



the allegheny  
arboretum  
at INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



# MAP AND GUIDE

to the Living Collection

# Welcome to the Allegheny Arboretum at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, a living museum devoted to the study, conservation, and enjoyment of trees, shrubs, and vines.

The Allegheny Arboretum consists of the entire 374 acres of the IUP campus. There are 1,200 trees on the north campus, representing 104 tree species. One tree of each of the different species has been identified by placing an information plaque on or near the tree.

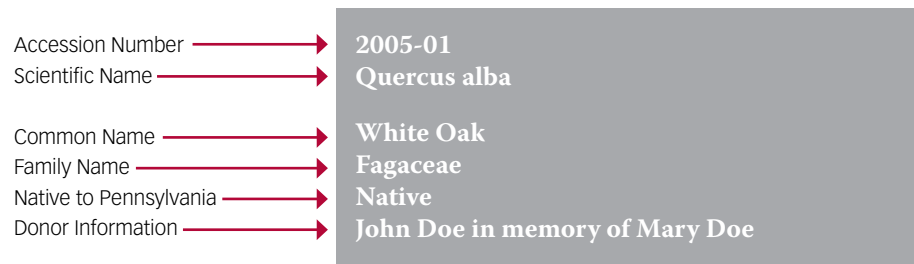
## How to Read a Tree Plaque



Common names are useful, but they vary from one region to the next, and several species of trees may be known by the same common name. The scientific name, in Latin, is the universally accepted name. Latin names adhere to a binomial (two-word) system. The first word designates the genus, a group of closely related species. The second name is the species, a group of individuals, which are similar in appearance and can freely interbreed. Cultivar names are enclosed within quotations. A family consists of a genus or group of related genera sharing several characteristics.

## Accession Tags

Allegheny Arboretum trees that have been planted since 2000 possess an accession tag that is hung from a branch of the tree.



## Classification and Identification

Classification is the process by which organisms are grouped and named, according to their overall similarities and differences. The theory and practice of classification is called taxonomy, and those who work in this field are known as taxonomists.

There are about a 250,000 plants worldwide that include herbs, vines, shrubs, and trees. Roughly 2,000 species of flowering plants are found in North America, which includes 750 tree species.

All trees and shrubs undergo secondary growth that produces wood. Woody plants are classified into two major groups: conifers (Gymnosperms) and flowering plants (Angiosperms).

Gymnosperms possess the following traits:

- Unisexual reproductive structures are produced in cone-like structures
- Female part-ovule exposed on surface of scale, naked-seeded
- Female cones often become woody
- Resin-bearing
- Usually evergreen
- Leaves usually needle-like or scale-like

There are more than 90 species of conifers in North America. These are called softwoods.

Angiosperms possess the following traits:

- Produce flowers which are usually bisexual
- Ovule enclosed in an ovary
- Ovule develops into seed enclosed in a fruit (mature ovary wall)
- Usually not resinous
- Usually deciduous (leaves fall in autumn)
- Leaves usually broad and flat

There are roughly 560 species of flowering trees in North America. These are called hardwoods.

The identification of a tree is primarily based on seven main features. These features include: size and shape of tree, evergreen or deciduous, leaves, flowers, fruits, bark, and buds.

## The Allegheny Arboretum at Indiana University of Pennsylvania

An arboretum is a living museum established for the growing and effective display of trees, shrubs, and vines. The specimens are maintained, labeled, cataloged, and mapped. The characteristics of the grounds, the collections, the type of research and educational programs set each arboretum apart.



[www.iup.edu/arboretum](http://www.iup.edu/arboretum)

### Mission Statement

To provide a learning environment that will advance our global understanding of temperate forests, cultivate an aesthetic appreciation for the regional flora of the Allegheny Plateau, and demonstrate practical applications of woody plant materials to modify and mitigate local environment conditions.

