



Healing Hike Planting Descriptions

1. **Butterflies Magnolia (3) – *Magnolia* ‘Butterflies’**

A yellow flowered form of Magnolia, it is the result of a cross between *M. acuminata*, a Missouri native, and *M. denudata*. It grows to 20’ and has a deeper yellow bloom in late March than most other yellow magnolias.

- **Kindness trees adopted by Rose and Michael Porter, Mizzou Faculty. “A single act of kindness can change a life forever,” Aug 26, 2014.**

2. **Norway Spruce – *Picea abies***

A large, pyramidal evergreen with drooping branches and 6-inch-long cones that give it a stately appearance when mature. It requires moist soil and spider mites can be a problem if planted in hot, dry sites. It is one of the better evergreens for this area. The stiff needles and abundant cones can be pleasantly prickly.

3. **Seven-Son Flower – *Heptacodium miconioides***

Small, multi-stem tree from China that develops exfoliating bark, revealing a lighter inner bark. The fragrant, creamy white flowers are an exercise in patience as they begin to develop in early summer but do not bloom until August. Seven-son Flower’s attractive bark, long-developing flower and pleasant fragrance make for a unique addition to the garden.

4. **Yellowwood (Colonnade of 11) – *Cladrastis kentukea***

Large panicles of fragrant, white flowers that emerge in late spring are similar to that of Wisteria. It forms an attractive vase shape with soft, green, pinnately compound foliage. Its timber is used in cabinetry and firearm parts and accessories.

5. **Allee™ Lacebark Elm (2) – *Ulmus parvifolia* ‘Emer II’ ALLEE™**

Cross Rollins St and look for two rounded trees on either side of the steps with long pendulous branches and attractive, mottled bark that provide winter interest. Lacebark elm is a medium sized (40 feet) tree with small leaves (hence the Latin name *parvifolia*) which is resistant to Dutch elm disease and tolerates urban conditions well.

6. **Weeping White Pine (4) – *Pinus strobus* ‘Pendula’**

At the top of the steps, note the pairs of pine trees with pendulous branches that flank the stairs. Although white pine is not a Missouri native, it generally performs well in well drained soils. ‘Pendula’ is a dwarf cultivar grafted onto seedling understocks, grown for its unusual form. Compare the much softer needles to those of the rugged Norway Spruce.

7. Sunburst™ Honey Locust (Colonnade of 4) – *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* ‘Suncole’
This thornless honey locust is grown primarily for the spring time, yellow-glowing, finely-textured leaves at its branch tips, which turn green as summer progresses. This species is affected by a number of insect and disease problems, but it can tolerate most of them well.

8. Paperbark Maple (Row of 5) – *Acer griseum*
A small ornamental tree that matures to as tall as 40’, though usually between 20’ and 30’. The copper-colored bark on the trunk and limbs peels away to reveal the tan inner bark and remains on the tree, adding great winter interest.

9. Eastern Red Cedar – *Juniperus virginiana*
Eastern red cedar has many cultivars with a variety of forms from four-foot-tall spreading shrubs to pyramidal plants 50 feet in height. It is one of the first colonizers of abandoned fields. Crushing a few needles releases a strong evergreen scent.

10. Annabelle Smooth Hydrangea – *Hydrangea arborescens* ‘Annabelle’
H. arborescens is a Missouri native often recommended as a plant to attract pollinator insects. ‘Annabelle’ is an old-fashioned cultivar that is easily grown in well-drained soil and tolerates half shade. It produces large, white flower clusters for most of the summer. They are often used for dried flower arrangements when plants are cut back in winter.

11. Winter Gem Boxwood – *Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica* ‘Winter Gem’
Boxwood is useful for evergreen hedges to formally define areas in a landscape. It has many cultivars and tolerates moderate shade well. Its susceptibility to Boxwood Blight has made it less popular in recent years. ‘Winter Gem’ is a slow growing, extremely cold hardy cultivar that is easily pruned to maintain a tidy look.

12. Austrian Pine (2) – *Pinus nigra*
Austrian pine has a pyramidal shape when young, growing to 60 feet and developing character with age. Old specimens become flat-topped or domed with an interesting bark on the lower trunk with plate-like, furrowed patterns bordered with light gray. The species is susceptible to disfiguring fungal blights, but individual trees can sometimes escape them. On windy days you may hear the mature pines “whispering”.

13. Ginkgo (3) – *Ginkgo biloba*
According to fossil records, this deciduous conifer of ancient lineage is the last species within its genus and dates back to the Middle Jurassic period. It is nearly disease free, adaptable to most soils, air pollution tolerant, and six mature specimens in Hiroshima survived the atomic bomb and are still living. The brilliant yellow fall color is fantastic, but the females of the species produce a messy fruit with a pungent, foul, odor.

14. Eastern Hemlock (6) – *Tsuga canadensis*

Flanking the library's north entry is this dense, pyramidal conifer that prefers shady areas. It can grow up to 70' tall and 35' wide and is native to the Appalachian Mountains and the northern US and Canada. It is not related to the herbaceous hemlocks and is not poisonous. Hemlock woolly adelgid is a threat to wild populations in the Eastern US.

15. Crabapple (6) – *Malus x scheideckeri* 'Red Jade'

Also flanking both sides of the Ellis Library's main entrance, this crabapple grows to 15 feet, with a weeping form. It has profuse, white flowers in spring and bright red fruit in fall. The fruits are eaten by birds in fall and winter. The tree is susceptible to apple scab disease, which can disfigure the leaves and fruit.

