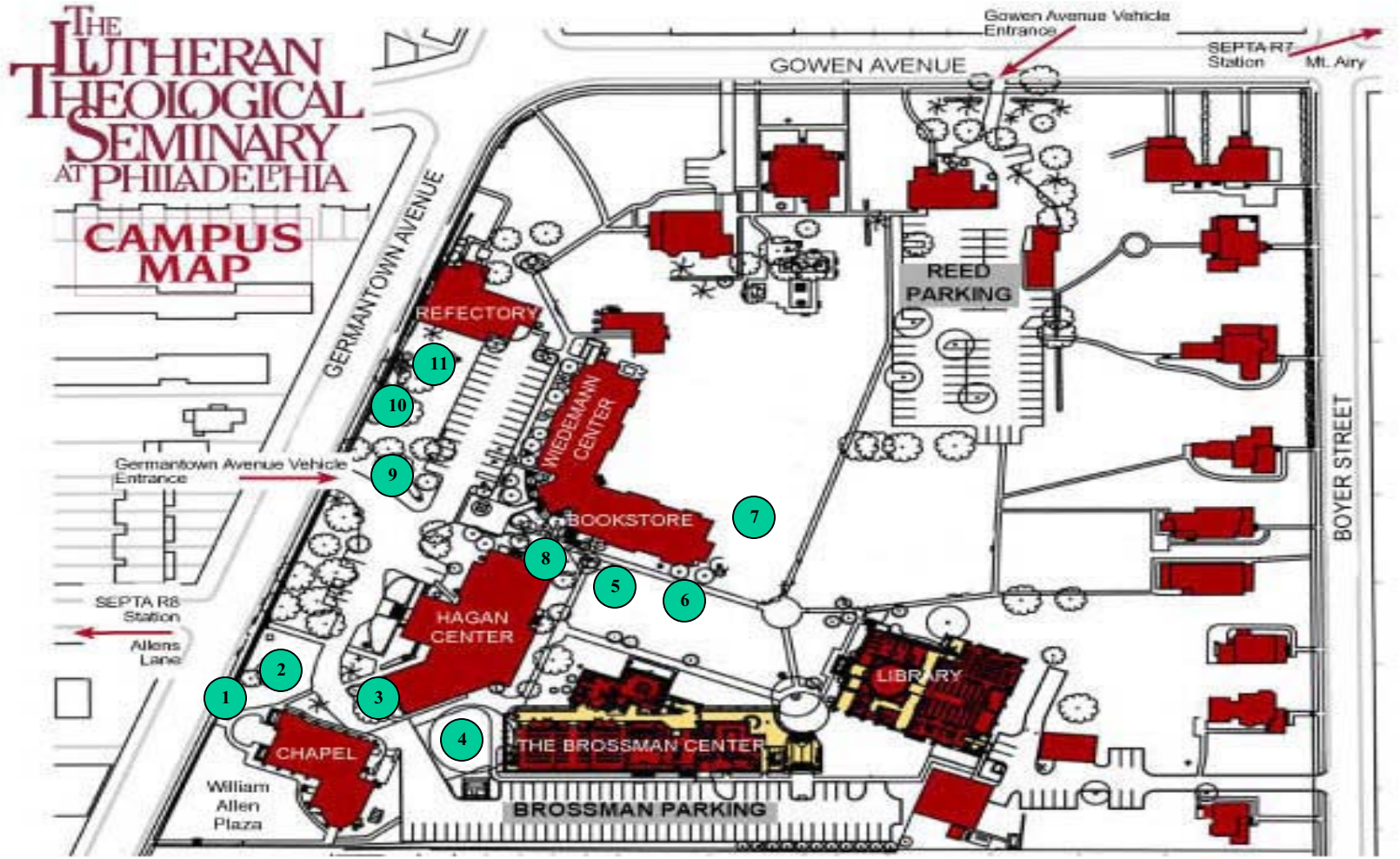
LTSP TREE TOUR MAP

EACH NUMBER ON THIS MAP COINCIDES WITH THE DISCRIPTION NUMBER OF EACH TREE



LTSP TREE TOUR

This self guided tour will lead you to several unique and more common trees at the heart of the LTSP campus. Only two of these trees are marked but all can easily be located using the map on the back of this guide. Enjoy a leisurely stroll while you learn a few interesting facts about our trees. Approximate tour time is one half hour.

1. Lacebark Pine: Pinus bungeana

When entering the campus from the Chapel steps directly in front of you stands the Lacebark Pine. Introduced from China in 1846 this is one of the most beautiful of the non-native pines. It can easily be identified by it's clustered needles, most often in threes, but is most recognized by it's ornamental exfoliating whitish-brown bark.

