

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO TREETRAIL

University Center Loop
31 trees, 1 hour walking time

Eastern Redbud

Located at the main, second floor entrance of the University Center

Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2013

Cercis canadensis

This tree is a large deciduous shrub or small tree, native to eastern North America. In the wild, eastern redbud is a frequent native understory tree in mixed forests and hedgerows.

The flowers are showy, light to dark magenta pink in color, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, appearing in clusters from Spring to early Summer,



White Fir

Location: NW lawn of University Center

Diameter: 14 inches

Planted: 1964

Abies concolor

The white fir is a fir native to the mountains of western North America, occurring at elevations of 2,952-11,154 feet. It is a medium to large evergreen coniferous tree growing 80-197 feet tall and with a trunk diameter of up to 6.5 feet. It is popular as a Christmas Tree. The White Fir species offers a perfect combination of strength, versatility and beauty. White Fir is a preferred construction species because of its nail-holding ability, lightness in weight, and resistance to split, twist, and pitch.



Burr Oak

Located in the University Center
Northwest corner lawn

Diameter: 17.25 inches

Planted: 1964

Quercus macrocarpa

This is our most drought and pollution tolerant tree. It is a slow growing tree and one that stands the test of time. Many of our older giant silver maple and green ashes are being replaced with these mighty oaks.

They will still be here after we are long gone. These are the type of trees to plant for future generations. Most of us will not live long enough to appreciate what they will eventually become.



'Eleyi'

Flowering Crabapple

Located on the Northwest lawn
of the University Center

Diameter: 13.5 inches

Planted: 1964

Malus purpurea Eleyi

Raised and named before 1920
for Charles Eley, East Bergholt,
Suffolk, England. This tree has
dark red flowers, dark purple
foliage and purple fruit.

Very common Crabapple that
was prevalent in the 1960's.



Kentucky Coffee-Tree

Located in the North lawn of the
University Center.

Diameter: 21.75 inches

Planted: 1964

Gymnocladus dioica

The “coffee” name is in
reference to the dark coffee
colored seed that is found in its
pod. It is a legume, like peas, or
green beans.

It is a very good shade tree and
problem free.



Scots Pine

Located NE Lawn near Parking lot at the University Center

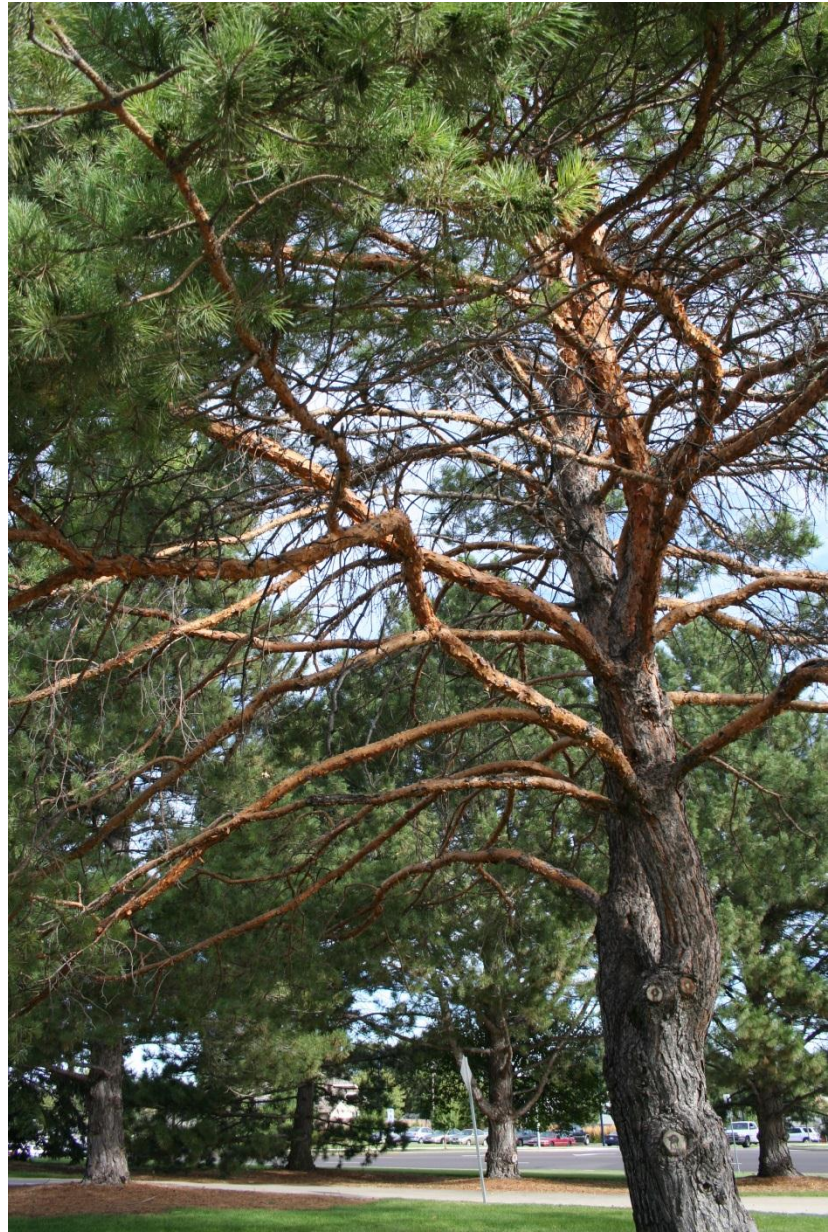
Diameter:

