

Marywood University Arboretum
Tree & Shrub Species

Alaska Cedar
American Beech
American Linden
Aristocrat Flowering Pear
Austrian Pine
Autumn Brilliance Apple
Serviceberry
Bigtooth Aspen
Black/Sweet Birch
Bloodgood Japanese Maple
Blue Boy Hybrid Holly
Blue Girl Hybrid Holly
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Maple
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Cripp's Hinoki Falsecypress
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Redbud/Judas Tree
Emerald Green Arbovitae
European Beech

Garnet Japanese Maple
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Green Mountain Sugar Maple
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Green"
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Sargents Weeping Canadian
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Shadblow Tree
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Snowgoose Cherry
Sourwood
Summersweet Clethra
Summit Green Ash
Sunburst Honeylocust
Tatarian Dogwood
Vanderwolf's Limber Pine
Weeping Alaska Cedar
Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar
Weeping Higan Cherry
Weeping Norway Spruce
White Cascade Crabapple
White Fir
White Flowering Dogwood
White Fringetree
White Oak
White Pine
Whitebarked Himalayan Birch
Winged Euonymus
Wintercreeper euonymus
Yoshino Cherry
"Mops" Japanese Falsecypress

Species present while Marwood University's campus was classified as a national Arboretum

Alaska Cedar

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis



Native to coastal regions of North America from Alaska south to Oregon. Medium growth rate to 30' to 45' tall. An evergreen tree that prefers deep, moist, well drained soil in full sun.

Family: Cupressaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Northwestern United States

Season: Spring

American Beech

Fagus grandifolia



Family: Fagaceae
Type: Native
Origin: United States
Season: Spring

American Linden

Tilia americana



Native to eastern North America. This large deciduous tree grows to 70'. Leaves are heart shaped, dark green above and silvery underneath. Has poor autumn color. Small creamy white flowers in June are very fragrant. Prefers deep, moist fertile soils and full sun.

Family: Tiliaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Aristocrat Flowering Pear

Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'



Native to Japan and Korea. This medium sized tree grows to 35'. Leaves are a glossy dark green that change to red, purple and orange for autumn. Fast growth rate. Very showy small white flowers in April, mildly malodorous. Very tolerant and adaptable of hot dry conditions. Excellent street tree. "Aristocrat" is a cultivar more preferable to "Bradford" as it is less likely to split under snow load.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing this beautiful tree »](#)

Family: Rosaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Asia
Season: Spring

Austrian Pine

Pinus nigra



Native to Europe. This large evergreen grows to 60'. Dark green needles in bundles of 2, 6" long. Somewhat tolerant of heat, pollution, urban conditions and salt. Prefers full sun. Adaptable to most soils.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Old World

Origin: Southern Europe

Season: Spring

Autumn Brilliance Apple Serviceberry

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance'



A hybrid cross between native serviceberries. This small deciduous tree grows to 20'. Very adaptable to soil types and fairly drought tolerant. Prefers full sun. Very showy white flowers in late April. In autumn it assumes red, orange and yellow foliage.

Family: Rosaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Bigtooth Aspen

Populus grandidentata



Native to eastern North America. This medium sized deciduous tree grows to 50' tall and 40' wide. Fast growth rate and tends to be short lived. Yellow autumn color. Prefers wet soils in full sun.

Family: Salicaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Black/Sweet Birch

Betula Lenta



Native to eastern North America. This medium sized tree grows to 60'. Autumn color is a golden yellow. Prefers deep, rich, moist acidic soil in full sun. Bruised twigs have a wintergreen odor.

Family: Betulaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Bloodgood Japanese Maple

Acer Palmatum 'Bloodgood'



Native to Japan, China, and Korea. This small deciduous tree grows 25' with a slow growth rate. Prefers moist, well-drained slightly acidic soil in full sun to partial shade. Avoid windy locations. "Bloodgood" is a very common form with excellent burgundy colored foliage.

