

Jesse Hall Tree Trail Descriptions

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

The Norway maple is a popular landscape tree imported from Scandinavia. It has a rounded form that reaches 50 feet in height, 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*

The red oak is a fast-growing tree, suited to large open areas. The excellent reddish fall foliage 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*

The Cornelian cherry dogwood is a small multi-stem tree 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 Horse Chestnut – *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumannii'

The European horse chestnut is a native of the Balkan Peninsula. A popular tree grown throughout the Eastern United States, it can reach 80 to 100 feet, 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'

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

- ***Adopted in memory of Owen Shiery***

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

Canary American holly, a variety of American Holly (see # 32 Memorial Union Loop), is 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*

English oak is a 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 once was used by the British for support beams in ships and castles.

- ***Adopted by Vester & Gertrude Vieth***

8. Tulip Tree – *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Tulip tree is a fast-growing shade tree suited to open areas, exhibiting golden-yellow fall color. In spring, it develops greenish-yellow flowers shaped like tulips, the origin of 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*

Shumard oak is 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. Amur Corktree – *Phellodendron amurense* ‘His Majesty’

Amur corktree is a wide-spreading tree with a short trunk, suitable for planting in large, open areas. It is native to northeast Asia and its common name derives from its bark which, with age, develops thick corky ridges. The selection ‘His Majesty’ has a better branching habit than the species and is seedless.

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

Flowering pear, 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*

Korean fir is a pyramidal evergreen conifer can grow to 50 feet. It 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’

Tricolor beech is a slow-growing European beech with splendid pink and purple coloring on young leaves, which then changes 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*

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

- ***Adopted by Pat and Richard Wallace***

15. Japanese Snowbell – *Styrax japonicus*

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

- ***In loving memory of Susan Johnson***

16. Dawn Redwood – *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

Dawn redwood, once believed extinct, 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. Foster's Holly – *Ilex x attenuata* 'Fosteri'

Foster's holly is an evergreen hybrid of Dahoon holly and American holly, both native to the southeastern coast of North America. American holly's native range also reaches into southeast Missouri. Foster's holly grows to 25 feet, develops a narrow, conical shape and produces abundant red berries even without a male pollinator nearby.

18. Autumn Blaze® Red Maple – *Acer x freemanii* 'Jeffersred'

Autumn Blaze® 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 from the red maple influence.

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

19. Espresso™ Kentucky Coffee Tree – *Gymnocladus dioica* 'Espresso'

This cultivar of the Kentucky coffee tree has all the positive attributes of the species (see #10 Memorial Union Loop) without the large seedpods. It is a much more suitable candidate for planting near sidewalks.

20. Domingo Pine – *Pinus flexilis* 'Domingo'

Domingo pine, a cultivar of Limber pine, grows to 25 feet with a width of 15 feet making it a good evergreen for small spaces. The blue-green needles in groups of five give it a soft, fluffy appearance.

- ***Adopted by the James Forward family***

21. Sweetbay Magnolia – *Magnolia virginiana*

Sweetbay magnolia is a small, often multi-stem tree that has highly fragrant flowers from May through June. Sweetbay is a good choice for wet, acidic soils but is adaptable to ordinary garden conditions.

22. Southern Magnolia – *Magnolia grandiflora*

Southern magnolia is a large slow-growing, broadleaf evergreen tree that 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. Bald Cypress – *Taxodium distichum*

Bald cypress is a deciduous conifer, 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. Buck’s Unlimited™ Oak – *Quercus bicolor* ‘Buck’s Unlimited’

Swamp white oak acorns are a favorite of deer and this selection consistently produces heavy yields. It also is fast-growing and tolerates a wide range of growing conditions. Buck’s Unlimited™ was developed through research conducted at the University of Missouri’s Horticulture and Agroforestry Research Center.

25. Green Giant Arborvitae – *Thuja standishii* x *plicata*) ‘Green Giant’

This Western arborvitae is a very tall and narrow evergreen with fan-shaped sprays of leaves. It is a fast-growing columnar tree and makes a formal statement in the garden. It can easily reach 50 feet or taller so careful placement in the landscape is warranted.

26. White Fir – *Abies concolor*

White fir is a slow-growing, conical, 40- to 50-foot evergreen tree 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*

The European filbert, also known as a hazelnut, is predisposed to forming a thicket of erect stems but can be shaped into a small tree if desired. It is grown mainly 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*

Black maple 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*

Sycamore is one of our Missouri native woodland giants, growing 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*

Silver linden is a native of southeastern Europe and western Asia that has dense foliage making it a good shade tree. In late June, 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*

Chinkapin oak is a strong-wooded oak that grows to 50 feet and is tolerant of alkaline soil. It is difficult to transplant and rarely grown in nurseries. A Missouri native, it often is found growing on Ozark glades.

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

34. Vanderwolf's Pine – *Pinus flexilis* 'Vanderwolf's Pyramid'

Vanderwolf's pine, a limber pine that is 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. Hoptree – *Ptelea trifoliata*

Hoptree is a large shrub or small tree of rounded habit, native to the eastern United States. It tolerates a variety of growing conditions and was chosen for this location because of its ability to withstand a dry, shady environment. Its fruits have been used as a substitute for hops.

36. Golden Rain Tree – *Koelreuteria paniculata*

Golden rain tree's yellow flowers in summer and papery, lantern-like fruit pods in the fall make this medium-sized shade tree an attractive specimen. A native of China and Korea, this fast-growing tree can tolerate heat and drought, but should be sited carefully as its abundant seedlings can be a nuisance.

37. Black Gum – *Nyssa sylvatica*

Black gum is a specimen tree has 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*

Cucumber magnolia is a large tree featuring 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*

The American beech is a large tree and a major component of the eastern hardwood forest. Its 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*

The Mexican white pine is native to both Mexico and Central America, growing in mountainous regions. Hardy to Zone 5a, it is very similar to Eastern white pine (# 1 Lowry Mall Trail) but perhaps more tolerant of our climate. It can grow to 100 feet under favorable conditions.

41. Purple-leaved Durmast Oak - *Quercus petraea* 'Purpurea'

This rare oak 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*

Pin oak is 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*

Ginkgo, according to fossil records, 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*

Serviceberry is a small multi-stem tree that 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 foliage 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 magnolia is a hybrid cross between Cucumber Magnolia and Yulan Magnolia. It bears cream-colored, chalice-shape flowers six inches long. It will grow in sun or shade but flowers best in sun.

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

Japanese zelkova is 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. 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.

- ***For my favorite teacher, Kathy Unrath - Rob Unrath***

50. Loebner Magnolia – *Magnolia x loebneri*

Loebner magnolia is a cross between Kobus and Star magnolias, both of which are native to Japan. It grows 20 to 30 feet 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***