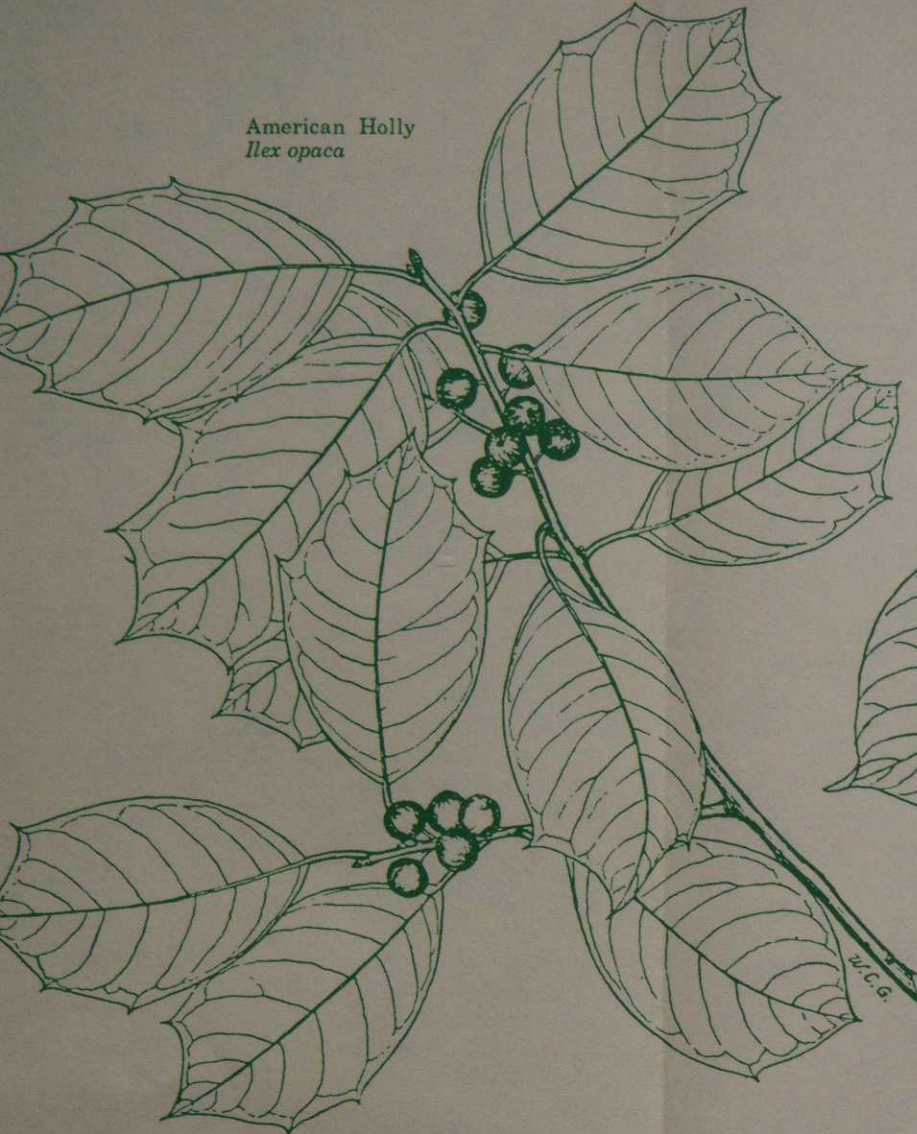
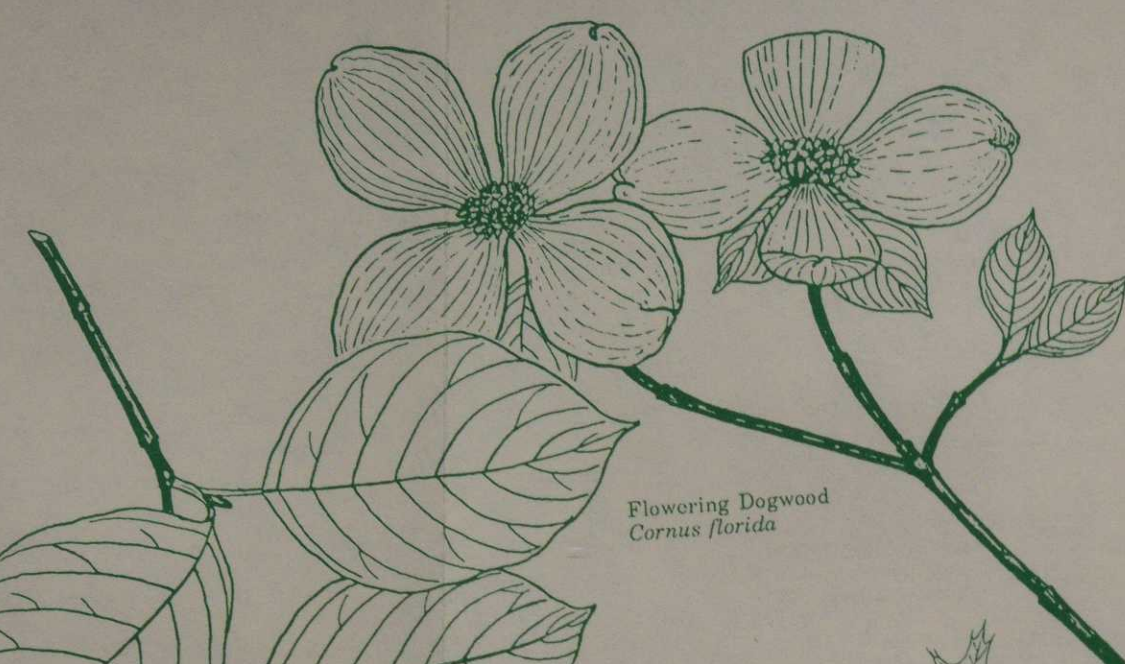


