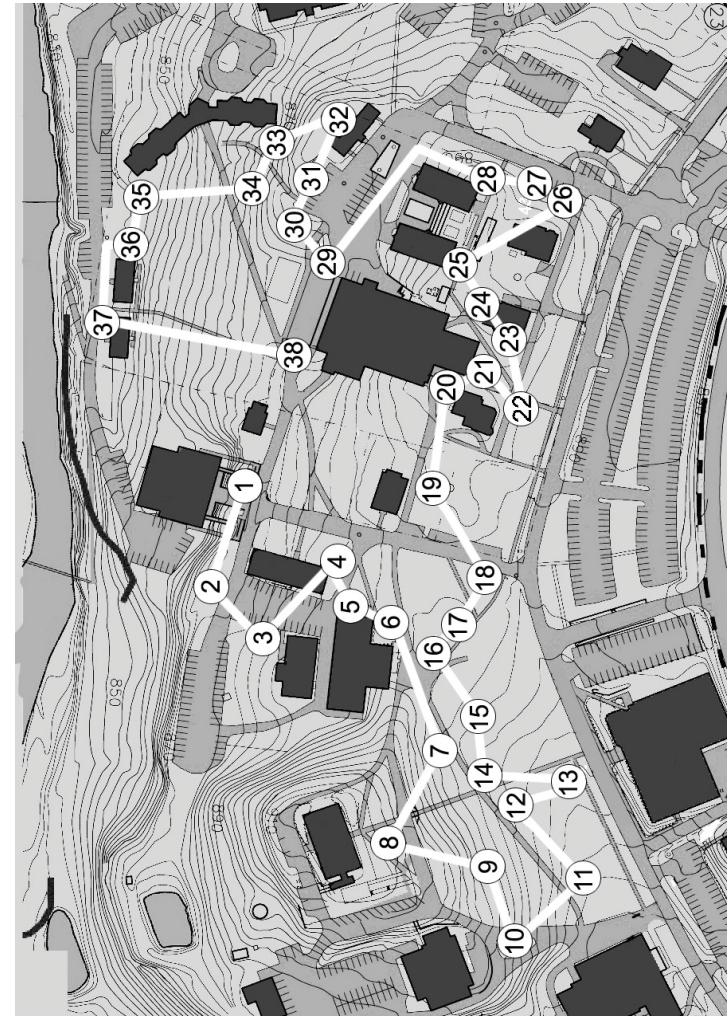
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Map of the Tree Identification Walk



Reference Sources:

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Viertel, A.T. 1970. Trees, Shrubs, and Vines. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY 13244-5160

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Congratulations you have completed the Keystone College Tree Identification Walk. The intent of this walk was to introduce you to the tree community here on campus. There are great examples of trees here from the specimen trees of the front campus lawn to the natural wooded landscape along the Nokomis Creek. Remember trees are living and change with the seasons so a return visit to the tree walk is worthwhile winter, spring, summer, or fall.

Return to the main entry of the Miller Library from where the tree walk started. If you have not had enough of the wonders of nature and wish to continue your walk you can pick up trail guides for Keystone's other Interpretive Trails at The Keystone College Environmental Education Institute/Lackawanna Hall. Keystone's Woodlands Campus offers a world of opportunities to explore nature.

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Resources and the National Park
Service.



Welcome to the Keystone College Tree Identification Walk. This tour consists of 38 stations with a different tree species at each. The tree walk's design is aimed at giving the walker a broad tour of the many different trees here on the Keystone's Campus. The tree walk is intended to be a valuable learning experience for both students of environmental sciences and the casual walker interested in learning more about trees. So if you are a student in dendrology, forestry, botany, or landscape architecture this walk can strengthen your general knowledge and supplement your studies. If you are a guest or prospective student, the tree walk provides you with a great tour of the Keystone Campus as you learn more about trees.

The tree identification walk's route is illustrated on the map included in this guide booklet. Also, the stations are identified with a marker noting the station number. The terminology in this booklet is intended for easy identification of the tree. If any of the terms in this guide are unfamiliar or you wish to learn more it is suggested that you refer to one of the sources at the back of this booklet.

Keystone College Tree Identification – Station Key:

<u>Botanical - Common Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
<i>Betula nigra</i> "Heritage" - River Birch	Station 1
<i>Quercus rubra</i> - Red Oak	Station 2
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> - Flowering Pear	Station 3
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> - Kentucky Coffeetree	Station 4
<i>Picea omorika</i> - Serbian Spruce	Station 5
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> - American Ash	Station 6
<i>Acer rubrum</i> - Red Maple	Station 7
<i>Acer griseum</i> - Paperbark Maple	Station 8
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> - Eastern Hemlock	Station 9
<i>Prunus yedoensis</i> - Yoshino Cherry	Station 10
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> - American Beach	Station 11
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> - London Planetree	Station 12
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> - Black Tupelo	Station 13
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> - Dawn Redwood	Station 14
<i>Acer platanoides</i> "Crimson King" - Crimson King Norway Maple	Station 15
<i>liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweetgum	Station 16
<i>Cornus kousa</i> - Kousa Dogwood	Station 17
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> - Scotch Pine	Station 18
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'pendula' - Weeping Cherry	Station 19
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> —Japanese Zelkova	Station 20



Cladrastis kentukea

American Yellowwood

Leaves: Alternate, Odd-Pinnately

Compounded 5, 7, 9, or 11 Leaflets

Fall Color: Yellow to Golden Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 38

Botanical Name: *Cladrastis kentukea*

Common Name: American Yellowwood

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: North America

Height: 30' – 50'

Spread: 40' – 55'

Form: Rounded

Flowers: Small and Red

Fruit: White 1" - 1½" in May
and June

Bark: Thin, Grey to light Brown

Comments: The American Yellowwood only begins to flower after 10 years of growth and then gives displays of brilliant color only in cycles of two to five years. The name yellowwood derives from its yellow heartwood, used in small amounts for specialist furniture, gunstocks and decorative wood-turning. Tree should be pruned in summer as winter or spring pruning can lead to excessive sap loss.

<u>Botanical - Common Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> - Sugar Maple	Station 21
<i>Malus "Red Splendor"</i> - Flowering Crabapple	Station 22
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> - Northern White Cedar	Station 23
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> - Honey Locust	Station 24
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> - Paper Birch	Station 25
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> - Northern Catalpa	Station 26
<i>Juglans nigra</i> - Black Walnut	Station 27
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> - Maidenhair	Station 28
<i>Aesculus pavia</i> - Red Buckeye	Station 29
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> - Eastern Redcedar	Station 30
<i>Pinus nigra</i> - Austrian Pine	Station 31
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> - Silver Maple	Station 32
<i>Pinus cembra</i> - Swiss Stone Pine	Station 33
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> - Japanese Black Pine	Station 34
<i>Pinus parviflora</i> - Japanese White Pine	Station 35
<i>Ulmus americana</i> - American Elm	Station 36
<i>Cornus mas</i> - Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	Station 37
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> - American Yellowwood	Station 38

Station 1

Botanical Name: *Betula nigra* 'Heritage'

Common Name: Heritage River Birch

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern United States

Height: 40'-75' May Reach 100'

Spread: 30'-55'

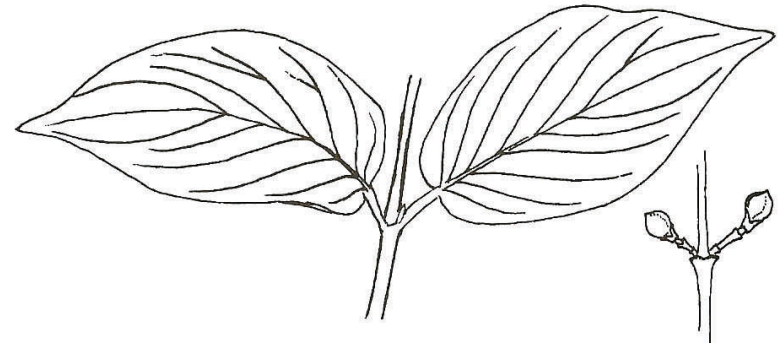
Form: Rounded or Oval Canopy and
Commonly Multi-Stemmed

Flowers: 2"-3" Yellow or Green Catkins

Fruit: Small Nutlet in Catkin

Bark: Varies from Silvery Gray to
Reddish Brown. Bark peels or
exfoliates into paper thin strips.

