

WALKING TOUR of the TREES on the DICKINSON CAMPUS

1) BUR OAK (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

native; 70-80 feet tall; zones 2-8; large tree, developing corky ridges on bark; also called mossycup oak

2) SERVICEBERRY (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

native; 15-20+ feet tall, depending on species; zones 4-9; showy white flowers, sweet black fruit, good wildlife species; also called june-berry, shadbush or shadblow, which refers to its blooming time corresponding with the shad ascending rivers to spawn

3) FEMALE & 3A) MALE GINKGO (*Ginkgo biloba*)

eastern China; 50-80 feet tall, varying spreads; zones 4-9; virtually pest-free; good, tough city tree; plant male trees to avoid the smelly, messy fruit; nice yellow fall color in its unique fanshaped leaf; g. biloba extracts often taken for medicinal values; also known as maidenhair tree

4) AMERICAN SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*)

native; 75-90 feet tall, massive tree; zones 4-9; gray to green-brown lower trunk; exfoliating upper trunks reveal white to creamy-white patches; anthracnose (a fungus that kills young shoots and distorts leaves) can be an issue; often used for butcher blocks because of coarse and twisted grain

5) EASTERN HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*)

native; 40-70+ feet tall; zones 3-7; evergreen; PA state tree; used singly or often planted as a hedge; important for construction timber and as a source of tannic acid for tanning leather; hemlock woolly adelgid, a small aphidlike insect that feeds on hemlock is a problem often recognized by white cottony masses on the undersides of twigs at the base of needles

6) BLACK GUM (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

native; 30-50 feet tall; zones 3-9; slow-to-medium growth rate; beautiful red fall color; one of the first natives to change color in the fall; wildlife use the fruit, twigs and leaves for food; fine specimen tree in the landscape; also known as black tupelo

7) 'HOMESTEAD' SMOOTHLEAF ELM (*Ulmus carpinifolia* 'homestead')

native; 70-90 feet tall; zones 2-9; one of many dutch-elm-disease-resistant elms planted on campus; other American varieties include 'Valley Forge,' 'Delaware,' 'Princeton' and 'American Liberty'

8) AMUR MAACKIA (*Maackia amurensis*)

Manchuria; 20-30 feet tall; zones 3-7; slow growing; bronzed-colored peeling bark, somewhat snakeskin-like; dull white flowers, 1/2 in. long in late summer; virtually pest-free

9) JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum*)

Japan, China, Korea; 10-12 feet tall, 12-14 feet wide; zones 5-8; cutleaf variety; many cultivars of dissected (cutleaf) and nondissected varieties; slow growing; excellent red fall color; unique growth habit

10) NORTHERN RED OAK (*Quercus rubra*)

native; 60-75+ feet tall; zones 4-8; fast grower; red fall color; very important timber species, furniture, veneer; wildlife favor red oak acorns

11) KATSURATREE (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*)

'Pendula' weeping form; China, Japan; 40-80 feet tall (nonweeping-form); zones 4-8; medium-fast growth; no serious pests; leaves emerge reddishpurple, change to bluegreen in summer; distinct spurred stems

12) AMUR CORKTREE (*Phellodendron amurense*)