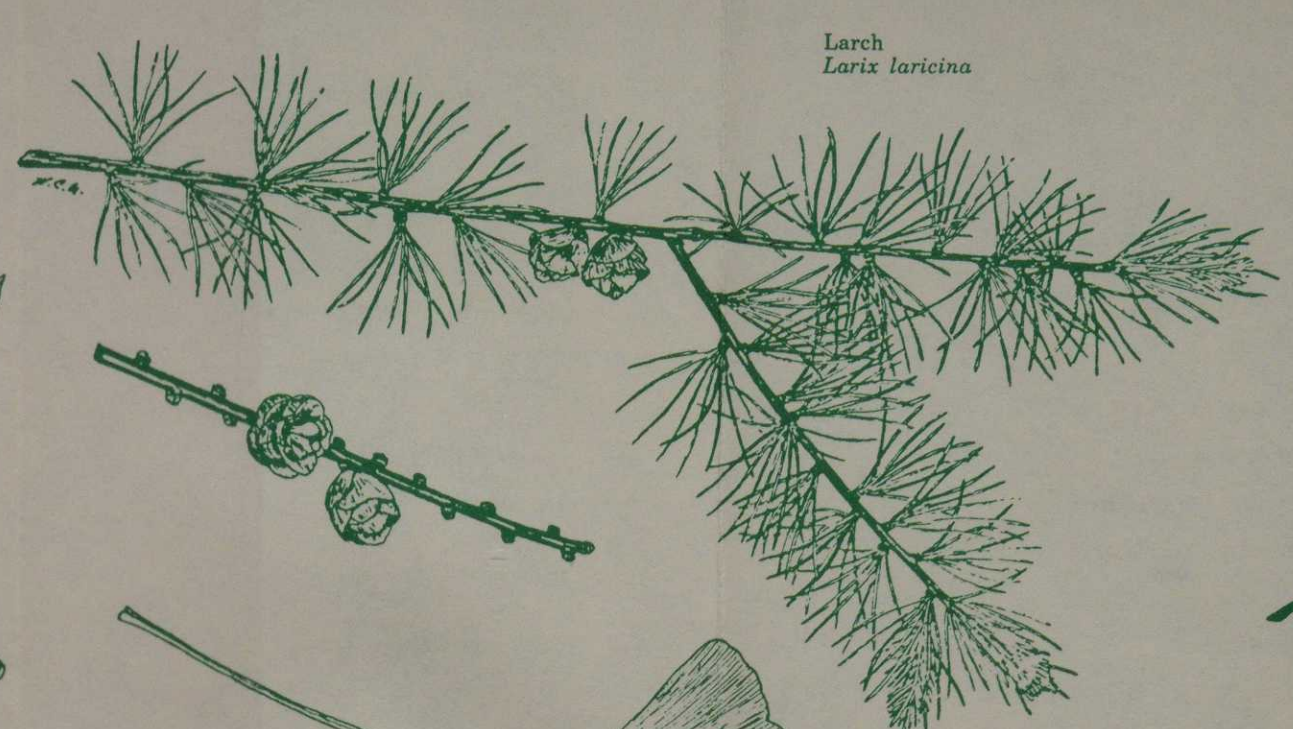
American Holly
Ilex opaca



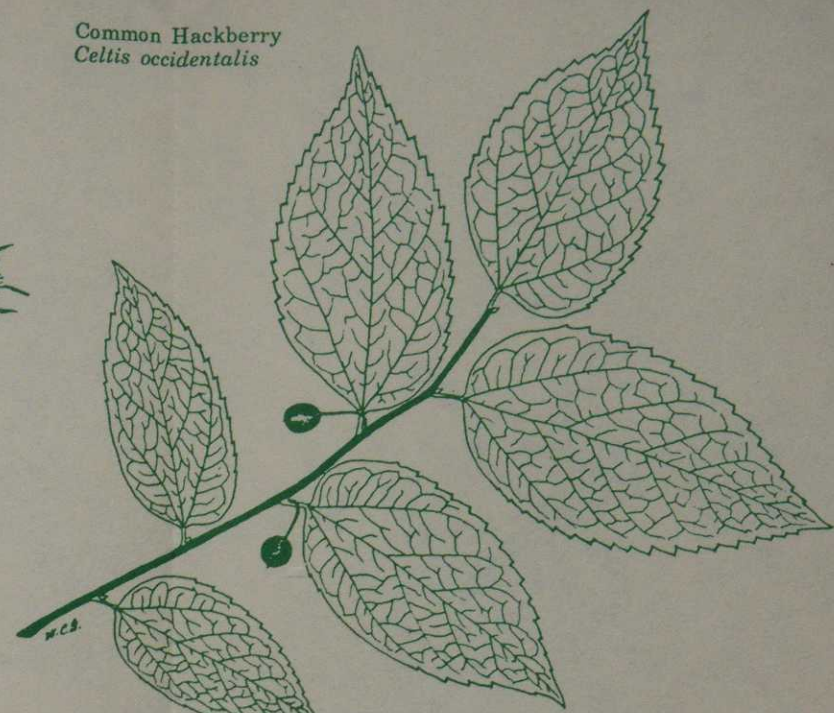
Flowering Dogwood
Cornus florida



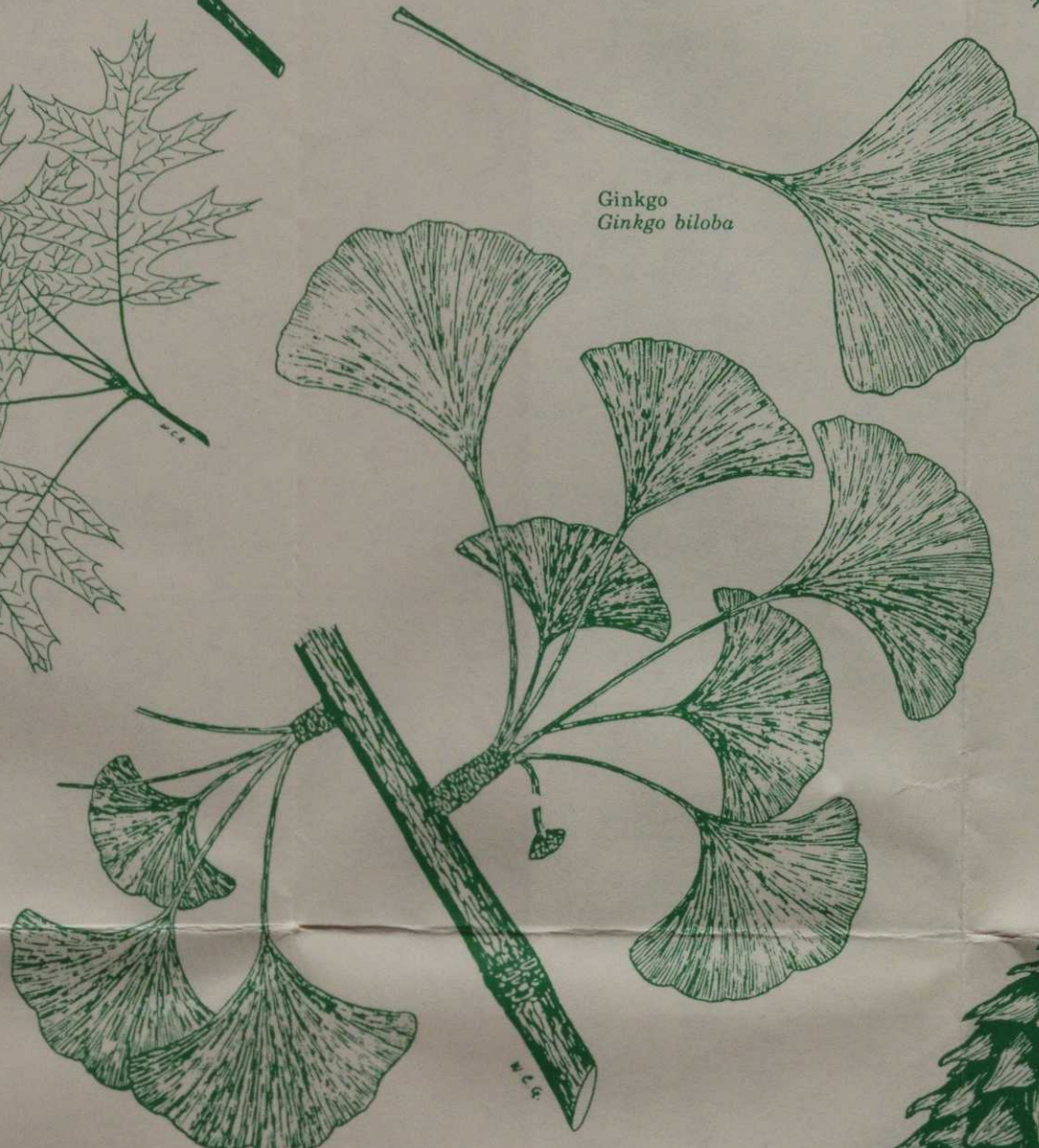
Larch
Larix laricina



