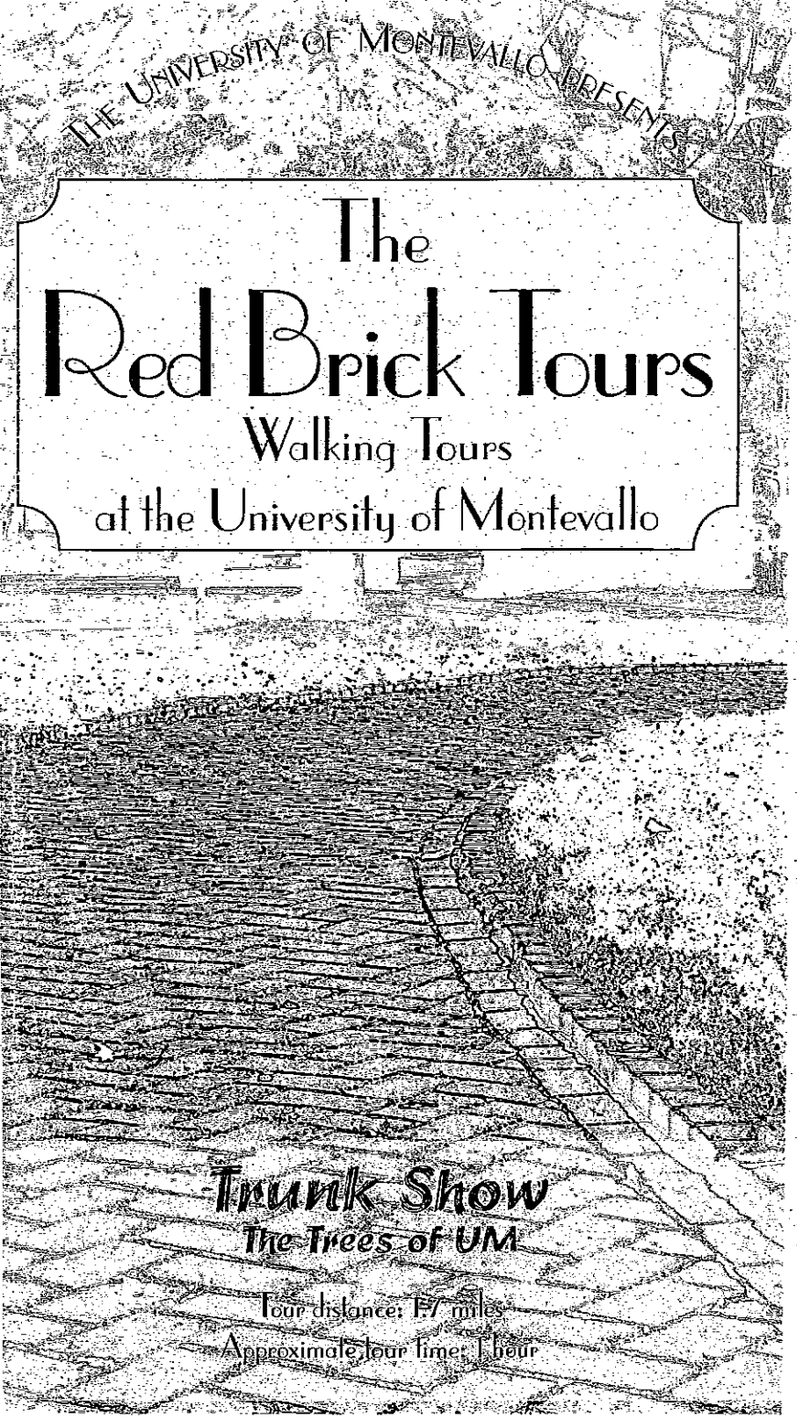
THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVALLO PRESENTS

