

# TREES

OF PURDUE  
UNIVERSITY



**A walking tour of the  
diversity of trees found on  
the West Lafayette campus**



TRAIL DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

**GRUNDS DEPARTMENT**  
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**PURDUE**  
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**T**he walking tour outlined here consists of three trails. Each trail is designed to show the diversity of trees on Purdue's West Lafayette campus. This brochure details the significance of every tree you will encounter.

The Blue Trail starts at the Visitor Information Center on Northwestern Avenue and takes you around the north part of campus.

The Gold Trail starts at the Visitor Information Center and guides you through the center of campus.

The Green Trail starts at the Horticulture Building and leads you through the south campus area.

Each tree is identified by a small wooden post with an attached sign giving information about that tree.



A symbol of the state of Indiana points out the trees that are native to our state.

## **Enjoy the Purdue trees and your time on campus!**

*Purdue University has been recognized as an arboretum through the American Public Gardens Association since 2008. The Purdue Arboretum's goal is to recreate the Purdue campus as a living laboratory to enhance learning and discovery, and to improve its value as a resource for university engagement.*

**Purdue University  
has been a Tree Campus USA  
every year since 2009.**



RENAISSANCE REFLECTION BIRCH



## BLUE TRAIL



### 1) River Birch—*Betula nigra*

The river birch's slender form graces the creek banks and lowlands of the southeastern U.S. The fluttering leaves and unique peeling orange bark make it a favorite for landscaping.

### 2) American Yellowwood—*Cladrastis kentukea*

This striking tree is known for its clusters of white, fragrant early June flowers. The smooth gray bark resembles that of beech. Yellowwood derives its name from the light yellow color of its wood.

### 3) Turkish Filbert—*Corylus colurna*

Turkish filbert is a native of southeastern Europe. The tree grows to approximately 40 feet in height, with a pyramidal form. It is known for its ability to withstand drought and pollution problems.



### 4) Red Oak—*Quercus rubra*

Red oak is the most commercially important oak. It is a desired timber and ornamental species and can be easily transplanted. Fine furniture and veneer are manufactured from red oak. This particular red oak was originally in the way of the construction of Armstrong Hall. When this was pointed out, the building was redesigned in order to preserve the tree.

**5) Pioneer Elm**—*Ulmus glabra x carpinifolia 'Pioneer'*

This elm was introduced by the USDA Nursery Crops Lab. It forms a rounded, spreading crown with a mature height and spread of 50 feet.

**6) Paperbark Maple**—*Acer griseum*

As the name suggests, this tree's most outstanding feature is its bark. Much like a birch's, the bark of this tree peels back in paper-thin sheets to show a beautiful cinnamon color. This maple is an import from China and, like most maples from Asia, remains relatively small, growing to 25 feet in height.

 **7) Sassafras**—*Sassafras albidum*

Best known for the tea made from its roots, this first forest export from the "new world" also produced a popular red dye. After forest disturbance, the seeds and root suckers of the sassafras tree sprout aggressively.

**8) Golden-Rain Tree**—*Koelreuteria paniculata*

The outstanding feature of the golden-rain tree is its showy clusters of bright yellow flowers that bloom in late June or early July. The tree's large seed pods turn an attractive bronze color in the fall.

 **9) Valley Forge American Elm**—*Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'*

This elm has been developed for high resistance to Dutch elm disease. It has the familiar vase shape and large (70 feet by 70 feet) mature size of the American elms that used to grace the streets of many cities throughout the United States.

**10) Siberian Elm**—*Ulmus pumila*

Commonly called Chinese elm, this tree is often planted for its shade because of its rapid growth rate, but this species of elm is weak-wooded and has continuous dieback problems once it reaches a large size. This characteristic makes Siberian elm undesirable for landscaping purposes.

 **11) Kentucky Coffeetree**—*Gymnocladus dioica*

The coffeetree bears stout twigs and large, feathery, compound leaves up to three feet long. Locally scarce, the tree is used for ornamental purposes. Pioneers roasted the seeds for imitation coffee.

 **12) White Oak**—*Quercus alba*

White oak is an important hardwood timber tree and the best cooperage wood in the U.S., used in the construction of buckets, pails, and barrels. This tree produces acorns that are eaten by many species of wildlife. It is the state tree of Maryland and Illinois.

**13) Amur Maple**—*Acer ginnala*

This tree is one of the more commonly planted Asian maples. Generally a large shrub or small tree exhibiting beautiful scarlet fall color, it's also one of few maples that boast fragrant flowers.



**14) Black Gum**—*Nyssa sylvatica*

This is a tree with eye-catching features throughout much of the year. It has a neat, pyramidal form that shows well in all seasons. The leaves are a dark, glossy green in the summer and turn to orange and scarlet in the fall. The alligator hide-like bark is another striking characteristic.

**15) Willow Oak**—*Quercus phellos*

This oak looks different from other oaks because of its leaves. Instead of having wide leaves with lobes, it has slender, willow-like leaves. It typically grows in warmer climates but can, at times, survive our harsher winters.



