

# UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO

TREE TRAIL

# Horsechestnut

Located on the Northwest lawn of the Music Technology Building.

Diameter: 20.5 inches

Planted: 1918

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.

This tree is a wonderful addition to our lovely campus.



## **“Evelynn” Flowering Crabapples**

**Harrison Hall : North**

**Diameter :**

**Planted:**

These spectacular Pink blossoming Crabapples are absolutely breath-taking in the springtime.

This old time variety are not marketed in the Nursery industry due to the messy fruit and diseases that they are prone to.





## McIntosh Apple Trees

**Frasier Hall West**

**Diameter: 18-21 inches**

**Planted: 1953**

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





# Silver Maple

**Located at the south lawn of  
President's Row**

**Diameter: 72 inches**

**Value: Over \$97,000.00**

This is the oldest and largest tree on the university 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 and consumption of water and its prone to wind and storm damage. It also has a very shallow root system which makes mowing a challenge.





# Cottonwood

**Located at the Visitor Center, SW lawn**

**62 inch Diameter**

**Planted:**

**2<sup>nd</sup> largest tree on Campus**

**Valued at \$94,400.00**

**Condition: Good**

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.



# Fern Leaf Buckthorn

**Located on the West side of Ross Hall**

**Diameter; 6.0 inches**

**Planted: 1989**

This multi-stem tree is one of the most unique on campus. It is relatively slow-growing with very fine-textured, almost fernlike leaves.

This tree makes for a fine specimen for accent in a small scale landscape situation.

This tree is not common and is not readily available in nurseries.

It is one of my favorite tree plantings on our campus.





# Weeping Norway Spruce

**Location:** Frasier Hall East

**Diameter:** 13.75 inches

**Planted:** 1994

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.

You can see the draping curtain branches in this photo of the Weeping Norway spruce.



# Amur Cork Tree

**Location:** North of Gray Hall

**Diameter:** 33.25 inches

**Planted:** 1922

This tree is native to Northern China and Manchuria. This tree is known for its picturesque open and massive side branching. That 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.





# Ponderosa Pine

**Location:** Ross hall West

**Diameter:** 20-21 inches

**Planted:** 1965

This is our most prominent Native pine on the campus. It is the most popular mountain pine in Colorado and most of the rocky mountain region.

It is now the main victim of the Mountain Pine Beetle, which has devastated the mountain populations.

Mountain pine beetle infestations have been found on the campus and we have lost several of our larger Ponderosa and Pinyon Pines in recent years.

It is the most important pine in the Western US and furnishes more timber than any other native pine in America.

It is easily identified by its long needles, and its cinnamon-orange bark, that smells like butterscotch, vanilla or even chocolate.





# Black Walnut

**Location:** Z-lot

**Diameter:** 21.5 inches

**Planted:** 1938

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, and also bury the walnuts, that eventually sprout into new trees.

This tree is highly valued for its lumber. The dark chocolate brown colored 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