The Red Brick Tours

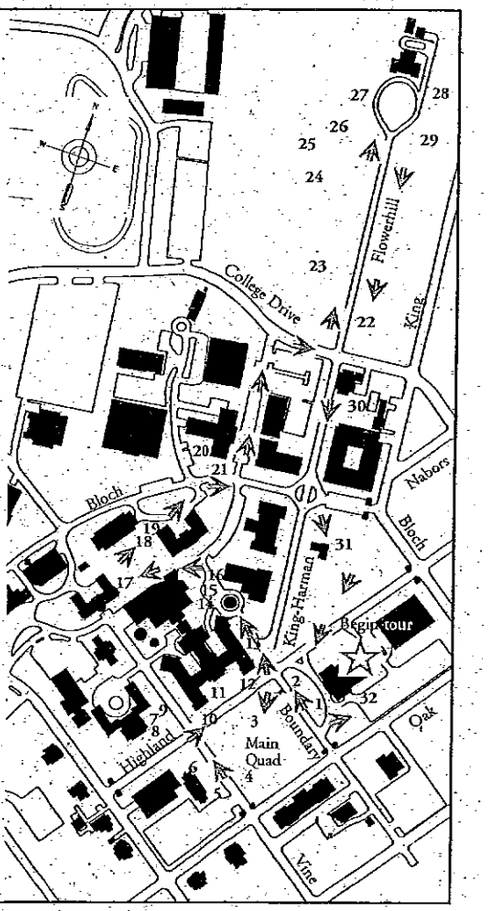
Walking Tours at the University of Montevallo



Trunk Show
The Trees of UM

Tour distance: 1.7 miles
Approximate tour time: 1 hour

1 Willow Oak
2 Southern Magnolia
3 Bur Oak
4 Live Oak
5 Red Maple
6 Yellow Poplar
7 Dahoon Holly
8 American Holly
9 Ginkgo
10 Bradford Pear
11 Wisteria
12 Red Buckeye
13 Bigleaf Magnolia
14 Japanese Maple
15 Chinese Tallow
16 Golden Rain
17 Yoshino Cherry
18 Loblolly Pine
19 Deodar Cedar
20 Northern Red Oak
21 Water Oak
22 Pecan
23 Southern Red Oak
24 Eastern Red Cedar
25 Sycamore
26 Redbud
27 Shagbark Hickory
28 Post Oak
29 Crape Myrtle
30 Bald Cypress
31 Flowering Dogwood
32 Pin Oak



Trunk Show
The Trees of UM

Horticulture and the University of Montevallo go hand in hand. Known for its striking architecture, its red brick streets and its breathtaking grounds, the University is home to many beautiful old trees, as well as younger plantings that have been carefully selected to maintain the overall appearance of the grounds as some of the older trees complete their life cycles. Thirty-two trees have been designated by markers. Included are their common and scientific names, as well as walking directions. If other trees capture your interest, please feel free to wander off-tour to examine them, as well.

1
Willow Oaks

With your back to Palmer Hall, observe several Willow Oaks *(Quercus phellos)* in the earth island between the walks. The narrow leaves of this tree resemble those of a willow tree. Oaks may be divided into two groups: the white and red or black oaks. Willow oak is a red oak and lumber from it is sometimes sold mixed with other red oak lumber; however, the willow oak lumber is of poor quality.

2
Southern Magnolia

To your right, toward the intersection of Boundary, Highland, and King-Harman Streets, is a Southern Magnolia *(Magnolia grandiflora)*. The thick, evergreen leaves appear somewhat rusty beneath. White, fragrant flowers are produced during the spring. The fruit is a cone-shaped structure composed of separate follicles that will dry and open to expose red seeds.

3
Bur Oak

Cross the street and walk through the arch of the Bowers Colonnade. Continue toward the flagpole and, on the way, stop at the Bur Oak *(Quercus macrocarpa)* on the right. It is one of the northern white oaks and is uncommon in Alabama. *Macrocarpa* means large fruited and describes the large acorns that develop on the tree. This oak is also called mossycup oak because the cup surrounding the nut is fringed.

4
Live Oak

The Live Oak *(Quercus virginiana)* interrupts your line of sight between the Bur Oak and the center of Calkins Hall, which faces Palmer. The Live Oak is a natural inhabitant from Montgomery to the south. A long-lived tree may obtain a height of 50 feet and a branch spread in excess of 100 feet. In general, the evergreen leaves are slowly shed. This particular tree has survived a great deal of storm damage through the years.

5

Red Maple

Walk toward Calkins Hall and cross Vine Street. Located at the left front of Calkins Hall is a Red Maple *(Acer rubrum)*. Note the three- to five-lobed leaves with red petioles (leaf steams). In autumn, the leaves usually become red, though some may be yellow. The lower surface of the leaves may be whitened.

6

Yellow Poplar

At the far right corner of Calkins Hall stands a Yellow Poplar *(Liriodendron tulipifera)*, also known as a tulip poplar. Observe the four-lobed leaves that are flattened or notched at the top and have the appearance of a tulip in outline. Distinctive, tulip-like, greenish-yellow flowers with orange markings at the base are borne on this valued lumber tree.