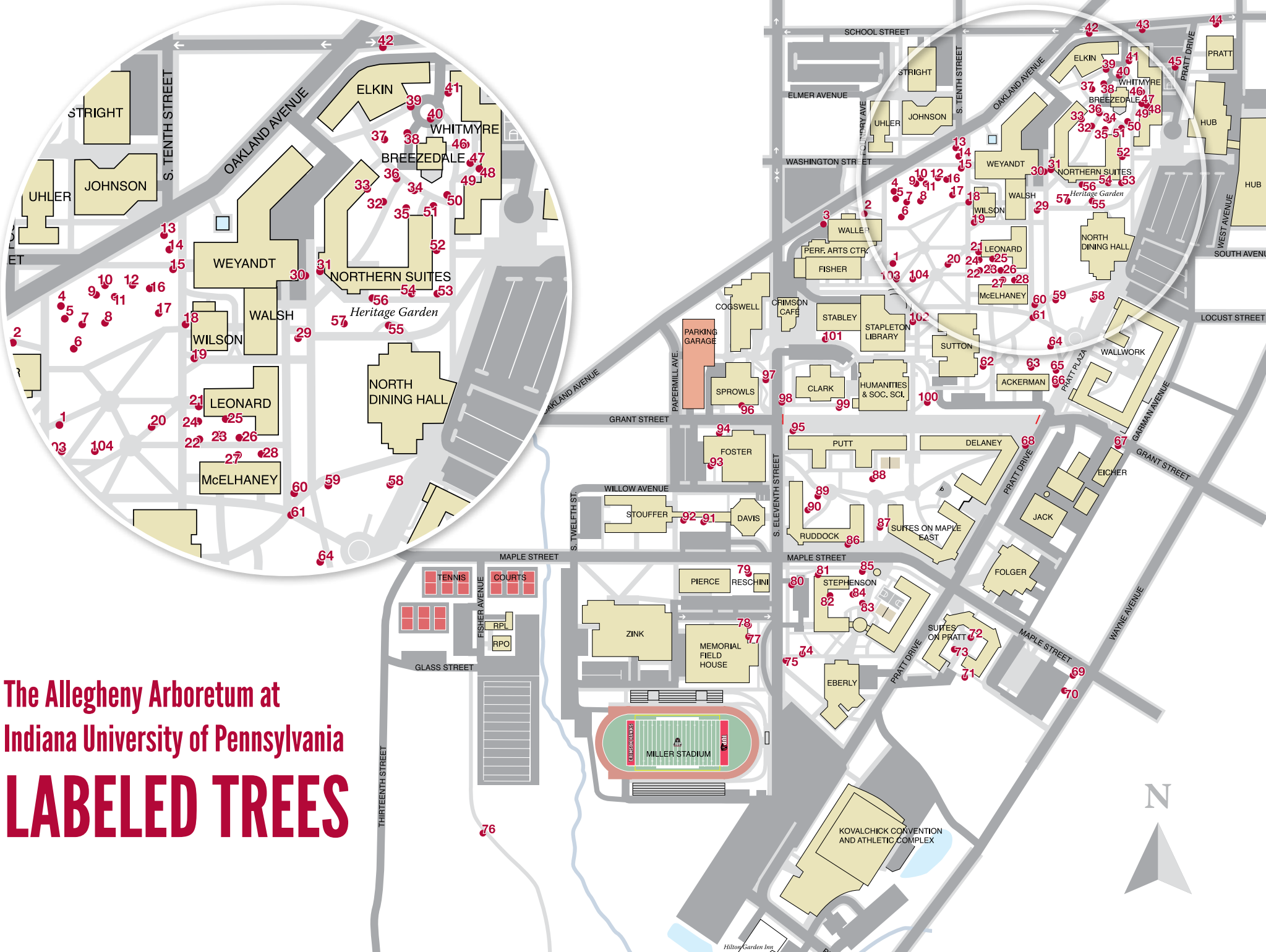
### References

- Elias, Thomas S. 1980. *The Complete Trees of North America*. Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Petrides, George A. 1986. *A Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs*. Houghton Mifflin.
- Russell, Tony, Catherine Cutler, and Martin Walters. 2005. *The New Encyclopedia of Trees*. Hermes House.