Comments: Heritage River Birch is a landscape cultivator of the common river birch. Valuable in landscape applications because its attractive bark has a wide range of color variation, and hardy of both colder and warmer climates. As the name suggests this tree is tolerant of moist soils, and found around streams, lakes and wetlands.



Cornus mas

Cornelian Cherry Dogwood

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Ovate to Elliptic 2
to 4" Long

Fall Color: Purple/Red but very poor color

Notes: _____

Station 37

Botanical Name: *Cornus mas*

Common Name: Cornelian Cherry Dogwood

Ornamental Tree

Native Origin: Europe and Western Asia

Height: 20' - 25'

Spread: 15' - 20'

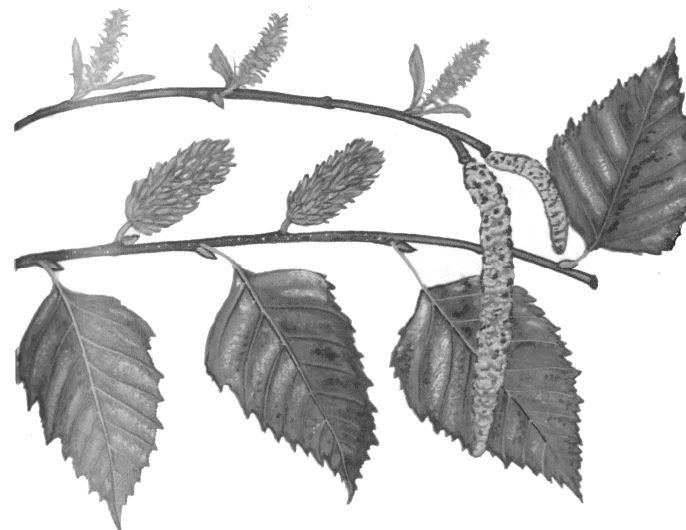
Form: Irregular, Multi-stemmed or
Single Stemmed

Flowers: Yellow in March

Fruit: Oblong Drupe,

Bark: Grey-Brown, Scaly and Flaky

Comments: The fruit is edible, but the unripe fruit is astringent. The fruit only fully ripens after it falls from the tree. When ripe, the fruit is dark ruby red. It has an acidic flavor which is best described as a mixture of cranberry and sour cherry; it is mainly used for making jam, makes an excellent sauce similar to cranberry sauce when pitted and then boiled with sugar and orange, but also can be eaten dried. The wood is extremely dense, and unlike the wood of most other woody plant species, sinks in water.



***Betula nigra* “Heritage”/**

River Birch

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Toothed

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 2

Botanical Name: *Quercus rubra*

Common Name: Red Oak

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern U.S. & Canada

Height: 60'-80'

Spread: 60'-75'

Form: Round Canopy

Flowers: Yellow Green Catkin

Fruit: $\frac{3}{4}$ " Acorns

Bark: Rough Furrowed Surface and
Colored Gray to Dark Gray

Comments: Oak has strong structural properties and is valued in wood panels, flooring, furniture, load bearing mine timbers and other building uses. Most woods of strength are associated with slow growth and this is true in most cases, but red oak is an exception. The leaves of the red oak have pointed lobes and the white oak has rounded lobes making identification between the two easy.



Ulmus Americana

American Elm

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Toothed

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 36

Botanical Name: *Ulmus americana*

Common Name: American Elm

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: North America

Height: 60'-80'

Spread: 30'-60'

Form: Vase Shaped

Flowers: Green Red - Inconspicuous

Fruit: Round Samara

Bark: Gray With Ridges

Comments: The American elm has a sad story associated with it. Once it was a common street and shade tree in many American cities. This tree was known to take the urban conditions of the city well. Numerous cities overplanted this tree creating a monoculture. Then Dutch elm disease invaded North America killing many of the elms that lined this country's streets. This unhappy story stresses the importance of planting trees that will create cultural diversity in the landscape to prevent this from happening again.



Quercus rubra
Red Oak

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Lobed
Fall Color: Red or Golden Brown

Notes: _____

Station 3

Botanical Name: *Pyrus calleryana*

Common Name: Flowering Pear

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Korea and China

Height: 30'-50'

Spread: 20'-35'

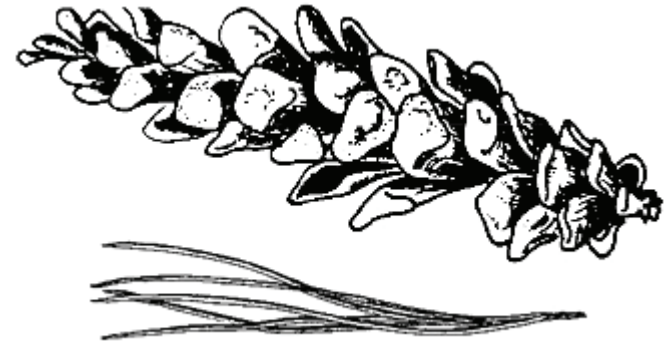
Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: White

Fruit: 1/4" Yellow Green

Bark: Grayish Brown

Comments: The flowering pear is a popular street and shade tree because of its tolerance to the urban environment. It also has profuse white flowers in the spring, a full dark green canopy in summer and brilliant scarlet red fall color. Add to these characteristics that it transplants easily and it is not difficult to understand why this tree has been overused on city streets.



Pinus parviflora

Japanese White Pine

Needles: Bunches of Five, 1 1/4" – 2 1/2"

Notes: _____

Station 35

Botanical Name: *Pinus parviflora*

Common Name: Japanese White Pine

Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Japan

Height: 25' - 50'

Spread: 20' - 40'

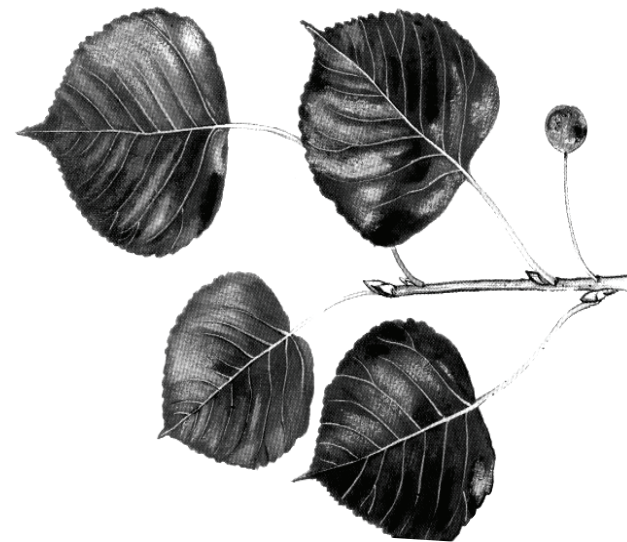
Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Cylindrical 4" Long

Bark: Dark Grey and Scaly

Comments: A choice, extremely graceful small conifer whose low stature and fine-textured foliage make it a perfect tree for small places; good for the sea coast as it is salt tolerant; good accent or specimen conifer; artistic growth habit. The Japanese White Pine is very resistant to many types of pests and disease thus making it a very healthy tree in the landscape. The tree is also a popular choice among bonsai enthusiasts.



