

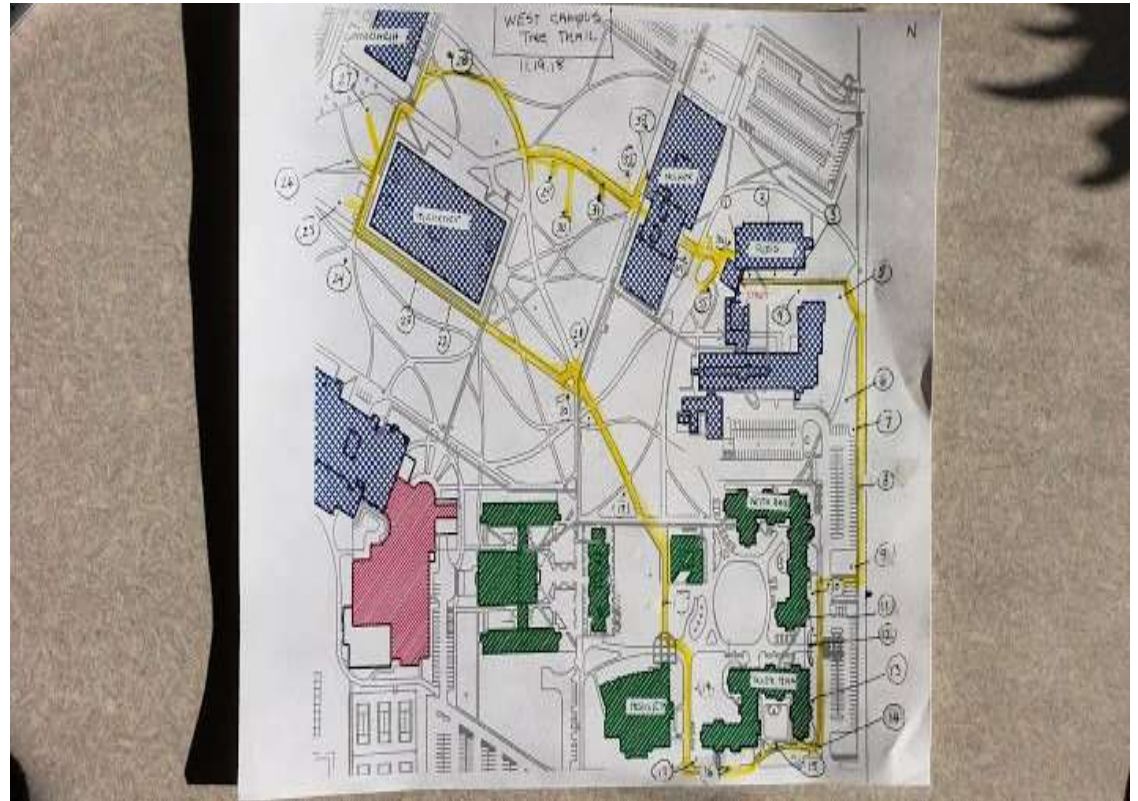
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO TREE TRAIL

West Campus Loop

36 trees, 1 hour walking time

West Campus Loop Trail Map

Starting Point is located at the East Door of Ross Hall in the Ross Hall Courtyard.



Gambel Oak

No 1

Diameter: 1-3 inch, multistem

Planted: 2001

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.



Red Horsechestnut

No 2

Diameter: 5 inches

Planted: 2001

Aesculus x carnea

Aesculus × *carnea*, or red horsechestnut, is an artificial hybrid between a red buckeye and a horse-chestnut. The origin of the tree is not known, but it probably first appeared in Germany before 1820. The hybrid is a medium-size tree, growing between 67-83 feet tall, intermediate between the parent species in most respects, but inheriting the red flower color from the red buckeye. It is a popular tree in large gardens and parks.



Limber Pine

No 3

Diameter: 4.5 inches

Planted: 2001

Pinus flexilis

The limber pine is popular as a windbreak tree or an ornamental tree due to its drought tolerance. It is also grown as a Christmas tree, liked for the soft needles but with stiffer branches than an Eastern white pine.

