

Jesse Hall Tree Trail

1. Fairview Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides* 'Fairview'

This is a popular landscape tree imported from Scandinavia with a rounded form that reaches 50 feet in height. It tolerates poor soils and air pollution, and provides solid shade that inhibits growth of grass under its canopy. The cultivar 'Fairview' has leaves that emerge reddish purple then turn bronze-green by summer.

Adopted by Dr. Harold and Marie Jeffcoat and Mrs. Signey Tofte

2. Red Oak – *Quercus rubra*

Red Oak is a fast-growing tree, suited to large open areas. The excellent reddish fall color is an attractive feature. It is an important source of wood used commercially for flooring, furniture, veneer and interior trim.

Adopted by the Smith family: Joan, Dale and Colin

3. Cornelian Cherry Dogwood – *Cornus mas*

This small multi-stem tree is remarkable for its yellow blossoms in March which are among the first of spring. Its bright-red fruit is valued in Asia for making desserts, preserves, soft drinks and wines. The colorful mottled bark on older plants adds winter interest.

Adopted by Anne Ramsay Downs

4. European Horsechestnut – *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumannii'

European Horsechestnut, a native of the Balkan Peninsula, is a popular tree grown throughout the Eastern United States. It can grow from 80 to 100 feet tall which makes it most suitable for large landscape spaces. The cultivar, Baumannii, has double, white-flowering panicles that range from 5 inches to 12 inches in length and does not produce the characteristic buckeye fruit of the species (see # 6 Memorial Union Loop).

Adopted by Larry Edwards

5. Nootka Weeping Cypress - *Xanthocyparis nootkatensis* 'Pendula'

This evergreen tree has a leader that is strongly upright with all terminal branches that grow out and then become drooping creating a weeping effect. Weeping cedar is tolerant of wet soil but will do well in all but very dry ground. Alaskan Cedar is native to the American northwest.

Adopted in memory of Owen Shiery

6. Canary American Holly – *Ilex opaca* 'Canary'

This cultivar is a variety of American Holly (see # 33 Memorial Union Loop) and notable for its yellow, berry-like fruit. Its glossy, evergreen leaves and persistent fruit make it a valuable addition to the winter landscape.

30 Years, John L. Durnell, Dr. Richard R. Eaton

7. English Oak – *Quercus robur*

This majestic European species has been honored in song and story since ancient times. It is a massive, slow-growing species with a short trunk and wide-spreading branches. Its wood was once used by the British for support beams in ships and castles.

Adopted by Vester & Gertrude Vieth

8. Tuliptree – *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Tuliptree is a fast-growing shade tree suited to open areas and exhibiting golden-yellow fall color. In spring, it develops greenish-yellow flowers shaped like tulips, from which it gets its common name. Also known as yellow poplar, it is one of the lightest hardwoods and is used for furniture, boxes and crates.

Adopted in memory of Charles H. Utz, 1951-1992

9. Shumard Oak – *Quercus shumardii*

A Missouri native with a tall, straight trunk that is difficult to distinguish from Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak and Red Oak. It is valued for its timber and ranges extensively throughout the South.

Adopted by the Tom and Susan Flood family

10. Yellow Buckeye – *Aesculus flava*

Yellow buckeye is one of the largest of the buckeyes and produces six-inch yellow flower panicles in June. The large nuts are inedible because they contain a poisonous substance called aesculin. However, the American Indians are said to have eaten these high-starch nuts after roasting, peeling and mashing and then leaching them for several days. Its leaves turn a soft pumpkin orange in the fall.

11. Cleveland Select Pear – *Pyrus calleryana* ‘Cleveland Select’

This cultivar, with its strong branching habit is a good substitute for Bradford Pear. It transplants easily and is adaptable to most soils. The fall color is yellow-orange, mottled with red. However, it is recommended that we plant no more Callery pear cultivars because they are hybridizing with each other and producing an invasive wild population of hybrid trees in our woodlands.

Dedicated in appreciation of Pat Schwartz

12. Korean Fir - *Abies koreana*

This pyramidal evergreen conifer can grow to 50 feet. Korean Fir grows best in moist but well drained slightly acidic soil in sun to part shade. The upright purple cones produced at an early age add much ornamental interest.

13. Tricolor Beech – *Fagus sylvatica* ‘Tricolor’

This large, slow-growing beech has splendid pink and purple leaves on young leaves which then change to green and white for summer. The color variegation is bright enough that the tree appears to be flowering.

Adopted by Joe and Darlene Schroeder

14. Shellbark Hickory – *Carya laciniosa*

This Missouri naïve tree is most notable for long strips of bark that curve away from the trunk on older plants. Its large nuts are sweet and its strong, hard wood is used for tool handles, ladder rungs and sports equipment.

Adopted by Pat and Richard Wallace

15. Japanese Snowbell – *Styrax japonicus*

A small tree with low, horizontal branches and, in May and June, fragrant, white pendulous flowers. This graceful tree is an excellent choice for a small planting area.

In loving memory of Susan Johnson

16. Dawn Redwood – *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

Once believed extinct, the Dawn Redwood was found in 1941 in the Szechwan Province of China. It is a fast-growing, tall, conical tree suited for planting in open areas. The deciduous foliage turns rusty orange in the fall and the bark is cinnamon colored.