Planted: 1964

Pinus sylvestris

A species of pine native to Europe and Asia, ranging from Scotland and Ireland, through Europe and Asia.

It has orange colored bark and this tree is used in the Christmas tree industry. This tree can live up to 300 years.



Prairie Crabapple

Located: Southwest of 20th St.
and 10th Ave. intersection

Diameter: 15.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Malus ioensis

The prairie crabapple tree can grow up to 35 feet in height. It bears white or pink flowers in the summer and small apple-like berries in the fall. This tree's natural range encompasses the upper Mississippi Valley.



Black (Austrian) Pine

Location: Northwest lawn near
the parking lot.

Diameter: 24.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Pinus nigra

The Black pine is a very popular
ornamental tree that is present
on most university campuses
nation-wide.

This pine tree has some
shortcoming and is prone to a
disease, Diplodia Tip Blight in
more moist, humid climates.



Engelmann Spruce

Located:

Diameter: 19.5 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Picea engelmannii

Another Colorado Native. This tree can grow to 125 feet in height and can be found amongst Blue spruces and Ponderosa pines.

Common names include Engelmann spruce, white spruce, mountain spruce or silver spruce. It is a species of spruce native to western North America. It is mostly a high altitude mountain tree, growing at 2,952-11,975 feet in altitude, rarely lower in the northwest of its range.



Japanese Weeping Cherry Tree

Located: Northwest Lawn of University Center, next to parking lot

Diameter: 1.5 inches

Planted: 2012

Prunus subhirtilla Pendula

Flowering Japanese weeping cherry trees are one of the most popular ornamental trees because of the profusion of blooms that appear in the spring. They belong to one of the largest families of plants, Rosaceae, which also includes roses, blackbrush, thornapples, hawthorns, flowering quince, blackberry and raspberry.



Cherry Plum

Located: Northwest lawn of
University Center

Diameter: 5.25 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Prunus cerasifera

The cherry plum is native to
Europe and Asia.

The wild types are large shrubs
or small trees, with deciduous
leaves. It is one of the first
European trees to flower in
spring, often starting in mid-
February. The flowers are white,
with five petals. The fruit is a
drupe, and yellow or red in
color. It is edible, and reaches
maturity from early July to mid-
September.



Cottonwood

Located: Northwest lawn of
University Center

Diameter: 31.5 inches

Planted: circa 1965

Populus deltoides

This tree is a Colorado native
and is one of several of our
Native Tree collection.

Although not a desirable tree in
the university landscape, this
tree is a remarkable specimen.



Blue Spruce

Located: Northwest lawn of
University Center

Diameter: 22.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Picea pungens

Although known as a blue spruce, this tree may range anywhere from blue to green in coloration.

Growing to 49 feet tall by 16 feet wide, it is a conical evergreen conifer with scaly grey bark. Waxy grey-green leaves, up to 1 inch long, are arranged radially on the shoots, curving upwards. The pale brown cones are up to 4 inches long. The specific epithet *pungens* means "sharply pointed", referring to the leaves.

The blue spruce is the State Tree of Utah and Colorado.



Pecan Hickory

Located: Northwest lawn of University Center, along 11th Ave.

Diameter: 18.25 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Carya illinoensis

This is one of three pecan hickory trees on campus. The dry climate of our state does not allow the pecans to become full developed and this tree is more adaptable to the moister climates of the southern United States.

It is one of the most unique trees on the campus.



