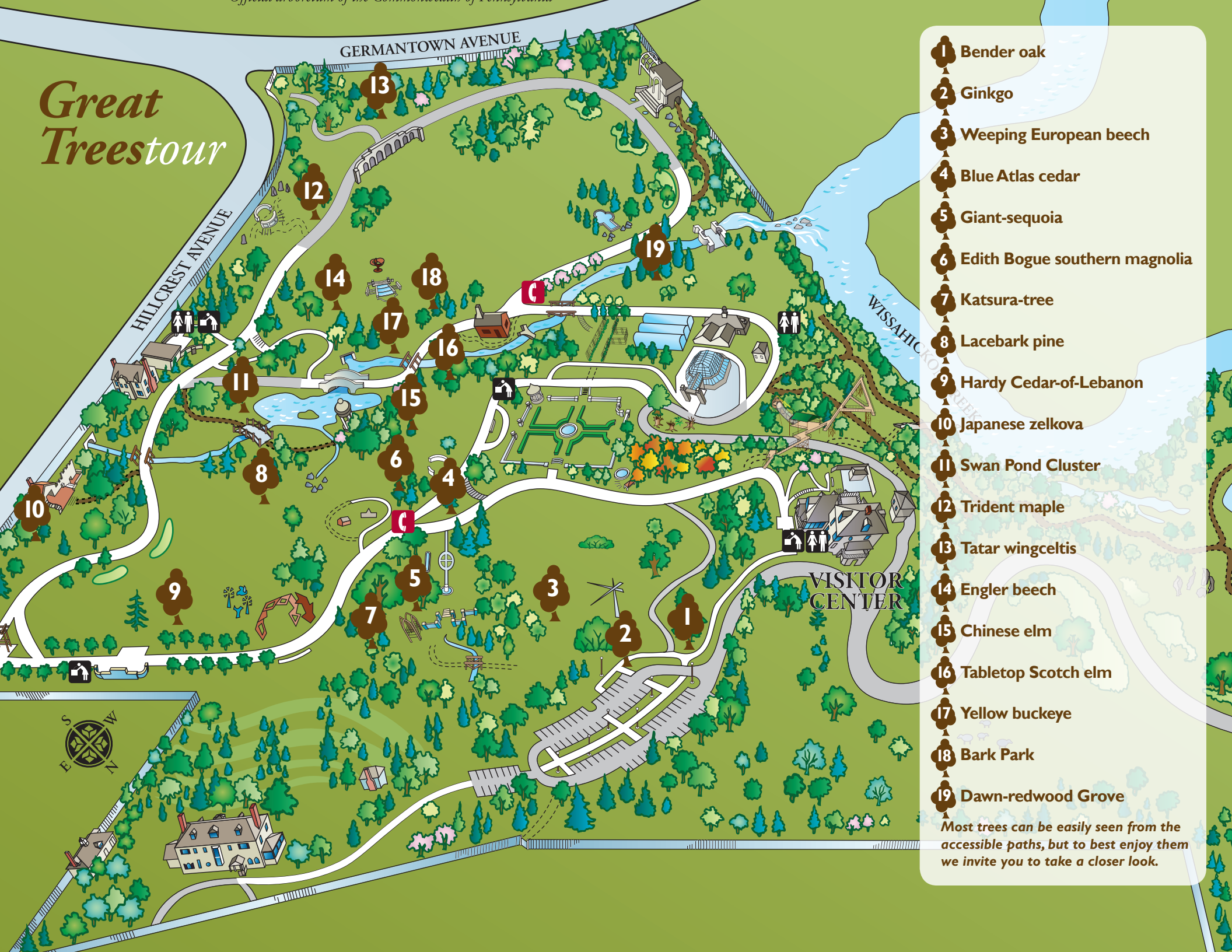


Great Treestour



- 1 Bender oak
- 2 Ginkgo
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Most trees can be easily seen from the accessible paths, but to best enjoy them we invite you to take a closer look.

1. Bender oak 🌳 PA
Quercus × benderi

- Native to eastern North America; a naturally occurring hybrid between scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*) and red oak (*Q. rubra*).
- Possibly 250 years old, the tree provided a dramatic entrance to the Morris garden and hilltop home.
- Noted for its branch structure in winter, shiny green leaves in summer, and red fall color.



2. Ginkgo, maidenhair-tree
Ginkgo biloba

- One of the world's oldest tree species, growing on earth for well over 150 million years.
- With striking gold fall color, this female specimen, planted by the Morrises, has messy and very smelly fruit. Non-fruiting males make excellent city trees.
- A male specimen is near the Edith Bogue magnolia (6).



3. Weeping European beech
Fagus sylvatica f. pendula

- Native to Europe, planted before 1909 by the Morrises.
- Branches weep down and form roots where they touch the ground. New rings of trees grow outward as the original tree ages and dies.
- An impressive tree in all seasons with its smooth gray elephant hide-like bark, lustrous green leaves in summer, and red to golden brown fall color.
- Small holes in trunk are made by sap sucking birds.



4. Blue Atlas cedar 🌳 PA
Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'

- The straight species is native to the Atlas Mountains of North Africa.
- Layered branches with blue-green needles create a picturesque landscape tree.
- Small finger-shaped male cones on lower branches pollinate attractive large beehive-shaped female cones above.



5. Giant-sequoia
Sequoiadendron giganteum

- Native to California. Sequoia National Park is the home of the national champion, 275 feet by 107 feet.
- Related to the coastal redwood of California and the *Metasequoia* (dawn-redwood).
- Orange bark of these trees accents the orange theme of this garden area. Note the state champion paperbark maple (*Acer griseum*) nearby.