**16) Swamp Chestnut Oak**—*Quercus michauxii*

This is another oak that normally grows in warmer climates. It is also called basket oak for the baskets made from its wood and cow oak because cows like to eat its acorns.

**17) Hican**—*Carya illinoensis X Carya laciniosa*

This tree is a hybrid of pecan and shellbark hickory. It was developed to produce a nut with the taste of pecans but with the weaker shell of shellbark hickory.

**18) Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry**—*Amelanchier arborea x grandiflora*

This small tree has a mature size of about 25 feet in height. It is covered with small white flowers in the spring and, as the name suggests, has brilliant orange-red leaves in the fall.

**19) Columnar European Hornbeam**—*Carpinus betulus "Columnaris"*

This is a narrow, oval-shaped tree with dense branching. It grows up to 30 feet tall and 15 feet wide. Columnar European hornbeam can be useful as a screen, a hedge, in groupings, and around large buildings.

**20) Kwanzan Cherry**—*Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'*

This highly popular cherry has showy, pink double flowers in the spring with an attractive orange-bronze leaf color in the fall. It typically grows to a height of about 25 feet.

**21) Katsura Tree**—*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*

The Katsura tree has a leaf that is similar in shape to that of the eastern redbud, except for the rounded teeth found in this species. This tree will grow to be 40 to 60 feet tall with an oval shape.



**22) White Ash**—*Fraxinus americana*

Its straight, clean form and springy wood have made this tree a favorite since the time of the pioneers. Uses for the wood include skis, tool handles, baseball bats, and crutches. Ash also provides excellent fuel wood. Ash was frequently used as a landscape tree but the arrival of the emerald ash borer to our area makes it a poor choice for planting today.

**23) European Beech**—*Fagus sylvatica*

This species is similar to the American beech but has a darker gray bark. It grows up to 60 feet tall and 45 feet wide. This tree is growing at the site of John Purdue's grave.

**24) Royal Raindrops Crabapple**—*Malus 'JFS-KW5'*

This tree has deeply lobed foliage, unusual for the species. The leaves open with a deep purple color that fades to a dark green over the course of the year. It has good to excellent resistance to the common diseases of crabapple.

**25) Japanese Zelkova**—*Zelkova serrata*

An Asian cousin to our native elm, this tree has gained popularity in the U.S. because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease and its tolerance of urban conditions. In youth, the bark is a smooth gray with numerous lenticels. As the tree matures, the bark becomes scaly and peels off, exposing oranges and reds.

**26) Sawtooth Oak**—*Quercus acutissima*

This oak grows best in southern climates. The chestnut-like leaves are a dark, lustrous green.

**27) Sourwood**—*Oxydendrum arboreum*

This small tree is also called lilly-of-the-valley tree due to its drooping clusters of white flowers. The leaves can turn a brilliant red in the fall.

**28) Flowering Dogwood**—*Cornus florida*

Dogwood remains a favorite for landscape use. The small size of the tree lends itself to city plantings, and the flowers are beautiful. Birds are attracted to the red berries. Dogwood is the state tree of both Missouri and Virginia.

**29) Renaissance Reflection Birch**—*Betula papyrifera 'Renci'*

This cultivar appears to be resistant to bronze birch borer, an insect that attacks and kills most other white-barked birches.

**30) Black Locust**—*Robinia pseudoacacia*

Black locust grows faster than many of its eastern forest companions. Its timber is used for making fence posts and railroad ties. It resprouts from stumps so readily that it can take over fence rows, fields, and clearings.

**31) Peirce Pines**

These various pines were planted in 1874 by Martin Peirce, whose regular donations of funds and labor changed the campus landscape. They are part of a long row that, at one time, ran from this site to the east side of Stanley Coulter Hall and around toward the Recitation Building. The tall, narrow Douglas fir in front of Recitation was part of this planting.



**32) Basswood (Redmond Linden)—*Tilia americana***

Basswood, often referred to as linden or linn, has many useful qualities. Flowers from the basswood tree provide a rich commercial honey. The ropiness and flexibility of the wood has proven to be valuable for use in livestock fencing gates. Native Americans made rope from the inner bark.



**33) Black Walnut—*Juglans nigra***

Walnut is the single most valuable tree species in the U.S. Nut crops from walnuts mature in the fall. Many people gather the tasty nuts, despite the brown stain caused by the outer hull. Black walnut occupies the richest creek bottoms.

**34) Common Bald Cypress—*Taxodium distichum***

This tree is one of two species on campus that lose all of their needles in the fall. The needles come out late in the spring and give the tree a soft, feathery appearance. They turn a rich bronze color before dropping.



**35) Red Pine—*Pinus resinosa***

Red pine is extremely cold-hardy, being able to withstand temperatures of up to 60 degrees below zero. The needles grow in pairs and are four to six inches long.