Pyrus calleryana

Flowering Pear

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Toothed

Fall Color: Scarlet and Purple

Notes: _____

Station 4

Botanical Name: *Gymnocladus dioicus*

Common Name: Kentucky Coffeetree

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern United States

Height: 65'-80'

Spread: 40'-50'

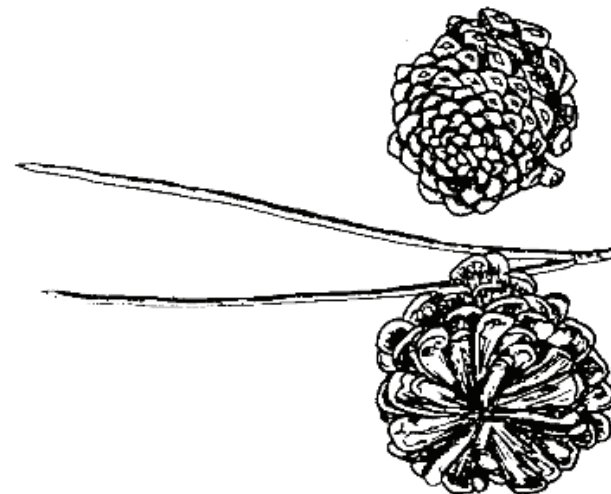
Form: Broadly Columnar, Picturesque

Flowers: Greenish White

Fruit: Red Brown Pod

Bark: Dark Brown, Rough Texture

Comments: This tree has an interesting history. Early settlers to Kentucky, unable to acquire coffee beans, used the seed from the tree to brew a coffee substitute. What adds interest to the story is that the beans and leaves are poisonous and it is speculated that boiling destroys the toxicity. The American Beech blight has had a big affect on the mature tree canopy of the front campus lawn. If you look around you will notice the damage.



Pinus thunbergii

Japanese Black Pine

Needles: Bunches of Two, 2½" – 4½" long

Notes: _____

Station 34

Botanical Name: *Pinus thunbergii*

Common Name: Japanese Black Pine

Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Japan

Height: 20' – 40'

Spread: 15' - 30'

Form: Loose Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Cones 3"

Bark: Blackish Grey Fissured

Comments: In North America this tree is subject to widespread mortality by the native American Pinewood Nematode spread by means of beetle vectors. Subsequently, blue stain fungus invades the plant, leading to a rapid decline and death. This nematode has also been introduced to Japan accidentally, leading to the species becoming endangered in its native area. Because of its salt tolerance it is often used for seashore plantings and other high salt areas.



Gymnocladus dioica

Kentucky Coffeetree

Leaves: Alternate, Compound

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 5

Botanical Name: *Picea omorika*

Common Name: Serbian Spruce

Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Western Serbia

Height: 50' – 60'

Spread: 20' – 25'

Form: Pyramidal

Fruit: Cones 1" – 2"

Bark: Brown, Thin, Scalping off
in Platelets

Comments: Noted for its excellent foliage and narrow pyramidal growth habit, grows well in the mid-western and northeastern states and makes a good evergreen street tree.

The Serbian Spruce is also very adaptive to many types of soils including alkaline, clay, acid and sandy soil, although it prefers moist, drained loam. Because of its limited range, it is not a major source of nutrition to wildlife, but does provide cover for birds and small mammals.



Pinus cembra

Swiss Stone Pine

Needles: Bunches of Five; 2" – 4"

Notes: _____

Station 33

Botanical Name: *Pinus cembra*

Common Name: Swiss Stone Pine

Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Northern Europe

Height: 30' – 40'

Spread: 15' – 25'

Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Cones Short Stalked and
Blunt 2" – 3"

Bark: Grey-Green, Scaly Ridges
when Mature

Comments: Swiss Pine is a popular evergreen tree in parks and large gardens, giving steady but not fast growth on a wide range of sites where the climate is cold. It is very tolerant of severe winter cold, hardy down to at least -50°C. The seeds are also harvested and sold as pine nuts and can be used to deliciously flavored schnapps.



Picea omorika

Serbian Spruce

Needles ½" – 1"

Notes: _____

Station 6

Botanical Name: *Fraxinus americana*

Common Name: American Ash

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: North America

Height: 50' - 80'

Spread: 30' - 50'

Form: Pyramidal to Upright
Oval

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Bark: Smooth and Grey, Becoming
Fissured With Age

Comments: The wood is hard, dense tough and very strong but elastic, extensively used for making bows, tool handles, quality wooden baseball bats, Hurley's, and other uses demanding high strength and resilience. The emerald ash borer, a wood-boring beetle accidentally introduced to North America from eastern Asia, has killed millions of trees in the Midwestern US and adjacent Ontario, and some isolated smaller areas in eastern North America.



Acer saccharinum

Silver Maple

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Lobed

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 32

Botanical Name: *Acer saccharinum*

Common Name: Silver Maple

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 60'-80' May Reach 100'+

Spread: 40'-50'

Form: Oval to Rounded

Flowers: Greenish Yellow to Red

Fruit: Samara

Bark: Gray Developing Long Scaly
Ridges With Age

Comments: Frequently seen in city environments as street trees, they can be a problem. Silver maples are weak wooded and branches can fall during storms and strong winds. Silver maple gets its name from the silvery underside of its leaf. The deeply lobed and sharply toothed leaf is probably the element that makes identification of the silver maple from other maple leaves quite easy. The tree can withstand moist soil conditions and can be found along stream banks and wetlands.



Fraxinus americana

American Ash

Leaves: Opposite, Pinnately Compound, 5 to 9 Leaflets

Fall Color: Yellow to Purple

Notes: _____

Station 7

Botanical Name: *Acer rubrum*

Common Name: Red Maple

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 60'

Spread: 45' -60'

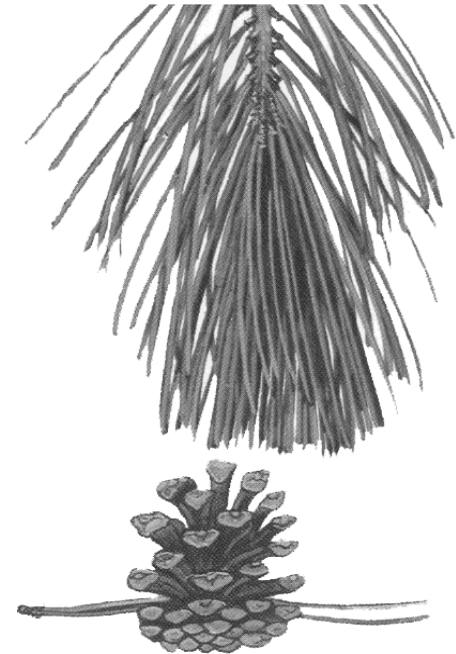
Form: Broadly Columnar

Flowers: Small and Red

Fruit: Samara

Bark: Young Bark –Light Gray
and Smooth
Mature Bark – Dark Gray
and Rough

Comments: This is a common street tree and has both smaller and finer toothed leaflets than most other maples. Red maples like moist soil and can be found on the edges of streams, lakes and wetlands. As the name implies the fall color is red-orange and quite marvelous in the autumn landscape. Although red maple trees can have inconsistency in fall color, some trees may be more orange in color than red.



