



Specimens of Particular Interest on the Connecticut College Campus

1. Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) Native to the Northeastern United States. Brilliant red-orange fall color; bark gray and furrowed. Large tree to 100'.
2. Fernleaf Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia') Narrow deeply cut leaves give a delicate quality unusual in a European Beech. Smooth gray bark. To 90'.
3. Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*) Native to western China. Distinctive cinnamon-brown, peeling bark makes this tree a popular year-round ornamental. Compound leaves turn red in the fall. Small tree, to 25'.
4. Japanese Stewartia (*Stewartia pseudocamellia*) a rare tree, native of Japan. Large, white cup-shaped flowers in early July. Distinctive bark pattern, flaking on trunk and older branches. To 30'.
5. Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) Native of China. White flowers in early May, followed by tiny "pears." Glossy leaves remain green late in season, then turn red in fall. To 50'.
6. 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'.
7. Chinese Hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida*) Native of northern China. Thorny, with white flowers in late May and brilliant red fruits in fall. A good all-season ornamental. Small tree, to 18'.
8. Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula') Dramatic and unusual, with smooth gray bark and drooping branches. Best for a large landscape. Species is native to central and southern Europe. To 90'.
9. Giant Arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*) Graceful pyramidal evergreen. Bark cinnamon-red, fibrous. Native to Alaska and northwestern United States. Small woody cones resemble flowers. To 150'.

10. American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) Also called Northern White Cedar. Columnar habit. Foliage evergreen, scale-like and flat. Used as a hedge and ornamental tree. Native to eastern North America. To 60'.

11. Japanese Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) Leaves heart-shaped, small. Beautiful orange-red fall color. Excellent street tree. Bark shredding. To 60'.

12. Nordmann Fir (*Abies nordmanniana*) Lustrous evergreen needles point up and forward, densely covering branches. Excellent specimen fir, native to Asia Minor. To 200'.

13. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) Fast growing, broadheaded tree with dull green leaves turning reddish-brown in fall. Spreading branches. Native to eastern North America. To 100'.

14. Japanese Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) Not a true pine, but related to the giant redwoods. An excellent and unusual evergreen. Dark foliage whorled around the twigs, densely pyramidal in habit. Native to central Japan. To 120'.

15. Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*) 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'. Native to North Carolina and Tennessee.

16. Landscape Demonstration Area for Energy Conservation, and Natural landscaping. The Earth House landscape serves as a model by using native plants, reducing the lawn area, and planning for fruit and shelter for wildlife. Established in 1996.

17. Amur Cherry (*Prunus maackii*) Excellent ornamental with cinnamon-brown flaking bark. Racemes of small white flowers are followed by black fruits. Medium size tree. To 40'.

18. European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) Also called Rowan Tree. Leaves compound. Flowers white, in flat clusters fruit brilliant orange in late summer, effective into fall. Round-headed tree, 30'-40'.

19. Hinoki False Cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) Pyramidal evergreen with foliage in horizontally flattened sprays. Excellent ornamental, often confused with Arborvitae. Many cultivars in smaller sizes used for specimens in dwarf and rock gardens. To 40'.

20. Giant Fir (*Abies grandis*) Fast growing evergreen with pyramidal growth habit. Long needles, dark green above and white banded below. Native to the Pacific Northwest. To 100'.

21. Japanese Pagoda Tree (*Sophora japonica*) 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'.

22. Japanese Larch, (*Larix kaempferi*) Deciduous coniferous tree with spreading pyramidal habit. Needles soft, light green in "tufts" turning light bronze in fall before dropping. Fast growing, 80'. Native to Japan.