**36) Cherokee Sweetgum—*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Ward'**

This variety of sweetgum has all the beauty of the species without the messy "gumballs." It displays an appealing burgundy to red leaf color in the fall.



**37) Bur Oak—*Quercus macrocarpa***

Bur oak is native to the central U.S. It is a slow-growing, stout tree typical of the oak family. It produces an acorn with conspicuous fringes around the cap.

**38) Bosque Elm—*Ulmus parvifolia* 'UPMTF'**

This is an upright, pyramidal shaped tree with attractive multicolored, exfoliating bark. It will grow to a height of 45 feet with a spread of about 30 feet.



BLUE BEECH



## GOLD TRAIL



### 1) Bitternut Hickory—*Carya cordiformis*

Bitternut hickory earns its name. Squirrels eat the nuts from this tree only after other food sources are exhausted. Bitternut produces a tough, strong lumber and is the most widespread hickory.

### 2) Canadian Hemlock—*Tsuga canadensis*

Its dense texture makes Canadian hemlock a popular evergreen. It can be pruned as a hedge or allowed to grow to its full height. The bark from this tree was used by Native Americans to make a paste that would draw out venom and act as an antiseptic. This plant is in no way associated with the “hemlock” poison drunk by the philosopher Socrates.

### 3) Serbian Spruce—*Picea omorika*

Serbian spruce is noted for its narrow, upright form. It can grow to 60 feet tall and still have a spread of no more than 15 feet. The dark green needles with two white lines on the lower surface are another prominent feature of this tree.



### 4) American Beech—*Fagus grandifolia*

Beech is one of the most distinctive trees of North America. It is notable for its smooth gray bark and spreading crown. Beech has a natural tendency to hollow and rot. This condition is often aggravated by carvings made in the bark by vandals.

### 5) Sycamore Maple—*Acer pseudoplatanus*

A native of Europe and western Asia, this tree is best known for its resistance to damage caused by road salt. This characteristic has made the sycamore maple a desirable tree in some areas despite its lack of fall color.



**6) Persimmon**—*Diospyros virginiana*

Persimmon occurs in moist bottomlands from Connecticut to Texas. The chunky bark on most persimmon trees resembles alligator skin. Persimmon has little commercial value with one unique exception: its hard, dense wood is highly favored for golf club heads.

**7) Homestead Elm**—*Ulmus "Homestead"*

The Homestead elm is a relatively new hybrid. It grows rapidly and takes on the "vase" shape of American elm as it matures. The species is reported to be very resistant to Dutch elm disease and phloem necrosis, two diseases that have destroyed most American elms in our area.



**8) Redbud**—*Cercis canadensis*

Redbud is beautiful for its form and pink spring flowers. The most notable use for redbud is landscape and ornamental plantings. Redbud is the Oklahoma state tree.

**9) Japanese Tree Lilac**—*Syringa reticulata*

This species of lilac will grow to be 20 to 30 feet tall. It has large clusters of creamy white flowers in mid-June. The bark is glossy and reddish-brown, resembling that of a cherry tree.

**10) Regal Prince Oak**—*Quercus robur x bicolor 'Long'*

A cross between columnar English oak and swamp white oak, this tree has glossy green leaves that are mildew resistant. It is noted for its excellent columnar form with a mature size of up to 45 feet high and 18 feet wide.

**11) Silver Linden**—*Tilia tomentosa*

Silver linden is similar to American linden (basswood), but with the difference of a silvery-white undersurface to the leaves. The flowers bloom in early July and are very fragrant.

**12) Swiss Stone Pine**—*Pinus cembra*

This pine is a slow grower but holds its pyramidal shape well into maturity. The long, flexible needles grow in groups of five, similar to eastern white pine.



**13) Honey Locust**—*Gleditsia triacanthos*

Native to the central U.S., the honey locust has filled a void left by the deaths of many streetside elms. It has a pleasing form and natural hardiness. Reproduction and dispersment are accomplished by means of a seed pod that drops from the tree during winter. Many seedless varieties are now available.



**14) Sweetgum**—*Liquidambar styraciflua*

Sweetgum is notable for leaves that are shaped like five-pointed stars during the summer, and for spiny seed-carrying balls that appear in the fall.



**15) Chestnut Oak**—*Quercus montana*

Chestnut oak is at home in the Appalachian Mountains. It can be found growing on poor, dry upland sites in pure stands. The bark contains a chemical called tannin, which is used in the preparation of tanned leather.

**16) Trident Maple**—*Acer buergeranum*

Trident maple is originally from Japan and was first brought to the U.S. in 1892. An interesting feature is its bark, which naturally peels in patches. This species usually does not grow more than 30 feet tall. The leaves turn to a beautiful combination of orange and red in the fall.

**17) American Holly**—*Ilex opaca*

This attractive tree displays spiny evergreen leaves and red berries that are used during the Christmas season. It's one of the few trees that does not produce bark, but instead retains its original outer layer of cells.

