

Jesse Hall Tree Trail

1. Fairview Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides* ‘Fairview’

A popular landscape tree imported from Scandinavia. It has a rounded form that reaches 50’ tall, tolerates poor soils and air pollution, and provides dense shade that inhibits grass beneath its canopy. This cultivar has red-purple emerging leaves turning bronze-green by summer.

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

2. Red Oak – *Quercus rubra*

A fast-growing tree suited for large areas. It is an important source of wood for flooring, furniture, veneer, and interior trim. It has excellent red fall color.

- **Adopted by the Smith family: Joan, Dale, and Colin**

3. Cornelian Cherry Dogwood – *Cornus mas*

A small, multi-stem tree remarkable for its yellow blossoms in March, among the first in spring. Its bright red fruit is valued in Asia for making dessert, preserves, soft drinks, and wines. Colorful mottled bark adds winter interest.

- **Adopted by Anne Ramsay Downs**

4. Baumannii Horsechestnut – *Aesculus hippocastanum* ‘Baumannii’

A native of the Balkan Peninsula. Popular throughout the eastern US, it can reach up to 100’, making most suitable for large landscape spaces. This cultivar has double, white-flowering panicles that range from 5”-12” and does not produce the characteristic buckeye fruit.

- **Larry Edwards**

5. Nootka Weeping Cypress – *Xanthocyparis nootkatensis* ‘Pendula’

A weeping cypress tree with a strong leader and drooping branches. Sometimes referred to Alaskan Cedar, it is native to the American northwest and can tolerate wet soils but prefers drier conditions.

- **Adopted in memory of Owen Shiery**

6. Canary American Holly – *Ilex opaca* ‘Canary’

A variety of American Holly notable for its yellow 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*

A majestic European species that has appeared in many songs and stories since ancient English times. It is a massive, slow growing tree with a short trunk and wide canopy. Its strong wood was used in building British ships and castles.

- **Adopted by Vester and Gertrude Vieth**

8. Tuliptree – *Liriodendron tulipifera*

A fast-growing shade tree suited to open areas, exhibiting golden-yellow fall color. In spring it develops green-yellow flowers shaped like tulips, the origin of its common name. Also known as Yellow Poplar, it is one of the lightest hardwoods used in furniture.

- **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 the Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, and Red Oak. It is valued for its timber and ranges extensively throughout the southern US.

- **Adopted by the Tom and Susan Flood Family**

10. Spaeth's Alder – *Alnus x spaethii*

A rapid growing shade tree that is a popular substitute for ash trees in urban areas. It will quickly reach up to 65' in height and only 20' wide. Foliage emerges a coppery purple and transitions to glossy green in summer. Prefers moist soil but tolerates dry conditions once established.

11. Cleveland Select Flowering Pear – *Pyrus calleryana* 'Cleveland Select'

The strong branching habit of this cultivar is a good substitute for the Bradford Pear. It is easily transplanted and adaptable. However, it is not recommended to plant any Callery Pear because they are creating invasive hybrid trees in our native woodlands.

- **Dedicated in appreciation of Pat Schwartz**

12. Japanese Snowbell – *Styrax japonicus*

A small, graceful tree with low, horizontal branches. It blooms in May and June with fragrant, white pendulous flowers. A great specimen tree for smaller areas.

- **In loving memory of Susan Johnson**

13. Shellbark Hickory – *Carya laciniosa*

A Missouri native most notable for the long strips of bark that curl away from the trunk on older plants. The large nuts are sweet, and its timber is used for tools, ladders, and sports equipment.

- **Adopted by Pat and Richard Wallace**

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

A slow growing European beech with pink and purple coloring on young leaves, which become green and white for the summer. The color variegation can be bright enough that the tree appears to be flowering.

- **Adopted by Joe and Darlene Schroeder**

15. Dawn Redwood – *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

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

- **Hugh and Wanda Barnes**

16. Foster’s Holly – *Ilex x attenuate* ‘Fosteri’

An evergreen hybrid of the Dahoon and American hollies, both of which are native to the southeast coast of North America. Growing up to 25’ tall, it develops a narrow, conical shape and produces abundant red berries even without nearby male pollinator plants.