### Websites

- [www.wikihow.com/Identify-Trees](http://www.wikihow.com/Identify-Trees)
- [www.arborday.org](http://www.arborday.org)
- [www.extension.iastate.edu/Pages/tree](http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Pages/tree)

# The Allegheny Arboretum at Indiana University of Pennsylvania Labeled Trees





- 1 **Black Oak#**  
*Quercus velutina*  
This tree often hybridizes with red oak. Tannins from the bark were used to tan leather and make yellow dye.
- 2 **American Hornbeam#**  
*Carpinus caroliniana*  
The wood is fluted and ridged like a tensed muscle, thus this tree is also called musclewood. The name Hornbeam connects two words: horn (hard), and beam (from *baum*-German). This is because it is extremely hardwood.
- 3 **Blue Spruce\***  
*Picea pungens*  
Native to the Rocky Mountains. This is a popular ornamental and Christmas tree. The needles are four-sided, and when bruised give off an odor. The needles range in color from a blue-green to a pale yellowish-green.
- 4 **Kentucky Coffee Tree**  
*Gymnocladus dioicus*  
*Gymnocladus* means "naked branch" and refers to the fact that this tree leafs out late in the spring and sheds its foliage early in autumn. Thus, their branches remain naked for more than half the year.
- 5 **Swamp White Oak#**  
*Quercus bicolor*  
The upper surfaces of the leaves are dark green and the lower surfaces are bright and pale, which give rise to the name bicolor.
- 6 **Compton Oak**  
*Quercus x comptoniae*  
This is a naturally occurring cross between the live oak (*Q. virginiana*) and the overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*). It was grown from an acorn from the specimen tree growing in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. The name honors Mrs. C.C. Compton, an avid botanist.
- 7 **English Oak**  
*Quercus robur*  
Many English ships were constructed from this tree, as were interiors of castles and churches. This tree has been honored since ancient times in songs and stories.
- 8 **Red Oak#**  
*Quercus rubra*  
This is the fastest growing of all oaks. Acorns mature at the end of their second growing season, drop in the fall and germinate the following spring.
- 9 **Honey Locust#**  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*  
Also known as Sweet Locust or Thorny Locust. Has spines from 2-8 inches long. Bows were made from the branches of this tree.
- 10 **Red Maple#**  
*Acer rubrum*  
Grows on a wider range of soil types, moisture, pH and elevation than any other forest tree in North America. At all seasons of year, this tree has something red about it. Also called Soft Maple because the wood is soft (opposed to hard maple-sugar maple).
- 11 **Sugar Maple#**  
*Acer saccharum*  
Sap collected during late winter and early spring is boiled down to make syrup and sugar. The wood is hard, tough, close-grained and makes excellent hardwood floors.
- 12 **White Oak#**  
*Quercus alba*  
The wood is extremely strong, hard and heavy. It is the most valuable of all oak woods. Because the pores of the wood are plugged with woody cells (tyloses), liquids cannot seep through them and the wood has been used for barrels. Lacking a strong tannin defense, white oak acorns germinate quickly after they fall.
- 13 **Cimmaron Ash**  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Cimmaron'*  
The foliage is a glossy dark green in summer and will fade to a brick red or red-orange in the fall. This tree is seedless.
- 14 **Bur/Mossy Cup Oak#**  
*Quercus macrocarpa*  
This is the northernmost American oak. Small branchlets bear corky winged projections similar to those of Sweet-Gum. The acorns are the largest of our native oaks and possess cups with shaggy outer fringes.
- 15 **Shingle Oak#**  
*Quercus imbricaria*  
Also called Laurel Oak because the leaves resemble those of Mountain Laurel. The single bristle tip at the end of the leaf shows the "red oak affiliation" of this tree. The name *imbricaria* means "overlapping" and refers to the use of the wood for shingles.