They are also known for their long lifespans. A limber pine in Eagle Cap Wilderness, Oregon has been documented as over 2000 years old.



'Autumn Blaze' Red Maple

No 4

Diameter: 8 inches

Planted: 2001

Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'

Autumn Blaze (*Acer fremanii*) is prized as the fastest growing Maple tree with a hardy nature and brilliant color. This tree will turn blazing red during the autumn months, really adding to the campus' changing fall landscape.

The bark of this tree always has dark striping on its gray-silver surface.



White Fir

No 5

Diameter: 6.5 inches

Planted: 2001

Abies concolor

The white fir is a fir native to the mountains of western North America, occurring at elevations of up to 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.



Japanese Tree Lilac

No 6

Diameter: 5.5 inches

Planted: 1984

Syringa reticulata

The Japanese Tree Lilac is a species of Lilac, native to eastern Asia, in northern Japan, northern China, Korea, and far southeastern Russia.

It is a deciduous small tree, growing to a height of up to 45 feet, with a trunk up to a foot in diameter; it is the largest species of lilac, and the only one that regularly makes a small tree, rather than a shrub.



Northern Catalpa

No 7

Diameter: 8 inches

Planted: 2003

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.



'Marshall's Seedless' Green Ash

No 8

Diameter: 5.5 inches

Planted: 2003

Fraxinus pennsylvanica
'Marshall's Seedless'

This somewhat irregularly-shaped tree when young, becomes an oval with age. Green Ash will reach a height of about 50 feet with a spread of 40 feet. Upright main branches bear twigs which droop toward the ground, then bend upward at their tips. This fast growing tree will adapt to many different landscape conditions and can be grown on wet or dry sites.



Washington Hawthorn

No 9

Diameter: 4 inches

Planted: 2003

Crataegus phaenopyrum

It is widely grown as an ornamental plant, and can reach up to 33 feet in height. The small, red, berry-like fruit grow closely together in large clusters and are food for squirrels and birds. They have a mild flavor and can be eaten raw or cooked. As with other species of hawthorn, the wood is hard and can be used to make tools.



Columnar European Hornbeam

No 10

Planted: 2010

Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'

The Columnar European Hornbeam is a dense conical shaped tree with attractive gray bark. It has oblong, dark green leaves, which are deeply ribbed and turn golden-yellow in the fall. Catkins emerge with the leaves to produce long papery fruits in late summer. They tolerate most soils and most soil conditions. They transplant well and seldom show any dieback from stress.



White Pine

No 11

Diameter: 3.5 inches

Planted: 2009

Pinus strobus

White pines prefer well-drained soil and cool, humid climates, but can also grow in boggy areas and rocky highlands. In mixed forests, this dominant tree towers over all others, including the large, broadleaf hardwoods. It provides food and shelter for numerous forest birds, such as the Red Crossbill, and small mammals, such as squirrels.



Eastern Redbud

No 12

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,



Blue Spruce

No 13

Diameter: 12 inches

Planted: 1984

Picea pungens

Growing up 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/needles.

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



Greenspire Linden

No 14

Diameter: 2 inch

Planted: 2018

Tilia cordata "Greenspire"

One of 115 trees planted upon the construction of the Campus Commons Building.

Greenspire™ linden is a magnificent shade tree with a strong, spire-like shape throughout its life and fragrant yellow flowers in early summer when few trees bloom. It is very tidy and low-maintenance, adaptable, and makes an excellent lawn or street specimen, or by a pool or deck. Greenspire linden has dark green foliage throughout the season. The heart-shaped leaves turn an outstanding gold in the fall.



American 'Liberty' Elm

No 15

Diameter: 3.75 inches

Planted: 2008

Ulmus americana 'American Liberty'

The American Elm cultivar 'American Liberty' is in fact a group of six genetically distinct cultivars under a single name, although they are superficially similar. The Liberty elm is reportedly suitable for street planting, being tolerant of de-icing salts and air pollution. It is a Dutch Elm Disease resistant tree, while maintaining a classic American elm look.