Adopted by Hugh and Wanda Barnes

17. Rotundiloba Sweetgum – *Liquidambar styraciflua* ‘Rotundiloba’

This cultivar provides the benefits of our Missouri native Sweetgum without the spiny fruit. It is a narrow tree and fall color varies from yellow to red. The lobes of the leaves are rounded instead of pointy, as in the species.

18. Autumn Blaze Red Maple – *Acer x freemanii* ‘Autumn Blaze’

This selection is a hybrid of red maple and silver maple. Its leaf shape and fast growth rate are more like that of silver maple. Fall color is a good orange to red and comes from the red maple influence.

In honor of Dean Mills, 8th Dean of the School of Journalism

19. Shantung Maple – *Acer truncatum*

Shantung Maple is a medium-small tree from East Asia that is drought and heat tolerant. The star shaped foliage is reddish in spring with a fall color palette of yellow-orange-red.

20. Canadian Hemlock – *Tsuga canadensis*

This large, pyramidal, needle-leaved evergreen has a graceful appearance and is adaptable to growing in shade or sun, though not drought tolerant. This tree can be sheared to create a formal hedge.

Adopted by the James Forward family

21. Sweetbay Magnolia – *Magnolia virginiana*

This small, often multi-stem tree has highly fragrant flowers from May through June. Sweetbay is a good choice for wet, acidic soils but is also able to grow in ordinary garden conditions.

22. Southern Magnolia – *Magnolia grandiflora*

This large slow-growing, broadleaf evergreen tree produces creamy-white, fragrant flowers as large as 13 inches in diameter in the early summer. Our climate zone is the northern limit for Southern Magnolia and it does best with protection from winter winds.

In Honor of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Taft

23. Baldcypress – *Taxodium distichum*

This deciduous conifer is a wonderful ornamental for large areas. It is native to the wetlands of southeast Missouri where it may develop 'knees', woody knobs of root rising above water level. The wood is valued for its resistance to decay and is used for shingles, railroad ties and bridge beams.

Adopted in Honor of George A. Lyons

24. Loblolly Pine – *Pinus taeda*

Loblolly Pine is the leading commercial timber tree in the South and a major species in paper-making. Even though it is most useful for lumber and paper products, this fast-growing tree is also popular as a screen.

25. Blue Spruce - *Picea pungens*

Blue Spruce is a slow growing upright pyramidal evergreen conifer eventually reaching 30 to 50 feet. The branches are stiffly horizontal and the needle color can range from power blue to gray-green and several cultivars have been selected with good color.

26. White Fir – *Abies concolor*

This slow growing, conical, 40-50 foot evergreen tree is native to the southwestern United States. Its cones grow upright on the branch and its needles, which curve upward, can have a bluish cast similar to Blue Spruce. It is somewhat difficult to transplant but, once established, tolerates Midwestern conditions well.

In memory of my mom, LaVerne Taylor Welsh

27. European Filbert – *Corylus avellana*

This hazelnut is predisposed to forming a thicket of erect stems but can be shaped into a small tree if desired. It is mainly grown for its nut which is highly prized in Europe. Oregon is the hub of nut production for the U.S.

Adopted by Gary and Glenda Filbert

28. Black Maple – *Acer nigrum*

This is a Missouri native tree that is more tolerant of poor growing conditions than the closely related Sugar Maple which it resembles. This particular tree is the Missouri State champion for size.

29. Swamp White Oak – *Quercus bicolor*

Swamp White Oak is a medium-sized shade tree that can withstand wet soil conditions, yet displays a great degree of tolerance for drought. The bark on its smaller limbs often peels away in papery shreds.

In honor of Ron Neely's Service to MU

30. Sycamore – *Platanus occidentalis*

As one of our Missouri native woodland giants, this tree grows 100 feet or more in height. Its exfoliating bark on the upper trunk is distinctive and beautiful. Sycamore is susceptible to a non-threatening disease that causes dropping of leaves and twigs after leaf emergence.

Adopted by Wally Pfeiffer - MU, Chamber and Columbia Volunteer

31. Silver Linden – *Tilia tomentosa*

This native of southeastern Europe and western Asia has dense foliage making it a good shade tree and in late June the fragrant, yellow flowers add interest. Silky hairs, which give the foliage a silver appearance and its common name, cover the underside of the leaves.

32. Black Walnut – *Juglans nigra*

Black Walnut grows into a large, upright and spreading tree which is best planted in natural areas because of the large, messy nuts it produces. It is a highly valued North American hardwood for furniture, gun stocks and veneer. Missouri is the leading producer of black walnut nut meat, whose distinctive flavor is found in ice cream and candies.

Adopted by Kee W. and Diana S. Groshong

33. Chinkapin Oak – *Quercus muehlenbergii*

This strong-wooded oak will grow to 50 feet in height and is tolerant of alkaline soil. It is difficult to transplant and rarely grown in nurseries. This Missouri native is often found growing on Ozark glades.