- 16 **Scarlet Oak#**  
*Quercus coccinea*  
Emerging leaves in the spring are bright red. In the fall the leaves turn a rich maroon. Acorns take two years to mature.
- 17 **Fern Leaf European Beech**  
*Fagus sylvatica 'Asplenifolia'*  
A stately tree with finely cut leaves resembling fern leaves. Leaves turn a golden-brown in the fall.
- 18 **American Holly#**  
*Ilex opaca*  
There are hundreds of varieties or cultivated forms of this species. The fruits are a favorite food of many birds. The genus is dioecious (separate male and female plants). The leaves are evergreen.
- 19 **Apple Serviceberry**  
*Amelanchier x grandiflora*  
A naturally occurring hybrid between *A. arborea* and *A. laevis*. Exhibits intermediate traits between the two parents.
- 20 **Chestnut Oak#**  
*Quercus prinus*  
Sometimes called rock oak because it often grows in ridge tops or other rocky habitats. It is readily identified by its massively ridged dark gray-brown bark.
- 21 **Katsura**  
*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*  
Native to China and Japan, this is an elegant tree whose fall colored leaves give off a delightful spicy odor.
- 22 **Red Buckeye**  
*Aesculus pavia*  
The brilliant red flowers form on 3- to 6-inch panicles in spring. The smooth brown capsules enclose one or two dark brown seeds.
- 23 **Yellow Buckeye#**  
*Aesculus flava*  
Also known as Big Buckeye or Sweet Buckeye. The seeds contain the toxin aesculin. Native Americans roasted the seeds, mashed them and soaked them in water to leach the toxin away, leaving a nutritious paste.
- 24 **Bottlebrush Buckeye**  
*Aesculus parviflora*  
One of the best shrubs for late spring flowering. The white flowers with pinkish stamens are produced in 8- to 12-inch long, bottle-brushed shaped inflorescence.
- 25 **Ft. McNair Red Horsechestnut**  
*Aesculus carnea 'Fort McNair'*  
This hybrid between *A. pavia* and *A. hippocastanum* produces spectacular red flowers on 6- to 8-inch panicles.
- 26 **'Autumn Splendor' Buckeye**  
*Aesculus x arnoldiana*  
A cross between *A. flava* and *A. glabra*, which results in the unusual red fall leaf color. Flowers are yellow with an orange-red blotch on the upper part.
- 27 **'Baumannii' Horsechestnut**  
*Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii'*  
This variety is considered the best of many varieties of the common horsechestnut. White flowers form on upright panicles up to 12 inches long in May. All parts of the plant are toxic.
- 28 **Ohio Buckeye#**  
*Aesculus glabra*  
Also called Fetid or Stinking Buckeye because the twigs and leaves when broken release a foul smell. The dark brown seeds, which resemble the eye of a deer, account for the buckeye name. The plant contains a narcotic alkaloid that is poisonous. Plant parts were used by settlers to stun fish for easy catching.
- 29 **Tulip Tree#**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*  
Also known as Tulip Poplar or Yellow Poplar; however it is unrelated to the poplars. The 2-inch yellow-green flowers form in May-June and resemble tulips and the water lily. Another name for this tree, "canoe wood," comes from its use by Native Americans. Supposedly, Daniel Boone floated his family down the Ohio River in such a canoe.
- 30 **Lamarck Serviceberry**  
*Amelanchier x grandiflora*  
This is a naturally occurring hybrid between downy serviceberry (*A. arborea*) and allegheny serviceberry (*A. laevis*). Also called apple serviceberry, this hybrid has been in cultivation since 1870.
- 31 **Columnar Red Maple**  
*Acer rubrum 'Columnare'*  
This is often one of the first trees to show color in the fall. It will grow up to 60 feet with a spread of 15 feet.
- 32 **Higan Cherry**  
*Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'*  
Originating in Japan, it is probably a hybrid between Fuji cherry (*P. incisa*) and Usuzumi cherry (*P. spachiana*.) Blooms in the spring and fall. One of the longest living, most cold-heat-, and stress-tolerant of the ornamental cherries.