**18) Pondcypress** – *Taxodium distichum var. imbricarium*

Pondcypress is similar to the common baldcypress but with a more columnar form. As with baldcypress, this tree drops its needles each fall and grows new ones in the spring.

**19) Chanticleer Pear**—*Pyrus calleryana* “Chanticleer”

This tree is very similar to “Redspire” pear, though it has a more conical form and is more resistant to fireblight.



**20) Scotch Pine**—*Pinus sylvestris*

Originally from the Scottish Highlands, Scotch pine is the most widely planted tree in the world. It is used extensively for timber and ornamental purposes, and it is extremely popular as a Christmas tree.



**21) Ironwood**—*Ostrya virginiana*

Due to its small size, ironwood is often excluded from the limelight given to many of its eastern forest companions. Yet the tree decorates the understory with its twisted form and scaly bark. Ironwood is just what the name implies: dense and strong.

**22) Stewartia**—*Stewartia pseudocamellia*

Stewartia is a small tree native to Japan with beautiful, camellia-like flowers in the spring. It has attractive, exfoliating bark and the leaves turn red to dark reddish-purple in the fall.

**23) Carolina Silverbell**—*Halesia carolina*

Carolina silverbell is a small tree or large shrub whose small white flowers emerge with leaves in the spring and develop into interesting four-winged fruits.



**24) Hackberry**—*Celtis occidentalis*

This relative of the elm with its warty bark grows best in fairly moist soils. A variety of birds—including robins, pheasants, and grouse—eat its fruit.



**25) "Shuttle Gum"—*Liquidambar styraciflua***

This sweetgum tree was germinated in August 1984 aboard the space shuttle Discovery. Purdue astronaut Charles Walker of Bedford, Indiana, brought back 200 tiny trees; these recognize Purdue's many astronauts.



**26) Ohio Buckeye—*Aesculus glabra***

The state tree of Ohio, buckeye grows along the streams of the eastern U.S. It is the first tree to leaf out in the spring and the first to drop its leaves in the fall. It produces a hard brown fruit that is highly toxic.

**27) Chinese Dogwood—*Cornus kousa***

This species is similar to the flowering dogwood, but it flowers three to four weeks later. Fruits resemble raspberries and are sought after by wildlife. Like the native dogwood, the leaves turn a deep scarlet in the fall.

**28) White Fringetree—*Chionanthus virginicus***

The large, white, feathery clusters of flowers are the outstanding feature of this tree. The blossoms can be seen from early April to late May and develop into dark blue, grape-like fruits that attract wildlife. This is a small tree that will grow to be 12 to 20 feet in height with an equal spread.



**29) Shagbark Hickory—*Carya ovata***

Pioneers found the wood of shagbark hickory to be resilient and flexible. Hickory soon became prized for axe handles, wagon hubs, and fuel wood. Shagbark hickory still serves many of these uses today.



**30) Blue Beech—*Carpinus caroliniana***

Blue beech plays a small but decorative part in the forest understory. It is usually a poorly formed tree with tight blue-gray bark. Blue beech has little commercial value due to its small size. Originally the dense tree was used for making tool handles and, later, baseball bats.



**31) Osage Orange—*Maclura pomifera***

Osage orange, also called hedgeapple, is native to Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. Midwesterners soon discovered that it would grow anywhere and that it made an excellent livestock hedge. Hedgeapple bears a large, green, apple-like fruit in late summer. Pioneers used this fruit as a pest repellent by storing pieces of it around the foundations of buildings.



**32) Eastern White Pine—*Pinus strobus***

Originally found in the Great Lake states and the Northeast, white pine is now successful throughout the eastern U.S. The tree's form and size astound many observers—it reaches heights of 200 feet. In the days of wooden ships, white pine was a highly valued timber for the construction of masts.

**33) Washington Hawthorn**—*Crataegus phaenopyrum*

This is the most common type of hawthorn found on Purdue's West Lafayette campus. It has large numbers of white flowers in mid-June. These develop into red berries that last through most of the winter. The leaves turn orange to scarlet in the fall.

**34) Rubye Atkinson Redbud**—*Cercis canadensis*

*'Rubye Atkinson'*

This tree is similar to our native redbud but with pure pink flowers rather than the purple-pink that is common to the species.

