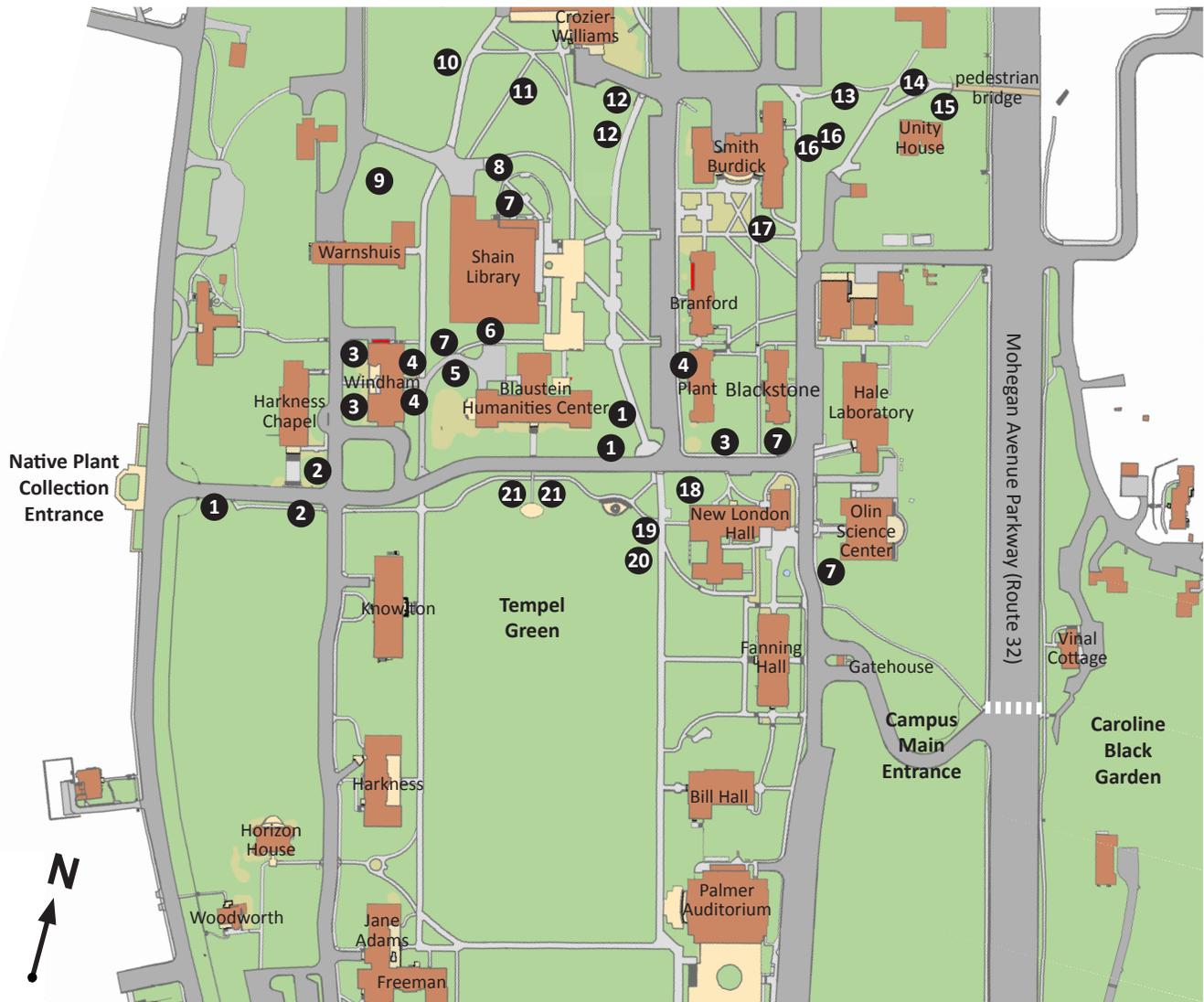


Connecticut College Arboretum — Campus Trees of Interest



This self-guided tour is a brief introduction to some of the interesting trees on the Connecticut College campus. There are many more trees, shrubs and perennials in the 770-acre Arboretum than could be mentioned here. Additional information is available from the Arboretum Office in the Olin Science Center.

Connecticut College was founded on a windy hilltop farm overlooking the city of New London in 1911. Very few, if any, of the trees that now grace the main campus existed prior to that time but the founders began landscape plantings early on. The first residence halls (Plant and Blackstone) and academic building (New London Hall) were built of stone quarried from the Bolleswood area of the Arboretum.