7

Dahoon Holly

Cross Highland Street and walk to the corner formed by the junction of the front and eastern wing of Reynolds Hall. A Dahoon Holly *(Ilex cassine)* grows near the corner. The male and female flowers of the Dahoon are borne on separate plants. This plant is a female and the flowers will produce red fruit if they receive pollen from flowers of a male plant. In Alabama, the Dahoon may be found along streams and swamps in Mobile County but is otherwise rare.

8

American Holly

Nearby, to the left as you face the Dahoon Holly, is an American Holly *(Ilex opaca)*. Note the spines on the evergreen leaves. Can you determine the sex of this plant? The presence of berries indicates that it is female.

9

Ginkgo

Turn around and locate the large tree with fan-shaped leaves. This is a male Ginkgo *(Ginkgo biloba)*, also known as a maidenhair tree because the leaves resemble those of a maidenhair fern. The Ginkgo is the only survivor of a group of trees that long ago disappeared from the wilds of the earth. Some survived in the Far East and have been grown in old, temple gardens for many years. The rank odor of the fruit of the female plant is the reason it is usually not planted as an ornamental, but the male flowers have an offensive odor. During the fall, the leaves become a brilliant yellow. The color should be observed and enjoyed quickly, as the Ginkgo tree tends to drop its leaves fairly rapidly. This particular tree will drop the majority of its leaves in a matter of hours.

10

Bradford Pear

Proceed to the front corner of Main Hall, turn left and notice the row of Bradford Pears *(Pyrus calleryana)* located between the walk and the street. This pear has uniform growth, white flowers and may or may not produce small, inedible fruit. In 1918, Frank Meyer, who was with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, returned from China with seeds that were planted. A specimen selected from seedlings was named in honor of E. C. Bradford, who was the director of the U.S.D.A. Experiment Station in Glendale, Md. This pear is grown by grafting it to the rootstock of the common pear *(Pyrus communis)*.

11

Wisteria

Continue along the walk to the east corner of Main Hall. On the way, note the Wisteria *(Wisteria sinensis)* growing on the center section of the building. Each spring, the blooms form a cascading "blanket" of lavender flowers across the arches of the building.

12

Red Buckeye

At the east corner of Main Hall, locate the Red Buckeye *(Aesculus pavia)* with compound leaves. Each leaf is usually composed of five leaflets originating from a central point. During the spring, showy panicles of flowers with scarlet petals are produced. The fruit is a leathery capsule composed of one or more seeds called buckeyes, which are toxic to cattle. Common in the woods of Alabama, the Red Buckeye grows to a height of 10 feet.

13

Bigleaf Magnolia

Walk around the corner of the building to the middle of the east wing and view the Bigleaf Magnolia *(Magnolia macrophylla)*. The leaves are deciduous and the white flowers may exceed 12 inches across.

14

Japanese Maple

Continue past the old water tower and on toward the mini-park located at the front of Anna Irvin Hall. Note the Japanese Maple *(Acer palmatum)* to the right of the brick walk.

15

Chinese Tallow

Follow the brick walk to the left and enter the park via the flagstone walk. At the intersection of the flagstone walks, turn left and continue to the end of the walk. A Chinese Tallow tree *(Sapium sebiferum)* is located to the left. The Tallow tree was introduced from China into cultivation in the United States during the mid-1800s and has spread to the wilds in the Southeast. Small yellow male and female flowers develop on a spike. The fruit is a capsule containing white seeds, thus the term "popcorn tree."

16

Golden Rain

To the right of the walk is a Golden Rain tree *(Koelreuteria paniculata)*, another introduction from China, which has not escaped from cultivation. The yellow flowers are in terminal thyrses and the fruit are inflated capsules.

17

Yoshino Cherry

Face the entrance to Anna Irvin Hall and move to the right of the hall. Continue to the side of Ramsay Hall to view the row of Yoshino Cherries *(Prunus yedoensis)*. This cherry tree produces pale white or pink flowers and tiny fruit.

18

Loblolly Pine

Turn to face the southwest side of Hanson Hall and walk to the left, rear corner of the building. Here you will find a Loblolly Pine *(Pinus taeda)*. The large cones are female, on which seeds are produced after pollination by pollen from tiny male cones. Following the release of pollen, the male cones wither and drop.

19

Deodar Cedar

Cross the walk to the rear of Hanson. The tree containing clusters of short, needle-like leaves on short branches is a Deodar Cedar *(Cedrus deodara)*, a cone bearer. Introduced from Asia, it is a popular landscape plant.