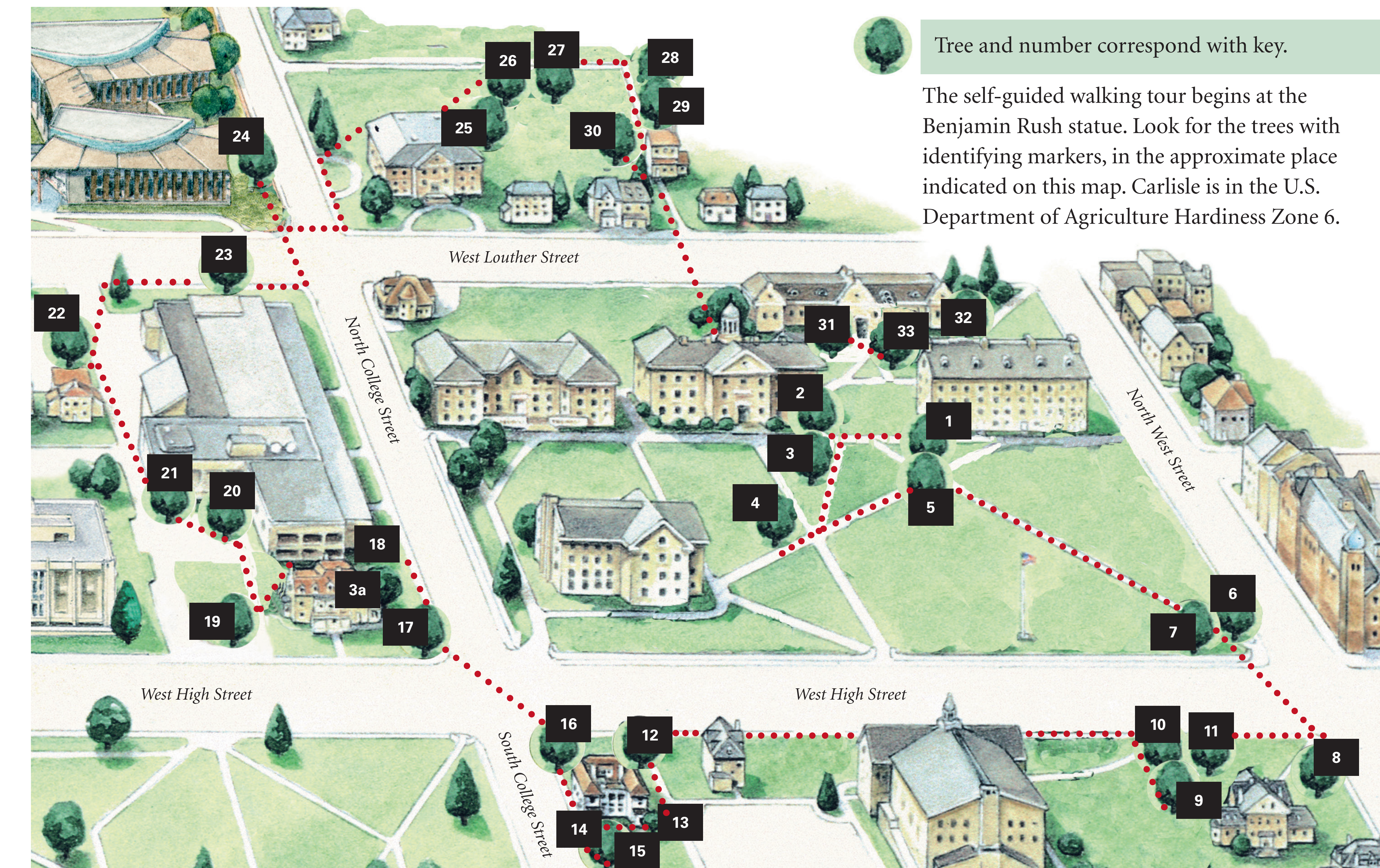
northern China, Manchuria and Japan; 30-45 feet tall; zones 3-7; medium growth rate; older trunks develop cork-like bark; usually pest-free

13) SASSAFRAS (*Sassafras albidum*)

native; 30-60 feet tall; zones 4-9; medium-fast growth; beautiful fall color, deep orange to scarlet reddish-purple; often three leaf shapes on same tree (entire, 2-lobed, 3-lobed); sassafras tea

14) JAPANESE CRYPTOMERIA (*Cryptomeria japonica*)

China, Japan; 50-60 feet tall, (can grow to 100 feet), 20-30 feet wide; zones 5-6; ever-



Tree and number correspond with key.

The self-guided walking tour begins at the Benjamin Rush statue. Look for the trees with identifying markers, in the approximate place indicated on this map. Carlisle is in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Hardiness Zone 6.

