

ARBORETUM WALK 3

(Revised 6/29/2023)

Start at the front entrance and go left around the northeast side of the circle. Look to the left just beyond the front door.

1. Japanese Red Maple (*Acer palmatum* 'dissectum')

It was not introduced into the west until 1820, but now Japanese Red Maples are widely planted throughout the world. The winged fruits are borne in clusters of 20 or more. A very elegant small tree.

2. "China Girl" Holly (*Ilex x meserveae*)

The thick stiff leaves are a glossy green, many with sharp spines. It produces tiny white flowers in the spring and tiny red fruits in the fall.

Follow the circle to the planted area on the left at the end of the building where the Marketing Dept. is located.

3. Bird`s Nest Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens* 'globa')

A small compact rounded tree, it has the typical silvery blue needles of an ordinary Blue Spruce. It usually grows no more than 3 feet tall and spreads out to about 4 feet.

4. River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

You will encounter this tree fairly frequently on the Luther Crest campus, probably because it resists disease and tolerates both wet and dry conditions. Its peeling bark is a unique feature.

Continue around the circle until you come to the retention basin below and in front of the entrance portico. In the center of the landscaped area you will see an evergreen tree.

5. Colorado Green Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

This tree, placed in front of the main entrance, is called the Luther Tree. The first Luther Tree was planted in 2017. It was planted to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. That tree was replaced in 2018 by the tree you see here. A plaque on the left as you enter the building lists the names of the residents who contributed to the Luther Tree.

Look to the right end of the retention basin. There is a small tree there.

6. Serviceberry (Amelanchier sp.)

A small deciduous tree, it is native to China where its leaves are used to make red tea. It produces a profusion of star-like flowers in the spring. It was introduced to the west in 1900.

Walk down to Luther Crest Drive and turn right. As you continue along the entire length of Luther Crest Drive, you will see evergreen trees on your left (east side) which are part of a developing evergreen tree line. This will mark the border between Luther Crest and its neighbors on Hausman Road and eventually extend from the beginning of Luther Crest Drive to the Nurses Parking lot near the barn.

This tree line consists of several kinds of evergreens. You will be able to identify them by their labels. Interjected into the tree line at a site near the bench is a Maple tree. Descriptions of the evergreens and the Maple tree follow.

7. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

A really showy tree with its reddish flowers in the spring and its brilliant red leaves in the fall.

Several more of these Red Maples are planted along Luther Crest Drive. You will see them as you walk south.

8. Eastern White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)

Three of these trees are labelled but there are many more in the tree line.

White Pine (cont.)

The only 5-needle pine in the eastern U.S. The needles are borne in groups called fascicles and if you remove one fascicle and count the needles, you will usually find 5 of them in White Pines. It is a fast-growing tree, adding 2 -5 feet each year. Their range extends from Canada, down the east coast of the U.S. to Alabama and Georgia. Elegant trees, they are used widely in landscaping.

9. Weeping Alaskan Cypress (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* 'pendula')

There are 11 of these trees and all are labelled. Five of them are planted north of the Arboretum sign and five of them are planted to the south of the sign.

Weeping Alaskan Cypress (cont.)

One of them, a more mature tree is planted nearby in the entrance garden.

Among the most beautiful of North American needled evergreens, they are described in the literature as elegant, refined and stately.

Its native range extends from Alaska`s Kenai Peninsula through British Columbia to the mountains of Northern California. Recent DNA studies have redefined the tree as belonging to the genus Cupressus.

When you come to the Arboretum sign on the left side of LC Drive, look at the strange tree just behind the sign.

10. Weeping Norway Spruce (*Picea Abies 'pendula'*)

This is a unique cultivar of Norway Spruce which does not grow consistently upward but instead assumes strange configurations. The reason it grows in this odd way is because of a mutation which interferes with the sequence of steps in the formation of wood in the stem.

Turn to the west and take the sidewalk toward the Medical Arts Building. Notice the line of trees along the walk to your left.

11. London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerfolia*)

A hybrid between the Oriental Plane Tree and the American Buttonwood, records show that it appeared sometime around 1660.

Follow the sidewalk and just beyond the second cottage, look to the right.

12.Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Native to eastern North America, it has bright green tulip-shaped leaves which turn butter yellow in the fall. The tree bears beautiful yellow flowers usually high in the upper branches in late spring or early summer.

As you pass the retention basin on your right, look for the labelled specimen.

13.Red bud (*Cercis canadensis*)

One of the earliest trees to bloom in the spring, it was a favorite of George Washington. He transplanted many Red Buds to the grounds of Mount Vernon.

Move just beyond the retention basin and look to the right.

14. Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

Native to China and Korea and introduced to the wider world in 1763, it has become a favorite in arboreta, parks and gardens. It produces bright yellow flowers in large clusters. It is a very showy tree when in bloom.

Look further back on the lawn between cottages 3 and 4.

15. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*)

This tree grows fast and may achieve a height of 50-60 feet. It produces small cones about 3 inches long. It is highly susceptible to twig blight.

Just before you reach the parking lot, turn right onto the grass behind the cottages. There you will find a number of evergreens as well as Magnolia Lois transplanted to this site in 2023 from the Andover slope because of construction.

16. Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Beautiful trees, they may reach a height of 60 to 80 feet. The flat needles are about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, dark green above with 2 white stripes below.

17. Hybrid Magnolia (*Magnolia Lois*)

This Magnolia, the product of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Breeding Program, was a gift to the Arboretum in 2015 by its President, Scot Medbury.

Cut through the grass to Bluebird Lane and walk east to Lynnfield Lane. Pause and look up and down Bluebird and observe the trees which line the road.

18. Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

A columnar tree native to the eastern U.S. The tree is prized for its strong white wood. The emerald ash borer has invaded these trees and they will die.

Look to the left as you enter Lynnfield Lane.

19. Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea')

A stately tree which grows slowly to 50-70 feet. Mature leaves have a shiny bronze color.

Continue along Lynnfield to Southgate Circle. Look at the first tree on your right.

20. White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

This tree is said to be the “most noble” of all North American Oaks. Mature sizes range from 40 to 80 feet. Because of its cellular structure, White Oak wood is water and rot resistant. For this reason, it is used for ship building and for making storage barrels for wine and whiskey.

Look at the tree next to the Oak.

21. Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia* “Allee”)

Native to China, Taiwan and Korea, this tree is tough, durable and resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. It has a graceful appearance and interesting bark that is grey, green, orange, brown and scaly.

Look just beyond the bench area and you will see an evergreen tree with bluish needles.

22. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca')

The tree has distinctive blue needles. It is native to the mountains of North Africa where it grows just below the snow line. Its needles are borne in whorls. The golden male cones and the green female cones grow in clusters on the same tree.

Cross the street to the red brick walk. Look at the trees on either side of the walk.

23. Aristocrat Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Aristocrat')

Pear trees originated in Asia over 2,000 years ago. They have been cultivated for centuries and now there are hundreds of different varieties, each slightly different from the others in size, growth habit, flowers and fruit. The "Aristocrat" bears white flowers in clusters in the spring. Its leaves turn deep red in the fall.

Take the brick walk to the grassy center of the circle. Look ahead and a bit to the left.

24. Winter King Hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King')

A small tree averaging no more than 20 feet at maturity. Flowers are white and are born in clusters. The fruits are a gorgeous bright red and they provide a welcome snack for birds.

**THIS CONCLUDES
ARBORETUM WALK 3.**

**PLEASE RETURN THE BOOKLET TO
THE FRONT DEAK.**