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Blue Boy Hybrid Holly

Ilex x meserveae



"Blue Boy" holly is a hybrid male holly. Male hollies do not produce berries, only female hollies do. A dense shrubby broadleaf evergreen to 8' tall and wide. Leaves are dark glossy green and serrated. Grows best in full sun. Prefers moist, slightly acidic soil. Avoid planting in exposed windy locations.

Family: Aquifoliaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Hybrid

Season: Spring

Blue Girl Hybrid Holly

Ilex x meservae



"Blue Girl" holly is a hybrid female holly. It is the female counterpart to "Blue Boy". Produces bright red berries.

Family: Aquifoliaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Hybrid

Season: Spring

Border Privet

Ligustrum obtusifolium



Border Privet is a deciduous shrub that is multi stemmed from the base, with spreading, twiggy, branches that grows 10-12' tall and 8-10' wide but is usually sheared to maintain size. Summer leaf color is dark green, becoming purplish in the fall. Sprouting occurs from the roots when the tops are cut back severely.

Family: Oleaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

Colorado Blue Spruce

Picea Pungens 'Glauca'



Native to southwestern United States. Evergreen tree with horizontal, stiff branches, overall conical shape. Slow growth rate to 30' to 60' tall. Very adaptable to soil types and somewhat drought tolerant. "Glauca" is the blue variety of Colorado Spruce.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the Colorado Blue Spruce »](#)

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Southwestern United States

Season: Spring

Columnar English Oak

Quercus rubra 'Fastigiata'



"Columnar" English Oak is more common than the English Oak in the United States. It grows narrow and upright and is slow growing. It may reach upwards of 50' tall with a spread of only 10' to 15'. Prefers full sun and a fertile, moist, well-drained soil. Poor autumn color with leaves persisting well into winter.

Family: Fagaceae

Type: Old World

Origin: Europe, North Africa and Western Asia

Season: Spring

Columnar White Pine

Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'



White Pines are native from New England to Georgia and west to the midwest. An evergreen with 4" long 5 bundled needles that are soft with a bluish cast. "Fastigiata" is a narrow columnar form growing to 70' with a much narrower spread

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Common Lilac

Syringa vulgaris



Common Lilac is a very common ornamental plant in gardens and parks, because of the attractive, sweet smell of its flowers in late spring which can vary from white to dark lilac in color.

A multi-stemmed, suckering, tall shrub growing up to 15' in height. In late summer, lilacs are attacked by powdery mildew.

Family: Oleaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Southern Europe

Season: Spring

Common Winterberry

Ilex verticillata



Native to eastern United States and Canada. In the wild often found at forest edges and in swamps. This deciduous multi-stemmed shrub grows to 10'. Bright red berries are only produced on female plants. Berries are held well into winter making them attractive to birds. Prefers moist, acidic soils in full sun, but is somewhat adaptable.

Family: Aquifoliaceae

Type: Native

Origin: North America

Season: Spring

Cornelian Cherry Dogwood

Cornus mas



Family: Pinaceae

Type: Old World

Origin: Southern Europe

Season: Spring

Crimson King Norway Maple

Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'



Native to Europe. A popular cultivar of Norway Maple. Leaves emerge crimson and change to a deep maroon color. Medium to large deciduous shade tree, grows to 60' tall. Very adaptable and tolerant.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the Crimson King Norway Maple »](#)

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Southern Europe

Season: Spring

Crimson Queen Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum 'Crimson Queen'



Native to Japan, China and Korea. This small deciduous tree grows 10' tall and 12' wide. Growth rate is slow. Prefers full sun to partial shade; moist, acidic well-drained soil. Avoid windy sites. "Crimson Queen" is a red leaved form with finely-cut dissected leaves. It has a weeping arched form.

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Cripps Golden Hinoki Falsecypress

Chamaecyparis obtusa "Crippsii"



A conical evergreen with spreading pendulous branches. One of the more popular yellow forms with a moderate growth rate to 20 ft. Native to Japan. Prefers an acidic, well-drained, loamy site in full sun, but will tolerate light shade.