Pinus nigra/
Austrian Pine

Needles: 3" to 5" Long

Notes: _____

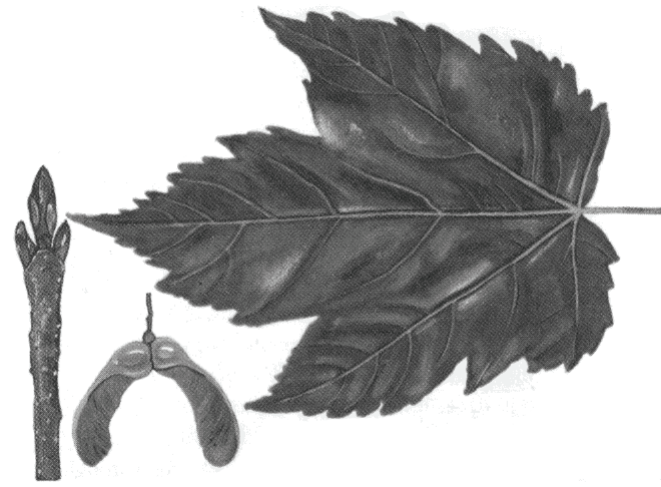
Station 31

Botanical Name: *Pinus nigra*
Common Name: Austrian Pine

Major Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Central and Southeast Europe
Height: 50'-60'
Spread: 40'
Form: Pyramidal
Flowers: Inconspicuous
Fruit: 1 ½ " to 4" Cones
Bark: Gray to Dark Gray, Scaly

Comments: Austrian Pine is a good screen planting as well as a specimen tree. This hardy tree has been widely planted along roadsides because it is tolerant of pollution. Lately, it has been affected by disease causing die back of branches and fatalities. It might be better to plant *Pinus thunbergi*/Japanese Black Pine in landscape applications which require a pollution tolerant evergreen tree.



Acer rubrum
Red Maple

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Lobed
Fall Color: Brilliant Red to Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 8

Botanical Name: *Acer griseum*

Common Name: Paperbark Maple

Minor Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Central China

Height: 20'-30'

Spread: 15'-30'

Form: Rounded Oval

Flowers: Green

Fruit: Samara

Bark: Rich Brown Exfoliating
to Cinnamon Interior

Comments: In the words of Mr. Dirr, the Paperbark Maple has "unrivaled aesthetic qualities." Once you see the wonderful colors exposed by the exfoliating bark against the dark leaves and the fall color you will agree with this statement. New stem growth is rich brown to reddish brown, and the second year it begins to exfoliate to expose the lovely cinnamon colors of the inner bark. Paperbark Maples grow slowly - 6 to 12 inches in height a year during a 10 - 15 year period. This tree is growing popularity in both gardens and yards.



Juniperus virginiana

Eastern Redcedar

Leaves: Scale like leaves arranged in four
ranks closely pressed and overlapping

Notes: _____

Station 30

Botanical Name: *Juniperus virginiana*

Common Name: Eastern Redcedar

Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Northeastern North America

Height: 40' - 50'

Spread: 8' - 20'

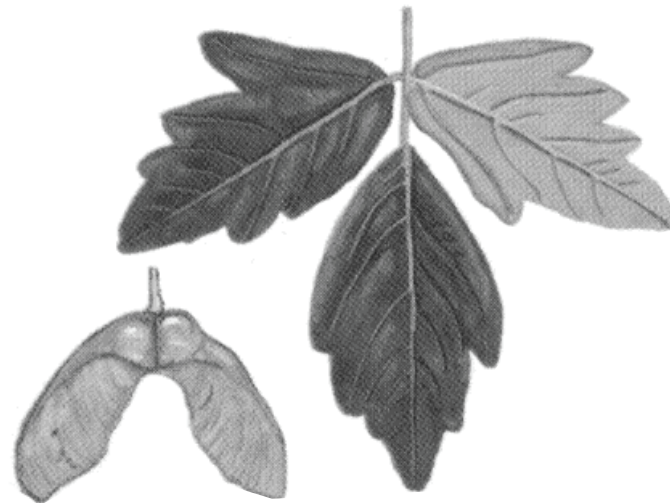
Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: ½" – 1" Cone

Bark: Grey to Reddish Brown,
Exfoliating in long strips

Comments: The wood of the Eastern Redcedar is very rot resistant and aromatic and often used for fence posts, closets and clothes chests. It was once a premier wood for pencils and if correctly prepared, it makes excellent English longbows, flat bows, and Native American sinew-backed bows. The Redcedar makes an excellent landscape screen, windbreak, shelterbelts, and hedges.



Acer griseum

Paperbark Maple

Leaves: Flat, Dark–Bluish Green,

Opposite, Trifoliate

Fall Color: Red

Notes: _____

Station 9

Botanical Name: *Tsuga canadensis*

Common Name: Eastern Hemlock

Major Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 45'-75'

Spread: 25'-35'

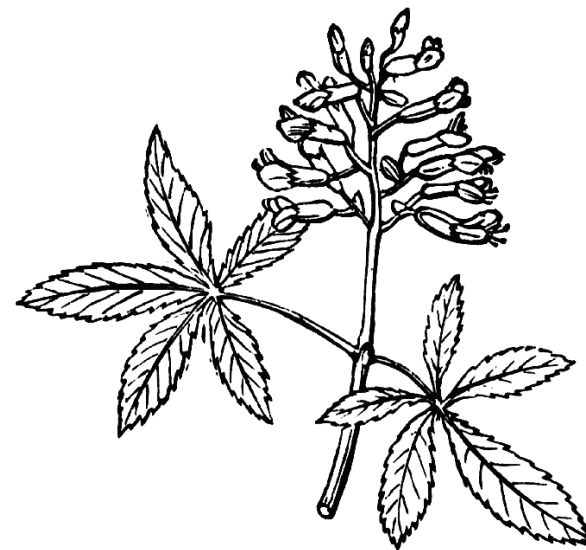
Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: ½"-1" Cone

Bark: Brown Scaly Ridges

Comments: Eastern Hemlock is Pennsylvania's official state tree and can easily be found within wooded areas of the state. It is hard to believe while viewing this tree in its natural form that it makes a great hedge when pruned regularly. One trait of the hemlock is that it will grow in shady sites and can be found readily along northern slopes of the local mountains or the understory of the forest. The woolly adelgid is a insect which has been killing hemlocks in the Northeast and the future success of this tree is questionable.



