

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO TREETRAIL

Trail of Champions

Central Campus

40 trees, 1 hour walking time

Cottonwood

Located at the Visitor Center,
SW lawn

62 inch Diameter

Planted: Circa: 1928

2nd largest tree on Campus

Valued at \$94,400.00

Condition: Good

Platanus 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.



Red Flowering Horsechestnut

Located on the South lawn of
the Visitor center.

Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2011

Aesculus carnea "Briotii"

A recent addition to our
campus forest and adding to
our diversity of trees.

Its red panicle of blooms
make this tree a remarkable
"stand-out " in the Spring.



Tree of Heaven

Located: Northeast corner of
Visitor's Center

Diameter: 28.75

Planted: circa 1928

Ailanthus altissima

This tree is considered a weed in most of the Eastern states. It is a prolific seeder and grows where it is often not desired.

In China, the tree of heaven has a long and rich history in medical texts for its purported ability to cure ailments ranging from mental illness to baldness. The roots, leaves and bark are still used today in traditional Chinese medicine, primarily as an astringent.



Muhgo Pine

Located: Southeast corner of
Visitor's Center

Diameter: 10.5 inches

Planted: circa 1928

Pinus muhgo

Our largest specimen of this
multi-stemmed pine was
recently damaged by a
October snowstorm in 2011.

It is a popular ornamental pine
that originates from the
mountains of southern Europe.

Its branches are extremely
resilient and can withstand large
amount of wet snow without
breaking branches.

Except for the October, 2011
storm that tested its limits.



Golden Rain Tree

Located: Southeast lawn of President's Row

Diameter: 12.0 inches

Planted: 1998

Koelruteria paniculata

This is a popular tree due to its brilliant yellow/golden flowers in late summer.

This tree is relatively trouble free, but it is weak-wooded and is subject to damage by strong winds and heavy winter snows. It is a prolific seeder. If planted you will soon have many Golden Rain tree seedlings in your landscape.

This tree is native to China and Korea.



Silver Maple

Located at the south lawn of
President's Row

Diameter: 72 inches

Planted: circa 1890

Value: Over \$97,000.00

Acer saccharinum

This is the oldest and largest tree on the campus and a former State Champion Tree. It is one of 50 Silver Maples on the campus.

Silver Maples were a commonly planted street tree in the Greeley region at the turn of the 20th century (1900). It is now a prohibited tree due to its massive need for and consumption of water. It's prone to wind and storm damage. It also has a very shallow root system, making mowing a challenge.



Pecan Hickory

Located: South lawn of
President's Row

Diameter: 37.25 inches

Planted: circa 1908

Carya illionensis

This is one of three Pecan trees on the campus and is currently under consideration for State Champion status by the Colorado Tree Coalition.

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 our most unique trees in Colorado.



American Basswood

Located in South lawn of President's Row

Diameter: 30.25

Planted: circa 1926

Tilia americana

This is one of the best specimens of this native North America linden tree on campus.

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 to early fall.

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



Western Red Birch

Located: Northwest lawn of Arts Annex

Diameter: 3.5 inches, Multi-stem

Planted : 2000

Betula occidentalis

Water Birch, also known as Red Birch is a species of birch native to western North America. It typically grows along streams in mountainous regions.

It is a deciduous shrub or small tree growing to 35 feet high, usually with multiple trunks. The bark is dark red-brown to blackish, and smooth but not exfoliating. ed.



Green Ash

Located: North side of Crabbe Hall

Diameter: 27 inches

Planted: circa 1915

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

This is the most abundant tree planted on campus. Of the 20 largest trees on campus, six of them are Green ash.

It is a hardy tree and at maturity it becomes an impressive shade and street tree.

The autumn colored leaves are brilliant gold-yellow, and very striking.

In recent years, the arrival of the insect, ash borer, has made this tree less than desirable, with the related white ash being the most susceptible to this insect.