Common Hackberry
Celtis occidentalis



Ginkgo
Ginkgo biloba



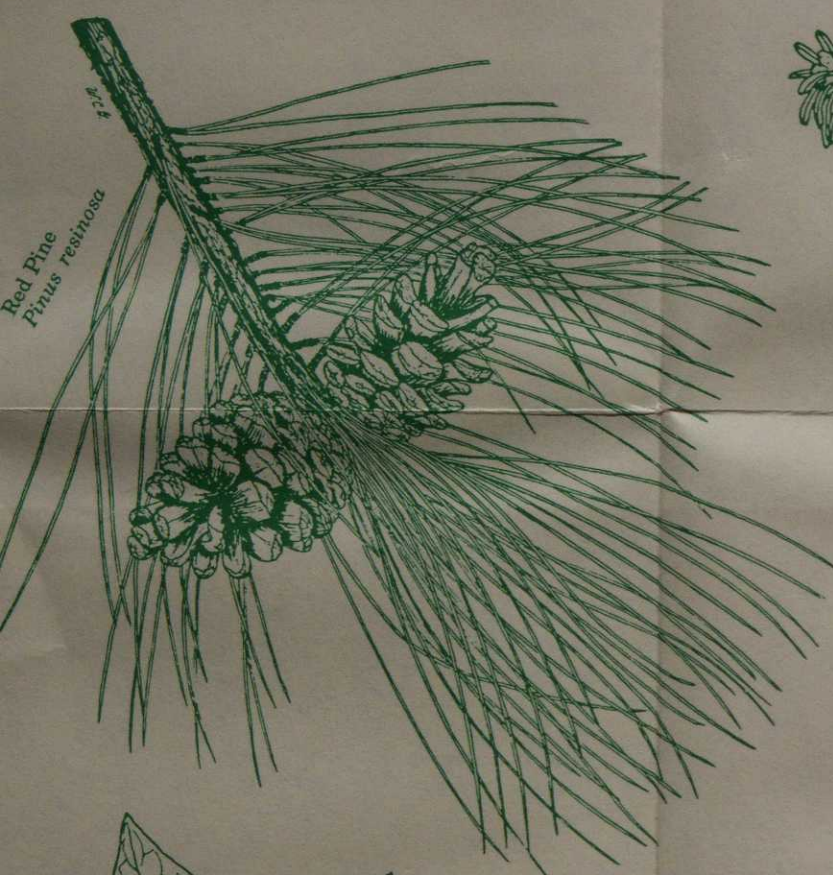
Pin Oak
Quercus palustris



American Elm
Ulmus americana



Red Pine
Pinus resinosa



Balsam Fir
Abies balsamea