- 33 Japanese Stewartia**  
***Stewartia pseudocamellia***  
A native of Korea and Japan, it was introduced into western cultivation in 1874. It can survive temperatures as low as minus-22 Fahrenheit.
- 34 Franklin Tree**  
***Franklinia alatamaha***  
A small tree that produces Magnolia-like white flowers in September. Originally collected by John Bartram in 1770 along the Altamaha River in Georgia, and never seen again in the wild.
- 35 Carolina Silverbell**  
***Halesia carolina***  
This small genus demonstrates the strong relationship between the trees and shrubs of North America and China.
- 36 Easter Red Cedar# \***  
***Juniperus virginiana***  
A favorite food by many birds, the Cedar Waxwing earned its name for liking the seeds. People use the seeds to spice stews and to give gin its flavor. The name "gin" comes from the French word for juniper, *genievre*.
- 37 American Yellowwood**  
***Cladrastis kentukea***  
First reported by the French botanist Andre Michaux in 1796. A single species occurs in the southeastern U.S. and the remaining species of the genus are native to Japan and China.
- 38 Eastern Hemlock# \***  
***Tsuga canadensis***  
The state tree of Pennsylvania. Rich in tannic acid, the bark was used to cure leather in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Needles have two white lines on their lower surface.
- 39 Norway Maple**  
***Acer platanoides***  
Introduced from Europe as a shade tree, this species has spread widely. The leafstalks (petiole), when broken, exude a milky sap. Tolerant to pollution.
- 40 Flowering Dogwood#**  
***Cornus florida***  
The four white "petals" are actually bracts that cover the developing small flowers located where the bracts intersect. The common name comes from the German word *dag*, meaning a skewer to hold meat, and likely this hardwood was used for this task. This species is under attack by the fungus *Discula* from Asia.
- 41 Pin Oak#**  
***Quercus palustris***  
The specific name, *palustris* is a Latin word indicating a bog or marsh and denotes the trees preferred habitat: wet areas. Unlike other oaks, it sends up a central stem that does not fork. The lower branches droop toward the ground.
- 42 Horse Chestnut**  
***Aesculus hippocastanum***  
Native to the Balkans. Produces white flowers in 6- to 12-inch clusters in May. The large brown seeds are encased in a leathery husk covered with spines. All parts of the tree are toxic.
- 43 American Beech#**  
***Fagus grandifolia***  
The thin, smooth, pale-gray bark is a distinctive trait of this tree. Markings made by wild animals and humans remain on the bark. Our word "book" derives from the Anglo-Saxon *boc*, meaning letter, which in turn comes from *beece*, for beech. The leaves remain on the tree during winter.
- 44 Callery Pear**  
***Pyrus calleryana***  
Native to China, this pear is named for J.M.M. Callery (1810-1862), a Roman Catholic missionary and plant collector.
- 45 Douglas-Fir\***  
***Pseudotsuga menziesii***  
Native to the western side of the Rocky Mountains. The genus name comes from its resemblance to the hemlocks. Cones are unique by the presence of elongated tri-toothed bracts that extend beyond the scales.
- 46 English-Japanese Yew\***  
***Taxus x media***  
There are many cultivars of this hybrid between the English Yew (*T. baccata*) and the Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Most of the hybrids are shrubby. All parts of the plant are poisonous.
- 47 Northern White Cedar\***  
***Thuja occidentalis***  
Also known as Arborvitae, Latin for "tree of life", which come from its longevity since it can live 300 to 400 years. A favorite for landscaping, more than 50 varieties have been developed.
- 48 Sargent Cherry**  
***Prunus sargentii***  
Considered by some the *crème de la crème* of the flowering cherries. Produces pink flowers before the leaves appear.
- 49 Japanese Maple**  
***Acer palmatum***  
There are hundreds of varieties of this tree with leaves exhibiting a mixture of colors and degrees of serration.
- 50 Steller Pink Dogwood**  
***Cornus x 'Rutgan'***  
A hybrid between flowering dogwood (*C. florida*) and kousa dogwood (*C. kousa*). It was developed by Rutgers University. A patent for the tree was issued in 1990. It is sterile and does not produce fruit.
- 51 Dawn Redwood\***  
***Metasequoia glyptostroboides***  
Thought to be extinct, but "rediscovered" in northern China in the late 1940s, it is often referred to as a "living fossil." This deciduous conifer grew throughout North America and Europe before the glaciers wiped them out.
- 52 Imperial Thornless Honeylocust**  
***Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis 'Imperial'***  
This cultivar of honeylocust is usually fruitless. The species is susceptible to insect, galls and canker diseases.
- 53 Cornelian Cherry**  
***Cornus mas***  
Native to southern Europe, this dogwood produces small yellow flowers in early spring. The common name comes from the bright red edible fruits.
- 54 Royal Star Magnolia**  
***Magnolia stellata***  
This is a double-flowering cultivar of the star magnolia tree. It will grow 15 to 20 feet tall and is pest- and disease-free. Magnolia honors the French botanist Pierre Magnol (1638-1715).
- 55 Sargent Crabapple**  
***Malus sargentii***  
Named after Charles Sprague Sargent (1841-1927), the first Director of the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston. Produces snowy blossoms in May. Its pea-size fruits make it easy for birds to pluck and swallow. A popular choice for bonsai.
- 56 Akatsuki Dogwood**  
***Cornus kousa 'Akatsuki'***  
Introduced from Japan, this cultivar has variegated leaves. In late spring the masses of single blooms (actually bracts) appear. They are white streaked with rosy-pink coloration.
- 57 White Ash#**  
***Fraxinus americana***  
This has the toughest wood of any American tree. The wood is used for making tool handles, hockey sticks, and baseball bats. The tree is dioecious. The samaras are 1- to 2-inches long and their shape resembles the end of a canoe paddle. The genus is being attacked in North America by the Emerald Ash Borer.
- 58 'Valley Forge' American Elm**  
***Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'***  
Released by the National Arboretum. This cultivar has a high tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease, air pollution, drought and poor soil conditions.
- 59 American Sycamore#**  
***Platanus occidentalis***  
The most massive tree in eastern North America, it can live 500 to 600 years. In the wild, look for sycamores along streams, rivers, and lakes. The tree is monoecious. The female flowers will develop into a composite spherical fruit about one inch in diameter.
- 60 Sweetgum**  
***Liquidambar styraciflua***  
This tree has star-shaped leaves that turn purple in the fall. The prickly spherical fruits of this tree contain many small winged seeds. Pioneers used the "liquid amber" from the tree as a chewing gum and antiseptic. It is an ancient species appearing during the Cretaceous Period between 135-65 million years ago.
- 61 Kousa Dogwood**  
***Cornus kousa***  
Possesses four long-pointed whitish bracts that appear after the leaves form and about two to three weeks later than our native dogwood, *C. florida*.
- 62 Norway Spruce\***  
***Picea abies***  
Characterized by having branches ending in long, pendulous branchlets. The tree produces 4- to 6-inch cones that are the largest of any of the spruces. Native to northern Europe.
- 63 Persimmon#**  
***Diospyros virginiana***  
The name "persimmon" comes from an Algonquin Indian word. *Diospyros* means "fruit of the gods." The tree is dioecious, and the female trees produce berries about the size of a ping-pong ball that are very tart (due to tannins) until ripe.