Ginkgo

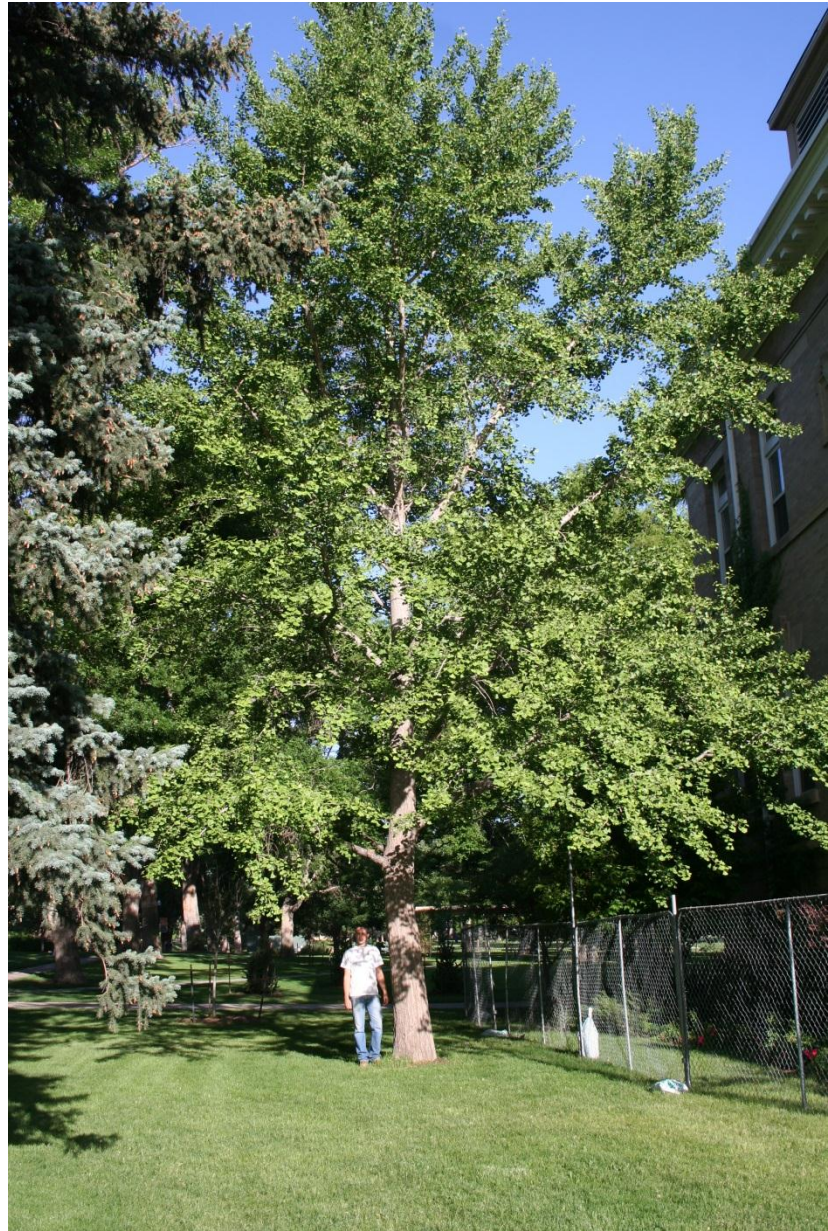
Located on the South side of
Guggenheim Hall

Diameter: 21 inches

Planted: circa 1938

Ginkgo biloba

This tree is often referred to as the "Living Fossil Tree". Fossilized leaves had been discovered and this tree was considered extinct until 1691. A recent study indicates that the Chinese monks had preserved these trees for more than 1000 years. These Buddhist monks preserved the trees for their good qualities. The ginkgo tree is the oldest living seed plant and has thus made a place for itself in the history of trees.



Bristlecone Pine

Located: West of
Guggenheim Halll

Diameter: 2.5 inches, 6 Ft
height

Planted : 2013

Pinus aristata

This is a Colorado Native and
found at high elevation near
tree line.

It has 5 needles per fascicle is
slow growing.

Bristlecone pines are known to
be one of the oldest living
trees on earth. Some trees
known to be over 4000years
old (found in the mountains of
California)

You can observe native
Bristlecone pines on Highway
103 on the way Mt. Evans.



Black Walnut

Located: West of Guggenheim

Diameter: 21.5 inches

Planted: circa 1938

Juglans nigra

This is another native of the forests of Eastern United States that has adapted well in irrigated semi-arid region of Colorado.

This tree is enjoyed by squirrels who feed on the edible nuts.

This tree is highly valued for its lumber. The dark brown heartwood commands a high price.