Aesculus pavia

Red Buckeye

Leaves: Opposite, Palmately, Compound 5
Leaflets

Notes: _____

Station 29

Botanical Name: *Aesculus pavia*

Common Name: Red Buckeye

Minor Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 10' – 20'

Spread: 15' – 25'

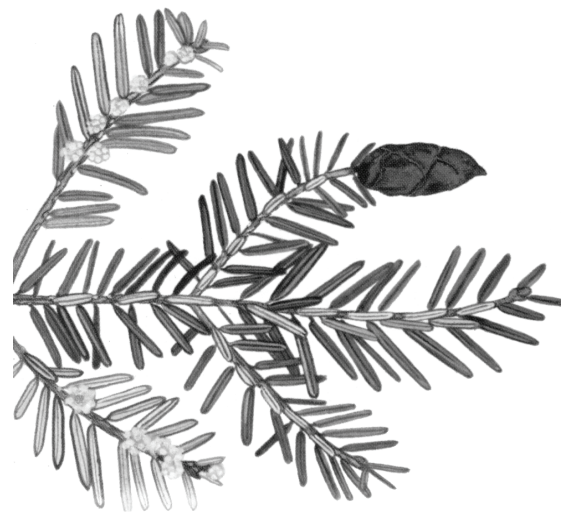
Form: Multi or Single Stemmed

Flowers: Small and Red

Fruit: Ovoid to Smooth Dehiscent
1½" - 2½"

Bark: Brown With Light
Brown Lenticels

Comments: The flowers are attractive to hummingbirds as well as bees. The fruits are rich in saponins, which are poisonous to humans, though not particularly dangerous because they are not easily ingested. The oils can be extracted to make soap, though this is not commercially viable. Grows best in high nutrient moist soils and prefers partial shade.



Tsuga canadensis

Eastern Hemlock

Needles: 1/4" to 2/3" Long

Notes: _____

Station 10

Botanical Name: *Prunus yedoensis*

Common Name: Yoshino Cherry

Ornamental Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Japan

Height: 30' – 40'

Spread: 25' – 35'

Form: Broadly, Picturesque

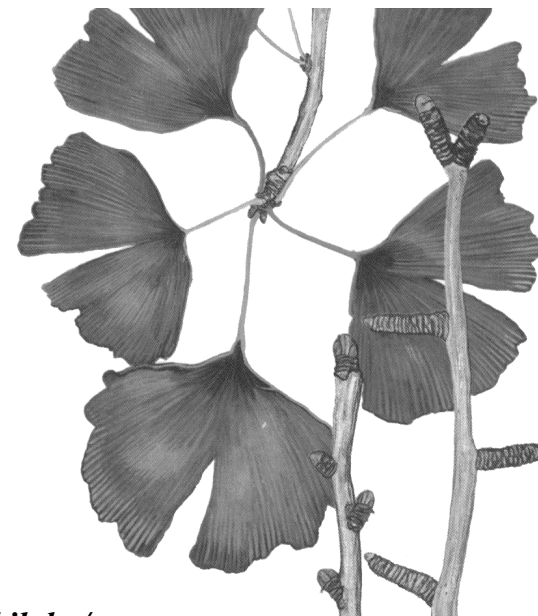
Flowers: Small Pink Flowers, Late

Spring

Fruit: Drupe

Bark: Dark Grey/Purple with
Light Lenticels

Comments: Because of its fragrant, light pink flowers, manageable size, and elegant shape, the Yoshino Cherry is often used for ornamental purposes. In Japan there is a legend that each spring a fairy maiden hovers low in the warm sky, wakening the sleeping cherry trees to life with her delicate breath. This tree, along with the cultivar 'Kwanzan', is responsible for the spectacular pink show each spring in Washington D.C. and other cities.



***Ginkgo biloba*/**
Maidenhair

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Lobed

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 28

Botanical Name: *Ginkgo biloba*

Common Name: Maidenhair

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: China

Height: 50'-80' May Reach 100'+

Spread: 30'-40'

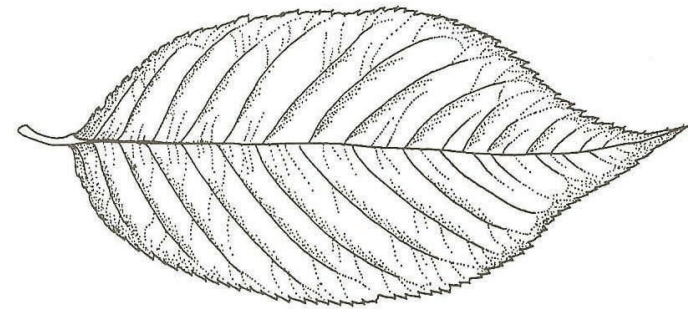
Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: Yellow Green - Inconspicuous

Fruit: None

Bark: Gray Brown- Ridged and
Fissured

Comments: Leaves of the Ginkgo tree have a unique fan shape which aids in recognizing this tree. In fact, the common name is a result of the leaf being in the shape of a maidenhair fern. It is important when planting the Ginkgo trees to be sure they are male. The female tree has a 1" long yellow orange seed which produces a foul scent and is messy. Ginkgos are excellent street trees in difficult site because they are resistant to disease and insects and tolerant to air pollution and poor soil conditions.



Prunus yedoensis

Yoshino Cherry

Leaves: Alternate, Simple

Fall Color: Yellow or Orange

Notes: _____

Station 11

Botanical Name: *Fagus grandifolia*

Common Name: American Beech

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 50'-80'

Spread: 40'-70'

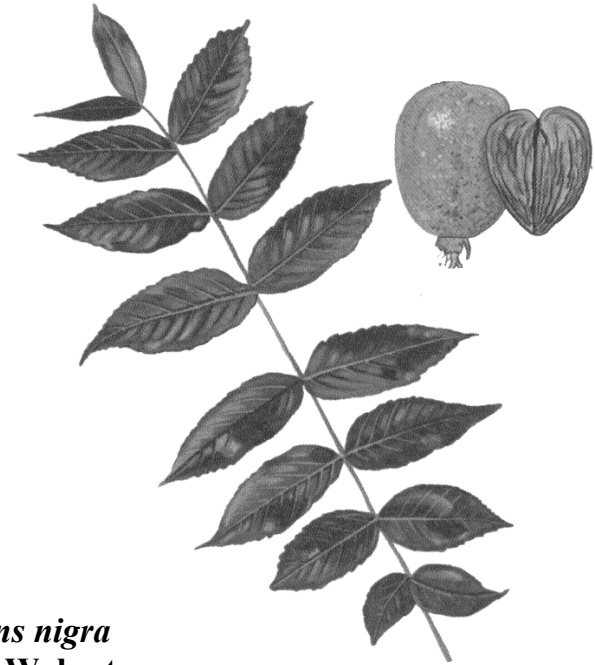
Form: Broadly Spreading

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Light Brown Beech Nuts,
Edible

Bark: Smooth Light Gray

Comments: This grandiose native tree's most recognizable characteristic is its smooth gray elephant skin like bark. It is a favorite of many to carve dates, romances and initials in to carry on well into the future. But please, do not do so because cuts into the bark can girdle and kill the tree. Beech bark disease is a common fungal disease at Keystone and its effects can be seen as this walk takes you to the front campus lawn.



Juglans nigra
Black Walnut

Leaves: Alternate, Compound

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 27

Botanical Name: *Juglans nigra*

Common Name: Black Walnut

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 50'-70' May Reach 100'+

Spread: 40'-60'

Form: Broadly Oval to Rounded

Flowers: Green Catkins

Fruit: 1 ½" - 2 ½" Walnut

Bark: Dark Gray Brown – Ridges
Interlacing to Create Furrows

Comments: Black Walnut is one of the most valuable woods for fine furniture. Veneer quality black walnuts have fallen victim to thieves, who harvest the prized trees from private property under the cover of darkness. Walk around the base of the tree and look for fallen walnuts, they can be found in late summer and fall. The walnut of the tree is protected by a green fragrant husk, but use care the inside of the husk is used to make dyes and will stain.