Family: Cupressaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Cripps Hinoki Falsecypress

Chamaecyparis obtusa "Crippsii"



Evergreen shrub to 8 to 10 feet by 3-4 feet wide. Prefers sun to light shade in a moist, well-drained soil. Grows broad, upright pyramidal with spreading branches that are loose and open. "Crippsii" has bright golden yellow foliage on frond-like branches. Good winter color.

Family: Cupressaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii



Native to western North America. This large evergreen grows to 80'. Needle color varies from blue-green to bright green. Prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soil in full sun. A common tree in the Christmas tree market.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Western United States

Season: Spring

Eastern Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis



Native to eastern North America. This large evergreen tree grows to 70'. Prefers full sun to partial shade in cool moist, well-drained soils. Can be sheared for hedging. Not tolerant of pollution, salt, heat or drought. State tree of Pennsylvania.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Eastern Redbud/Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis



Native to the southeastern United States and hardy to zone 5 if protected. Small deciduous tree grows to 35' tall and wide. Small pink pea-like flowers in early May are very showy. Leaves are heart shaped. Prefers full sun to part shade. Tends to be short lived.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the Crimson Queen Japanese Maple »](#)

Family: Leguminosae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Emerald Green Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald Green'



Native to northeastern North America. Conical shaped evergreen. Very tolerant and adaptable. Prefers full sun in moist soil. "Emerald Green" is the most popular cultivar. The bright green colored foliage holds well through winter. Grows to 15' tall and 5' feet wide. Excellent cold and heat tolerance.

Family: Cupressaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Northeastern United States

Season: Spring

European Beech

Fagus sylvatica



European beech trees can grow up 160' tall with a typical lifespan of 150-200 years. Prefers average well-drained soil in full sun. Excellent tree for parks, campuses and large open grounds, but grows too large for the home landscape.

Family: Fagaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Europe

Season: Spring

Garnet Japanese Maple

Acer palmatum 'Garnet'



'Garnet' has deeply dissected vibrant red leaves. A slow grower that grows wider than it does tall. It prefers acidic, well-drained, moist soil in full sun. For the best color, keep the root zone well mulched for best results. Also provides great winter interest in the landscape.

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Globe Blue Spruce

Picea pungens "Globosa"



Grows best in well drained soil in full sun. Prefers slightly-acidic soil. Little, if any, pruning is required. Shows some salt tolerance and is deer resistant. Dwarf blue spruce is quite versatile in the landscape and makes a great focal point in the garden. Minimal maintenance required.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native Ornamental

Origin: Western United States

Season: Spring

Green Mountain Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'



Native to northeastern and north central United States and Canada. This large, deciduous tree grows to 75' or more. Best known for its autumn foliage of yellow, orange or red. Prefers well-drained, moist, fertile soils. Not tolerant of high heat, pollution or road salt. One of the best large shade trees if its growing conditions are met. "Green Mountain" is a popular form with dark green summer foliage.

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Native

Origin: Northeastern United States

Season: Spring

Greenspire Littleleaf Linden

Tilia cordata "Greenspire"



A deciduous medium to large tree that grows 50 to 60 ft. Pyramidal shape in youth, easily transplants, and prefers moist, deep, fertile, well-drained soils, but is adaptable to a difficult site. It shows tolerance to pollution and urban sites. Leaves are dark green in summer and a non-showy yellow in the autumn. Clusters of small yellow flowers in late June are quite fragrant and highly attractive to bees.

Family: Tiliaceae

Type: Old World

Origin: Europe

Season: Spring

Heritage River Birch

Betula nigra 'Heritage'



Native to eastern United States. In the wild found along streams, rivers and floodplains. Adaptable to drier sites. Prefers full sun. Often multi stemmed, this deciduous tree grows to 50'. Fast growth rate. Medium green leaves turn yellow in autumn and drop quickly. Best known for its exfoliating bark of brown, tan and white. "Heritage" has excellent disease resistance.