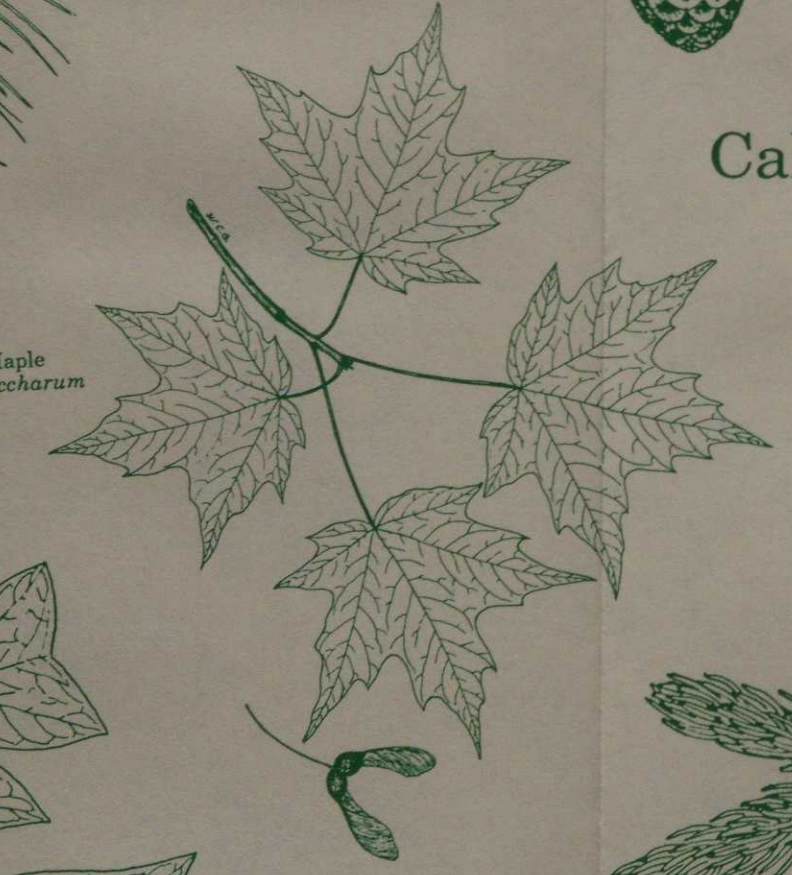


California University of Pennsylvania

CENTER CAMPUS

ARBORETUM

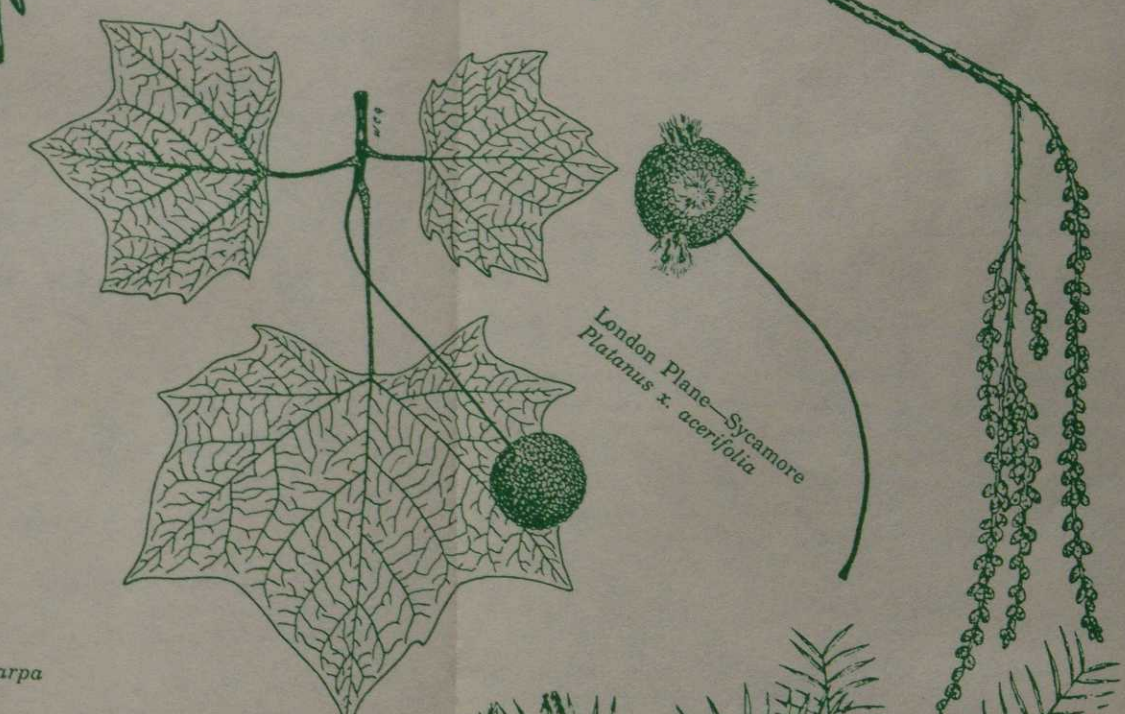
Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum



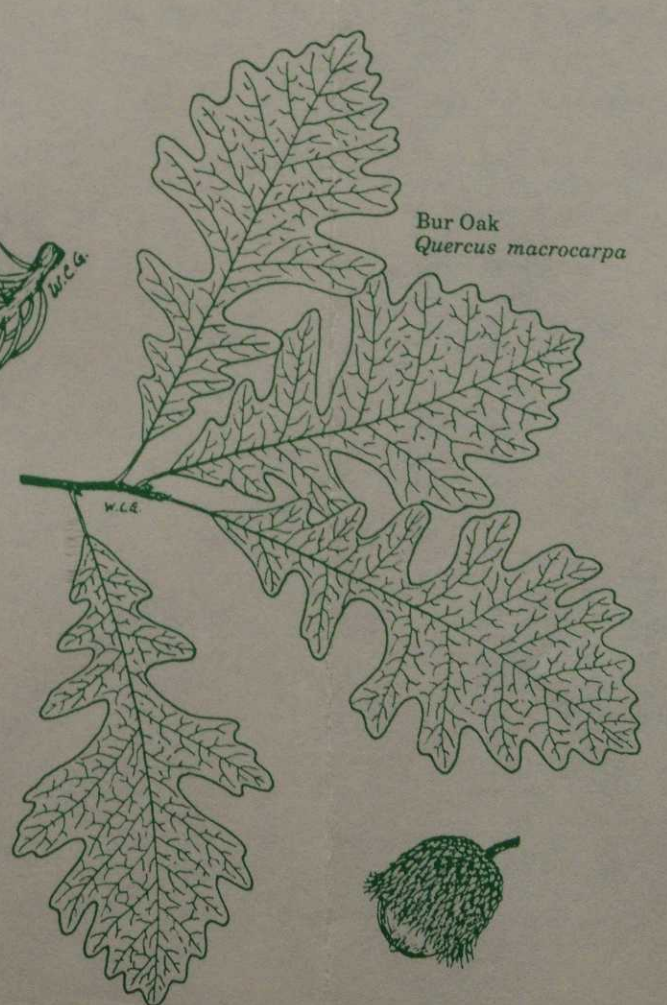
Norway Spruce
Picea excelsa



London Plane-Sycamore
Platanus x. acerifolia



Bur Oak
Quercus macrocarpa



Red Spruce
Picea rubens Sarg.