Fagus grandifolia

American Beech

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Toothed

Fall Color: Golden Bronze or Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 12

Botanical Name: *Platanus x acerifolia*

Common Name: London Planetree

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: North America

Height: 70' – 100'

Spread: 65' - 80'

Form: Open and Wide
Spreading

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Brown heads

Bark: Exfoliating, White Brown
and Grey Patches

Comments: The most striking feature of the London Planetree is its flaking bark that peels to reveal a lighter colored bark underneath. Best used only in open areas where its growth will not be restricted. The Planetree and can be a very long lived tree living up to several hundred years old making it one of the longest living trees in northeast Pennsylvania.



***Catalpa speciosa*/**
Northern Catalpa

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Entire

Fall Color: Green, Yellow, Brown

Notes: _____

Station 26

Botanical Name: *Catalpa speciosa*

Common Name: Northern Catalpa

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: United States

Height: 40'-60' May Reach 100'+

Spread: 20'-40'

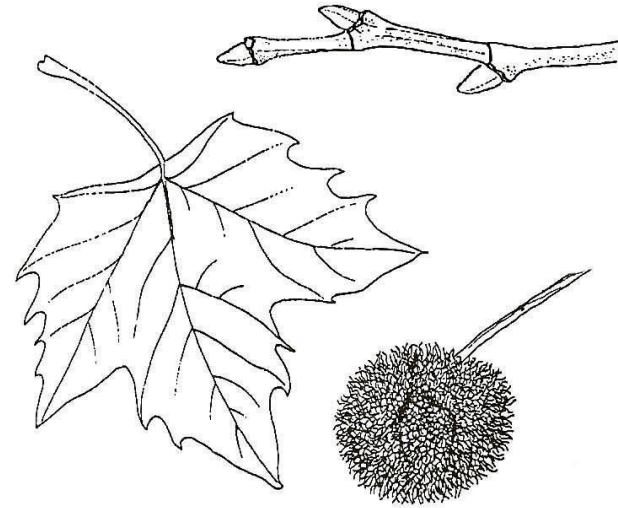
Form: Broadly Oval

Flowers: White in Clusters

Fruit: Dark Brown 8"-18" Long –
Bean Like in Form

Bark: Gray Brown – Smooth When
Young Becoming Furrowed
and Scaly.

Comments: Northern catalpa, sometimes known as the cigartree, has many unique features. The leaves are large and whorled and the fruit takes on the resemblance of a bean. The catalpa is weak wooded and the fruits are messy, which makes it a nuisance in most urban situations. Even though the tree is weak wooded, it is surprisingly rot resistant and can be used for railroad ties.



Platanus x acerifolia

London Planetree

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, 6" – 7"

Fall Color: Yellow- Brown

Notes: _____

Station 13

Botanical Name: *Nyssa sylvantica*

Common Name: Black Tupelo

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 50'

Spread: 20'-30'

Form: Pyramidal to Broadly
Columnar

Flowers: Inconspicuous, Green

Fruit: ½" Blue-Black

Bark: Dark Gray, Irregular Ridges

Comments: This tree's bark with age takes the texture of what some call alligator-like. Black Tupelo is found in moist soils along streams, lakes, and wetlands. Most notable is the autumn color of this tree, turning a spectacular orange and red. The dark blue fruit is a tasty treat for birds and other wildlife. This tree with its horizontal branching is gaining popularity as a shade tree in landscape applications.



Betula papyrifera/

Paper Birch

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Toothed

Fall Color: Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 25

Botanical Name: *Betula papyrifera*

Common Name: Paper Birch

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: North America

Height: 50'-75'

Spread: 25'-40'

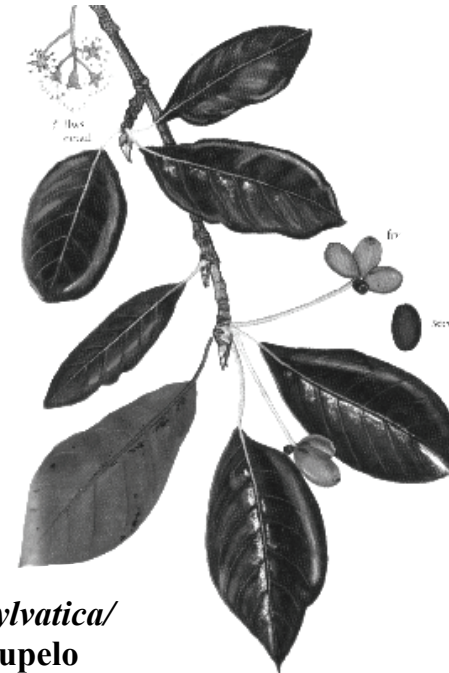
Form: Oval

Flowers: 2"-4" Greenish Yellow Catkins

Fruit: Nutlet

Bark: Smooth White Peeling into
Thin Paper Like Strips
Revealing a Light Orange Interior

Comments: Most easily identified by its smooth white bark it stands out against the brick background of the Hollinshead Residence Hall. Because of its interesting colored bark, paper birch trees are found in many landscape applications. The bark was a valuable natural resource to Indians which used it in canoe and wigwam construction. More modern uses include toothpicks, broom handles and ice cream sticks.



Nyssa Sylvatica/
Black Tupelo

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Entire
Fall Color: Bright Yellow, Orange,
Scarlet

Notes: _____

Station 14

Botanical Name: *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

Common Name: Dawn Redwood

Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: China

Height: 70'-80'

Spread: 25'

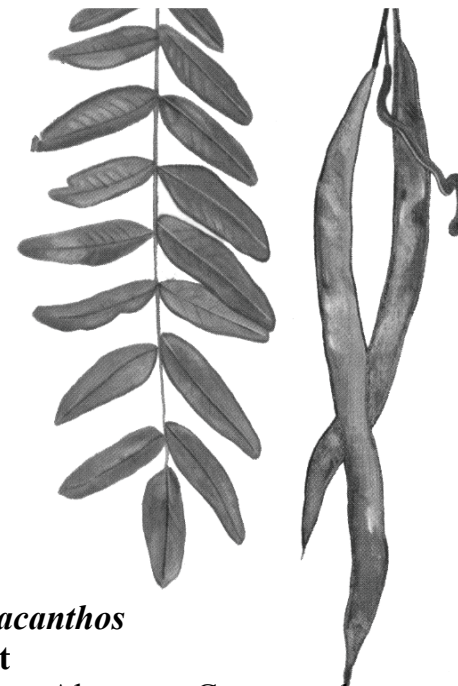
Form: Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: 1" Cones

Bark: Red-Brown, Exfoliating in
Vertical Narrow Strips

Comments: Besides the incredibly long botanical name of this tree it also has a long list of appealing traits. Stories of this tree being cut down during winter months with notion that the tree was dead due to the loss of needles are heartbreaking. The tree has many landscape characteristics of interest, including the deciduous needles, attractive bark and pyramidal growth habitat.