6. Edith Bogue southern magnolia
Magnolia grandiflora 'Edith Bogue'

- This cultivar is a descendent of a tree in Edith Bogue's New Jersey garden that survived a particularly harsh winter.
- A spectacular tree in all seasons: large lemon-scented creamy white flowers in spring/summer, bright red seeds set in velvety fall fruit, and lustrous dark evergreen leaves.
- Ornamental leaves ideal for decorative arrangements.



7. Katsura-tree
Cercidiphyllum japonicum

- Native to Japan and China, planted around 1902 by the Morrises.
- One of the largest of its kind in North America, this plant is the signature tree of the Arboretum.
- Bright yellow/apricot leaves in fall release a spicy cinnamon/brown sugar aroma.



8. Lacebark pine 🌳 PA
Pinus bungeana

- Native to China, this stately lacebark pine, is one of the largest in the Delaware Valley.
- Striking exfoliating bark changes color with age and moisture.
- Fine-textured foliage gives an airiness to the crown.



9. Hardy Cedar-of-Lebanon
Cedrus libani ssp. stenocoma

- This subspecies is native to the mountains of southwest Turkey and has an upright habit.
- The straight species, known for its historic stands in Lebanon, has more wide-spreading branches.



10. Japanese zelkova 🌳 PA
Zelkova serrata

- Native to China, Korea and Japan, this tree has been growing at the Arboretum since the Morrises' time.
- Often used as a street tree, it has beautiful bark, a vase shape and red-orange fall color.



11. SWAN POND CLUSTER

Dwarf eastern white pine

Pinus strobus 'Nana'

- A cultivated variety, this tree has a compact rounded habit.
- A very large example of a dwarf tree.



Weeping Canada hemlock

Tsuga canadensis f. *pendula*

- A rare tree, approximately 100 years old.
- This form was displayed at the Centennial Exposition at Fairmount Park.



Cilician fir

Abies cilicica

- Native to the Taurus Mountains of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon, this tree has a narrow growth habit.
- Part of our national fir collection.



12. Trident maple

Acer buergerianum

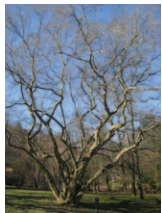
- Native to China, this specimen is larger than most trident maples.
- Three-lobed leaves, which give this tree its common name, turn yellow/orange/red in fall.
- Handsome and adaptable tree.



13. Tatar wingceltis

Pteroceltis tatarinowii

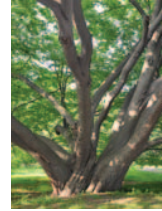
- One of the rarest plants in the Arboretum's collection and one of the largest of the species outside its native China.
- Beautiful yellow fall color.
- Attractive gray-brown exfoliating bark.



14. Engler beech

Fagus engleriana

- Native to China, this tree is very rare in North America, with only a few in the US.
- It is the Chinese relative of the more common American and European beeches.
- A deciduous tree with fine to medium texture, rounded crown, low spreading branches, and russet fall color.



15. Chinese elm

Ulmus parvifolia

- Native to Eastern Asia, this plant's exfoliating bark, fall color, and fine-textured foliage make it excellent for any landscape.
- Known for its rapid growth and durability.
- Resistant to Dutch elm disease and the elm leaf beetle.



16. Tabletop Scotch elm

Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'

- Inspired by the Victorian fascination with weeping and contorted trees, the Morrises planted this tree sometime before 1909.
- Weeping portion of the plant was grafted high onto its 7-foot understock, forming the umbrella-like shape.
- Unusual accent tree.



17. Yellow buckeye

Aesculus flava

- Native to eastern United States.
- Flaky bark, yellow flower clusters, and yellow-orange fall color make this a useful native alternative to the disease prone horsechestnut.
- The tree has recovered from 1991 tornado damage.



18. BARK PARK

Japanese Stewartia

Stewartia pseudocamellia

& Tall Stewartia

Stewartia monadelphica

- Native to eastern Asia, these trees have early summer white flowers, yellow to red to burgundy leaves in fall, and attractive exfoliating bark.
- Mature height is 20 to 40 feet.



Paperbark maple

Acer griseum

- Native to western China, with outstanding cinnamon/reddish brown exfoliating bark, this is an attractive small specimen tree.
- Orange-red fall color.



Threeflower maple

Acer triflorum

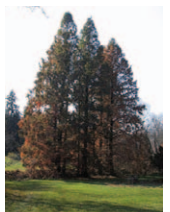
- Native to northeast China and Korea, this small upright-spreading tree with flowers in clusters of three has ash brown vertically fissured bark.
- Orange-red fall color.



19. Dawn-redwood Grove

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

- A fast-growing tree with a majestic habit, golden fall color, reddish brown bark – fissured and exfoliating in long narrow strips – and a spectacular buttressing fluted trunk.
- This beautiful grove, now over 100 feet tall, was planted in ideal conditions – full sun and next to a stream that provides moisture.
- Once thought to have been extinct, these trees from the end of the dinosaur age were rediscovered in China through the study of fossils in the 1940s.



Great Trees

at the Morris Arboretum



One of the outstanding features of the estate that became the Morris Arboretum in 1932 is the collection of magnificent trees found throughout the 92-acre property. Beginning with founder John Morris' interest in growing plants from around the world, unusual specimens have flourished here for well over 100 years. On your walk you will see champion trees, old trees, trees from far away continents, and trees native to Pennsylvania.

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Most books available in The Shop at the Morris Arboretum.

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notes...

The Great Trees tour and brochure are made possible by the generous support of Julia Frick and members of the Arboretum.