Family: Betulaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Hino-Crimson Azalea

Azalea `Hino-Crimson` (Kurume hybrid)



A semi-evergreen shrub which prefers an acidic soil in full to partial sun and needs regular watering to thrive. Keep the roots cool with a layer of mulch. Grows 2-4' by 3-5' wide and produces vibrant red flowers in May. Very showy.

Family: Ericaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

Inkberry Holly

Ilex glabra compacta



Native to eastern United States. Typically found in swamps and wet areas. An evergreen shrub to 8' with glossy dark green leaves. Small black berries are borne on female plants. Prefers full sun to partial shade in acidic soil with adequate moisture. Somewhat salt tolerant.

Family: Aquifoliaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Japanese Pieris

Pieris japonica



Native to Japan and eastern China. Broadleaf evergreen shrub to 8' tall. Slow growth rate. Leaves are glossy green. Spring growth is reddish in color. Flowers are small, white and hang in pendulous clusters to 6" long. Blooms in March/April. Prefers partial shade in a moist, well-drained, acidic soil. Avoid windy locations.

Family: Ericaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

Japanese Stewartia

Stewartia pseudocamellia



Native to Japan. Small to medium deciduous tree. Has good autumn colors of yellow, red and purple. Has single white Camellia-like flowers from June to August. Older bark exfoliates to reveal a camouflage-type pattern. Prefers rich organic soil with shelter from afternoon sun. Difficult to establish. Dislikes heat and drought.

Family: Theaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

Japanese Yew

Taxus cuspidata



Family: Taxaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

Japanese Zelkova "Village Green"

Zelkova serrata "Village Green"



Family: Ulmaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Kousa Dogwood

Cornus kousa



Kousa dogwoods are native to Japan, Korea and China. Small deciduous tree grows to 30' tall and wider than 30'. Autumn leaves turn a reddish purple. The fruit looks like large raspberries. The flowers are small greenish yellow surrounded by four large pointed creamy white bracts. Bark on older trees develops a camouflage like appearance. Prefers moist, fertile, acidic well drained soil in full sun. A very useful four season tree.

Family: Cornaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Asia

Season: Spring

Legacy Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum 'Legacy'



Native to northeastern and north central United States and Canada. This large deciduous tree grows to 75' or more. Best known for its autumn foliage of yellow, orange or red. Prefers well-drained, moist, fertile soils. Not tolerant of high heat, pollution or road salt. One of the best large shade trees if its growing conditions are met. 'Legacy' displays good drought tolerance.

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Native

Origin: Northeastern United States

Season: Spring

Northern Catalpa

Catalpa speciosa



Family: Bignoniaceae
Type: Native
Origin: Central United States
Season: Spring

Norway Maple

Acer plantanoides



Native to Europe. This large deciduous tree grows to 60'. Rapid growth rate. Prolific self seeder can be invasive. In Autumn the color is yellow. Very adaptable and tolerant of urban conditions. This tree's root system can kill turf and damage sidewalks.

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Old World

Origin: Europe

Season: Spring

Norway Spruce

Picea abies



Native to Europe. This large evergreen grows to 60'. Dark green needles in bundles of 2, 6" long. Somewhat tolerant of heat, pollution, urban conditions and salt. Prefers full sun. Adaptable to most soils.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Old World

Origin: North Europe

Season: Spring

Oak Leaf Hydrangea

Hydrangea quercifolia



Native to the southeastern United States. Deciduous multi-stemmed flowering shrub to 8' by 12'. Leaf shape is oak-like. Autumn foliage is a showy reddish purple. The clusters of white flowers are held upright. Blooms in July. Prefers moist, fertile soil in full sun to partial shade.

Family: Hydrangeaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Southeastern United States

Season: Spring

Okame Flowering Cherry

Prunus x incam 'Okame'



'Okame' is a hybrid between *P. incisa* and *P. campanulata*. A small tree growing 15' to 25' and up to 20' wide. Prefers full sun and is tolerant of soil types. Very showy dark pink flowers in early April.