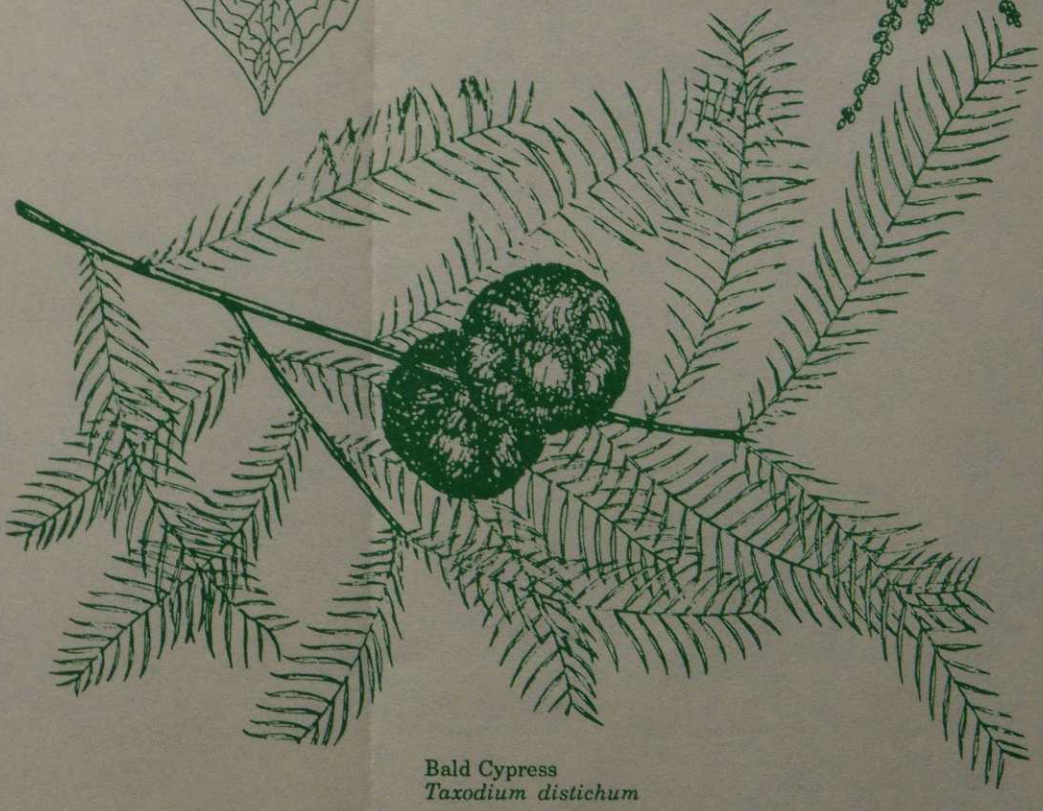
Tulip Tree
Liriodendron tulipifera

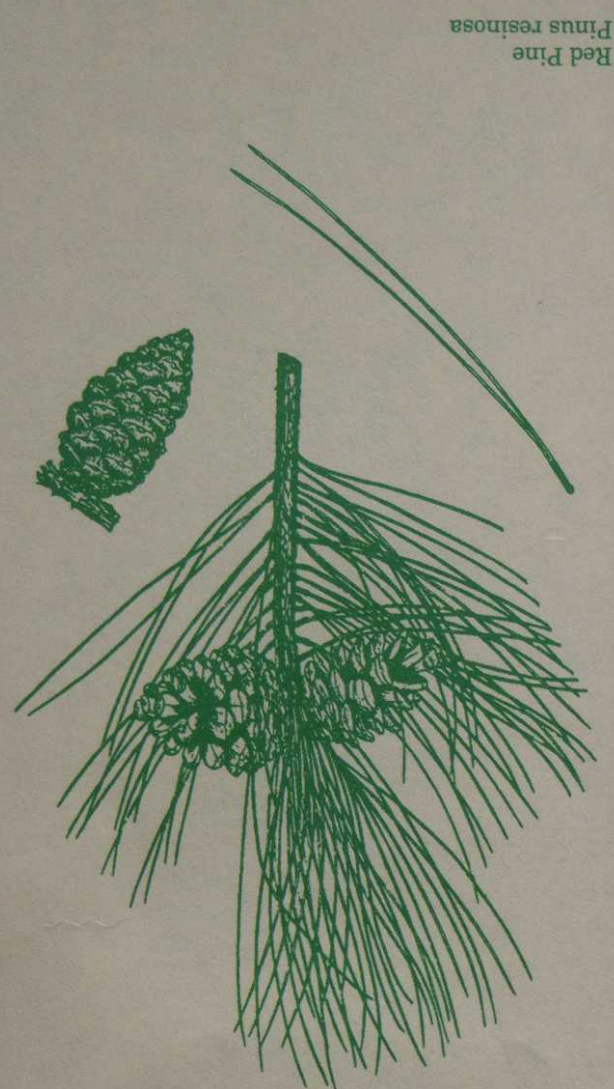


Eastern Hemlock
Tsuga canadensis



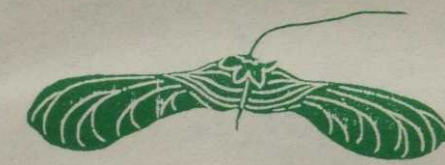
Bald Cypress
Taxodium distichum





RED PINE
ARBORETUM
CENTER CAMPUS
 of Pennsylvania
 California University

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. London Plane—Sycamore
<i>Platanus x. acerifolia</i>
D EA—196—1798 DBH—49 in. 2. Red Pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
C E 3. Common Hackberry
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
D U—3 flower types 4. Bur Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
D EA—170-1824 DBH—34 in. 5. Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>
D EA—176-1818 DBH—32 in. 6. Larch
<i>Larix laricina</i>
C D 7. Bald Cypress
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
C D U Found in the Everglades 8. London Plane—Sycamore
<i>Platanus x. acerifolia</i>
D EA—148-1846 DBH—37 in. 9. Saucer Magnolia
<i>Magnolia x. soulangiana</i>
D Hybrid 10. Kentucky Coffee
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
D EA—96-1898 U—Legume 11. European White Birch
<i>Betula alba</i>
D U—Resembles <i>papyrifera</i> 12. American Elm
<i>Ulmus americana</i>
D EA—152-1842 DBH—38 in. 13. Ginkgo (female)
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
C D U—A living fossil plant 14. White Ash
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
D U—Used for major league baseball bats 15. Red Oak
<i>Quercus borealis</i>
D U—Most sawtimber cut 16. Douglas fir
<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>
C E | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Eastern Hemlock
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
C E U—State tree of Pennsylvania 18. Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>
D EA—135-1859 DBH—30 in. 19. Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>
D U—Flower bracts are beautiful 20. Weeping—Tea's Mulberry
<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>
D U—Song "Around Mulberry Bush" 21. Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
D EA—135-1859 DBH—45 in. 22. Sweet Gum
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
D U—Star-shaped leaf 23. Flowering Dogwood (3)
<i>Cornus florida</i>
D U—Flower bracts are beautiful 24. American Sycamore
<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>
D EA—164-1830 25. Balsam Fir
<i>Abies balsamea</i>
C E U—Needles aromatic 26. Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>
D U—Petioles with milky sap 27. Blue Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>
C E 28. Thornless Honey Locust
<i>Gleditsia var.</i>
D U—Legume family 29. Red Oak
<i>Quercus borealis</i>
D 30. Tulip Tree
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
D U—Belongs to Magnolia family 31. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D EA—102-1892 DBH—34 in. 32. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D EA—120-1874 DBH—40 in. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 33. Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>
D U—Sap used for syrup 34. Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>
D EA—135-1859 DBH 30 in. 35. Japanese Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>
D U—Red leaves 36. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D EA—123-1871 DBH—41 in. 37. Blue Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>
C E 38. American Sycamore
<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>
D EA—184-1810 DBH—46 in. 39. Red Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>
D 40. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D 41. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D 42. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D EA—99-1895 DBH—33 in. 43. American Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>
E U—Male and female trees 44. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D EA—105-1889 DBH—35 in. 45. Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>
D 46. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D 47. Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
D 48. Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>
D | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 49. Red Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>
D 50. Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
D 51. Saucer Magnolia
<i>Magnolia x. soulangiana</i>
D U—Beautiful pink and white flowers 52. Bald Cypress
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
C D 53. Red Pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
C E 54. Ginkgo (Male)
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
D U—Gymnosperm. Ancient. 55. American Elm
<i>Ulmus americana</i>
D U—No Dutch Elm disease 56. Ash-leaf Maple
<i>Acer negundo</i>
D U—Known as Box-Elder 57. Red Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>
D 58. Norway Spruce
<i>Picea excelsa</i>
C E 59. Slippery Red Elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
D U—Notice fruits on twigs 60. White Ash
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
D U—Compound-opposite leaves 61. Spruce Grove
<i>Picea var.</i>
C E U—Will be a courtyard 62. Pin Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>
D U—Hamer Lane (5) trees |
|---|---|---|--|