2. Sycamore: Platanus occidentalis

As you head down the walkway toward Hagan hall you will see a Sycamore tree (on your left). This American native is one of our tallest eastern deciduous broadleaf trees often growing over 100 feet tall. It usually has a massive trunk, a wide spreading open crown of crooked branches and beautiful white mottled bark. The Sycamore is often confused with the London Planetree, a strikingly similar hybrid between the Eastern Sycamore and the Oriental Planetree. Distinguishing the two can be difficult but one fairly reliable way is to look at the hanging fruits. Sycamore typically has one dangling fruit (achene) while the London Planetree most often dangles two.

3. Maidenhair Tree: Ginko biloba

Walking toward the back of Hagan Hall you will find the Ginko tree (on your left). In existence on earth for over 150 million years, the Ginko tree is one of the oldest known tree species still around today. At one time this species grew on the North American continent but is presently indigenous to eastern China. The Ginko's high tolerance of air pollution, heat, and salt make it a top pick by many landscape architects for use in tough urban environments. If you grow this tree avoid purchasing the female of the species. Fruits produced by the female are messy and malodorous.

4. Scarlet Oak: Quercus coccinea

Continuing behind Hagan Hall, just to your right, you will see a Scarlet Oak. You can't help but be taken in by this magnificent specimen. This particular tree holds the state record as the largest known Scarlet Oak in Pennsylvania. This giant is estimated to be between 250-300 years old. Often confused with the Northern Red and Pin Oaks, the Scarlet can often be differentiated by its acorn cap size and slight variation in leaf form.

5. Austrian Pine: Pinus nigra

Continue behind Hagan Hall on the walkway towards Wiedemann building. On your right hand side, as you approach Wiedemann, you will see a solitary Austrian Pine. Native to Europe, from Austria to central Italy, this tree was introduced to North America in 1759. This specimen makes an ideal urban tree for large areas due to its fast growth, high salt tolerance and acceptance of a wide range of soil types.

6. Cutleaf Japanese Maple: Acer palmatum'dissectum group'

Continuing behind Hagan Hall toward the Wiedemann building turn right at the 'T' in the walkway. As the Wiedemann building ends, look right and just along the walkway you will see a Cutleaf Japanese Maple. There are literally hundreds of 'grouped cultivars', straight cultivars and many varieties of Japanese Maple available in the nursery trade. These species are available in a plethora of sizes, forms, leaf colors and shapes. This particular cultivar grows no more than six feet tall and has dark red, deep leaf dissections almost making the leaf look compound. This leaf shape is why it is placed under the group category 'Dissectum'.

7. Chinese Chestnut: Castanea molissima x 'Bartlett'

If you continue around the back corner of Wiedemann you will find a solitary hybrid Chinese Chestnut tree marked with a plaque. This particular cross hybrid of a American and Chinese Chestnut is truly a unique specimen. It was given to the Seminary in 1937 as a gift from the Bartlett tree research facility in Stamford, Connecticut. By the early 1920's the American Chestnut had been nearly obliterated by an accidentally imported fungus commonly known as Chestnut blight. To combat this problem Bartlett researches began cross breeding programs to develop a blight resistant Chestnut. This specimen is one of two known surviving 'Bartlett Chestnuts' developed during the research facilities original hybrid program.

8. Kentucky Coffee Tree: Gymnocladus dioicus

Heading back toward the front of campus, sitting between the Wiedemann building and Hagan Hall, you will find a large Kentucky Coffee tree. Identified by its bi-pinnate compound leaf structure and brown seed pods, this North American native is a beautiful but messy tree. Often disregarded as a landscape tree, the species is often harder to locate in the nursery trade. However, its high tolerance for urban conditions and stately beauty often make it a good choice for large open areas. Interesting to note that this tree received its common name when early Kentucky settlers used the seed pods as a coffee substitute.

9. Copper Beech: Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea group'

Continuing toward the front of the campus, adjacent to the Muhlenberg statue you will find a magnificent Copper Beech. Native to Europe, this particular specimen illustrates the large amount of space most full grown Beeches require. Known for its smooth grey bar, and deep purple leaf color, this particular cultivar is a member of the larger group of cultivars informally called the 'purpurea group' whom all owe their propagated lineage to the European Beech tree.

10. Katsura Tree: Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Walk into the grass beyond the Muhlenberg statue and towards the Refectory. Just ahead you will see a broad multi-stemmed Katsura tree. Native to China and Japan, this species was introduced to North America in 1865. This trees beautiful form and delicate leaves make it an excellent addition to any landscape. Leaves emerge reddish purple in spring and gradually change to bluish green in summer before taking on beautiful shades of apricot and yellow in the fall. This tree also emits a pleasant 'cotton candy' scent from the leaves most notably during the fall color change.

11. Horse Chestnut: Aesculus hippocastanum

Sitting just beyond the reaches of the Katsura tree you will find a large and elegant common Horse Chestnut tree. Native to Europe, this tree is recognized by its large palmately compound leaves, beautiful spring panicles of white flowers and light brown spiny capsules that mature in the fall. Each capsule develops one to two nut like seeds which are safe to touch but are poisonous when ingested.

*** Please refer to the back of this page for the tree tour campus map.**
*** Please return tour pamphlet when finished.**