Adopted by Susan 'Sue' Thornhill Selfless, Full of Faith & Love

34. Vandewolf's Pine – *Pinus flexilis* 'Vandewolf'

This limber pine, easily transplanted and soil-adaptable, is a good choice of coniferous evergreen for this area. Its blue needle color is more pronounced than on others of its species.

Adopted by Ms. Alice Donaldson

35. Paperbark Maple - *Acer griseum*

This slow-growing tree has ornamental, peeling cinnamon colored bark. The three-lobed leaves turn orange and red in the fall. It grows best in moist but well-drained soil in sun to part shade.

36. Golden Raintree – *Koelreuteria paniculata*

Yellow flowers in summer and papery, lantern-like fruit pods in the fall make this medium- sized shade tree an attractive specimen for the home lawn. A native of China and Korea, this fast-growing tree can tolerate heat and drought, but should be sited carefully as it is a prolific seeder.

37. Black Gum – *Nyssa sylvatica*

This specimen tree has a dependable and beautiful crimson fall color. It is difficult to transplant but adaptable to variety of locations including heavy clays and moist soils. It is often found in the Ozark upland forests.

Adopted by Robin and George Kennedy to celebrate 40 years.

38. Cucumbertree Magnolia – *Magnolia acuminata*

Cucumbertree is a large growing tree with greenish-yellow flowers in late spring. Its common name comes from the appearance of its immature fruit. It is fast-growing and adaptable to our calcareous soils but difficult to transplant.

To honor the love of Margaret and Lindy Tarwater

39. American Beech – *Fagus grandifolia*

This large-growing tree is a major component of the eastern hardwood forest. It's smooth, gray bark is very distinctive and especially attractive in winter. The thin bark and shallow root system make it susceptible to death from fire.

40. Mexican White Pine – *Pinus ayacahuite*

This pine is a Mexican and Central American native growing in mountainous regions and hardy to 5a. It is very similar to Eastern White Pine (# 1 Lowry Mall Trail) but perhaps more tolerant of our climate. It can grow 100'-tall under favorable conditions.

41. Purpleleaf Durmast Oak - *Quercus petraea* 'Purpurea'

This rare cultivar makes a medium sized tree with large deep purple leaves. The foliage is attractive all summer and turns a non-descript yellow in the fall.

42. Autumn Purple Ash – *Fraxinus americana* 'Autumn Purple'

Autumn Purple Ash is a fast-growing, large shade tree with outstanding reddish-purple fall color. This cultivar of our native white ash is a good tree for large areas. The confirmation of Emerald Ash Borer (always fatal) in Missouri has curtailed our planting of ash trees on campus.

43. Virginia Pine – *Pinus virginiana*

Virginia Pine is one of the first trees to appear on a site after fire in its native range of the Eastern United States. It has the ability to spread quickly over dry, nutrient-poor sites and is an important Christmas tree in southern states.

44. Pin Oak – *Quercus palustris*

A very popular landscape tree that is easily transplanted and fast-growing. Its pyramidal shape and drooping lower branches give it a distinctive form. Planting in alkaline soils can cause iron chlorosis, a significant problem in this area.

Adopted by Ross & Florence Anderson

45. Ginkgo – *Ginkgo biloba*

According to fossil records, this is a deciduous conifer of ancient lineage and the only species within the genus. It is nearly disease-free, adaptable to most soils, air-pollution tolerant and has bright-yellow fall color. It is recommended to plant only male trees as the female of the species produces a messy fruit with a foul smell.

In Memory of Dana Marie Cunningham - Class of 1995

46. Serviceberry – *Amelanchier canadensis*

This small multi-stem tree bears white flowers in early spring followed by blueberry-like fruit in summer. The fruit was once used by Native Americans in bread-making and is a pleasant addition to pies, pudding, and muffins. Its orange-red fall color and delicate outline in winter make this a valuable landscape plant.

Honoring Fran Malloy's 35 Years of Service to MU 2006

47. Ivory Chalice Magnolia – *Magnolia* 'Ivory Chalice'

This is a hybrid cross between Cucumber Magnolia and Yulan Magnolia. It bears cream-colored, chalice-shape flowers six inches long. This magnolia will grow in sun or shade but flowers best in sun.

48. Village Green Japanese Zelkova – *Zelkova serrata* 'Village Green'

A native of Japan, this large, vase-shaped tree is a good choice for lawn or street planting. The rusty-red fall color and peeling mottled bark on older trees add to its appeal.

Adopted in Memory of Jean Woolsey Utz, 1918-1979

49. Robinson Crabapple – *Malus sp.* 'Robinson'

This cultivar is highly resistant to the common crabapple diseases of fire blight, apple scab, mildew and rust. Growing to 25 feet in height, it has crimson flower buds that open to pink, dark-red fruit and bronze-green foliage.

For my favorite teacher, Kathy Unrath - Rob Unrath

50. Loebner Magnolia – *Magnolia x loebneri*

This magnolia is a cross between Kobus and Star Magnolias both of which are native to Japan. It grows 20 to 30 feet tall and can have a greater spread. The white, star-shaped flowers are fragrant and bloom very early in the spring.

Adopted by Jacquelyn K. Jones