
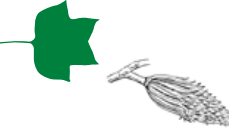














TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS TREE WALK #2

Trees Around Red Barn Park

Let us introduce you to some of Missouri's native trees growing in the south part of campus in Red Barn Park. The walk begins just south of the Health and Exercise Building and proceeds in a clockwise direction. For more information on the trees visit treewalk.truman.edu.

1. Pin Oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)	Pin oak is the most common tree on campus. Its distinctive shape, with upper branches angling upwards, middle branches outwards, and lower branches downwards, make it easy to identify (if left unpruned). Pin oak leaves are deeply cut with the lobes perpendicular to the main axis. The tiny acorns are rounded, usually with conspicuous dark and light stripes.	
2. Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Tulip trees are widely-planted as an ornamental, but they are native to just a few counties in southeast Missouri. The oddly-shaped leaves have a flat base, several pointed lobes, and a shallowly U- or V-shaped tip. The leaves fully expand in the spring before the large, tulip-shaped flowers open. The flower's petals are yellow-green with conspicuous orange bands on their upper surface. Woody, cone-shaped fruits consist of numerous flat, winged units.	
3. Black Oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	This lone black oak is surrounded by pin oaks. Relative to pin oaks, the black oak leaves are larger and less deeply dissected. Also, the twigs are velvety-hairy (versus smooth in pin oak) and the acorns are larger with more conspicuous caps that are 'shaggy' in appearance.	
4. Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	Several sugar maples line this walkway to the stadium entrance. Sugar maples are the source of maple syrup, although weather conditions in Missouri are not optimal for syrup production. The leaves differ from silver maple (below) in that the valleys (sinuses) between the pointy lobes are shallow and U-shaped versus deep and V-shaped. Sugar maples fruit in the fall, unlike silver and red maples which produce their fruits in the spring.	
5. Silver Maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	Silver maple's deeply-cut leaves are lighter in color on the lower surface, giving the tree a silvery appearance when the leaves are blown by the wind. This is one of the first trees to flower in the spring and winged fruits 'helicopter' to the ground by late spring. Notice the long vertical strips of bark on the trunk.	
6. Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	Sycamore tree are easy to recognize by their peeling 'camouflage'-patterned bark. The leaves are large and coarsely lobed or toothed. In the spring, male and female flowers are produced in separate clusters on the same tree. In fall and winter, look for golf ball sized fruits dangling from the twigs.	
7. White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	This memorial white oak was planted in honor of Dr. Teresa Heckert who was a 20 year veteran of the Psychology Department. White oak leaves have blunt lobes and the acorn cap has small bumps on its surface rather than triangular scales as in most other oaks in red barn park.	
8. Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	Green ash leaves occur in pairs along the stem and each leaf is divided into 5-9 leaflets. Male trees produce clusters of pollen-producing flowers in the spring and female trees produce elongate winged fruits in the fall.	
9. American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>)	American elm trees once lined main streets throughout the eastern US before being nearly decimated by Dutch elm disease. The leaves are coarsely toothed and the leaf base is asymmetric (one lobe is larger than the other). Clusters of small flowers form in early spring and round, winged fruits litter the sidewalks before many trees have leafed out.	
10. Eastern Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)	Cottonwoods are an important component of streamside communities throughout Missouri and several large trees line Bear Creek here in Red Barn Park. The leaves are broadly triangular with pointed tips and toothed edges. Because of their flattened leaf stalks, leaves tend to flutter in even the slightest breeze. Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees in elongate spikes called catkins. In May, the tiny fruit capsules release their hairy seeds which then 'snow' down on lawns, sidewalks and roofs.	
11. Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Red oak leaves are not as deeply cut as those of pin oak (see above) and the lobes point towards the leaf tip. The acorns are large and have a smooth, shallow, saucer-shaped cap.	
12. Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	The bark of hackberry is one of its most distinctive features - it is often described as 'warty' due to conspicuous corky projections. The leaves are asymmetrical (wider on one side) and the lobes at the base of the leaf are unequal in size. Hackberry flowers open in the spring but are small and inconspicuous. By fall, flowers give way to purple berry-like fruits that may persist on the tree in winter.	
13. Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	Black walnut's long leaves are divided into many leaflets. The large, round fruits ripen in the fall and the husks can be found rotting on the ground beneath the trees (these will stain your hands). The 'nut' that we eat is found deep inside the fruit.	
14. Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	Redbud trees are found all over campus and their lilac-colored flowers are a welcome sign of spring. Flowers appear before the leaves and sprout directly from the trunk and twigs. The heart-shaped leaves have a smooth margin. Thin brown fruit pods remain on trees through winter.	

Walking Tour



1. Pin Oak



2. Tulip Tree



3. Black Oak



4. Sugar Maple



5. Silver Maple



6. Sycamore



7. White Oak



8. Green Ash



9. American Elm



10. Eastern Cottonwood



11. Northern Red Oak



12. Hackberry



13. Black Walnut



14. Redbud