Index

Scientific Name	Number	Co-
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	25	2D
<i>Acer negundo</i>	56	7F
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	35	5D
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	18	2A
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	26	3C
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	34	6E
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	45	7B
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	48	6A
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	39	6C
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	49	6A
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	57	7F
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	21	1B
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	47	6A
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	50	5A
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5	5C
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	33	5E
<i>Betula alba</i>	11	7C
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	3	4C
<i>Cornus florida</i>	19	1A
<i>Cornus florida</i>	23	2B
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	14	1A
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	60	7I
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (F)	13	6F
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (M)	54	5F
<i>Gleditsia variety</i>	28	3F
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	10	6C
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	43	5C
<i>Larix laricina</i>	6	5C
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	22	1A
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	30	4E
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	9	5D
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	51	4B
<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	20	1A
<i>Picea excelsa</i>	58	7F
<i>Picea pungens</i>	27	4C
<i>Picea pungens</i>	37	6C
<i>Picea variety</i>	61	5I
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	2	4D
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	53	5E
<i>Plantanus x acerifolia</i>	1	4C
<i>Plantanus x acerifolia</i>	8	5D
<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	24	2D
<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	38	7D
<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	16	5B
<i>Quercus borealis</i>	15	1A
<i>Quercus borealis</i>	29	4E
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	4	4C
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	31	5E
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	5F
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	36	6D
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	40	5C
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	41	5C
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	42	3A
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	44	7C
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	46	7C
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	62	4J
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	7	5D
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	52	5D
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	17	4B
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	12	7G
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	55	7F
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	59	5G

Key

C Conifer E Evergreen
 D Deciduous U Special features
 EA Estimated age; year planted
 DBH Diameter at breast height

About the University...

California University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1852, is located 40 miles south of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River. Our 6,500 students, 350 teaching faculty members, 277 support staff and 30,000 alumni represent every state in the union and numerous foreign countries. As a member of the publicly owned State System of Higher Education, the University is able to provide, at a reasonable cost, a variety of traditional and innovative educational opportunities for both the recent high school graduate and for the adult pursuing additional education.

Our undergraduate divisions are the Colleges of Science and Technology, Liberal Arts, and Education and Human Services. They offer more than 150 courses of study leading to the Associate (two-year), and Bachelor (four-year) degrees and a number of pre-professional, certification and endorsement programs. The School of Graduate Studies and Research offers the Master's degree in more than 30 fields.

The main campus consists of 33 buildings on 59 acres, among them residence hall accommodations for 1,500 students, a fully computerized library, a recently renovated computer center, a newly equipped recreation and fitness center, a new state-of-the-art student center. The George H. Roadman University Park, located two miles south of campus, is a large recreational and sports area of 88 acres.

The University's principle mission is to provide a thorough and scholarly education. In addition, for personal growth and development, students are offered a variety of social, recreational, and co-curricular activities, including men's and women's intramural and intercollegiate sports, concerts, lectures and films, musical and art organizations, a student-run radio station, a local cable television station, and a movie theatre featuring surround-a-sound, and student publications that include a yearbook, weekly newspaper, and several literary magazines.

Using This Map

This map of the center of campus will help you locate some of the many woody plants found on the California University campus.

Individual specimens of over 70 perennial plant species are mapped for you in this brochure. Each tree has a tag attached to the trunk of the tree, showing the common name, scientific name, and the approximate date of planting. Each tag also has a number that coincides with this brochure. Other smaller trees have a 4 by 4 inch post mounted in front of the specimen. Some of the trees are highlighted in reference to their age, diameter, and unusual features.



Plant Names

All common names and scientific names have been taken from *Trees—American Nature Guide*, Gallery Books Publishing Company, New York, New York.

There are 26 species that are not presently growing on our campus. Memorial Trees can be established through the Foundation for California University. *Common Trees of Pennsylvania* will be used as a guide for those selections.

