

# UNC TREE TRAIL: Central Campus Loop Map

Trail begins at the West  
Entrance of Gunter Hall

- Trail of Champions
- Central Campus
- 38 trees, 1 hour walking time



# Eastern Redbud

No 1

Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2017

*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,



# Liberty American Elm

No 13

Diameter:

Planted: 2009

(*Ulmus americana* "libertas")

The American Liberty Elm is the first disease-resistant American Elm with a pedigree and [warranty](#) against Dutch elm disease.

Named after the famed "Liberty Tree" which was an elm that stood in Boston during the American Revolution. The American Liberty Elm is not a hybrid, but has the same traditional shape and hardiness of the original American elm which European or Asian hybrid elms don't have.

What makes the American Liberty Elm different from the original is the cell structure is smaller which prevents the Dutch elm disease from entering the tree. That's the only difference. Visually you can't tell the new Liberty Elm from its predecessor.

This new tree has been street tested for over 20 years and been exposed naturally to the Dutch Elm [fungus](#).



# English Oak

No 2

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.



# Northern Catalpa

No 3

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.



# Black (Austrian) Pine

No 4

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.



# Redspire Callery Pear

No 5

Diameter: 15 inches

Planted : 1996

*Pyrus calleryana* "Redspire"

Redspire pears are fast-growing ornamentals with narrow crowns. They offer large, white blossoms in spring, pretty purple new leaves and flaming fall color.

Redspire' is an attractive Callery pear cultivar. Its large showy blossoms are larger than other ornamental pear flowers and a dramatic snowy white. Callery 'Redspire' pears are deciduous trees, losing their foliage in winter. New leaves grow in a deep purple. They mature to glossy green with a hint of red, then light up your garden in the autumn as they turn yellow, purple and crimson. Fall color is even better in southernmost regions.



# McIntosh Apple Trees

No 6

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.



# Hackberry

No 7

Diameter: 36.5 inches

Planted: circa 1940

*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.



# Kentucky Coffee-Tree

No 8

Diameter: 29 inches

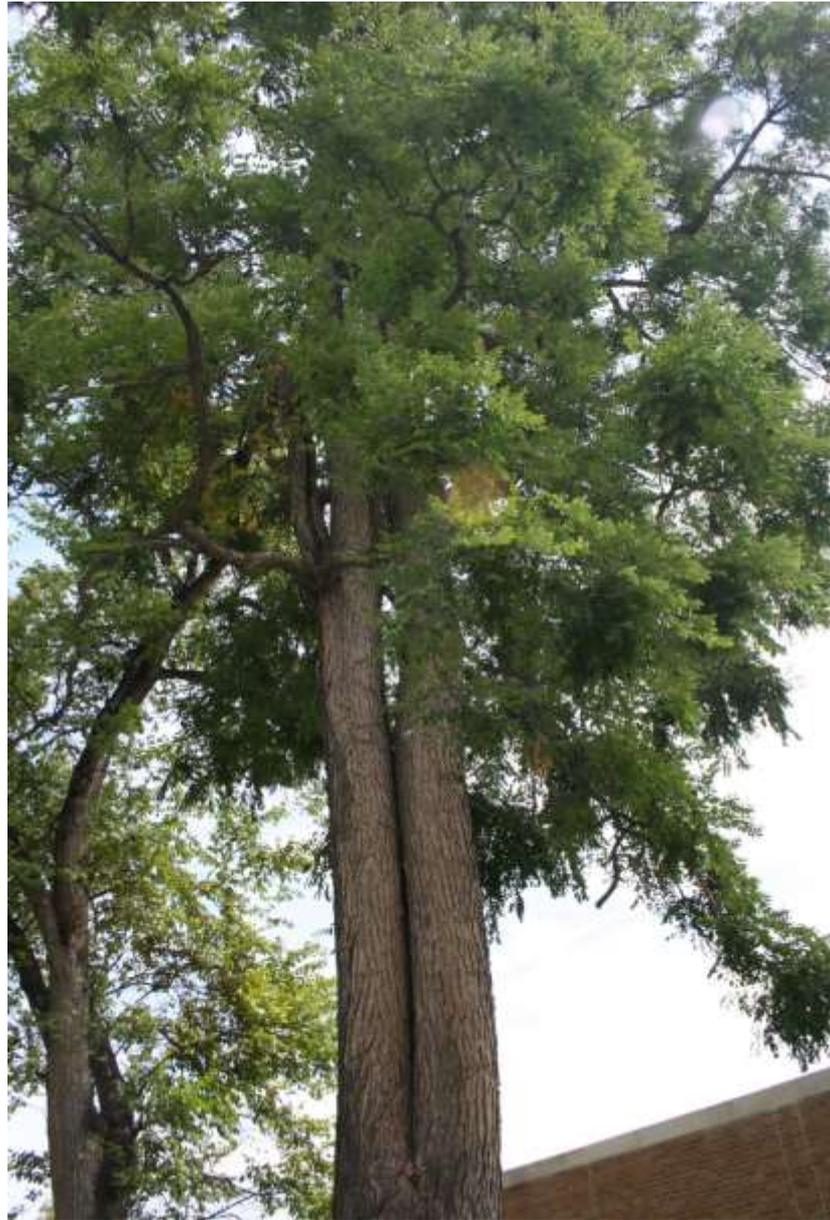
Planted: circa 1930

*Gymnocladus dioicus*

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.



# Horsechestnut

No 10

Diameter: 20.5 inches

Planted: circa 1940

*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.



# Blue Spruce

No 10

Diameter: 26.75 inches

Planted: circa 1930

*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.



# Weeping Norway Spruce

No 11

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.



# Sugar maple

No 12

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.



# Little-leaf Linden

No 13

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.



# Northern Red Oak

No 14

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.



# European Larch

No 15

5-6 ft Height

Planted: 2018

*Larix decidua*

*Larix decidua* is a medium-size to large [deciduous coniferous tree](#) reaching 25–45 m tall, with a trunk up to 1 m diameter (exceptionally, to 53.8 m tall and 3.5 m diameter). The crown is conic when young, becoming broad with age; the main branches are level to upswept, with the side branches often pendulous. It is very cold tolerant, able to survive winter temperatures down to at least -50 °C, and is among the [tree line](#) trees in the Alps,



# Tri-Colored Beech

No 16

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.



# Black Maple

No17

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,



# River Birch

No 18

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.



# Norway Maple

No 19

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-borne virus called Verticillium wilt.



# Burr Oak

No 20

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.



# Yellowwood

No 21

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.



# Amur Cork Tree

No 22

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.



# White Fir

No 23

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.



# Alpine Fir

No 24

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 2013

*Abies lasiocarpa*

One of several trees 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.



# Ginnala Maple

No 25

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.



# Engelmann Spruce

No 26

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.



# Ginkgo

No 27

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.



# Green Ash

No 28

Diameter: 27 inches

Planted: circa 1930

*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 Emerald Ash Borer insect, has prompted the reduction of these trees on campus.



# Western Red Birch

No 29

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.



# American Basswood

No 30

Diameter: 30.25

Planted: circa 1930

*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.



# Pecan Hickory

No 31

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.



# Silver Maple

No 32

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.



# Golden Rain Tree

No 33

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.



# Muhgo Pine

No 34

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.



# Red Flowering Horsechestnut

No 35

Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2011

*Aesculus carnea* "Briottii"

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.



# Cottonwood

No 36

Located at the Visitor Center,  
SW lawn

62 inch Diameter

Planted: Circa: 1930

2<sup>nd</sup> 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.



# Canada Red Chokecherry

No 37

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.



# American Elm

No 38

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.

