Celebs occidentalis (E side, Storm Hall) (G4) Common Hackberry is easily distinguished by the sharp, toothed leaflets and its distinctive cuticular asymmetry of each leaf. The orange-red to purple black fruits that are produced in September and October make this a very attractive species. Tea is said to have had a thin layer of edible flesh on each fruit! Hackberry is native to Connecticut. White Oak is prized for its high quality wood, whose acorns are an important food source for birds and deer. It is not uncommon for White Oak to live to be hundreds of years old, and they make excellent shade trees.

11. **Aeglops syzygium** (SE, Wilbur Cross Bldg.) (F4) Black Tupelo, Black Gum, Pepperidge and Sour Gum are all common names for this medium to large tree that shade to native to Connecticut. During summer months, large dark green leaves that turn vivid shades of yellow, orange, red and purple in the fall. Yellow flowers are formed in the spring. The flowers are called Black Tupelo. Bark is black and peeling. This species produces a lot of honey. It is very hardy and tolerates a wide range of soils.

12. **Koelreuteria paniculata** (W, Guelly Hall) (F4) This small to medium-sized tree, is at its horticultural peak in the sun and in summer. In July, clusters of tiny green flowers are blooming. Stiff pinnate clusters of white flowers, yellow or orange. In the fall, this species produces a large amount of orange to pink to yellow ginkgo-like leaves.

13. **Acer palmatum** var. dissectum ‘Viridis’ (S, Guelly Hall) (F4) Japanese Maples are among the most popular small landscape trees. Many, such as this specimen, have a weeping habit and highly dissected purple leaves that enhance their ornamental appeal. In Japan, this species grows as an understory tree beneath the canopy of larger trees. The leaves of this species are deeply dissected.

14. **Fagus sylvatica** (W side, Manchester Hall Parking Lot (F4) This European Copper Beech is known around the campus as a special tree because of its familiar proportions and copper colored summer foliage. The massive trunk of this tree measures 20 ft in circumference and looks like a giant elephant leg. It is one of the largest and most common trees in Europe. This tree is one of the most beautiful in the world.

15. **Hepaticodium microphyllum** (S entrance, Montisli Bldg.) (F4) The Seven-soon flower is a small tree that is relatively new to cultivation. This magnificent tree is fast growing and has a short habit. The leaves of this species are similar to those of the Maple, but they are much larger. The flowers of this species are small and white. The leaves of this species are compound with 7 to 9 leaflets.

16. **Sassafras albidum** (S side, Whitney Rd., across from Dodd Center) (D3) Sassafras can grow to be a medium-sized tree like the species, but we often see it growing as a small shrub in Connecticut. The leaves can be 1.5 ft long and are shaped like leaves of the sassafras tree. The flowers of this species are small and white. The leaves of this species are compound with 3 leaflets.

17. **Magnolia acuminata** (W, Aranya Bldg.) (B4) ‘Cupressiformis’ Magnolia is one of the largest and most cold hardy magnolias. It can reach heights of 50-80 ft tall at maturity and can endure temperatures below -20°F. The tree’s common name comes from the shape of its leaves. This tree is commonly found growing in the northeastern United States, as it is native to the Appalachian Mountain range and plateau, especially from Pennsylvania to Maine. It has a distinctive shape and is often used as a street tree. The flowers of this species are large and fragrant. The foliage of this species is evergreen.

18. **Liquidambar styraciflua** (N, Emil Hall) (A4) American Sweetgum is native and ubiquitous throughout the southeastern United States. It makes an excellent shade tree and is covered in glossy green, star shaped leaves during the summer. In October, many trees display excellent red and purple fall foliage. The fruits are small; 1 inch to 1.5 inch long, with smooth, shiny, reddish-brown wings.

19. **Sophora japonica** ‘Pendula’ (Stamford, Conn.) (B4) Pendula is a weeping form of the Japanese Pagoda Tree. It is a small tree that is easy to grow and has showy white flowers in the spring. The leaves of this species are compound with 3 leaflets. The flowers of this species are white and fragrant. The foliage of this species is evergreen.

20. **Pinus parviflora** (NE corner, von der Mehden) (B5) Japanese White Pine is a small conifer that develops a fan-shaped crown and is often planted as an ornamental. It is a rare species that is native to Japan and is considered to be one of the best trees for use in the northeastern United States. The tree is rarely grown in the northeastern United States. It is a small conifer that develops a fan-shaped crown and is often planted as an ornamental. It is a rare species that is native to Japan and is considered to be one of the best trees for use in the northeastern United States.

21. **Pinus rigida** (N, Mirror Lake) (B5) Pitch Pine is found on sandy, acidic soils in the northeastern United States. As it is native to parts of northern Russia, and is a valuable species for landscape use. It is a rare species that is native to Japan and is considered to be one of the best trees for use in the northeastern United States.

22. **Salix bimbia** (W, Mirror Lake) (B5) There are several different species of willows that are known as weeping willows. The Wisconsin Weeping Willow is believed to be a hybrid, but the exact background of this species remains a mystery. Weeping willows can be spectacular plants if they are given sufficient space to expand and have adequate moisture soil. They do tend to be a bit messy and are continually shedding small twigs.

23. **Abies holophylla** (NE corner, Family Studied) (F5) The Manchurian Fir or Needle Fir is a large evergreen conifer that is native to parts of Northern Russia, and is a valuable species for landscape use.

24. **Liriodendron tulipifera** (E of President’s Garden on the Great Lawn) (F5) The Tulip Tree is a native American species that has been promoted in the northeastern United States. Those preferences make it the primary tree of the northeastern United States. Those preferences make it the primary tree of the northeastern United States.

25. **Ginkgo biloba** (E of President’s Garden on the Great Lawn) (F5) This species, planted in 1995, is the tallest tree on campus and has a circumference of over 15’5". It is the only remaining specimen of the Ginkgo tree. In Japan, this species grows as an understory tree beneath the canopy of larger trees. The leaves of this species are compound with 3 leaflets.

26. **Sophora japonica** ‘Pendula’ (W side, Wilbur Cross Bldg.) (G4) Japanese Pagoda Tree is a member of the honeysuckle family. The flowers of this species are white and fragrant. The foliage of this species is evergreen.

27. **Ginkgo biloba** ‘Camperdownii’ (by the State Forestry Bureau to commemorate the State Constitutional Convention Oak descendants planted on the UCONN campus in 1965 from a batch of 84 grown by the State Forestry Bureau to commemorate the State Constitutional Convention. Oak descendants planted on the UCONN campus in 1965 from a batch of 84 grown by the State Forestry Bureau to commemorate the State Constitutional Convention.

28. **Gymnocladus dioicus** (N end, Great Lawn) (G5) Likewise, Ginkgo trees are not limited to the northeastern United States. They are native to the northern hemisphere and are found in Japan, Korea, and China.

29. **Tree of Heaven** (E of President’s Garden on the Great Lawn) (F5) ‘Camperdownii’ (by the State Forestry Bureau to commemorate the State Constitutional Convention. Oak descendants planted on the UCONN campus in 1965 from a batch of 84 grown by the State Forestry Bureau to commemorate the State Constitutional Convention.

30. **Salix nigra ‘Pendula’** (E of President’s Garden on the Great Lawn) (F5) This tree is one of the best trees for use in the northeastern United States. Those preferences make it the primary tree of the northeastern United States. Those preferences make it the primary tree of the northeastern United States.