1. Platanus × acerifolia (E side, Taskers Adbldg) [H1] This tree is probably more beautiful in winter than in summer, because once the leaves fall off, there is a clearer view of the various-colored multi-trunk, tan and olive bark. The London Plane tree is a hybrid species resulting from a cross between the Oriental Plane tree and the native American Plane tree. It has been used extensively in cities because of its tolerance of pollution and urban conditions.

2. Aesculus flava (W side, Student Union, right of main entrance) [G2] The maple in the southeast corner of the Quadrangle is 30 years old and is a stunning specimen of the American Red Maple. The brilliant bright red foliage on the tree in the fall makes it a Spectacular tree.

3. Ceridophyllum japonicum (E corner, Castelman Bldg) [K4] Katsuras are native to Japan and China where they can reach over 100’ tall. It is a fast growing tree that is sensitive to drought and likes a deep, moist soil. The internet green leaves turn yellow, orange and red in the fall. You can often catch the scent of burnt brown sugar or cotton candy released by the leaves in the autumn.

4. Salicicarya verticillata (N, Hall Bldg) [G3] The University of Connecticut campus has many fine specimens of Umbrella Pine, but this is the largest and was planted by the class of 1935. This evergreen is native to Japan and Korea, and sports long, pointed “needles” that last for another 2-3 weeks. Tan bark exfoliates to reveal attractive brown inner bark, which provides good winter interest.

5. Rosa sempervirens (S side, Whitney Rd., across from Dodd Center) [D3] This tree blooms in August, producing large, pendulous clusters of creamy white, fragrant, thorny flowers. The female trees produce separate brown, nutlike “buckeyes” at the end of the summer. In the fall, the palmate, compound leaves turn a glowing pumpkin orange.

6. Magnolia acuminata (N, Abyda Bldg) [B5] Common Hackberry is easily distinguished by its small leaves and the way the bark is flaky and paper-thin. Hackberry leaves are an asymmetrical base of each leaf. The orange-red to purple black fruits that are produced in September and October, are a distinguishing feature of the tree. Even too bad there is only a thin layer of edible flesh on each fruit! Hackberry is native to the southeastern states and is rarely seen in the north. It is commonly found in the southern states and is known as the "Sour Gum.”

7. Quercus imbricaria (W, Wilbur Cross Bldg) [F4] When does an oak not look like an oak? When it is a Shingle Oak! This oak is distinguished from most other oaks by its leaves, which are showy and lobed leaves. The lower side of the leaf is rough and bristly.

8. Magnolia soulangeana (S side, Whitney Rd.) [G3] This tree is a Magnolia that blooms in the fall, the bark is quite beautiful, exfoliating to reveal a multi-colored mosaic. Multiple trunks typically become Butler, enhancing the burl effect. Soft pink spring flowers can be followed by egg-shaped quince fruits. This particular specimen was transplanted in the late 1940s, from the west side of the Boston Museum to its current location. It is the largest individual of this species in Connecticut.

9. Cellia occidentalis (E side, Storrs Hall) [G4] Common Hackberry is a beautiful, large, graceful looking tree that develops a flat-topped, spreading crown. It has a short trunk and is without much interest below the top of the tree that mature and disintegrate while still attached to the branches.

10. Quercus alba (NW corner, Beach Hall) [G8] The White oak is the state tree of Connecticut because, in 1687, the Connecticut Charter was hidden from the English in a White Oak known as the Charter Oak. White Oaks are prized for their high quality wood, their acorns are an important food source for many birds, and they mark the boundaries of many older fields and pastures.

11. Nyssa sylvatica (S, Wilbur Cross Bldg) [F4] Black Tupelo, Black Gum, Pepperidge and Sour Gum are all common names for this medium to large shade tree that is native to Connecticut. One of the reasons these trees are popular is the green leaves that turn vivid shades of yellow, orange and red in the fall. Honey locusts provide this tree with mainly yellow fruit, and black locusts with brown pods. Both of these fruits are edible if you dry them to tan and persist into the winter.

12. Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Viridis' (S, Gully) [F1] 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 in the forests of Japan.

13. Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea' (W side, Mottbldg) [E4] This European Copper Beech is known around the campus as a special tree because of its symmetrical, light, golden yellow foliage that is so unique. The leaves turn maroon sepals (petal-like structures) that last for another 2-3 weeks. Maroon sepals are a remarkable feature of this tree.

14. Heptacodium miconioides [D4] This tree measures over 20’ in circumference and looks like a giant elephant leg. It is one of the special trees on campus. This species is immortalized in a Sherlock Holmes tale by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ("The Adventures of the Copper Beeches").

15. Kentucky Coffeetree (Manchurian Fir) [F1] The Campus Arboretum at the University of Connecticut Campus Arboretum serves as both an aesthetic and scholarly resource for the University and campus visitors. It functions as a living laboratory and integral part of the curriculum of the University of Connecticut. Furthermore, the outstanding outdoor environment provided by the Campus Arboretum is an essential part of what makes UConn a great place to study and live.

1. The Arboretum Committee strives to enhance the tree, shrub, and vine plantings on campus by recommending new plants to add to the collection and by providing input on how to best preserve and maintain existing specimens.