Family: Rosaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Hybrid
Season: Spring

Patmore Green Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Patmore'



Native to eastern United States. This large deciduous tree grows to 70'. Fast growth rate. Showy yellow autumn foliage. Prefers deep, moist soil in full sun but is quite adaptable. "Patmore" is a seedless cultivar with good disease and insect resistance.

Family: Oleaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Pin Oak

Quercus palustris



A large, deciduous tree grows to 75' tall, pyramidal shape when young and has an excellent red or bronze autumn color. A fast growing, easily transplanted tree that prefers moist, fertile and well-drained, acidic soil. Needs ample room to develop; a good shade, lawn tree for campuses and larger sites but too large for home landscapes.

Family: Fagaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Northeastern and North-Central U. S.

Season: Spring

PJM Rhododendron

Rhododendron



A hybrid Rhododendron. Small broadleaved evergreen to 6'. Leaves turn to a deep purple in winter. Blooms in late April. Flower color is lavender-pink. Very showy, reliable bloomer. Prefers a cool, moist, well-drained, acidic soil in partial shade to full sun. Avoid windy sites.

Family: Ericaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Asia
Season: Spring

Ponderosa Pine

Pinus ponderosa



Native to western North America. Fast growth rate to 50-80', prefers full sun and is salt and drought tolerant. Needles in 3's are 8-10" long. 4" long reddish brown cones are usually in pairs.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the Ponderosa Pine »](#)

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Western United States

Season: Spring

Red Maple

Acer rubrum



Native to eastern United States and Canada. Deciduous medium to large tree, grows to 70' tall. Relatively fast growing. Autumn color can vary from bright yellow to vibrant scarlet to burgundy. Tolerant of many conditions and adaptable. Prefers moist, acidic soils in full sun. An excellent tree for fall color.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the Red Maple »](#)

Family: Aceraceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Red Oak

Quercus rubra



Native to northeastern United States. A large, long-lived tree grows to 75'. Rapid growth, full sun, easily transplanted which withstands urban conditions well. Needs ample room to develop. Large acorns to 1" take two years to mature, can be numerous, creating a litter problem on lawns and sidewalks.

Family: Fagaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Northeastern United States

Season: Spring

River Birch

Betula nigra



Native to eastern United States. In the wild found along streams, rivers and floodplains. Adaptable to drier sites. Prefers full sun. Often a multi stemmed, deciduous tree that grows to 50'. Fast growth rate. Medium green leaves turn yellow in autumn and drop quickly. Best known for its exfoliating bark of brown, tan and white.

Family: Betulaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

River Purple Beech

Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'



Native to Europe. Deciduous tree to 60' tall and 50' wide, slow growth rate. Does best in full sun, moist, well-drained, acidic soil. Bark is light gray and smooth. Good tree for large, open areas. Leaves are a deep purple in color which tend to fade as the season progresses.

Family: Fagaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Europe

Season: Spring

Royal Star Magnolia

Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'



Native to Japan. Deciduous small tree grows to 20'. Showy, fragrant, white flowers have up to 18 petals per flower and are narrow and strap-like. Prefers full sun in moist fertile soil. Relatively adaptable. "Royal Star" is the most common variety.

Family: Magnoliaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring

Sargent's Weeping Canadian Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis 'Pendula'



Native to eastern North America. An evergreen tree that prefers cool, moist, well-drained soils. Full sun to partial shade is best, tolerant of heavy shade. Not tolerant of pollution, salt, heat or drought. Weeping Hemlocks may reach 15' tall and twice as wide.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Sassafras

Sassafras albidum



Family: Lauraceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Satomi Kousa Dogwood

Cornus kousa 'Satomi'



Kousa dogwoods are native to Japan, Korea and China. Small deciduous tree grows to 30' tall and wider than 30'. Autumn leaves turn a reddish purple. The fruit looks like large raspberries. The flowers are small, greenish yellow, and are surrounded by four large, pointed bracts. "Satomi" has bright pink bracts. Bark on older trees develops a camouflage-like appearance. Prefers moist, fertile, acidic, well-drained soil in full sun. A very useful four season tree.

