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# Trees Around the Quad

Let us introduce you to some of Missouri's native trees growing in the north-central part of campus, along the quad and the sunken garden. The walk begins at the entrance to the quad, on Normal Street, and proceeds in a clockwise direction. For more information on the trees visit [treewalk.truman.edu](http://treewalk.truman.edu).

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| <b>1. Silver Maple</b><br>( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )           | Silver Maple's deeply-cut leaves are lighter in color on the lower surface, giving the tree a 'silvery' appearance in the wind. This is one of the first trees to flower in the spring and winged fruits 'helicopter' to the ground by late spring. Notice the long strips of bark on the trunk.   |    |
| <b>2. Ohio Buckeye</b><br>( <i>Aesculus glabra</i> )            | Buckeye leaves have several leaflets that fan out from a common point. Elongate spikes of greenish-yellow flowers appear in the spring, as the leaves unfold. Chestnut-colored seeds (buckeyes) are produced in spiny husks. There are three buckeye trees here by Ophelia Parish.   |    |
| <b>3. American Holly</b><br>( <i>Ilex opaca</i> )               | The shiny evergreen leaves and bright red berries of American Holly make it a popular ornamental tree. The berries are produced by female trees; male trees produce pollen only. The two trees on either side of the entrance to Ophelia Parish are female; the one further south is male.   |    |
| <b>4. Redbud</b><br>( <i>Cercis canadensis</i> )                | Redbud trees are found all over campus and their lilac-colored flowers are a welcome sign of spring. Flowers appear before the leaves and sprout directly from the trunk and twigs. The heart-shaped leaves have a smooth margin. Thin brown fruit pods remain on trees through winter.  |    |
| <b>5. American Basswood</b><br>( <i>Tilia americana</i> )       | The three American Basswood trees located here have large heart-shaped leaves with sharply-toothed margins. Clusters of yellowish, fragrant flowers appear in mid-summer. The small round fruits are unusual, attached by a stalk to small leaf-like structures and the whole unit (leaf plus fruits) falls to the ground when mature.                   |    |
| <b>6. Flowering Dogwood</b><br>( <i>Cornus florida</i> )        | Flowering Dogwood is the state tree of Missouri. In winter, conspicuous round flower buds can be seen at the twig tips. In early spring, clusters of tiny flowers are surrounded by large, white (or pink) leaves that resemble petals. Bright red fruits appear in the fall.  |    |
| <b>7. Serviceberry</b><br>( <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> )        | Serviceberry flowers early in the spring, producing white flowers with elongate petals. Purple fruits appear by early-to-mid summer. The long, sharp-pointed buds along the twigs make this tree easy to identify in the winter.   |    |
| <b>8. Kentucky Coffee Tree</b><br>( <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> ) | Kentucky Coffee Tree has the largest leaves of all trees on campus and they are divided into numerous leaflets. In the fall, trees produce thick woody pods which often remain on the tree during winter. The roasted seeds were once used as a coffee substitute.   |  |
| <b>9. Catalpa</b><br>( <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> )            | Catalpa has large heart-shaped leaves that attach in pairs, or threes, along the stem. Trees produce conspicuous white, bell-shaped flowers by early summer and long slender fruit pods dangle from its branches in fall and winter.   |  |
| <b>10. Sweet Gum</b><br>( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> )      | As you look towards the McKinney Building, note the star-shaped leaves of the Sweet Gum tree. By fall, roundish brown spikey fruits are produced and these overwinter on the tree before falling to the ground in late winter or spring.   |  |
| <b>11. Black Gum</b><br>( <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> )              | Two Black Gum trees are growing on either side of the steps descending into the Sunken Garden. Found in southeast Missouri, this tree is one of the first to turn color (scarlet-purple) in the fall.  |  |
| <b>12. Green Ash</b><br>( <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> )       | Ash leaves occur in pairs along the stem and each leaf is divided into 5-9 leaflets. Male trees produce clusters of pollen-producing flowers in the spring and female trees produce elongate winged fruits in the fall.  |  |
| <b>13. Bur Oak</b><br>( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> )             | Bur Oak leaves are large and have a distinctive shape: the upper half is fan-shaped with shallow lobes and the lower half is lobed but with an unusually deep notch on each side. The acorns are distinctive because they are quite large and nearly covered by a cap with conspicuous bristles along the margin.  |  |
| <b>14. American Elm</b><br>( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )           | American Elms once lined main streets throughout the eastern US before being nearly decimated by Dutch elm disease. The leaves are coarsely toothed and the leaf base is asymmetric (one lobe is larger than the other). Clusters of small flowers form in early spring and round, winged fruits litter the sidewalks before many trees have leafed out. |  |
| <b>15. Pin Oak</b><br>( <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> )             | Pin Oak is a very common tree on campus. Its distinctive shape, with upper branches angling upwards, middle branches outwards, and lower branches downwards make it easy to identify. Pin oak leaves are deeply cut with the lobes perpendicular to the main axis. The tiny acorns are rounded, with conspicuous dark and light stripes.                 |  |
| <b>16. Sycamore</b><br>( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> )         | Beyond the Pin Oak (towards Ophelia), notice the large sycamore tree with its peeling camouflage-patterned bark. Sycamore leaves are large and coarsely lobed/toothed. Male and female flowers are produced in separate clusters in the spring. Look for the golf ball-sized fruits which dangle on the twigs in the fall and winter.                    |  |
| <b>17. Black Walnut</b><br>( <i>Juglans nigra</i> )             | Black Walnut's long leaves are divided into many leaflets. The large, round fruits ripen in the fall and the husks can be found rotting on the ground beneath the trees (these will stain your hands). The 'nut' that we eat is found deep inside the fruit.   |  |
| <b>18. Red Oak</b><br>( <i>Quercus rubra</i> )                  | Red Oak leaves are not as deeply cut as pin oak leaves and the lobes point towards the tip. The acorns are large and have a smooth, shallow, saucer-shaped cap.  |  |
| <b>19. Swamp White Oak</b><br>( <i>Quercus bicolor</i> )        | Swamp White Oak leaves are shallow and irregularly lobed and their lower surface is lighter in color than their upper surface. Unlike most other native oaks, the large acorns are produced on a short stalk.  |  |

Walking Tour - - - - -

1. Silver Maple



2. Buckeye



3. American Holly



4. Redbud



5. American Basswood



6. Flowering Dogwood



7. Serviceberry



8. Kentucky Coffee Tree



9. Catalpa



10. Sweet Gum



11. Black Gum



12. Green Ash



13. Bur Oak



14. American Elm



15. Pin Oak



16. Sycamore



17. Black Walnut



18 Red Oak



19. Swamp White Oak