20

Northern Red Oak

From Hanson Hall, cross the street to the lawn of the Student Union Building. Walk parallel to the service street that leads to the rear of the building, until you arrive at the Northern Red Oak *(Quercus rubra)*. Observe the bristle-tipped, upward slanting lobes of a leaf. This is an important hardwood timber tree that appears throughout Alabama, except in the most Southern region.

21

Water Oak

Retrace your steps to the curb and follow it to the four-way intersection. On the way, you will walk beneath a group of Water Oaks *(Quercus nigra)*.

22

Pecan

Continue straight ahead to the corner and turn left between Comer and Harman Halls. Walk to the next four-way intersection and cross the street. You have arrived at Flowerhill Drive, which is bordered by Pecan Trees *(Carya illinoensis)*.

23

Southern Red Oak

Proceed to Flowerhill, walking on the lawn to the left of the drive. As you pass the fifth pecan tree, look to the left at the large Southern Red Oak *(Quercus falcata)*. Falcate refers to the curved, lateral lobes of the trees. The lower leaf surface has rust-colored hairs.

24

Eastern Red Cedar

As you continue toward Flowerhill, notice the grove of Eastern Red Cedars *(Juniperus virginiana)*. These are junipers and not true cedars.

25

Sycamore

Further up the drive, just past the thirteenth pecan tree, look to the left and notice the large Sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis)*. The smooth, pealing bark gives the trunk and branches a white appearance when viewed from a distance. The large, three- to five-lobed leaves may be wooly on the lower surface. Male and female flowers form on the same trees and the fruit is a brown ball containing seed with firm hairs. Sycamores may be seen along streams and rivers in bottomlands.

26

Redbud

In the shade of the Sycamore grows a Redbud *(Cercis canadensis)* with heart-shaped leaves. The deep pink, bisexual flowers appear before the leaves and the fruit is a pod containing flat seeds.

27

Shagbark Hickory

Walk to the beginning of the circular drive and bear left on the drive to about half the distance to the house. On the lawn to the left, look for the Shagbark Hickory *(Carya ovata)*. The bark is characteristic. The fruit is a nut covered with a greenish husk that darkens and splits open.

28

Post Oak

At the opposite side of the circular drive is a Post Oak *(Quercus stellata)*. This tree belongs to the white oak group. The leaves usually contain five lobes, a leathery texture and hairy upper and lower surfaces. Unlike the red oaks, the lobes are not bristle-tipped.

29

Crape Myrtle

To the right of the Post Oak is a group of Crape Myrtles *(Lagerstroemia indica)*. Native to China and Korea, the Crape Myrtle was introduced in 1747. A favorite landscape plant throughout the South, it features smooth, exfoliating bark, lustrous green leaves and large blooms in white, pink, red or purple. The delicate, crinkled, paper-thin petals are similar in appearance to crepe paper; hence the name.

30

Bald Cypress

Return to the entrance to Flowerhill Drive. Cross the intersection, pass the front of Hill House and turn left onto the lawn. Near the rear corner of Hill House, locate the Bald Cypress *(Taxodium distichum)*, a tree with needle-like leaves. This is one of the few conifers that sheds all its leaves in the fall. This species occurs naturally in swamps and river banks of the coastal plain.

31

Flowering Dogwood

Retrace your steps to the street, turn left and continue to the corner. Cross the street and continue up the sidewalk to the right, front corner of King House to view the Flowering Dogwood *(Cornus florida)*. This tree produces a group of small flowers surrounded by four pink bracts, a variation of the white dogwood. The fruit is red.

32

Pin Oak

To complete the tour of trees, return to Palmer Hall. Face the front of Palmer, then proceed to the parking lot located to the right of the building. Near the side of the building, just past the side door, grows a Pin Oak *(Quercus palustris)*. The five to seven lobes of a leaf are deeply cut to the middle. This oak is not native to Alabama.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to Philip G. Beasley, *emeritus* chair and professor of the Department of Biology. Most of the text for this brochure was taken from "Guide to Campus Trees," a walking tour of the trees of UM that was produced during the early 1990s.

Special thanks also go to David Pritchett, a University *alumnus*, director of the Physical Plant and a long-time employee of the University, for his assistance in identifying the many trees of interest located throughout the University grounds. His generous assistance and extensive knowledge of horticulture made an accurate update of the original tour a reality.

University of Montevallo
Public Relations Office
Station 6230
Montevallo, AL 35115
Concert/Lecture Information Line: (205) 665-6230

Admissions Office
Phone (205) 665-6030 or 1-800-292-4349
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