2. To best preserve and maintain this tree, it is important to supply the tree with enough water and nutrients. Irrigation is not necessary as long as the soil is well-drained and the tree has access to adequate water. The tree is susceptible to disease and pests. In the spring, black & gold aphids can attack the new growth, and in the fall, the tree may be infested with currant scale. There is also a risk of damage to the tree from the 2013 tornado and high winds.

3. In the woods of Connecticut, the Eastern Hemlock can most often be found in the northwestern corner of the state, but it is also found in the southern part of the state. It is a valuable species because it is able to withstand acid rain and is able to grow in acidic soils. It is also important for its economic value, as it is used for the production of paper.

4. The campus is an Asian species that has been promoted to best preserve and maintain this tree, it is important to supply the tree with enough water and nutrients. Irrigation is not necessary as long as the soil is well-drained and the tree has access to adequate water. The tree is susceptible to disease and pests. In the spring, black & gold aphids can attack the new growth, and in the fall, the tree may be infested with currant scale. There is also a risk of damage to the tree from the 2013 tornado and high winds.

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30. Sequoia giganteum (corner, W.B. Young Bldg.) [K7]

Giant Sequoia is the world’s largest tree in terms of total volume. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California these magnificent trees can grow to heights of more than 275 feet and have trunk diameters exceeding 25 feet. Furthermore, they can live to be over 3,000 years old. On the east coast of the U.S. trees reach heights of 60-100 ‘Big Trees’, as they are often called, are at the edge of their cold hardiness in Connecticut.

31. Metasequoia glyptostroboides (SE corner, Agriculture Quadrangle) [K6]

This tree was first described as a fossil in 1941 and was believed to be extinct, but a few years later a small stand of living trees was found in China. Like the Baldcypresses, the Dawn Redwood is a deciduous conifer that loses its needles and some of its branches each year. It has only been in the United States since 1948, but has already proven to be a fast growing and desirable ornamental tree. Dawn redwoods develop interestingly flared or buttressed trunks that look like braided bread with distinct ‘arm pits’ beneath each branch.

32. Acer puerugeniannum (NW side, Young Bldg.) [B1]

Hailing from eastern China, Korea and Japan, the Trident Maple stands apart from our native maples for its glossy, duck foot-shaped leaves, exfoliating bark, and ability to withstand tough conditions in the landscape. It has showy orange fall foliage and attractive bark.

33. Arboreal deciduous ‘Varied Directions’ (NW corner, Young Bldg.) [B7]

Professor Sid Waxman (Department of Plant Science) is well known for breeding and selecting dwarf conifers. He often used densely branched mutations (witches’ broom) found on large trees as the source of unusual branching patterns for many of his new horticultural introductions. Varied Directions European Larch, with striking horizontal and pendulous branches growing in random directions, was one of his introductions. This individual is one of the first grafts by Dr. Waxman and is the largest in Connecticut.

34. Kalopanax septemlobus (pictus) (S side, White Bldg.) [I3]

The Castanopsis is from eastern Asia and is an interesting tree in a number of ways. Even though it is very cold hardy, it has tropical looking, large, palmate leaves. It is a member of the gingko family and therefore is one of the few trees in Connecticut whose flowers are held in umbels. It also blooms late in the season; long after buds have formed and the tree appears to be going dormant for the season. Watch out for the large, rose-like thorns that arm the stout branches!

35. War space (S side, N. Eagle Rd. ref. intersection of Glenbrook Rd.) [W5]

The American Holly fits the bill as a classic holly. It has toothed and spiny, evergreen leaves and produces showy red fruits that make it a popular Christmas decoration. It is uncommon for north and does not get as large in Connecticut as it does in the southeastern US. There are male and female holly trees, with only the females bearing the bright red fruits.

36. Taxodium distichum (N edge of Swan Lake) [E5] [US]

This specimen was planted in 1936, but still has a long way to go to reach its age potential of 1000 years. Despite being a conifer like a pine, spruce, or redwood, the Baldcypress loses all of its leaves before it snows, providing challenges for the root system.

37. Magnolia virginiana (Trident Maple) [B4]

Sweetbay Magnolia is related to rhododendron, mountain laurel and blueberry, and therefore produces rose, mint, and well-drawn acidic soils. An ornamental plant of the Lily-of-the-Valley tree, as it is also known, has much to offer: white June flowers, lustrous summer leaves; vibrant red fall foliage and blocky ‘alligator hide’ bark.

38. Dog Lane (Torrey Life Science Courtyard) [I3]

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40. Oxydendrum arboreum (SW, North Campus Residence) [J2]

Sourwood is a small tree native to the southern Appalachian Mountains. It belongs to the Ericaceae family, is related to rhododendron, mountain laurel and blueberry, and therefore prefers cool, moist, but well-drained acidic soils. An ornamental plant of the Lily-of-the-Valley tree, as it is also known, has much to offer: white June flowers, lustrous summer leaves; vibrant red fall foliage and blocky ‘alligator hide’ bark.

Visit the Dairy Bar for ice cream treats!