As a shade tree, it does pose problems with fruit litter and also the roots produce a toxic substance called “juglone” that prevents the growth of other plants.



Engelmann Spruce

Located: West of Guggenheim
Hall

Diameter: 12 inches

Planted: Circa: 1958

Picea engelmanni

Another Colorado native, this tree is can grow to 125 feet heights and is a mountain tree, found amongst Blue spruce and Ponderosa pines.

This tree 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 the range.



Ginnala Maple

Located: West of Guggenheim Hall

Diameter: 14.5 inches

Planted: circa 1918

Acer ginnala

This is the largest Ginnala Maple on the campus.

Acer ginnala (Ginnala 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.



Alpine Fir

Located: West of Guggenheim Hall

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 2013

Abies lasiocarpa

One of several tree planted to help complete the Colorado Native collection

Known as the Alpine Fir or Rocky Mountain Fir, it is commonly found at and immediately below the tree line. The wood is used for general structural purposes and paper manufacture. Some Plateau Indian tribes drank or washed in a subalpine fir boil for purification or to make their hair grow.



White Fir

Location: South Kepner lawn

Diameter: 14 inches

Planted: circa 1968

Abies concolor

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. It is popular as an ornamental landscaping tree and 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.



Amur Cork Tree

Located: North of Gray Hall

Diameter: 33.25 inches

Planted: circa 1922

Phellodendron amurense

This tree is native to Northern China and Manchuria. This tree is known for its picturesque open and massive side branching, which adds all-season landscape interest.

This tree is the largest Amur Cork tree in the State of Colorado. This State Champion Tree is located just north of Gray Hall.



River Birch

Located: West of Guggenheim Hall

Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2013

Betula nigra

River Birch is a species of birch native to the Eastern United States. While its native habitat is wet ground, it will grow on higher land, and its bark is quite distinctive, making it a favored ornamental tree for landscape use.

Native Americans used the boiled sap as a sweetener similar to maple syrup, and the inner bark as a survival food. This tree commonly occurs in flood plains and/or swamps.



Yellowwood

Located: North of Gray Hall

Diameter: 1.75 inches

Planted: 2011

Cladrastis lutea

This tree is native to the Eastern forests of the United States.

It is widely grown as an ornamental tree for its attractive flowers, and is locally naturalized in many areas of the Eastern United States, outside of its restricted native range. It thrives in full sunlight and in well-drained soil, tolerates high pH soils as well as acidic situations. The Yellowwood can withstand urban settings and is attractive to birds.