'Morraine' Thornless Honeylocust

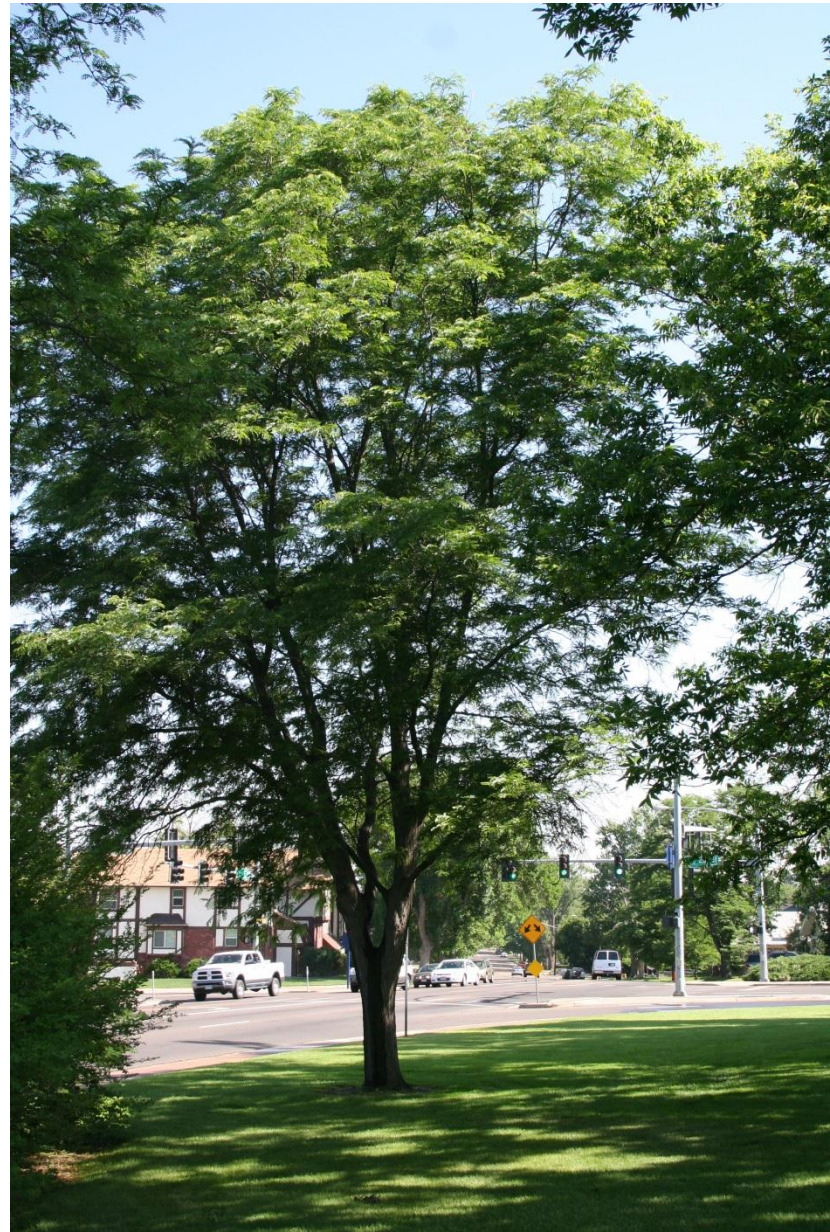
Located: Northwest lawn of
University Center, along 11th
ave.

Diameter: 18.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
'Morraine'

The best known variety, its lacy dark green leaves appear late in spring, turn golden yellow and drop early in fall. Mature trees are frost-hardy, but young trees may suffer damage. Very popular because it is thornless and fruitless, which makes it safer and less messy. Also the most resistant to mimosa redworms.



Downy Hawthorn

Located: Northwest lawn of
University Center, along 11th
ave.

Diameter: 10.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Crataegus mollis

This tree is popular for its white flowers, which are borne in clusters at the end of the branches in spring. The bright red edible fruit ripens in late summer and early fall and falls soon after.

This species is a target of Gypsy moths. Leaf rusts and fireblight are among the many foliage diseases to affect this species. The sharp thorns are a hazard.



Golden Rain Tree

Located: Northwest lawn of
University Center

Diameter: 13.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Koelreuteria paniculata

It is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree, growing to 23 feet tall, with a broad, dome-shaped crown. The leaves are pinnate, 6–16 inches long, with 7–15 leaflets, with a deeply serrated margin.

The flowers are yellow, with four petals, growing in large terminal panicles 8–16 inches long. The fruit is a three-parted inflated bladderlike pod, green ripening orange to pink in autumn, containing several dark brown to black seeds.