27) CAROLINA SILVERBELL (*Halesia tetraptera*) native; 30-40 feet tall; zones 4-9; white flowers 1/2 to 1 in. long borne on pendulous 1/2 to 1 in. long stalks in April/May; pest-resistant

28) WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*) central and southern Europe, western Siberia, central Asia; 30-50 feet spreading; zones 2-8; 250+ species of willows worldwide; roots easily from cuttings; messy, but still a beautiful tree in the right location; thrives in wet sites

29) EASTERN REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*) native; 20-30 feet tall; zones 4-9; flowers rosy-red to reddish-purple in about April; flowers at a relatively young age (4-6 years); heart-shaped leaf

30) SAUCER MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia x soulangiana*) hybrid; 20-30 feet tall, often wider than tall; zones 4-9; flowers from white to pink to purple; can flower as soon as 2-4 feet tall; can set flower buds at 2-3 years old; many cultivars (30+) to choose from; late frosts can devastate spring blooms

31) 'PURPLE FOUNTAIN' BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Purple Fountain') Europe; narrow, upright growth with weeping branches to 25 feet tall; zones 4-7; purplish foliage

32) KOUSA DOGWOOD (*Cornus kousa*) Japan, Korea, China; 20-30 feet tall, some spreading; zones 5-8; many cultivars to choose from; exfoliating bark; it's true flowers are inconspicuous, the white to rose colored bracts are showy in about June; fruit is a pink to red drupe, 1/2 to 1 in. diameter in late August through October; fairly pest-free

33) 'WATERFALL' JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer palmatum* 'Waterfall') Japan, China, Korea; 10 feet tall, 12-14 feet wide; zones 5-8; leaf is green, of dissected form

green; medium growth rate; major lumber tree in Japan; many cultivars to choose from

15) LACEBARK ELM (*Ulmus parvifolia*) northern and central China, Korea, and Japan; 40-50 feet tall; zones 4-9; mottled bark exfoliates in patches exposing green, gray, orange and brown inner bark; good resistance to DED, elm leaf beetle and Japanese beetle; tough tree, transplants well

16) RIVER BIRCH (*Betula nigra*) native; 40-70 feet tall; zones 4-9; medium to fast grower; bark exfoliates into papery sheets and plates exposing salmon-pink to reddish-brown inner bark; a trouble-free Wetracts borer-insects, which is present in many

whitebarked species of birch; can be used clumped or as a single-stemmed tree

17) WILLOW OAK (*Quercus phellos*) native; 40-60 feet tall; zones 5-9; lanceolate, willow-like leaf; not many serious pests

18) HIMALAYAN WHITEBARKED BIRCH (*Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii*) western Himalayas; zones 5-6; striking white bark

19) SWAMP WHITE OAK (*Quercus bicolor*) native, moist bottomlands; 50-60 feet tall; zones 3-8; tough tree; usually marcescent (brown leaves persist through winter)

20) 'GREEN PILLAR' PIN OAK (*Quercus palustris* 'Green Pillar') native; columnar, upright form; zones 4-8; 30+ feet tall; prefers slightly acidic soils, as does straight species pin oak

21) WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*) native; 50-80 feet tall; zones 3-9; wide-spreading tree at maturity; valuable timber and wildlife species

22) JAPANESE ZELKOVA (*Zelkova serrata*) Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Manchuria; 50-80 feet tall; zones 5-8; vase-shaped; good foliage, growth habit, exfoliating; high-quality timber species in its native range

23) 'WINTER KING' HAWTHORN (*Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King') native; 20-25 feet tall; zones 4-7; dark green foliage, white flowers, 3/8 in. diameter red fruit; exfoliating gray bark on older stems exposes grays, greens and orangish-browns; watch for thorns

24) HORSECHESTNUT (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) Greece, Albania, Bulgaria; 50-75 feet tall, large tree; zones 3-7; showy white flowers, 5-12 in. long and 2-5 in. wide in mid-May; fruit is a spiny capsule with one or two seeds, about 2 in. in diameter; good wildlife tree

25) HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*) native; 40-60 feet tall, can grow to 100 feet; zones 2-9; develops corky ridges in bark with age; fruit is a 1/3 in. dark purple drupe favored by birds and wildlife; medium-fast growth; performs well in adverse conditions

26) BLACK CHERRY (*Prunus serotina*) native; 50-60+ feet tall; zones 3-9; very common over much of eastern United States; high-value timber species, much of the world's highest-quality black cherry is grown in northwest Pa. Sheffield, Pa., is known as the "black cherry capitol of the world"; great for wildlife