**35) Autumn Blaze Maple**—*Acer x freemanii*

*'Autumn Blaze'*

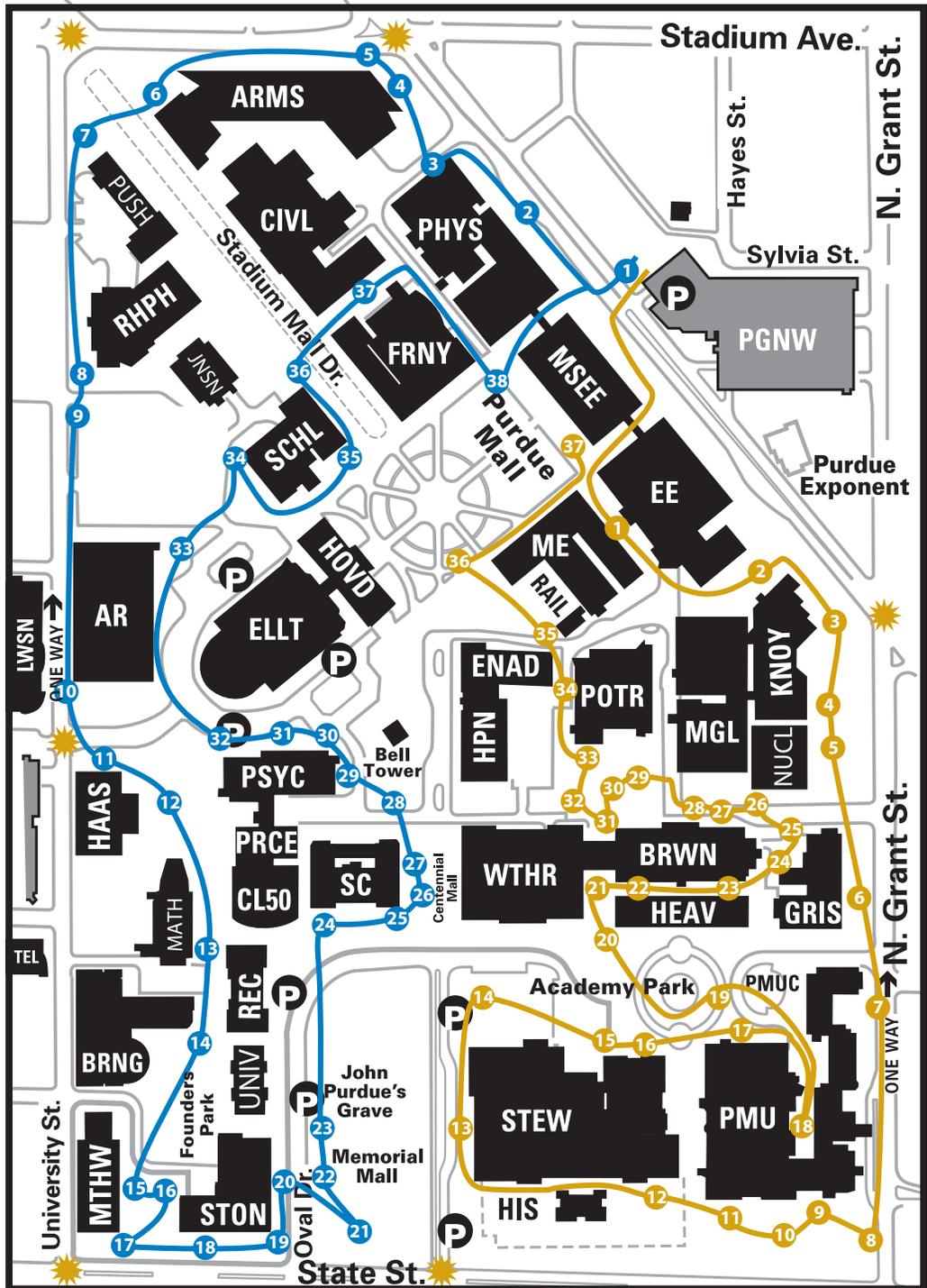
This cross between red maple and silver maple has the hardiness of the silver maple combined with the beautiful red fall color of the red maple. It grows quickly and the bark may be more susceptible to frost cracks than other species.

**36) Adirondack Crabapple**—*Malus 'Adirondack'*

This crabapple has a dense, upright form. It has a mature height of 18 feet with a spread of 10 feet. It produces one of the heaviest flower crops of any of the crabapples and has persistent red fruit that is attractive to wildlife.

**37) Snowdrift Crabapple**—*Malus "Snowdrift"*

This crabapple grows into a rounded shape, 20 feet tall and 20 feet wide. It is covered with white blossoms in the spring. The flowers develop into red-orange fruit that is desirable to wildlife.



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CEDAR OF LEBANON



## GREEN TRAIL

### 1) Paperbark Maple—*Acer griseum*

As the name suggests, this tree's most outstanding feature is its bark. Much like a birch's, the bark of this tree peels back in paper-thin sheets to show a beautiful cinnamon color. This maple is an import from China and, like most maples from Asia, remains relatively small, growing to 25 feet in height.

### 2) Crimson Spire Oak—*Quercus alba x robur 'Crimschmidt'*

This tree combines the mildew resistant leaves and red fall color of white oak with the narrow growth habit of columnar English oak. It can grow to a height of 45 feet with a crown spread of only 15 feet.

### 3) White Fir—*Abies concolor*

This tree is notable for its blue-green needles that curve upward. It can grow up to 50 feet tall and 15 to 30 feet wide. White fir is similar to Colorado blue spruce but presents a softer appearance, which is helping it gain acceptance as an alternative in landscaping.

### 4) Cedar of Lebanon—*Cedrus libani*

This biblical tree was used in the temple built by King Solomon. It is a rarely planted conifer with "weeping" branches and blue-gray needles.