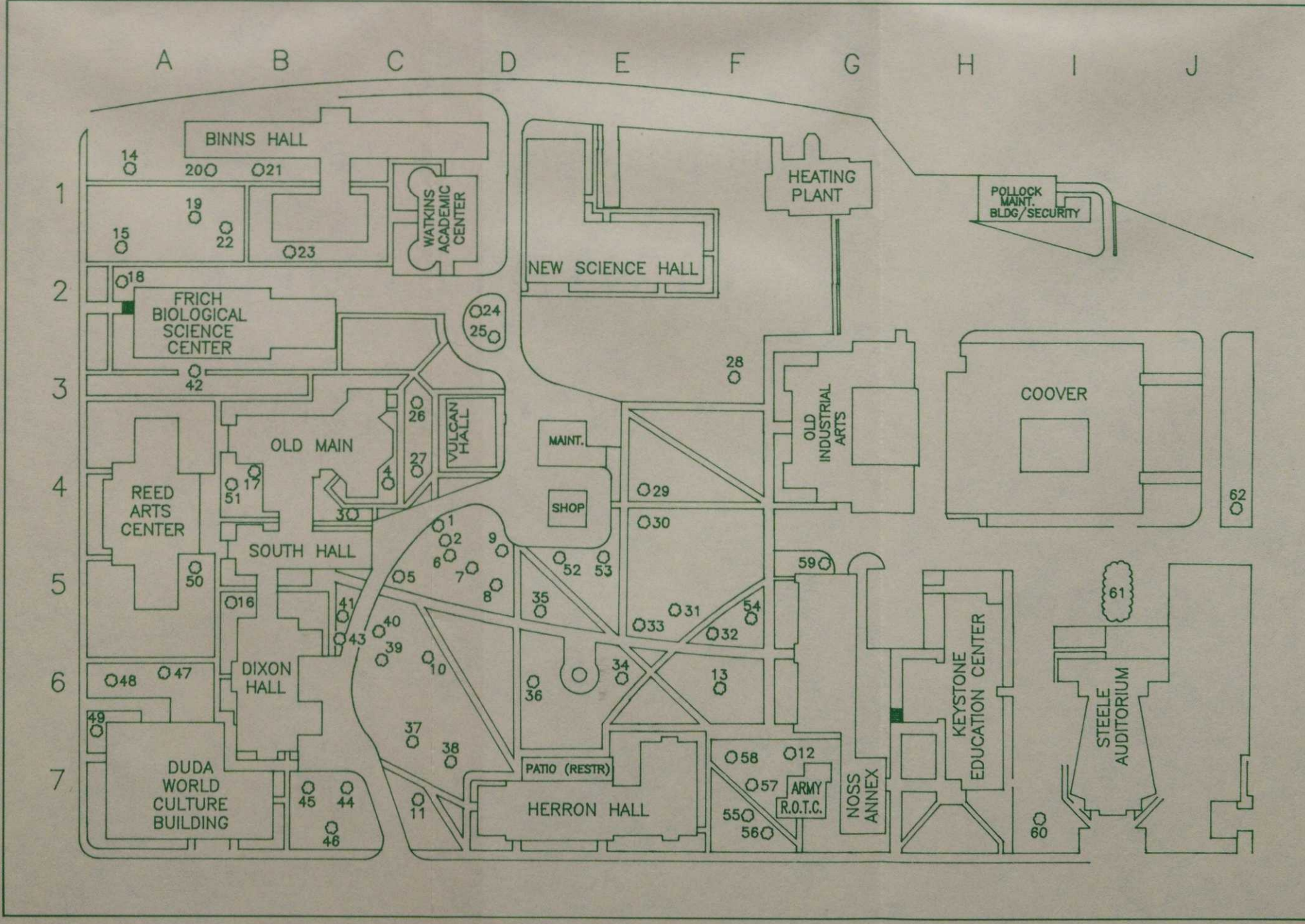
The trees on campus can be located on the map by using the coordinates of the vertical and horizontal grid. Alphabet letters are used at the top and numbers are used on the left side of the map.

Prepared by

Professor Mitchell Bailey,
 Biological and Environmental Sciences Department,
 and the
 Plant Ecology Class, Spring Semester, 1994

Graphics, Beth Baxter, Public Relations
 Map, Jim Ward, Ward's Drafting Service
 Printing, Joe Cowen, Roscoe Ledger

The producer wishes to acknowledge the encouragement and assistance of Dr. Angelo Armenti, Jr., president of California University of Pennsylvania.



Tree Highlights

The oldest and largest tree on campus is the majestic Sycamore London Plane located behind South Hall on Senior Drive. Planted around 1798, it is nearly 200 hundred years old and has a diameter of 49 inches. Despite bad rooting conditions and earlier years of poor air quality, it has managed to grow and flourish.

The Bald Cypress is equally at home on land or in the water. Most people associate this tree with the Everglades, but we have two of them on campus; one in the area behind South Hall, and the other next to the maintenance shops. The trunks of older trees are massive, tapering, and are broadly buttressed at the base, particularly when growing in swamps. The Bald Cypress is a conifer, but not an evergreen, shedding its leaves each fall.

Located near the side entrance of Herron Recreation, the European White Birch has one of the most beautiful barks and was used by Native Americans for their canoes. The Paper or White Birches seldom live longer than 150 years and most die from the birch borer before they reach thirty. The hardy tree on our campus is 124 years old and has a diameter of 25 inches.

The Dutch Elm disease has devastated most of the American Elms in Pennsylvania, but our campus has a beautiful survivor located behind the ROTC Building, next to Noss Annex. The age of our tree is estimated to be 152 years and it seems to be in excellent condition. The American Elm, also known as White, Water or Soft Elm, is found in the eastern United States from Maine to Central Florida.