Swamp White Oak

Located: Northwest lawn of University Center

Diameter: 24.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Quercus bicolor

The swamp white oak, is a medium-sized tree of America's north central and northeastern mixed forests. It has a very large range, and can survive in a variety of habitats. It grows rapidly and can reach 300 to 350 years in age. It is not a large tree, typically growing to 65–80 feet tall, with the tallest known reaching 95 feet.



Pinyon Pine

Located: West of Northwest wing of University Center

Diameter: 15.5 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Pinus edulis

The Pinyon (piñon) pine grows as the dominant species on 4.8 million acres (7,300 sq mi) in Colorado, making up 22% of the state's forests. The pinyon pine has cultural meaning to agriculture, as strong pinyon wood "plow heads" were used to break soil for crop planting at the state's earliest known agricultural settlements.



Trembling Aspen

Located: West of Southwestern
entrance to University Center

Diameter: 7.75 inches

Planted: 1989

Populus tremuloides

The trees have tall trunks, up to 82 feet tall, with smooth pale bark, scarred with black. The glossy green leaves, dull beneath, become golden to yellow, rarely red, in autumn. The species often propagates through its roots to form large groves.



Hopa Flowering Crabapple

Located: West of Southwest
entrance to University Center

Diameter: 11.5 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Malus hopa

This is a semi-weeping,
spreading, deciduous tree.
Leaves are ovate, often lobed,
dark green, up to 3 inches long.
Dark red to purplish red buds
open to rose-pink blooms, with a
white star in the center. Fruit is
bright red to crimson, usually
yellowish on shaded side. This
tree does well in most soil.



'Prairiefire' Flowering Crabapple

Located: Southwest of
Southwest entrance to University
Center

Diameter: 2.25 inches

Planted: 2009

Malus 'Prairiefire'

The Prairiefire is a purplish red flowering crabapple tree with ornamental features. The Prairiefire crabapple grows to 20 feet in height with an equal spread. It has upright growth with a rounded canopy at maturity.



Gambel Oak

Located: Southwest of University Center, along 11th ave.

Diameter: 10.25 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Quercus gambelii

Although Gambel oak wood is hard and dense, its branches are irregular and crooked, making them flexible enough to bend without breaking when covered with heavy snow. The bark is rough and brownish-gray. The leaves are generally 3–5 inches long.. They frequently turn orange and yellow during autumn, creating mountainsides of vivid colors.



Hackberry

Located: Northeast corner of
11th ave. and 22nd St.
intersection

Diameter: 21.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Celtis occidentalis

The common hackberry is easily distinguished from elms and some other hackberries by its cork-like bark with wart-like protuberances. The leaves are distinctly asymmetrical and coarse-textured. It produces small berries that turn orange-red to dark purple in the autumn, often staying on the trees for several months.



Ginnala Maple

Located: Southeast lawn of
University Center

Diameter: 13.5 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Acer ginnala

The Ginnala Maple, sometimes referred to as Amur Maple, is a plant species with woody stems native to northeastern Asia from easternmost Mongolia east to Korea and Japan, and north to southeastern Siberia in the Amur River valley. It is a small Maple with deciduous leaves that is sometimes grown as a garden subject or boulevard tree.



'Skyline' Thornless Honeylocust

Located: Southeast lawn of
University Center

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 2010

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
'Skyline'

'Skyline' Honeylocusts grow quickly to 50 feet or more with a rounded canopy comprised of several dominant ascending branches. Young trees may be more pyramidal with a central trunk. These trees have a yellow or golden fall color.



Green Ash

Located: Southwest lawn of University Center, along 10th ave.

Diameter: 23.25 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Green Ash is one of the most widely planted ornamental trees throughout the United States and much of Canada, including in western areas where it is not native. Is also widely planted in Argentina. It is very popular due to its good form and resistance to disease. Gibson, Fender and Ibanez guitar companies use green ash wood for their guitars.



American Basswood

Located: Eastern lawn of University Center

Diameter: 19.75 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Tilia americana

One of our best specimens of this native North American linden tree.

This tree is loved by honey bees in the summer when it's fragrant blossoms are in full bloom. It produces abundant seeds that twirl in the air in late summer early fall.

This is a terrific shade tree and relatively problem free. There are currently 51 planted on campus.