Burr Oak

Located: Northwest corner of Gray Hall

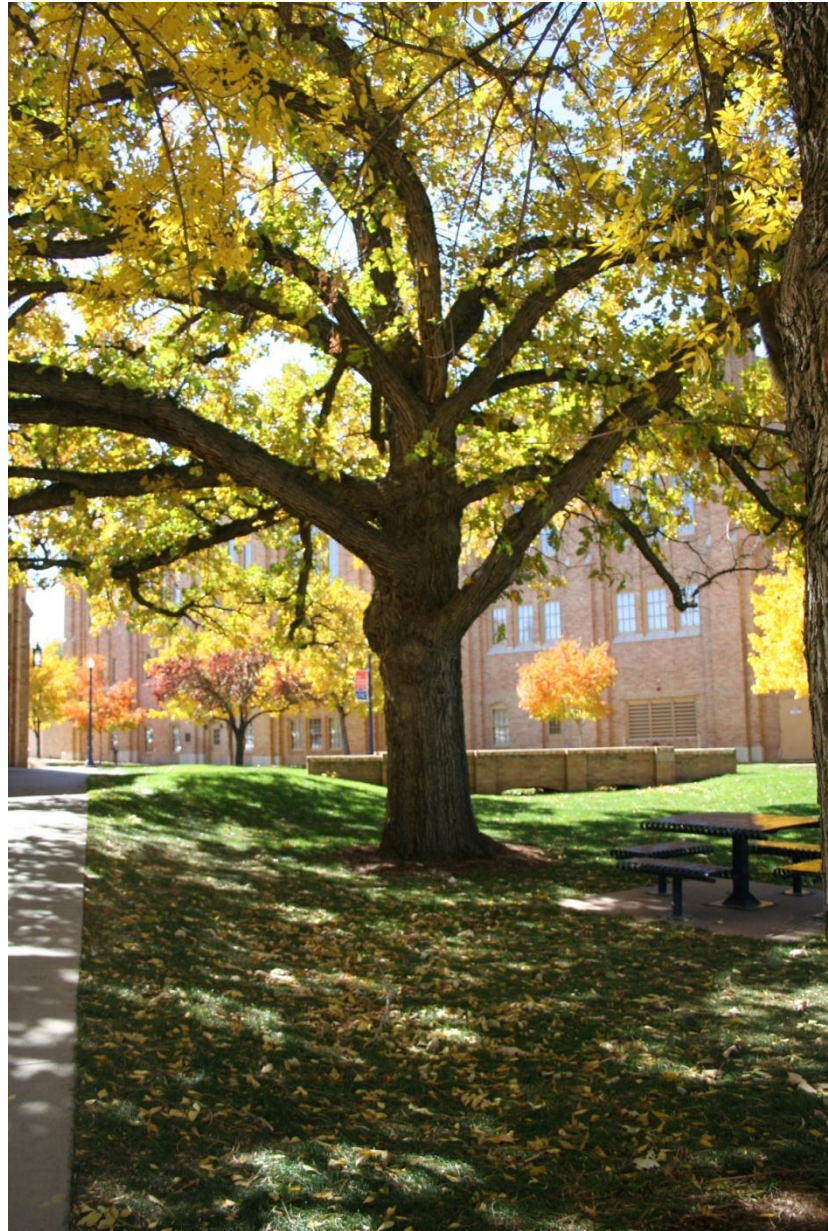
Diameter: 34 inches

Planted: circa 1934

Quercus macrocarpa

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. This tree is nearly 80 years old. The freshman who saw this tree planted are now nearly 100 years old.



Norway Maple

Located: Northeast corner of
Gunter Hall

Diameter: 10.75 inches

Planted: 1996

Acer platanoides

This maple is native to Europe and many cultivars exist from this species. Many purple-leaved Maples are Norway maple cultivars.

These trees have very thick canopies and dark green leaves and therefore make excellent shade trees, but it is difficult to grow grass under these trees.

They are susceptible to a soil-born virus called Verticillium wilt.



Black Maple

Located: Southwest corner of
Kepner Hall

Diameter: 17.25 inches

Planted: circa 1965

Acer nigrum

The black maple is a species of maple closely related to the sugar maple. Identification can be confusing due to the tendency of the two species to form hybrids.

The geographic range of the black maple is slightly more limited than the sugar maple, encompassing much of the Midwestern United States, and portions of the Eastern United States,



Tri-Colored Beech

Located: East side of Carter Hall

Diameter: 4 inches

Planted: 2005

Fagus Sylvatica Roseo-Marginata

The Tri-Colored beech tree, is a lesser known variety of beech tree but can be a better choice for a small yard than the other beeches, which can often grow quite large. Many shades of pink, green and gray can be seen on the leaves of this tree.



Ohio Buckeye

Located: North of Kepner Hall

Diameter: 20 inches

Planted: circa 1926

Aesculus glabra

This tree species is commonly known as Ohio buckeye, American buckeye, or fetid buckeye.

It is native primarily to the Midwestern and lower Great Plains regions of the United States, extending southeast into the Nashville Basin. It is the State Tree of Ohio and the Name of the Ohio State University mascot.

It is rare to find any buckeyes on campus because the squirrels eat them before they hit the ground, most of the time.



Northern Red Oak

Located: East of Frasier Hall, at
9th Ave. and 17th St. intersection

Diameter: 20.5 inches

Planted: circa 1926

Quercus rubra

The northern red oak is one of the most important oaks for timber production in North America. Quality red oak is of high value as lumber and veneer. Northern red oak is easy to recognize by its bark, which feature bark ridges that appear to have shiny stripes down the center. A few other oaks have bark with this kind of appearance in the upper tree, but the northern red oak is the only tree with the striping all the way down the trunk.



Little-leaf Linden

Located: East of Frasier, along
9th Ave. parkway

Diameter: 14.5 inches

Planted: circa 1975

Tilia cordata

This tree grows in sun or partial shade, will tolerate alkaline soil if it is moist, and it transplants well. It is not particularly tolerant of drought, scorching at the leaf margins in summer drought. But this apparently does little long-term harm. It is more tolerant of heat and compact soil than American Basswood. Many communities plant Linden along the streets due to its rapid growth rate and dense, symmetrical crown but Little-leaf Linden is sensitive to road salt.