### 5) Mulberry—*Morus rubra*

Due to its fast growth rate and ability to grow in almost any conditions, this is often considered a weed tree. This particular tree, however, has been trained over the years to become a large, spreading shade tree.



**6) Shumard Oak—*Quercus shumardii***

Shumard oak grows predominantly in the southeastern U.S. Although closely related to red oak, the wood from this tree is said to be stronger than that of red oak.



**7) Sugar Maple—*Acer saccharum***

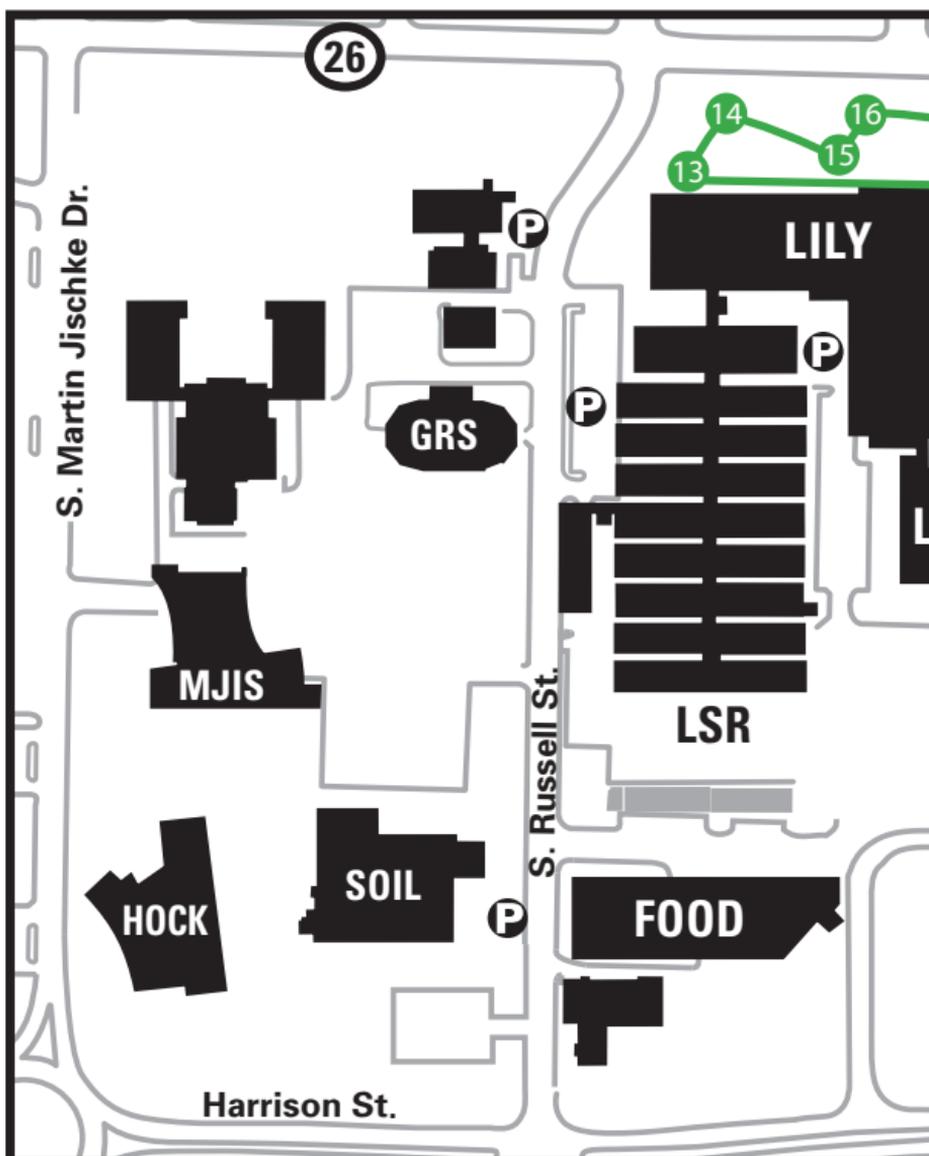
Sugar maple, named for its sweet sap, provides much more than maple syrup. These trees can be found in many yards and parks, where their graceful form and shade are appreciated. Children also enjoy playing with the familiar “helicopter seeds.” Sugar maple is the state tree of New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

**8) Norway Spruce—*Picea abies***

This popular variety of spruce has a pyramidal form and graceful, drooping branchlets as the tree matures. The Norway spruce is often used as a windbreak in the Midwest.

**9) Japanese Maple—*Acer palmatum***

This is a small tree (15 to 25 feet tall) commonly used in landscaping because of its striking foliage, which can range from yellow to blood red depending on the cultivar.