- 64 American Elm#**  
*Ulmus americana*  
These are becoming rare because the Asian fungus, Dutch Elm Disease, which arrived in the 1930s, has killed most trees. When mature, it is characterized by its vase shape. This "Survivor Tree" was taken from a cutting from the Oklahoma City tree that survived the bombing of 1995.
- 65 Copper Beech**  
*Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*  
Introduced to North America in early colonial days for its value as a timber tree. Several cultivars have been developed of this tree.
- 66 Tamarack# \***  
*Larix laricina*  
Also called American Larch, it is the only native deciduous needle-leaved tree. This trait is believed to have developed when the ancient species lived near the Arctic Circle and evolved to drop their needles during the long days without light.
- 67 Weeping Blue Alaska Cedar\***  
*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glaucapendula'*  
This cultivar of the Alaska cedar was developed in 1884 in Holland. Cultivation in North America began in 1907.
- 68 Skyline Thornless Honeylocust**  
*Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis 'Skyline'*  
This honeylocust cultivar is almost seedless. It is popular for street line plantings.
- 69 European Hornbeam**  
*Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'*  
Often planted in groupings to form a screen or hedge. This variety produces upright branches and a pyramidal-oval form.
- 70 Common Juniper\***  
*Juniperus communis*  
This genus is the most ubiquitous of all needle evergreens for landscape use. They inhabit the most adverse cultural niches in nature and landscapes. This is the only species of juniper to occur in both Europe and Asia. There are many cultivars of this species.
- 71 Fraser Fir**  
*Abies fraseri*  
It is named after Scottish botanist John Fraser (1750-1811), who collected plants in the Appalachian Mountains. It has been severely damaged by a non-native insect the Balsam Woolly Adelgid.
- 72 Eastern Hophornbeam#**  
*Ostrya virginiana*  
The 'hop' of the common name is from the resemblance of the fruit clusters to the fruit of cultivated hop plants used in brewing beer. Hornbeam means "hard tree," due to the extremely hard wood of this tree.
- 73 Hackberry**  
*Celtis occidentalis*  
Also called Sugarberry, Hop Ash, Beaver Wood or Nettle Tree. In September, the tree produces fruits which are ¼- to ½-inch spherical drupes, with purple skin and dry sweet tasting orange colored flesh, which encloses a thin walled nutlet.
- 74 White Pine# \***  
*Pinus strobus*  
Named for its pale wood. It was the most-highly sought logging tree between the 1700s and early 1900s. It is the only pine to hold its needles in bundles of five.
- 75 Japanese Zelkova**  
*Zelkova serrata*  
It is a good replacement for the American Elm since it is resistant to the Dutch Elm Disease. The wood is very hard, pliable and heavy. The wood is used for many things. Also called Japanese Keaki.
- 76 Osage Orange#**  
*Maclura pomifera*  
Fruits are green and about the size of an orange. Osage Indians used the wood to make bows. Widely planted as living fences before the invention of barbed wire. Note the numerous spines.
- 77 Sweet Cherry#**  
*Prunus avium*  
Native to Europe this species name "avium" means "of bird" and reflects the fruit's importance to wildlife. The wood, a rich fiery red with orange highlights makes beautiful paneling.
- 78 Black Gum #**  
*Nyssa sylvatica*  
Also known as Sour Gum because of its bad-tasting fruit. In the south, it is called Tupelo, from a Creek name *itopiwa*, meaning swamp tree. *Nyssa* comes from Greek, denoting a "water nymph," and *sylvatica* means "of the forest."
- 79 Chinese Chestnut**  
*Castaenea mollissima*  
A substitute for the American Chestnut, this tree is resistant to the Chestnut Blight fungus, which devastated the native species. It produces foul-smelling flowers in mid-summer. The nuts are edible.