Family: Cornaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Asia

Season: Spring

Shadblow Tree

Amelanchier canadensis



Native from Maine down through the Carolinas. Naturally occurs in wet sites and swamps. Deciduous small tree or large shrub. Often multi-stemmed growing to 20' tall. Good fall color. Numerous small white flowers in early April. Prefers wet sites in full sun. Transplants easily.

Family: Rosaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Shademaster Honeylocust

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Shademaster'



Native to the central United States. A medium to large tree grows to 40' tall with an equal spread. Full sun, very adaptable and tolerant of pollution and salt. Useful for the light shade it casts. 'Shademaster' is a seedless, thornless variety.

Family: Leguminosae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Shagbark Hickory

Carya ovata



Native to eastern North America. This large deciduous tree grows to 80'. Typically has a very straight central leader. Autumn color is a very showy golden yellow. Produces 1" to 1.5" rounded edible nuts with a sweet taste. Old bark shags into long plates. Prefers deep, well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Difficult to transplant.

Family: Juglandaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Snowgoose Cherry

Prunus serrulata 'Snowgoose'



Native to Japan, China and Korea. This deciduous tree grows to 20'. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun. "Snowgoose" has abundant white flowers in April. Tends to be short lived.

Family: Rosaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Asia
Season: Spring

Sourwood

Oxydendrum arboreum



Family: Pinaceae
Type: Old World
Origin: North Europe
Season: Spring

Summersweet Clethra

Clethra alnifolia rosa



Native to eastern United States. Deciduous upright shrub to 8'. Often multi-stemmed. Showy yellow autumn color. Fragrant pink blooms in July. Prefers moist, acidic soil in full sun to partial shade. Avoid dry sites.

Family: Clethraceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Summit Green Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Summit'



Native to eastern United States. This large deciduous tree grows to 70'. Fast growth rate. Showy yellow autumn foliage. Prefers deep, moist soil in full sun but is quite adaptable. "Summit" only grows to 50'.

Family: Oleaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Sunburst Honeylocust

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Sunburst'



Native to the central United States. Medium deciduous tree grows to 35'. Prefers full sun and is very adaptable. Tolerant of pollution and salt. "Sunburst" is a very popular form with bright gold spring foliage that fades to green.

Family: Leguminosae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Central United States

Season: Spring

Tatarian Dogwood

Cornus alba elegantissima



Native to northern Asia. A deciduous colonizing shrub to 6'.
"Elegantissima" is a red-stemmed variety with light green leaves edged white.

Family: Cornaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: North Asia

Season: Spring

Vanderwolf's Limber Pine

Pinus flexilis 'Vanderwolf'



Native to western Rocky Mountains of the United States. This medium sized evergreen grows to 50'. Needles in bundles of 5 are up to 3.5" long and bluish-green. "Vanderwolf's" is the most popular cultivar. The needles are bright blue-green.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Western United States

Season: Spring

Weeping Alaska Cedar

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Pendula'



Native to coastal regions of North America from Alaska south to Oregon. Medium growth rate to 30' to 45' tall. An evergreen tree that prefers deep, moist, well-drained soil in full sun. "Pendula" is an extremely hardy cultivar with strongly weeping branches and deep green foliage.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, and faculty, staff, and students discussing the Weeping Alaska Cedar »](#)

Family: Cupressaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Northwestern United States

Season: Spring

Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar

Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca Pendula'



Native to Atlas Mountain of northwestern Africa. Evergreen tree with blue needles. Prefers deep moist soils, but tolerant of dry sandy soils. Tolerant of pollution and urban conditions. Needs protection from wind, especially in winter. "Glauca Pendula" must be pruned and staked when young to develop a good form. Very popular in modern landscapes. Typically grows to 15'.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Northwest Africa

Season: Spring

Weeping Higan Cherry

Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'



Native to Japan. This deciduous weeping tree grows to 40'. Fast growth rate. Pink flowers in April. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun. Easily transplants and is cold tolerant. Tends to be short lived.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the Weeping Higan Cherry »](#)

Family: Rosaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

Weeping Norway Spruce

Picea abies "Pendula"



Norway spruce are evergreens native to Europe. "Pendula" is a weeping form, typically upright and narrow. Used as a specimen plant.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: North Europe

Season: Spring

White Cascade Crabapple

Malus 'White Cascade'



A hybrid crabapple. Deciduous, white-flowered weeping form grows to 15'. Blooms in early May. Small yellow fruit in winter. Crabapples are adaptable but prefer slightly acidic, moist soil. Avoid wet sites. This variety shows good disease resistance.