Red Sunset Maple

No. 16

Diameter: 4.5 inches

Planted: 2009

Red Sunset' has strong wood and is a vigorous, fast-grower, reaching a height of 50 feet with a spread of 25 to 35 feet. Trees are often seen shorter in the southern part of its range unless located on a wet site. This tree is preferred over Red Maple, Silver Maple or Boxelder when a fast-growing maple is needed, and will take on a pyramidal or oval silhouette. The newly emerging red flowers and fruits signal that spring has come. They appear in December and January in Florida, later in the northern part of its range. Leaves retain an attractive high gloss throughout the growing season. The seeds of 'Red Sunset' Red Maple are quite popular with squirrels and birds.



Russian Hawthorn

No 17

Diameter: 3.75 inches

Planted:2001

Crataegus ambigua

The Russian hawthorn is a species of thorn (hawthorn) native to Western Asia and Eastern Europe, including Armenia, Iran, Russia, and Turkey. It grows as a shrub or tree up to about 35 feet in height. The fruit is dark red to purple or black, with one or two stones. The bark has a characteristic gold-bronze color that provides a winter-interest feature.



'Bloodgood' London Plane Tree

NO 18

Diameter: 5.25 inches

Planted: 2009

Platanus x acerfolia 'Bloodgood'

This is one of the first cultivars to be selected for anthracnose resistance. It is a rounded tree with deep green leaves that turn a poor yellow in fall. The plant tolerates poor cultural conditions, including heat, drought and poor soil. Recent observations indicate susceptibility to ozone.



'Moraine' Thornless Honeylocust

No 19 Diameter: 17.5 inches

Planted: circa 1968

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
'Moraine'

These tough, fast-growing trees tolerate flooding, seasonal extremes, acidic and alkaline soils, highway salts and city pollution. They resist wind damage and tolerate drought once established. Their long narrow pods have a sweet gummy sap, which inspires the common name, Honey Locust. Their roots can break paving, which can be a problem, given the tree is close to a road or sidewalk.



Little-leaf Linden

No 20 Diameter: 14 inches

Planted: circa 1973

Tilia cordata

Little-leaf Lindens are widely grown as ornamental trees throughout its native range in Europe. It was much planted to form avenues in 17th and early 18th century landscape planning. Sarajevo's streets used to be lined with them. Honeybees love this tree, due to its floral aroma.



Cottonwood

No 21

Diameter: 28.5 inches

Planted: circa 1973

Populus deltoides

This tree needs bare soil and full sun for successful germination and establishment; in natural conditions, it usually grows near rivers, however, human soil cultivation has allowed it to increase its range away from such habitats.

The leaves serve as food for various types of caterpillars.

Cottonwoods are no longer planted on campus due to their suckering tendency and susceptibility to storm damage, but this is an impressive specimen.



'Green Mountain' Sugar Maple

No 22

Diameter: 2.75 inches

Planted: 2010

Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'

The Green Mountain Sugar Maple carries all of the characteristics of the Sugar Maple with the strong limbs and the gorgeous fall color and the seeds are inconspicuous and causes no significant litter problems.

The Green Mountain Sugar Maple is used for wide tree lawns, screens, shade, and as a specimen tree. It is also good street tree. The leathery leaves and durable foliage are resistant to heat and drought.



Hackberry

No 23

Diameter: 4,5 inches

Planted: 2003

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.



Silver Maple

No 24

Diameter: inches

Planted: circa 1972

Acer saccharinum

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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.



Green Ash

No 25

Diameter: 18 inches

Planted: circa 1972

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.



“Valley Forge” American Elm

No 26

Diameter:

Planted: 2018

Ulmus americana “Valley forge”

Valley Forge American elm is a large-maturing shade tree with a dense canopy of dark green leaves and the graceful arching habit and adaptability that formerly made this species among the most popular and beloved street trees. This deciduous tree typically grows to 60–80 feet tall with a broad-rounded crown. It is native to eastern and central North America. Non-showy, small green flowers appear in spring before the foliage emerges. Rough-textured, ovate-elliptic, dark green leaves (to 6 inches long) have toothed margins and asymmetrical bases. Leaves typically turn yellow in fall. 'Valley Forge' has excellent resistance to Dutch elm [disease](#).