Rocky Mountain Juniper

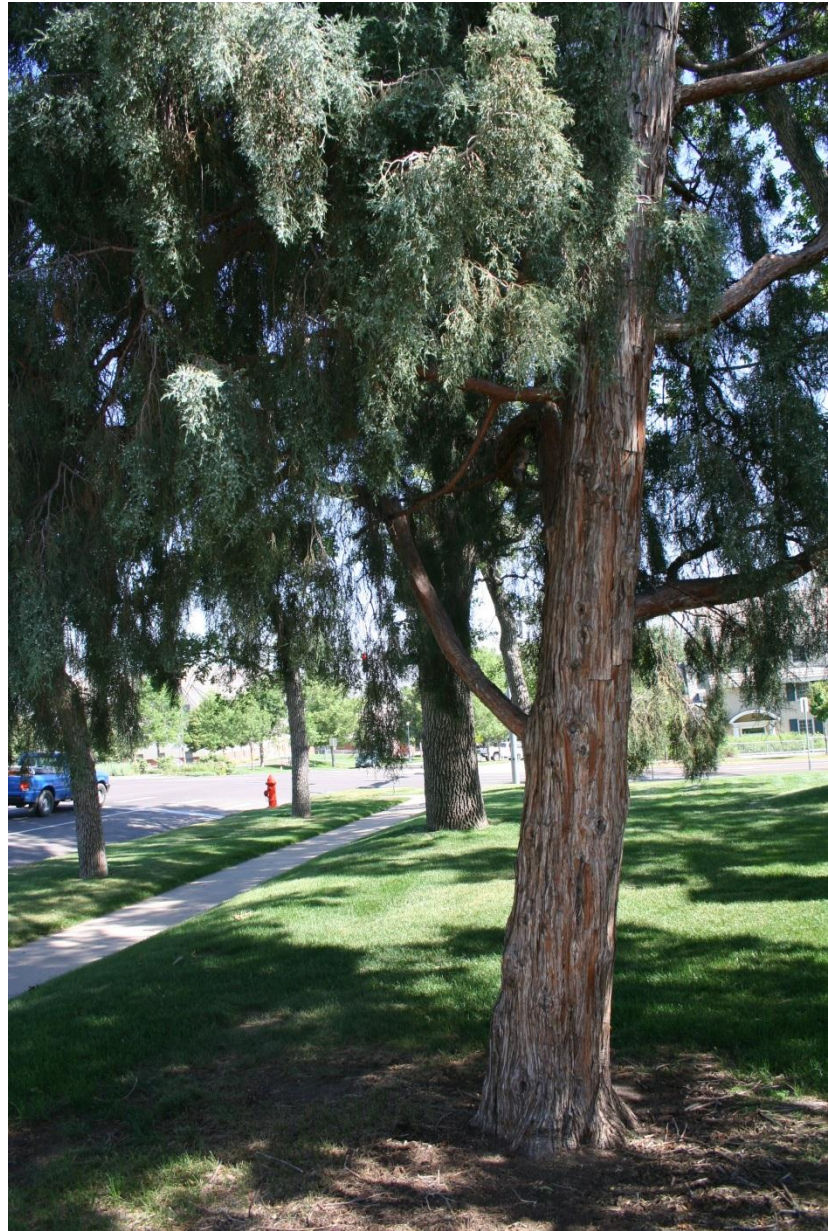
Located: West side of Davis House

Diameter: 15.5 inches

Planted: circa 1930

Juniperus scopulorum

The Rocky Mountain Juniper is a species of juniper native to western North America. Some Plateau Indian tribes boiled an infusion from the leaves and inner bark to treat coughs and fevers. The berries were also sometimes boiled into a drink used as a laxative and to treat colds.



American Elm

Located: Southeastern corner of
Kohl House

Diameter: 19.75 inches

Planted: circa 1965

Ulmus americana

The American elm tree graced most American city streets at the turn of the century (1900) and is considered by many to have been the most graceful of all street trees. Due to its extensive dense street planting and the arrival of the European Elm Bark beetle and the respective fungal disease (Dutch elm disease), this over-used street tree has disappeared from the urban landscapes of America. Only in the west have these trees managed to escape the ravages of this disease, for the time being.



American Sycamore

Located: North of University Center, near 10th ave and 20th st. intersection

Diameter: 27.25 inches

Planted: circa 1964

Platanus occidentalis

An American sycamore tree can often be easily distinguished from other trees by its mottled exfoliating bark which flakes off in great irregular masses, leaving the surface mottled, and greenish-white, gray and brown. The bark of all trees has to yield to a growing trunk by stretching, splitting, or infilling. This is the only American sycamore on the campus.

