

Information on selected Trees on the River Campus



- 1.) Red Oak** – *Quercus rubra*
Native- Nova Scotia to Pennsylvania, west to Minnesota and Iowa. 60-75 feet in both height and spread, valuable fast growing oak, withstands polluted air.



- 2.) Late Lilac** – *Syringa villosa*
Native- China, cultivated 1802
6 to 10 feet high with similar spread. Rosy lilac to white flowers in late May into June



- 3.) Kwanzan cherry** – *Prunus serrulata*
'Kwanzan

Native – Japan, China, Korea
Most popular of double types, deep pink double (30 petals) 2 ½ “ diameter flowers, free flowering



- 4.) American Beech** – *Fagus grandifolia*

Native – New Brunswick to Ontario, south to Florida and Texas
50 to 70 feet, max of 100 –120’ with equal spread. Beautiful native tree, few serious pests, outgrows and outperforms the European varieties. J.U. Crockett noted, “If the word noble had to be applied to only one kind of tree, the honor would probably go to the beech.”

5.) Scotch Elm – *Ulmus glabra*

Native – northern and central Europe, western asia

80-100 feet, spread of 50-70 feet- dark green summer foliage, green to yellow to brown fall color – Camperdown Elm is variety growing 15 to 25 feet



6.) Scarlet Oak – *Quercus coccinea*

Native – Maine to Florida, west to Missouri and Minnesota

70 to 75 feet in height, 40 to 50 feet in spread – glossy dark green foliage changing to scarlet in fall. 1 ½ to 2 ‘ growth per year over 10 to 20 year period

7.) Sophora japonica – Japanese

Pagodatree

Native – China, Korea – introduced 1747

50 to 75 feet in height with comparable spread, medium to fast growth. Creamy white mildly fragrant flower borne in 6 to 12” long panicles in July through mid-August. Good tree for city conditions, lawns, poor soil areas – consistently rated among the highest for pollution tolerance in Europe

8.) Kentucky Coffeetree –

Gymnocladus dioicus

Native – New York and Pennsylvania to Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

60 to 75 feet in height by 40 to 50 feet in spread. Alternate, bipinnately compound leaf 36” long by 24” wide. Flowers in late May to early June greenish white ¾ to 1” long on 8 to 12 inch pannicles. Good tree for parks and other large areas. The seeds were used by early settlers to Kentucky as a coffee substitute. Ford, *Secret Arboretum Notes Autumn* (1975) reported that the leaves and seeds are poisonous to man and the seed and fruit may contain the alkaloid cytisine. He speculated that roasting the seed may destroy it’s toxic principal(s).



9.) Osage-orange – *Maclura pomifera*
Native – Arkansas to Oklahoma and Texas.

20 to 40 feet in height with comparable spread, 4 to 6 inch wide globose syncarp, not recommended for residential landscape, has potential for rugged, polluted areas, wood is valuable for making bows and is amazingly rot resistant. Wood contains about 1% 2, 3, 4, 5-tetrahydroxystilbene, which is toxic to a number of fungi and may explain the decay resistance.



10.) Paperbark maple – *Acer griseum*

Native - Central China, introduced in 1901
20 to 30 feet in height, spread in one-half or equal in height. Specimen tree, existing on its own merits. Exfoliating red/brown bark, bronze, russet red fall color.



11.) Miyabe maple – *Acer miyabei*

Native – Japan, introduced 1892
Upright-oval to rounded tree 30 to 40 feet in height. Handsome corky bark, fast growth and ascending branch habit.



12.) Japanese Zelkova – *Zelkova serrata*

Native – Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Manchuria, introduced about 1860
50 to 80 feet in height, good foliage makes this a handsome tree for lawns, streets and parks.

13.) Shadblow serviceberry – *Amelanchier canadensis*

Native- Maine to South Carolina
6 to 20 feet tall, white flowers in early April



14.) Hally Jolivette cherry – *Prunus* ‘Hally Jolivette’

Result of a cross of *P. subhirtella* x *P. x yedoensis*, backcrossed to *P. subhirtella* by Dr. Karl Sax at the

Arnold Arboretum. Flowers are pink in bud, opening pinkish white, double, over a 10 to 20 day period. 20 feet in height.



15.) Black Gum, Black Tupelo– *Nyssa sylvatica*

Native – Maine, Ontario, Michigan to Florida and Texas
30 to 50 feet in height, spread of 20 to 30 feet. One of our most beautiful native trees, outstanding summer and fall foliage.



- 16.) Baldcypress – *Taxodium distichum***
 Native – Delaware to Florida, Indiana to Texas
 50 to 70 feet in height, 20 to 30 feet wide. Bright yellow-green in spring, darkening in summer with a russet, soft brown fall color.

60 to 75 feet in height, 2/3 spread.
 Glossy green leaf in summer, yellow-purple- red fall color. Fruit is syncarp of dehiscent capsules persisting into winter.



- 18.) Katsuratree – *Cercidiphyllum japonicum***
 Native – China, Japan, introduced 1865
 Leaf emerges a beautiful reddish purple and gradually change to a bluish green in summer. Fall color varies from yellow to apricot. Wonderful overall characters.



- 17.) Sweetgum – *Liquidambar styraciflua***
 Native- Connecticut south to New York to Florida, Missouri to Texas.



- 19.) Goldenrain tree – *Koelreuteria paniculata***
 Native – China, Japan, Korea, introduced 1763
 30 to 40 feet in height with equal spread. Yellow flowers in summer, good as small lawn tree or shading a patio. Brown fruits mature in late summer.



- 21.) Amur cork tree – *Phellodendron amurense***
 Native - Northern China, Manchuria and Japan, introduced in 1856.
 30 to 35 feet in height with equal or greater spread. Medium headed shade tree interest due to corky bark.

- 20.) Tuliptree – *Liriodendron tulipifera***
 Native – Massachusetts to Wisconsin, south to Florida, cultivated in 1663
 70 to 90 feet with 35 to 50 foot spread. Can grow 150 to 200 feet. Orange colored flowers in early June resemble a tulip flower. Yellow fall color.



- 22.) Dawn Redwood – *Metasequoia glyptostroboides***
 Native – China, introduced 1947.
 70 to 100 feet in height by 25 foot spread. Bright green changing to brown in fall. Feathery, pyramidal growth habit with a central leader.