Sugar maple

Located: East of Frasier Hall,
along 9th Ave. Parkway

Diameter: 2.75 inches

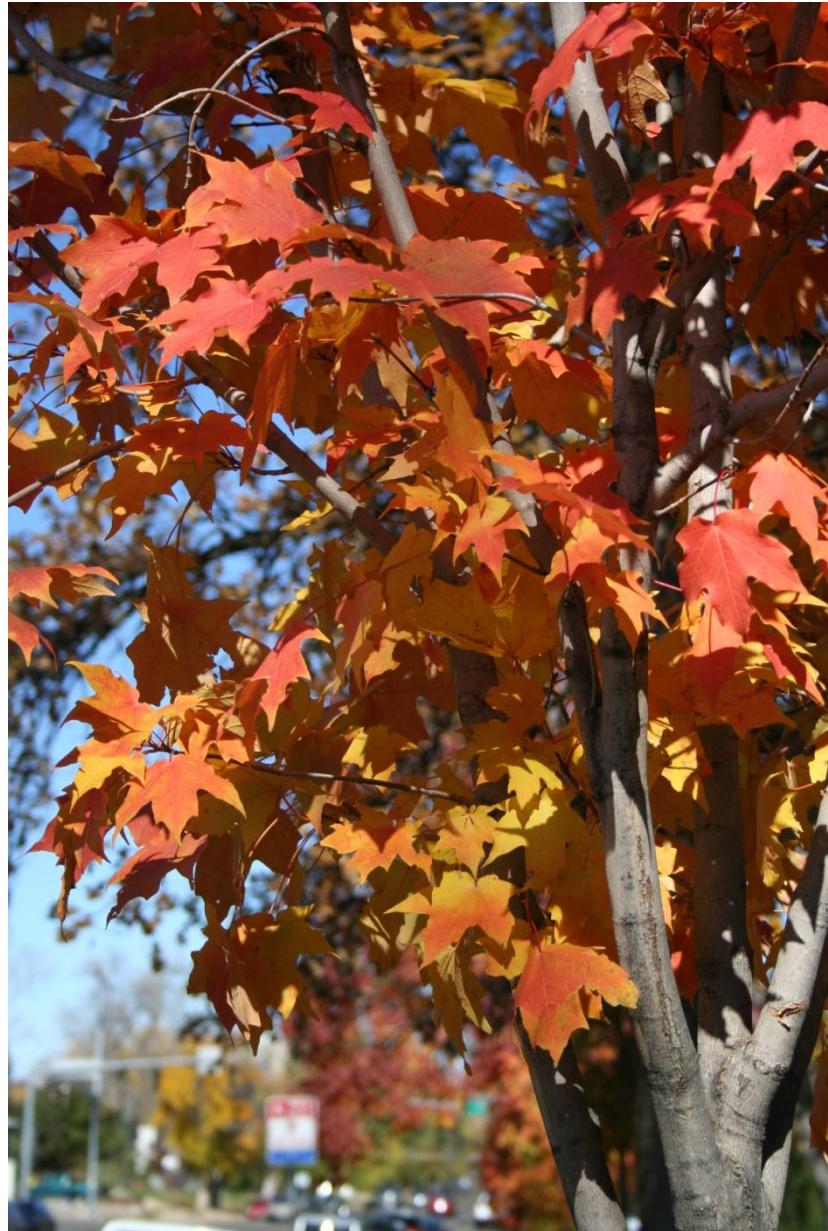
Planted : 2007

Acer saccharum

This Maple tree is not common on the campus and efforts are being made to plant more of this species.

This tree is known for the sugary sap that is used in the production of maple syrup. It normally takes about 40 gallons of sap-water to produce one quart of syrup.

This tree is famous for its brilliant fall colors, which include brilliant gold, orange and orange-red, as pictured here.



Weeping Norway Spruce

Located: North of Frasier Hall,
between Music Library

Diameter: 13.75 inches

Planted: 1994

Picea abies "Pendula"

This is another unique specimen
—a "*one-of-a-kind*" on our
campus. This tree was saved
from construction and replanted
at this site in 1994.