### 10) Pawpaw—*Asimina triloba*

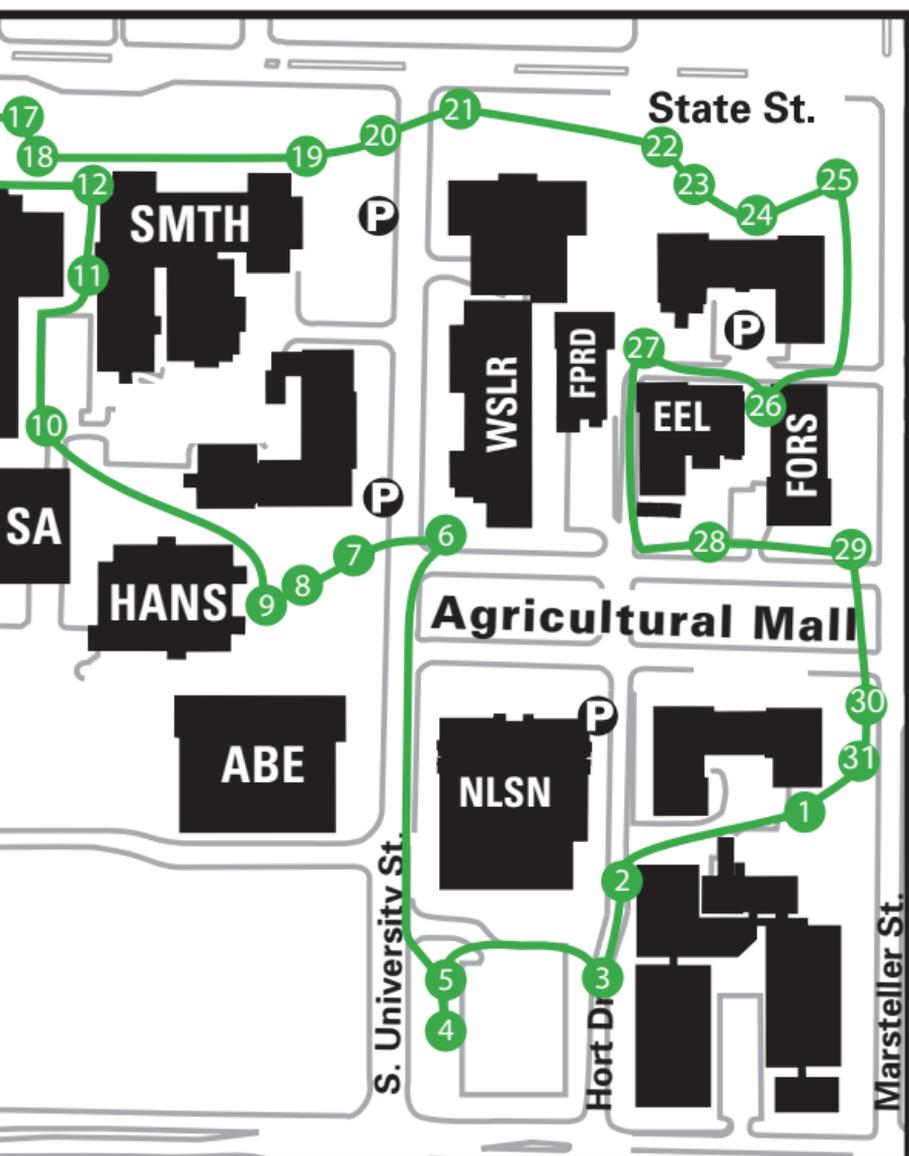
Due to the taste and texture of its fruit, this tree has been called the “Indiana banana.” In the open, pawpaw will grow to about 20 feet tall with a pyramidal shape. It has the distinction of growing the largest tree fruit of any tree native to the United States.

### 11) Pink Flair Cherry—*Prunus sargentii* ‘JFS-KW58’

This is an upright, narrow, vase-shaped tree. It has bright pink flowers in the spring and the leaves turn an attractive orange-red in the fall. It has a mature height of about 25 feet.

### 12) Southern Red Oak—*Quercus falcata*

As the name suggests, this oak typically grows in the southern portion of the United States. It is one of the most common upland southern oaks but seems to have adapted well to our cooler climate.





**13) Sycamore**—*Platanus occidentalis*

The white, stark branches of sycamore haunt the creek banks and bottomlands of the eastern U.S. Rapid growth makes the sycamore popular for ornamental and pulpwood uses. This “space tree,” which germinated in outer space, was planted in spring 1990 by astronaut Jerry Ross and his wife Karen (NASA food expert) to commemorate the impact 4-H experiences had on their lives.

**14) Allee Elm**—*Ulmus parvifolia* ‘EmerII’

Allee elm is one of several varieties of lacebark elm gaining widespread acceptance as a tree well suited for urban conditions. It has a vase shape similar to American elm with an exfoliating bark that creates a beautiful mosaic of orange, tan, and gray on mature trees. This tree is resistant to Dutch elm disease and phloem necrosis.

**15) Austrian Pine**—*Pinus nigra*

Austrian pine fills an important role as an ornamental tree. This native of Europe graces roadside parks, cemeteries, and campuses throughout the U.S.