Kentucky Coffee-Tree

No 27

Diameter: 2.0inches

Planted: 2018

Gymnocladus dioicus

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.

This tree was planted as part of the “Shadow Planting” efforts to replenish the campus canopy in anticipation of the future loss of Ash trees due to the Emerald Ash Borer.



Muhgo Pine

No 28

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 1974

Pinus muhgo

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.



'Radiant' Flowering Crabapple

No 29

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 2012

Malus 'Radiant'

A radiant crabapple, also called a flowering crabapple, is of the *Malus* species and is related to common variety apple trees. Any type of crabapple tree, in comparison with an apple tree, is smaller in all respects. The radiant, known as the "jewel of the landscape" because it produces flowers, often serves an ornamental purpose. The radiant type can produce edible fruit as well.



'Ivory Silk'

Japanese Tree Lilac

No 30

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 2012

Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'

This 'Ivory Silk' Japanese tree lilac cultivar is known for growing into a neat tree shape on its own, and for blooming in the spring with creamy white blossoms. This beauty of an ornamental tree stays relatively small, and has several uses in a multitude of landscapes.

Arbor Day Tree /StudentLeaf



Buckthorn

No. 31

Diameter: 10 inches

Planted: 1973

Rhamnus cathartica

Buckthorns are a deciduous shrub or small tree, with grey-brown bark and spiny branches. The leaves are elliptic to oval; they are green, turning yellow in autumn, and are arranged somewhat variably in opposite to subopposite pairs or alternately. The flowers are yellowish-green, with four petals and insect pollinated. The fruit is a globose black drupe, containing two to four seeds; it is mildly poisonous for people, but readily eaten by birds, which disperse the seeds in their droppings.



Ponderosa Pine

No 32

Diameter: 23 inches

Planted: circa 1969

Pinus ponderosa

Ponderosa pines are a large coniferous evergreen tree. The bark helps to distinguish it from other species. Mature individuals have cinnamon-red bark with black crevices. Younger trees have black to reddish-brown bark. The tree can often be identified by its characteristic long needles that grow in tufts of two to four (or five) depending on subspecies.

Sources differ on the scent. Some state that it has no distinctive scent, while others state that the bark smells like vanilla if sampled from a furrow of the bark.



'Armstrong' Red Maple

No 33

Diameter: 3 inches

Planted: 2012

Acer rubrum 'Armstrong'

This fast growing, upright tree becomes 50 feet to 75 feet tall and retains a narrow form. New foliage emerges vibrant red and turns dark green in the summer. Fall color is usually orange-red to yellow-orange (in warmer climates) but not as brilliant as other varieties. It has smooth, silver-gray bark which becomes deeply ridged with age. Petioles on this maple are long, resulting in droopy looking leaves. Showy red flowers precede foliage on intriguing reddish branches.. This tree is native to the eastern United States.



Ginkgo

No 34

Diameter: 4.25 inches

Planted: 1990

Ginkgo biloba

The Ginkgo is a unique species of tree with no close living relatives. The ginkgo is a living fossil, recognizably similar to fossils dating back 270 million years. Native to China, the tree is widely cultivated and was introduced early to human history. It has various uses in traditional medicine and as a food.



Lodgepole Pine

No 35

Diameter: 9 inches

Planted: 1989

Pinus contorta

Lodgepole pines are known to reach heights of up to 160 feet, with a diameter of up to 7 feet. The Lodgepole pine, as a species, is a very dependent on fire as a mode of replacing itself. The bark of the lodgepole pine is fairly thin, minimizing the defense the tree has to fire. The stands are so densely populated that the trees self thin, or out-compete each other, leaving dead trees in the stand.



'Spring Snow' Flowering Crabapple

No 36

Diameter: 5 inches

Planted: 2003

Malus x 'Spring Snow'

The 'Spring Snow' Flowering Crabapple tree is loaded with white flowers in early spring, and on the branches of the 'Spring Snow' Crabapple Tree, the blooms turn a pure white color when in bloom. In Spring the tree produces beautiful blooms, and the mature height is 20 feet with a spread of 10 feet. The tree is almost sterile with negligible fruit production. It has recently become a very popular ornamental tree in the state of Colorado.