Family: Rosaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

White Fir

Abies concolor



Native to the western United States. Conical evergreen, grows to 75'. Soft foliage has a blue cast. Tolerant of most climates and urban conditions. Prefers deep, well-drained soil in full sun. Most adaptable of all the firs.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, discussing the White Fir »](#)

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Western United States

Season: Spring

White Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida



Native to eastern United States. A small deciduous tree, This dogwood variant grows to 30' x 30'. Flowers are small yellowish green surrounded by 4 bracts. Blooms in mid May. Small red fruits are eaten by birds. Prefers cool, moist, acidic soil in full sun. Not tolerant of heat, drought, pollution or road salt. Dogwoods have a host of problems that can severely stress or kill the tree

Family: Cornaceae

Type: Native/Ornamental

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

White Fringetree

Chionanthus virginicus



Native to the southeastern United States. Deciduous small tree grows to 20'. Growth rate is slow. White fringe-like flowers are very showy and lightly fragrant.

Family: Oleaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Southeastern United States

Season: Spring

White Oak

Quercus alba



Native to eastern United States. Large deciduous tree grows to 80' tall and as wide. Mature leaves are a dull blue-green turning a purple-red in autumn. Acorns are 1" long, mature in a single season and can be quite numerous. A slow growing tree that prefers full sun and acidic soils. Does not transplant well.

Family: Fagaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

White Pine

Pinus strobus



White Pines are native from New England to Georgia and west to the midwest. An evergreen with 4" long, 5 bundled needles that are soft with a bluish cast. Can grow to 80' or more. Fast-growing easily transplanted tree that prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soil in full sun. Cones are light brown and up to 8" long. Not very tolerant of salt and pollution.

Family: Pinaceae

Type: Native

Origin: Eastern United States

Season: Spring

Whitebarked Himalayan Birch

Betula jacquemontii



Native to western Himalayas. Moderate growing tree. It grows to 30'. Bark is pure white. Not heat tolerant and tends to be short lived.

[Watch a video with Mark Burns, former superintendent of grounds, faculty, and staff discussing the White Himalayan Birch»](#)

Family: Betulaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Western Himalayas

Season: Spring

Winged Euonymus Dwarf Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus



Native to northeastern Asia. Deciduous shrub to 10' tall, slow growth rate, very adaptable and tolerant, full sun to partial shade and can be sheared. Tends to be overused in the landscape.

Family: Celastraceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Northeast Asia

Season: Spring

Wintercreeper *Euonymus Emerald Gaiety*

Euonymus fortunei



Native to China. A semi-evergreen vining shrub with fast growth rate. Full sun to shade. Very tolerant except for wet sites. "Emerald Gaiety" is a popular form with green leaves variegated with a wide white margin.

Family: Celastraceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: China

Season: Spring

Yoshino Cherry

Prunus x yedoensis



Native to Japan. This deciduous tree grows to 40'. Upright spreading shape, moderate growth rate. Blooms in late April. Flowers are white to pale pink. Very showy in bloom. Prefers well-drained, moist, acidic soil in full sun.

Family: Rosaceae
Type: Ornamental
Origin: Japan
Season: Spring

“Mops” Japanese Falsecypress

Chamaecyparis pisifera “Mops”



An evergreen shrub growing to 6' by 4' that prefers moist well-drained soil in full sun. Bright golden thread-like foliage on dwarf mounding plants becoming pyramidal with age. The foliage tends to brown in winter.

Family: Cupressaceae

Type: Ornamental

Origin: Japan

Season: Spring