# Scots or Scotch Pine

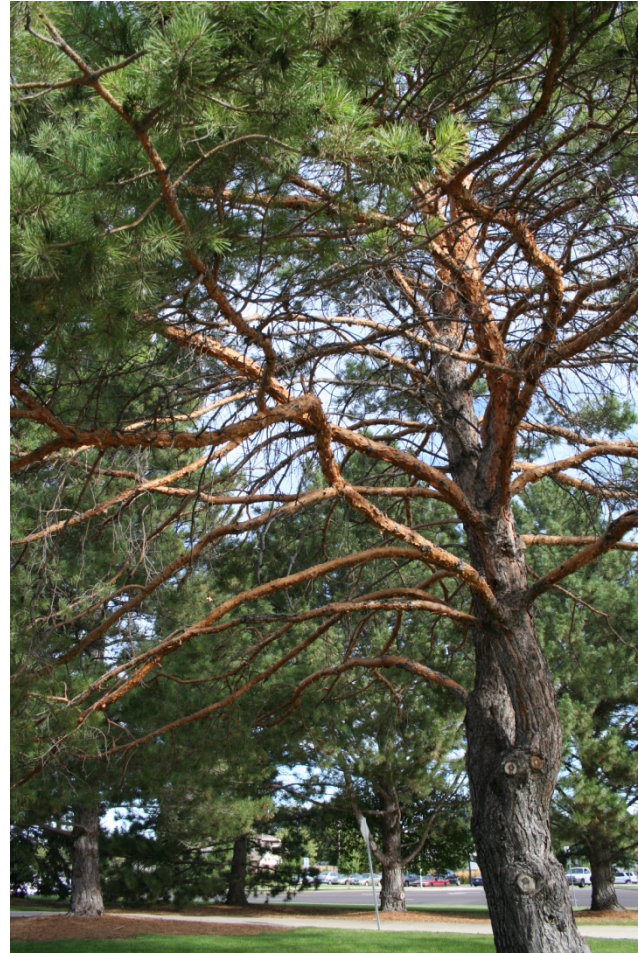
**Location: University Center , North**

**Diameter: 18.5 inches**

**Planted: 1964**

Scotch pine is native of Europe through Siberia. It is prevalent throughout the US landscape and it commonly used in Christmas tree farms where they are easily sheared to achieve that desired conical shape.

Scotch pines are identified by their twisted, short needles and the orange-tan bark, that is more noticeable on older trees. There are nine scotch pines on the campus.





# Eastern Redbud

**Located at the SW corner of Weibking Hall**

**Diameter: 7.25 inches**

**Planted: 1999**

A Native tree of Northeast US. It typically grows as a small understory tree in Eastern US forests.

It has brilliant purple-red blooms that grow off the and along the branches.

It is a great tree for the landscape and it is a slow growing ornamental tree that provides nice color in early spring.





# Amur Cork Tree

**Located in Z lot**

**Diameter: 23.5 inches**

**Planted: 1935**

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

This tree is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Amur cork tree in the State of Colorado. The State Champion Tree is located just north of Gray Hall.



# Ginkgo biloba

**Located on the south side of Crabbe Hall**

**Diameter: 21 inches**

**Planted: 1938**

This tree is often referred to as the “Living Fossil Tree”. Fossilized leaves had been discovered and this tree was considered extinct until 1691, when botanist, Engelbert Kaempfer found ginkgo growing in Japan, which had its origin in China. A recent study indicates that the Chinese monks in this had preserved these trees for more than 1000 years. These Buddhist monks preserved the trees for their good qualities. Ginkgo biloba is the oldest living seed plant and has thus made a place for itself in the history of trees.





# American elm

**Located on the East side of the Cesar Chavez Center (Patton House)**

**Diameter: 43.5 inches**

**Planted: 1935**

This tree is the largest tree on West 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 a time.





# Green Ash

**South side of Guggenheim hall**

**Diameter:**

**Planted:**

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 is 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 its related white ash being the most susceptible to this insect.





# Kentucky Coffee-Tree

**Located Northwest side of Music  
Technology**

**Diameter: 29 inches**

**Planted: 1918**

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.





# **“SpringSnow” Flowering Crabapple**

Located on the west lawn of  
Weibking.

Diameter:

Planted:

This flowering Crabapple is  
one of the most popular  
varieties on the campus.  
It possesses beautiful  
brilliant white blossoms in  
the spring and often is in  
bloom after the students  
have left for the summer.



# **“Freeman”**

## **Autumn Blaze Red Maple**

**Located on the SE lawn of Carter Hall**

**Diameter: 8 inch**

**Planted: 1990.**

This Red maple has become very popular in recent years in Colorado landscapes and this species comprises about 3% of our tree population.

It produces brilliant red foliage in the fall, but it has shortcomings similar to the silver maple. It requires abundant water and as these trees mature, they often succumb to chlorosis (leaf-yellowing) due to Colorado's High pH soils (basic vs. acidic).





# Norway

# Maple

Located at the NE corner of Gunter Hall

Diameter: 10.75 inches

Planted: 1996

**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.**





# Burr oak

**Located at the Northwest corner of Gray Hall**

**Diameter: 34 inches**

**Planted: 1934**

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 is now 62 years older.





# Sugar maple

Located along 10 and 9<sup>th</sup> Avenues

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted : 2010

**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 color that includes brilliant gold, orange and orange-red leaves as picture here.**



# Black Pine (Austrian Pine)

**North of Gunter Hall**

**Diameter**

**Value:**

**Planted:**

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.

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# Pecan Hickory

Located at the south lawn of  
President's Row

Diameter: 37.25 inches

Planted: 1908

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 fully 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 at the west entrance of Carter Hall.

Diameter: 30.25

Planted: 1926

One of our best specimens of this native North America 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.