**16) Amur Corktree**—*Phellodendron amurense*

The corktree has large branches that grow in a picturesque manner. The bark is gray and deeply ridged; while it may resemble cork, it is not used in cork production. The inner bark is a brilliant yellow color.



**17) Pin Oak**—*Quercus palustris*

Pin oak is native to the Midwest but is commonly planted throughout the U.S. The tree is predominantly used for ornamental purposes. It is best known for its thick, interlacing branches.



**18) Swamp White Oak**—*Quercus bicolor*

Swamp white oak thrives on wet sites where most other oaks fail. Its timber is excellent for both decorative and heavy-duty use.



**19) Black Gum**—*Nyssa sylvatica*

This is a tree with eye-catching features throughout much of the year. It has a neat, pyramidal form that shows well in all seasons. The leaves are a dark, glossy green in the summer and turn to orange and scarlet in the fall. The alligator hide-like bark is another striking characteristic.

**20) Scholar Tree**—*Styphnolobium japonicum*

This is one of the few trees to flower in August, when it develops large clusters of white blossoms. The common name for this tree comes from its frequent use around Buddhist temples in Asia.

**21) State Street Maple**—*Acer miyabei* ‘Morton’

This tree handles tough urban conditions and was developed with an upright branching system to fit well along city streets. It is relatively pest free and can have a good yellow fall color.



**22) Red Maple**—*Acer rubrum*

Red maple is commonly found throughout the eastern U.S. and into Canada. This tree seeds in readily and grows rapidly. It is a favored shade and ornamental tree with a pleasing form and brilliant fall colors.



**23) Green Ash**—*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

Although this tree grows naturally in moist bottomlands or along stream banks, it is extremely adaptable to a wide variety of soil conditions. It grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet in the landscape. The leaves often turn a bright yellow color in the fall.

**24) American Holly**—*Ilex opaca*

This attractive tree displays spiny evergreen leaves and red berries that are used during the Christmas season. It's one of the few trees that does not produce bark, but instead retains its original outer layer of cells.



**25) Blue Ash**—*Fraxinus quadrangulata*

Native to the United States, this ash can be identified by its square twigs and scaly bark. When exposed, the inner bark turns a shade of blue. It was used by early pioneers to dye cloth.

**26) Star Magnolia**—*Magnolia stellata*

This magnolia only grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet. It has large (3 to 4 inch diameter), fragrant flowers with multiple petals.

**27) Lacebark Pine**—*Pinus bungeana*

A good specimen tree with striking, showy bark, it can grow up to 40 feet tall with a spread of about 25 feet.



**28) Shingle Oak**—*Quercus imbricaria*

Shingle oak was given its name for its ability to produce a quality, durable splitshake shingle. Its leaves cling to the tree through most of the winter, creating ideal dens for squirrels.

**29) Douglas Fir**—*Pseudotsuga menziesii*

Douglas fir is the most important timber species in the U.S. Ranging throughout the western Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest, it is used to produce lumber, plywood, and pulp.



**30) Tuliptree**—*Liriodendron tulipifera*

The stately "yellow poplar" dwarfs many of its eastern forest companions with a height of up to 200 feet and a diameter of up to 12 feet. When constructing log cabins, pioneers favored the tuliptree for its straightness and termite resistance. Tulip is the state tree of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

**Note:** Trees 32 through 34 are not reflected within the boundaries of the map.



**31) Downy Hawthorn—*Crataegus mollis***

Downy hawthorn is a rounded tree with a mature height of 25 to 30 feet. The branches have a grayish color that is noticeably different from most hawthorns. It produces ½ to 1 inch red fruits in the fall.

**32) Japanese Cornel Dogwood – *Cornus officinalis***

One of the first plants to bloom, this tree is covered with yellow flowers in early spring. Its attractive, exfoliating bark is another striking feature. This tree is located north of State Street between the Duhme Woods parking lot and Jischke Drive.



**33) Chinquapin Oak—*Quercus muehlenbergii***

Chinquapin oak is also known as the “disguised” oak. Its leaves resemble those of chestnut and are commonly misidentified. The wood provides strong and attractive lumber. This tree is located north of State Street in Duhme Woods, just south of Duhme Hall.



**34) Swamp White Oak—*Quercus bicolor***

Swamp white oak thrives on wet sites where most other oaks fail. Its timber is excellent for both decorative and heavy-duty use. This tree is northeast of the chinquapin oak, just east of Shealy Hall.

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- A large tree cleans about 330 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere each year.
  - Trees are the longest living organisms on earth, with some surviving for over four thousand years.
  - A study has shown that trees reduce crime. Apartment buildings with high levels of greenery had 52% fewer crimes than those without any trees.
  - Purdue is committed to planting more trees each year than we remove – many times hundreds more.

*The Arbor Day Foundation has named Purdue University a Tree Campus USA every year since 2009. This designation honors Purdue for our commitment to effective community forestry management.*