Gleditsia triacanthos

Honeylocust

Leaves: Alternate, Compound

Fall Color: Yellow, to Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 24

Botanical Name: *Gleditsia triacanthos*

Common Name: Honeylocust

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: North America

Height: 40'-70' May Reach 100'+

Spread: 40'-60'

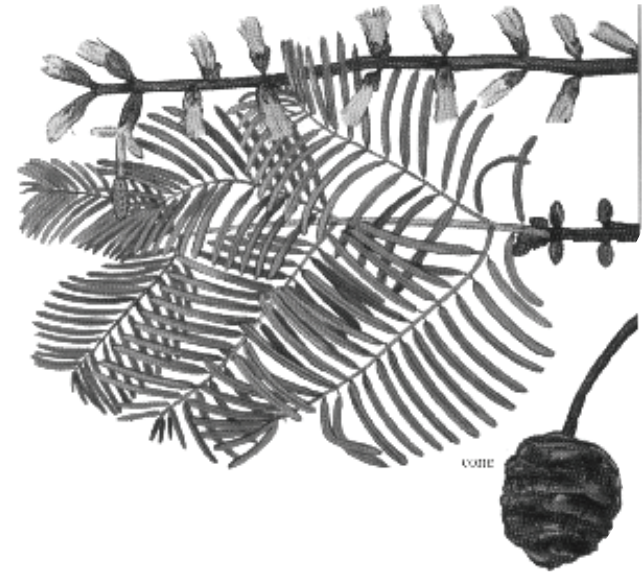
Form: Rounded to Oval

Flowers: Yellow Green- Inconspicuous

Fruit: Brown Pod 7"-8" Long (May Reach 18")

Bark: Grayish Brown With Vertical Ridges and Deep Furrows

Comments: Honeylocust derives its name from the sweet edible pulp present in its pods. Take a look at the branching and leaf pattern of the honeylocust. This tree provides filtered shade where a dense deciduous canopy is not desirable.



***Metasequoia glyptostroboides* /**

Dawn Redwood

Needles: 1/2" long

Notes: _____

Station 15

Botanical Name: *Acer platanoides* ‘Crimson King’

Common Name: Crimson King Norway Maple

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Europe

Height: 40’ May Reach 80’

Spread: 35’

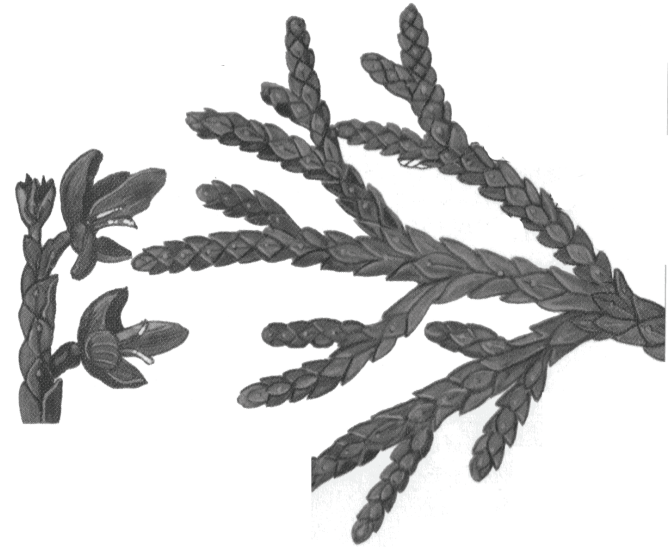
Form: Oval to Rounded

Flowers: Yellow

Fruit: Samara

Bark: Dark Gray and Smooth Texture

Comments: Year round maroon or red-purple foliage color is what makes this Crimson King Norway Maple stand out from the tree community here on the front campus lawn. This is a beautiful specimen tree and a great example of this popular landscape cultivar. The normal Norway maple has the same large leaf shape with dark green color. Many have suggested that planting Norway maples be stopped because it has become a rapid growing nuisance to native woodlands.



***Thuja occidentalis*/**
Northern White Cedar

Needles: 1/16” to 1/8 Long

Notes: _____

Station 23

Botanical Name: *Thuja occidentalis*

Common Name: Northern White Cedar

Major Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 40'-60'

Spread: 10'-15' May Reach 30'

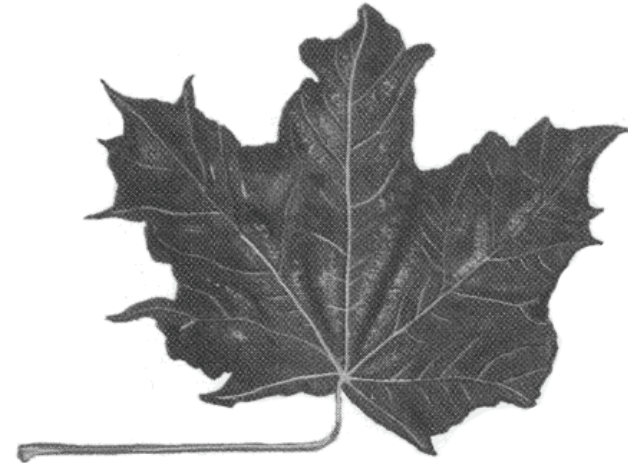
Form: Narrowly Pyramidal

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: 3/8" Cones

Bark: Reddish Brown Peeling in Thin
Vertical Strips

Comments: There are many cultivars of northern white cedar that provide various shapes of this evergreen ranging from dwarf forms of foundation plantings to narrow upright forms to be used in screen and windbreak plantings. The tree bark is a source of vitamin C and was used in tea by the early settlers to prevent scurvy. This specimen tree is an example of the northern white cedar in its natural form. Look at the dense flat scale-like evergreen leaves and compare form with other evergreens with needles.



Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' /
Crimson King Norway Maple

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Lobed

Fall Color: Dark Red or Brown

Notes: _____

Station 16

Botanical Name: *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Common Name: Sweetgum

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Southeastern U.S.

Height: 60' - 75'

Spread: 40'-60'

Form: Oblong to Rounded

Flowers: Monoecious,

Fruit: Syncarp of Dehiscent Capsules

Bark: Grayish-Brown, Deeply
Furrowed

Comments: Sweetgum is not native to this region, but occurs east in New Jersey and south to Florida. It is popular as a landscape tree in the northeast due to its neat form and its brilliant fall coloration. The twigs of this tree forms corky wings that are very distinguishable from others. Sweetgum is one of the most widespread trees in the southeastern forest. It is a shade intolerant pioneer species, therefore, it becomes established in non-forested land and grows quickly. Because of these attributes, sweetgum is often found in pure stands.