This tree is one of many cultivars
of the Norway spruce tree that
normally is a very large tree with
pendulous branches, that have
a hanging ,curtain-like growth
habit.



Blue Spruce

Located: Northwest of Music Library

Diameter: 26.75 inches

Planted: circa 1918

Picea pungens

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 and curve upwards. The pale brown cones are up to 4 inches long.

The Navajo and Keres Native Americans used this as a traditional medicinal plant and ceremonial item.

The Blue Spruce is the State Tree of Utah and Colorado.

Color varieties exist in the species some being green others blue and varying hues in-between.



Horsechestnut

Located: Northwest lawn of the
Music Technology Building.

Diameter: 20.5 inches

Planted: circa 1918

Aesculus hippocastanum

This tree is native to the Balkan region and has large white flowering panicles. Many cultivars have been developed from this species and the red-flowering varieties have become very popular in the landscape.

This tree is subject to drought injury and leaf scorch.



Kentucky Coffee-Tree

Located: Northwest side of
Music Technology Building

Diameter: 29 inches

Planted: circa 1918

Gymnocladus dioica

This is the largest Kentucky
coffee-Tree on the campus. It
has a co-dominant stem.

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.



“Prairiefire” Flowering Crabapple

Located: Northwest of Frasier
Hall

Diameter: 3 inches

Planted: 2003

Malus “Prairiefire”

Beautiful reddish-magenta blossoms cover an upright, spreading tree in spring followed by maroon, cone shaped fruit. The bark is glossy and dark red. It is also fairly disease resistant. The berry-sized fruit hangs onto the tree throughout the winter providing a good food source for birds. It has attractive, bright red berries, which are very showy in the winter.



Hackberry

Located: Northwest of Frasier Hall

Diameter: 36.5 inches

Planted: circa 1918

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.



McIntosh Apple Trees

Located: West side of Frasier Hall

Diameter: 18-21 inches

Planted: circa 1953

Malus "McIntosh"

These two Apple trees, although not a desirable ornamental tree for a university campus, due to the apple drop and its respective mess, produce a very desirable eating and baking apple. These two trees are very popular to the squirrels who dine on the apples.



Black (Austrian) Pine

Located: North of Gunter Hall

Diameter: 32.5 inches

Planted: circa 1913

Pinus nigra

One of our campus giants on Central Campus.

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

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



Northern Catalpa

Located: Northwest corner of
Gunter Hall

Diameter: 16.5 inches

Planted: 1990

Catalpa speciosa

The Northern Catalpa is a medium-sized, deciduous tree, with brown to gray bark, that matures into hard plates or ridges. The leaves are deciduous, opposite (or whorled), large, heart shaped and pointed at the tip. The flowers are trumpet shaped, white with yellow stripes and purple spots inside. The leaves generally do not color in autumn before falling, instead, they either fall abruptly after the first hard freeze, or turn a slightly yellow-brown before dropping off. It is widely planted as an ornamental tree. This tree prefers moist, high pH (alkaline) soil and full sun, but has been able to grow almost anywhere in North America.



English Oak

Located: West of Gunter Hall

Diameter: 12.5 inches

Planted: 1996

Quercus robur

It is a long-lived tree, with a large wide-spreading crown of rugged branches. While it may naturally live to an age of a few centuries, many of the oldest trees are pollarded or coppiced, both pruning techniques that extend the tree's potential lifespan, if not its health, as well.

English Oaks are planted for forestry, and produce a long-lasting and durable heartwood, much in demand for interior and furniture work.

English oaks were made famous as the tree of choice by Robin Hood in the Sherwood Forest.



American Elm

Located: along 10th Avenue
Parkway near Gunter Field

Diameter: 39 inches

Planted: circa 1918

Ulmus americana

This tree is the largest elm on the Central Campus

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.



Canada Red Chokecherry

Located: Northwest of Visitor's Center

Diameter: 6.75 inches

Planted: Circa: 1990

Prunus virginiana "Schubert"

Canada Red Chokecherry can be grown as is a pyramidal tree that grows 20-30 feet in height, or as a shrub. It has moderate water needs, and prefers full sun and well-drained soil. Suckering tends to be a problem with this species. Tent caterpillars also love this tree, which can be another drawback, as well.