17. Autumn Blaze Red Maple – *Acer x freemanii* ‘Jeffersred’ AUTUMN BLAZE

A hybrid of red and silver maples. Its leaf shape and fast growth are more like that of the silver maple. The fall color is a vibrant orange to red, much like that of the red maple.

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

18. Domingo Pine – *Pinus flexilis* ‘Domingo’

A cultivar of Limber Pine that can grow up to 25’ tall and 15’ wide, making it a great evergreen for small spaces. The blue-green needles in groups of 5 give a soft, fluffy appearance.

- **Adopted by the James Forward family**

19. Canadian Hemlock – *Tsuga canadensis*

A 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 US.

- **Adopted by the James Forward family**

20. Sweetbay Magnolia – *Magnolia virginiana*

A small, often multi-stemmed tree with highly fragrant flowers in May to June. A good choice for wet, acidic soils sites but can adapt to ordinary garden conditions.

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

21. Southern Magnolia – *Magnolia grandiflora*

A large, slow growing, broadleaf evergreen that produces creamy white, fragrant flowers as large as 13" in diameter in early summer. Our climate is the northern limit for the species and performs best when sheltered from winter winds.

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

22. Baldcypress – *Taxodium distichum*

A deciduous conifer and a wonderful ornamental tree for large areas. It is native to Missouri wetlands where it develops 'knees' – woody knobs of root rising above water level. The wood is resistant to decay and is used in shingles, railroad ties, and bridges.

- **Adopted in Honor of George A. Lyons**

23. Buck's Unlimited Oak – *Quercus bicolor* 'Buck's Unlimited'

This cultivar of Swamp White Oak was developed through research conducted at the University of Missouri's Horticulture and Agroforestry Research Center. It produces heavy yields of acorns that are a favorite of deer and tolerates a wide range of site conditions.

24. Green Giant Arborvitae – *Thuja standishii* x *plicata* 'Green Giant'

A very tall, fast growing, hybrid evergreen with fan shaped sprays of 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.

25. White Fir – *Abies concolor*

A slow growing, conical, 50' tall evergreen native to the southwest US. Its cones grow upright on the branch and its upward curving needles have a blue cast similar to the blue spruce. It performs well in our conditions once established but can be difficult to transplant.

- **In memory of my mom, LaVerne Taylor Welsh**

26. American Filbert – *Corylus americana*

A Missouri native, this can be grown as a large shrub or small, multi-stem tree that reaches up to 16' tall and almost as wide. It is also called the Hazelnut and the fruit is edible. Fall color ranges from yellow green to purple. Best used in naturalized areas of the garden.

- **Adopted by Gary and Glenda Filbert**

27. Black Maple – *Acer nigrum*

A Missouri native that is more tolerant of poor growing conditions than Sugar Maples, which it resembles. This specific tree is the Missouri State Champion for size.

28. Swamp White Oak – *Quercus bicolor*

A medium sized shade tree that can tolerate wet soils and drought. The bark of smaller limbs often peels away in papery flakes.

- **In honor of Ron Neely's Service to MU**

29. Sycamore – *Platanus occidentalis*

A Missouri native woodland giant, growing in excess of 100'. Its exfoliating bark on the upper trunk is distinct and beautiful. While it is susceptible to diseases that can cause leaves and twigs to drop after leaf emergence, they are not typically threatening.

- **Wally Pfeffer – MU, Chamber and Columbia Volunteer**

30. Silver Linden – *Tilia tomentosa*

A native of southeastern Europe and western Asia with dense foliage. In late June, fragrant, yellow flowers emerge. Silky hairs cover the underside of leaves, giving them a silvery appearance, hence the common name.

31. Black Walnut – *Juglans nigra*

Growing into a large, upright, and spreading tree, it is best planted in natural areas. It produces large, messy, edible nuts and is prized for its wood, which is used in furniture, firearm accessories, and veneers. Missouri is the leading producer of Black Walnut Meat, which can be found in ice cream and candy.

- **Adopted by Kee W. and Diana S. Groshong**

32. Chinkapin Oak – *Quercus meuhlenbergii*

A strong wooded oak that grows to 50' tall and is tolerant of alkaline soils. It is a native of the Missouri Ozarks but is difficult to transplant so it is rarely found in nurseries.