- 80 Endowment Sugar Maple**  
*Acer saccharum 'Endowment'*  
This cultivar has a narrow and uniform crown making the tree suited for narrow spaces. It does not tolerate pollution or salt.
- 81 Allegheny Serviceberry**  
*Amelanchier laevis*  
This short-lived small tree has rapid growth and is used as a filler plant or to attract birds.
- 82 Shagbark Hickory#**  
*Carya ovata*  
The sweet nuts of this species were a staple fall food consumed by many Native Americans. The ground and mashed nuts were mixed with water to extract oil and make a "hickory milk" used in many types of cakes. The wood is used to produce high-quality charcoal.
- 83 Pink Snow Showers Weeping Cherry**  
*Prunus x 'Pisnshzam'*  
Masses of double pink flowers cover the graceful weeping branches early in spring, followed by lush green foliage that becomes deep golden in fall. It is an interspecific hybrid.
- 84 Drooping Rosebud Cherry**  
*Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'*  
It is a sought-after accent tree in late winter or early spring, with its showy pink flowers that emerge before the foliage emerges on pendulous branches.
- 85 Striped Maple#**  
*Acer pensylvanicum*  
Also called moosewood, this species belongs to a group of maples termed "snake-bark," due to the whitish vertical fissures on young bark. It is one of the most shade-tolerant deciduous trees.
- 86 Celebration Maple**  
*Acer x freemanii 'Celebration'*  
This is a hybrid between the silver maple (*A. saccharinum*) and red maple (*A. rubrum*). It is very urban tolerant and is often used along sidewalks and streets.
- 87 River Birch#**  
*Betula nigra*  
A lowland species. The only North America birch that does not produce its seeds in autumn. Sometimes called red birch due to the red color of branchlets.
- 88 Red Sunset Maple**  
*Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset'*  
This is one of the most admired maple trees during autumn. It is often selected for lining streets and sidewalks. It is very drought tolerant.
- 89 White Lilac Tree**  
*Syringa vulgaris*  
This cultivar is a small tree that produces white, fragrant flowers in dense terminal clusters. It has attractive reddish-brown bark.
- 90 Tricolor Beech**  
*Fagus sylvatica 'Roseo-Marginata'*  
A monocious tree whose beechnuts are mildly toxic it reportedly originated in France in 1873, and has stunning variegated foliage (purple/pink/green and white).
- 91 Paper Birch#**  
*Betula papyrifera*  
The most widely distributed birch in North America. Used for birch bark canoes. Sap can be made into syrup.
- 92 Gray Birch#**  
*Betula populifolia*  
This is a pioneer species that covers large areas of abandoned fields and burned over lands. As the trees reach maturity, they often lean, and many are uprooted when heavy wet snows become too much for the shallow roots to withstand.
- 93 Japanese Scholar Tree**  
*Styphnoibolium japonicum*  
Seed is poisonous. A yellow dye is produced from flower buds. Often planted around Buddhist temples for its showy flowers.
- 94 Downy Serviceberry#**  
*Amelanchier arborea*  
Also known as Shadbush or Juneberry, which originates from the flowering in April when the shad spawn, and the production of fruits in June and July. Young leaves are covered with numerous hairs. The fruits are excellent as preserves and pie fillings.
- 95 Delaware American Elm**  
*Ulmus americana 'Delaware'*  
This was originally selected as a seedling, showing some resistance to Dutch Elm Disease. This clone has a relatively low stature and 'undesirable' branching habits. It is susceptible to Elm Yellows, a specialized bacterial disease.
- 96 White Mulberry**  
*Morus alba*  
The tree was imported from China to provide food for silkworms. The fruits, which are white to pink and occasionally purple, ripen in June and make excellent preserves.