16. Container Garden

As you walk through Lowry mall, you will notice multiple containers which are seasonally planted by Mizzou Landscape Services staff to interrupt the long stretches of paved brick surface with attractive colors and textures.

17. Persian Parrotia (2)– *Parrotia persica*

Crossing Hitt St, you will find two unusual trees on either side of the Arch of the Memorial Union. The trees are multi-trunked and have attractive, mottled patterns on the bark of lower trunks. A member of the witch hazel family, it blooms in March.

18. Willow Oak (Row of 6) – *Quercus phellos*

A Missouri boot-heel native, Willow Oak grow to 70 feet. Its long, narrow leaves are similar to those of the willow and give this oak a fine-textured appearance. Small leaves and acorns make it one of the better oaks for the yard or garden. It is adaptable to a wide range of planting conditions.

19. Red Oaks (Row of 4) – *Quercus palustris*, *Q. shumardii*, and *Q. coccinea*

Across the street from the willow oaks, is a row of mature trees of several Missouri native species in the "red oak group", distinguished by the pointed lobes on their leaves. These large trees provide many landscape, economic and ecological benefits, including shade, lumber, and food for pollinating insects, animals and birds.

20. Galaxy Magnolia (2) – *Magnolia* 'Galaxy'

This hybrid Magnolia, introduced by the U.S. National Arboretum in 1963, is a narrow-pyramidal, single trunk, deciduous tree with graceful, ascending branches, growing to 30 feet tall. It is a cross of *M. liliiflora* 'Nigra' and *M. sprengeri* 'Diva'. It has large, fragrant, rose-pink to reddish-purple flowers.

21. Tiger-Eyes™ Staghorn Sumac – *Rhus typhina* ‘Bailtiger’ TIGER EYES™

Tiger Eyes is a dwarf, golden-leafed cultivar of staghorn sumac that has highly dissected, lacy-looking leaves. It also often displays an orange fall color with scarlet overtones. It is adaptable and produces fewer root suckers than the species.

22. Winter Gem Boxwood – *Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica* ‘Winter Gem’

Another example of how Boxwood can be used to define a landscape area and create a sense of seclusion in a busy location. This hedge frames the relaxing patio of the Tom and Alice Payne Plaza.

23. Happidaze™ Sweet Gum – *Liquidambar styraciflua* ‘Hapdell’ HAPPIDAZE™

Happidaze is a fruitless sweetgum cultivar that grows to the same size as the species (60-80 feet). This allows one to enjoy the stately form, attractive foliage and excellent, maroon fall color of the species without the annoying “gum balls” that the tree is famous for.

24. Accolade™ Elm – *Ulmus* ‘Morton’ ACCOLADE™

This Japanese elm (*Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica* ‘Morton’) has excellent resistance to insects and diseases commonly affecting elms. It grows to 60 feet with an upright form. Its leaves are glossy, dark green with an attractive, yellow fall color.

25. Shagbark Hickory – *Carya ovata*

Shagbark is one of several species of hickory native to Missouri that are important timber trees found in oak-hickory forest ecosystems. While not deemed suitable for formal landscapes, it is majestic (growing to 100 feet) and its nuts are an important wildlife food source.

26. Green Giant Arborvitae (2) – *Thuja* ‘Green Giant’

A towering, fast growing, hybrid of *T. standishii* and *T. plicata* with fan shaped sprays of evergreen foliage and columnar to pyramidal habit. Trees may grow up to 4’ each year, reaching as tall as 60’ and 18’ wide. Great for formal gardens with lots of space. Crush a handful of leaves for a pungent evergreen scent.

27. Shumard Oak (Allee of 15) – *Quercus shumardii*

Shumard oak is a long-lived native tree, desirable for its orange to red fall color and tolerance to drought conditions. It is difficult to distinguish from the Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, and Red Oak. It is valued for its timber and ranges extensively throughout the southern US. It is a good choice for landscapes needing large trees.

28. Bald Cypress (Grove of 7) – *Taxodium distichum* ‘Mickelson’ SHAWNEE BRAVE

Called “bald” because, despite its evergreen appearance, it is a deciduous tree. This Missouri native grows well along bodies of water but can also thrive in upland sites and dry soils. Its stately form can reach up to 80’ tall and 20’ wide and has dense foliage that turns an attractive rust color in autumn.

29. Pitch Loblolly Pine (Group 3) – *Pinus rigida x taeda*

While neither parent of this hybrid is native to Missouri, it combines the cold hardiness and drought tolerance of pitch pine native to Northeast US with the larger size, moist soil tolerance and rapid growth of loblolly pine native to Arkansas. This hybrid has proven adaptable to a wide range of soil and environmental conditions.

30. Red Horse Chestnut – *Aesculus x carnea*

Red horse chestnut is a hybrid between our Missouri native red buckeye (*A. pavia*) and horse chestnut (*A. hippocastanum*). It is a medium sized (30 feet), rounded tree with interesting, palmately compound leaves and showy, red flower clusters in mid-spring. It produces fruit with prickly husks, containing inedible, buckeye-like nuts.

- **In dedication to devoted teacher, Joseph W. Lamberti, M.D. 1963-2002, Associate Professor Emeritus, Department of Psychiatry, from his loving family.**