***Malus* 'Red Splendor'/ Red Splendor Crabapple**

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Toothed

Fall Color: Green, Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 22

Botanical Name: *Malus 'Red Splendor'*

Common Name: Red Splendor Crabapple

Minor Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Asia

Height: 20'-30'

Spread: 15'-25'

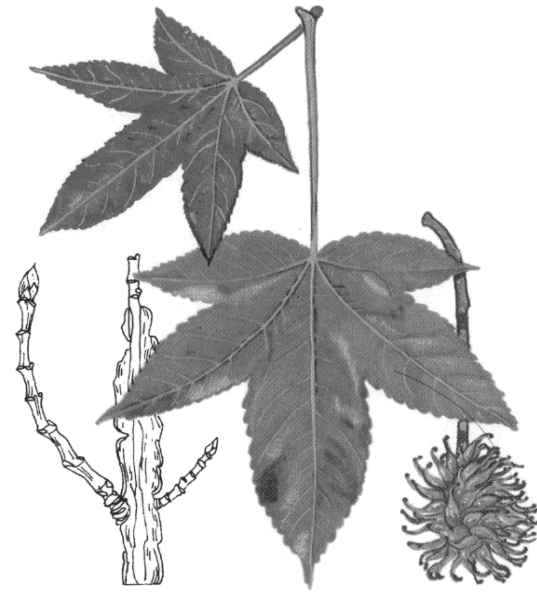
Form: Upright

Flowers: Red to Pink

Fruit: Red 3/5" Diameter

Bark: Dark Gray to Brown

Comments: Because the crabapple is a stunning sight in bloom the demand for it in landscaping is great. There are more cultivars of crabapples than probably any other ornamental landscape tree. The Manual of Woody Landscape Plants estimates 400-600 types (Dirr, pg. 524). Unfortunately, crabapples are very susceptible to disease and it is important to choose varieties that are disease resistant. Apple trees are prone to damage from deer browsing as are many trees and plants. Commercial apple orchards have tried to control this common pest with limited success.



***Liquidambar styraciflua* /
Sweetgum**

Leaves: Alternate, Simple, Starshaped

Fall Color: Rich Yellow-Purple-Red Tones

Notes: _____

Station 17

Botanical Name: *Cornus kousa*

Common Name: Kousa Dogwood

Ornamental Tree

Native Origin: Eastern Asia

Height: 20' – 30'

Spread: 15' – 25'

Form: Broadly Oval to Rounded

Flowers: White in June

Fruit: Drupe, Pinkish Red to Red

Bark: Grey to Tan

Comments: It is resistant to the dogwood anthracnose disease, unlike Flowering Dogwood, which is very susceptible and commonly killed by it; for this reason, Kousa Dogwood is being widely planted as an ornamental tree in areas affected by the disease. The true flowers (which are ornamentally insignificant) are small yellow-green inflorescences centered among the four showy white bracts, the latter of which are obovate and distinctly acuminate, with the diameter of the entire inflorescence being about 3" wide



Acer Sacharum
Sugar Maple

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Lobed

Fall Color: Orange, Red, Yellow

Notes: _____

Station 21

Botanical Name: *Acer saccharum*

Common Name: Sugar Maple

Major Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern North America

Height: 60'-75' May Reach 110'

Spread: 40'-50'

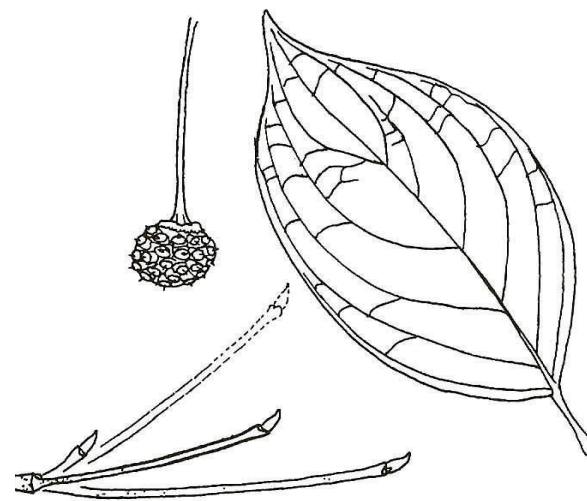
Form: Broadly Oval to Rounded

Flowers: Yellow-Green

Fruit: 1"-2" Winged Samara

Bark: Gray-Brown

Comments: Wing fruit, called samaras, fall from the tree in whirling helicopter-like motion. The sugar maple is the tree that the breakfast treat maple syrup comes from. Producing maple syrup is not as simple as one may think. It takes 30-40 gallons of sap boiled down to make only one gallon of syrup. Examining the leaf you can see that the edges do not have any fine teeth and are smooth, this can help you identify the sugar maple from the various other maples.



Botanical Name: *Cornus kousa*

Common Name: Kousa Dogwood

Leaves: Opposite, Simple, Elliptic, Ovate,
2" – 4"

Fall Color: Reddish Purple

Notes: _____

Station 18

Botanical Name: *Pinus sylvestris*

Common Name: Scotch Pine

Major Evergreen Tree

Native Origin: Asia and Europe

Height: 30'-60' May Reach 100'+

Spread: 30'-40'

Form: Irregularly Pyramidal,

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Oval Cones

Bark: Gray Scales Exfoliate to Reveal
Red Interior

Comments: The bark of this picturesque pine is the give away to its identity. The gray scales of the bark exfoliate to reveal a redish interior which increases with intensity the higher up on the tree. The trunk of the tree usually is crooked or twisted on older trees to create a picturesque form. Scotch pine is a European timber tree, but in the United States it is more commonly used for Christmas trees.



Zelkova serrata

Japanese Zelkova

Leaves: Alternate Simple

Fall Color: Yellow, Brown, Orange

Notes: _____

Station 20

Botanical Name: *Zelkova serrata*

Common Name: Japanese Zelkova

Minor Deciduous Tree

Native Origin: Eastern Asia

Height: 50' – 80'

Spread: 25' – 50'

Form: Vase Shaped Tree

Flowers: Inconspicuous

Fruit: Kidney Shaped Drupe

Bark: Smooth Grey With Lenticels

Comments: It is highly resistant to Dutch Elm Disease, which makes it a good replacement tree for American Elm. The Zelkova's wood called Keyaki is valued in Japan and used often for furniture, such as a tansu. Zelkova serrata is also commonly used for bonsai; its attractive shape and colors makes it a popular choice for the art.



Pinus sylvestris
Scotch Pine

Needles: 1" to 3" Long

Notes: _____

Station 19

Botanical Name: *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula'

Common Name: Weeping Cherry

Ornamental Tree

Native Origin: Japan

Height: 20' – 40'

Spread: 15' – 30'

Form: Weeping

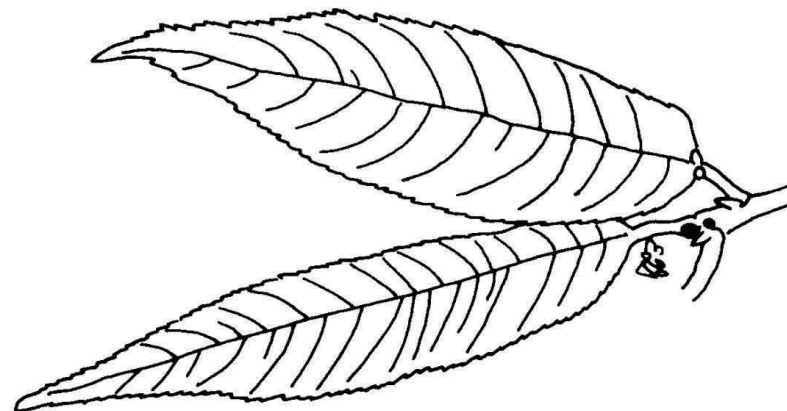
Flowers: Pink March-April

Fruit: Oval-rounded ½"

reddish/black

Bark: Shiny, Dark, Light Lenticels

Comments: The most common cultivar, this popular tree is usually grafted on a straight under stock to form a gently weeping tree with single pink blooms before the leaves in early spring. The root-stock cherry is trained to one straight trunk and small Weeping Cherry branches are grafted to the trunk, four to six feet from the ground.



***Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula'**

Weeping Cherry

Leaves: Alternate, Simple

Fall Color: Yellow-Bronze

Notes: _____