**97 Maidenhair Tree\***

***Ginkgo biloba***

Species has both male and female trees (dioecious). Females produce an edible seed that has a pungent odor when ripe. A diagnostic trait is its fan-shaped leaves.

**98 Small Leaved Linden**

***Tilia cordata***

A popular lawn and shade tree that has a high tolerance to drought and poor soils. Distinctly pyramidal in its form.

**99 Cucumber Tree#**

***Magnolia acuminata***

The name "magnolia" commemorates the French botanist Pierre Magnol, who died in 1715. The compound fruit-oblong, curved, knobby and greenish-gives the tree its name.

**100 Homestead Elm**

***Ulmus americana***

This American Elm cultivar arose from a 1970 cross between the Siberian elm (*U. pumila*) with the hybrid "Commelin." It has a high resistance to Dutch Elm Disease. Homestead was released to commerce in 1984.

**101 Sourwood#**

***Oxydendrum arboreum***

The foliage of this primarily southern tree is acidic and sour tasting. In summer, white, bell-shaped flowers (like lily-of-the-valley) stand upright on stalks.

**102 Eastern Redbud#**

***Cercis canadensis***

Also called Judas tree. The bright violet-purple flowers form in early spring before the leaves appear. The fruit is a pod 2- to 3-inches long, which contains four to 10 bean-like seeds.

**103 Purple Leaf Plum**

***Prunus cerasifera***

Originally from Asia, the parent plant was discovered in the late 1870s by Monsieur Pissard, the French gardener to the Shah of Persia. *Prunus* comes from Latin for "plum." *Cerasifera* is derived from cerusum, meaning "cherry" and ferens, meaning "bearing."

**104 Chinkapin Oak#**

***Quercus muehlenbergii***

Sometimes spelled chinquapin, the name refers to the leaves resemblance to the foliage of chinkapins, small trees in the chestnut family. The word comes from Algonquian Indian language. Sometimes called yellow chestnut oak.

**#Native \*Gymnosperm**

## Thank you for your growing support.

The Allegheny Arboretum Board would like to thank all who have contributed to the creation and growth of the arboretum. With your support, the Allegheny Arboretum has become a successful undertaking. We look forward to continued partnerships and constructive progress in achieving our projected goals.

Contributions can be made by contacting the Office of Annual Giving at 724-357-4832 or via the web page at [www.iup.edu/arboretum](http://www.iup.edu/arboretum).