1 American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) Native from Newfoundland to Florida, and west of the Rockies. Likely planted in the early 1920s, these trees are remarkable for having survived the 1938 Hurricane and their tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease. Tall deciduous tree, to 80'.

2 Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) Native to the northeastern United States. Brilliant red-orange fall color; bark gray and furrowed. Large tree, to 100'.

3 Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) Once native to eastern China, probably extinct in the wild. The unique fan-shaped foliage in summer and branching pattern in winter make this tree a distinctive addition to any landscape. Separate male and female trees. Fall foliage is an excellent yellow. To 80'.

4 Japanese Stewartia (*Stewartia pseudocamellia*) Native to Japan. A tree with year round beauty: from its large, white cup-shaped flowers in early July to distinctive mottled bark pattern. To 30'.

- 5 Fernleaf Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia') Species is native to central and southern Europe. Narrow deeply cut leaves give a delicate quality unusual in a European Beech. Smooth gray bark. To 90'.
- 6 Paperbark Maple** (*Acer griseum*) Native to western China. Distinctive cinnamon-brown, peeling bark makes this tree a popular year-round ornamental. Trifoliate (compound) leaves turn red in the fall. Small tree, to 25'.
- 7 Sweet Gum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) Native to eastern United States. Distinctive star-shaped leaves turn brilliant scarlet in fall. Interesting prickly seed balls about 1" in diameter. Large tree, to 125'.
- 8 Chinese Hawthorn** (*Crataegus pinnatifida*) Native of northern China. With white flowers in late May and brilliant red fruits in fall. A good all-season ornamental. Small tree, to 18'.
- 9 Weeping Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula') Species is native to central and southern Europe. Dramatic and unusual cultivar, with smooth gray bark and drooping branches. Best for a large landscape. To 90'.
- 10 Seven Son Flower** (*Heptacodium miconioides*) Native to China. Small tree with four-season interest: attractive foliage, late summer bloom, rose colored sepals in fall, striking exfoliating bark in winter. To 25'.
- 11 Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) Native to China. Pyramidal, conical with single straight trunk, base buttressing. Deciduous conifer. First described from fossils in 1941, live specimens found growing in China soon after. Fast growing, to over 100'.
- 12 Japanese Katsura Tree** (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) Leaves heart-shaped. Beautiful yellow-apricot fall color. Excellent street tree if given adequate water. Bark shredding. To 60'.
- 13 Caucasian Fir** (*Abies nordmanniana*) Lustrous evergreen needles point up and forward, densely covering branches. Excellent specimen fir, native to Asia Minor. To 200'.
- 14 Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*) Native to eastern North America. Fast growing, broad-headed tree. Lobed leaves with points are dark green turning reddish-brown in fall. Spreading branches. To 100'.
- 15 Japanese Umbrella Pine** (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) Native to central Japan. Not a true pine, the thick, dark green leaves grow in a whorl of 20 to 30 radiating around the stem creating an "umbrella" effect. An excellent and unusual evergreen. To 120'.
- 16 Yellowwood** (*Cladrastis kentukea*) Native to North Carolina and Tennessee. Leaves bright green turning brilliant yellow in fall. Flowers in large hanging panicles, white and fragrant. Smooth gray bark. Slow-growing tree with dome shaped crown. To 50'.
- 17 Saucer Magnolia** (*Magnolia x soulangeana*) A hybrid developed in France. Large flowers with white to dark pink petals; blooms in April before the leaves appear. A low, wide spreading tree to 30'.
- 18 Grand Fir** (*Abies grandis*) Native to the Pacific Northwest. Fast growing evergreen with pyramidal growth habit. Long needles, dark green above and white banded below. To 100'.
- 19 Fragrant Snowbell** (*Styrax obassia*) Native to Japan, Korea and China. This small tree has fragrant, bell-shaped flowers from May to June. It is architecturally interesting with smooth gray branches that twist and turn for a handsome winter effect. To 30'.
- 20 Chinese Scholar Tree** or Japanese Pagoda Tree (*Styphnolobium japonicum*) Native to China. Compound leaves similar to honey locust. Large panicles of pale yellow pea-like blossoms in August followed by green pods. Fall color is a clear yellow. Dense upright growth when young, becoming round and spreading with age. Slow growing tree, to 50'.
- 21 Japanese Larch** (*Larix kaempferi*) Native to Japan. Deciduous coniferous tree with spreading pyramidal habit. Needles soft, light green in "tufts" turning light bronze in fall before dropping. Fast growing, 80'.