- **Susan 'Sue' Thornhill Selfless, Full of Faith and Love**

33. Vanderwolf's Pine – *Pinus flexilis* 'Vanderwolf'

A Limber pine that is easily transplanted and soil adaptable. A good choice of coniferous evergreen for our area. Its blue needle color is more pronounced than others of its species.

- **Adopted by Ms. Alice Donaldson**

34. Hoptree – *Ptelea trifoliata*

A large shrub to large tree with a rounded habit native to the eastern US. It tolerates a variety of growing conditions and was chosen for this location because it can withstand dry, shady environments. Its fruit has been used as a substitute for hops.

35. Paperbark Maple – *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.

36. Golden Rain Tree – *Koelreuteria paniculate*

Yellow flowers in summer and papery, lantern-like fruit pods in 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 to avoid its abundant seedlings becoming a nuisance.

37. Black Gum – *Nyssa sylvatica*

A specimen tree with dependable and beautiful crimson fall color. It is difficult to transplant but adaptable to a variety of locations, including heavy clays and wet soils. It is often found natively in Ozark upland forests.

- **Adopted by Robin and George Kennedy to celebrate 40 years**

38. Cucumbertree Magnolia – *Magnolia acuminata*

A large shade tree featuring green-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 grandiflora*

A large tree that is a major component of eastern hardwood forests in the U.S. Its distinct, smooth, gray bark is especially attractive in winter. The thin bark and shallow root system make it susceptible to environmental hazards, like fire and flooding.

40. Mexican White Pine – *Pinus ayacahuite*

A native of Mexico and Central America, growing in mountainous regions. Hardy to Zone 5a, it is very similar to the Eastern White Pine but perhaps more tolerant of our climate. It can grow up to 100' tall in favorable conditions.

41. Purple-leaved Durmast Oak – *Quercus patraea* 'Pupurea'

A rare oak cultivar makes a medium sized tree with large, deep purple leaves. The foliage is attractive throughout summer and turns a non-descript yellow in fall.

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

A fast growing, large shade tree with outstanding red-purple fall color. This cultivar of our native ash is good for large areas. Unfortunately, it is susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer and plantings on campus will be necessarily limited.

43. Virginia Pine – *Pinus virginiana*

One of the first trees to appear on site after a wildfire in its native range in the eastern US. It can spread over dry, nutrient poor sites and is an important Christmas tree in the southern US.

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 distinct form. Planting in alkaline soils can cause iron chlorosis, a significant problem in our area.

- **Adopted by Ross & Florence Anderson**

45. Ginko – *Ginko biloba*

According to fossil records, this deciduous conifer of ancient lineage is the only species within its genus. It is nearly disease free, adaptable to most soils, air pollution tolerant, and has bright yellow all color. The females of the species produce a messy fruit with a pungent, foul, odor.

- **In Memory of Dana Marie Cunningham – Class of 1995**

46. Serviceberry – *Amelanchier canadensis*

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. It has orange-red fall color and a delicate silhouette in winter.

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

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

A hybrid magnolia of *M. acuminata* and *M. denudate*. It bears cream colored, chalice shaped flowers that can be as large as 6" long. It will grow in sun or shade but is a much more prolific bloomer in sunny sites.

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

A large, vase shaped tree native to Japan, is great for lawns or street plantings. The rust-colored red fall foliage and mottled bark on older trees add to its appeal.

- **Adopted in Memory of Jean Woolsey Utz, 1918-1979**

49. Yellow Buckeye – *Aesculus flava*

One of the largest buckeyes and produces 6" yellow flower panicles in June. The large nuts are inedible due to containing aesculin, a poison. Native Americans are said to have eaten them after a long and involved processing. Its fall color is a soft pumpkin orange.

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

50. Loebner Magnolia – *Magnolia x loebneri*

A hybrid of *M. stellata* and *M. kobus*, both of which are native to Japan. It grows up to 30' and as wide or greater. The white, star shaped flowers are fragrant and bloom early in the spring.

- **Adopted by Jacquelyn K. Jones**

51. Korean Fir – *Abies koreana*

A pyramidal, evergreen conifer that can reach 50' tall. It grows best in moist, well-draining, slightly acidic soils in sun to part shade. The upright, purple cones produced at an early age add ornamental interest.