



Southeast Campus Tree Walk



Chaparral Hall

This walk starts and ends by Chaparral Hall and leads you through **Duck Pond** the Botanic Garden, which you can explore at your own leisure. It then strolls through the **Orange Grove**, and by the duck pond and **Observatory**. The walk is 0.55 miles long. For more information on the trees in this brochure and a glossary of terms, scan the QR code below.

Water requirements:  Low  Medium  High



1 *Ficus microcarpa* 'Nitida': Indian Laurel Fig

The Indian Laurel Fig, native to India and Malaysia, has a rounded shape and can grow 25-80 ft tall and equally wide. Its smooth, dark green, oval leaves taper to acuminate tips. If not watered sufficiently, the extensive roots will grow near the surface and can tear up sidewalks and foundations. It has inconspicuous flowers in winter and small, round, green fruit in spring.



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The slow-growing, evergreen Holly Oak, native to southern Europe and northwestern Africa, can grow 65-100 ft tall and has a dense rounded form. The gray bark is nearly smooth or finely scaly. The leaves are ovate to lanceolate in shape with an acute tip, and have a leathery texture. They are glossy dark-green above and yellowish- whitish below.



12 *Quercus ilex*: Holly Oak

The Tulip Tree is named for its tulip-like flowers that bloom in spring. They are yellow in color with an orange base at each petal and are 2" in length. The bark is brown and furrowed and the branches have leaf scars. The leaves are bright green, 4-lobed and up to 8" across, turning yellow in fall. This deciduous tree is native to eastern North America.



13 *Liriodendron tulipifera*: Tulip Tree

The rapidly growing, deciduous 'Morning Cloud' can reach 20-35 ft in height with equal spread. The 6" long leaves are lanceolate and taper at both ends, with a dull green color above and fuzzy texture underneath. The bell-shaped pale-pink to white flowers bloom in summer. This tree is a hybrid cross between the Desert Willow and Southern Catalpa.



14 *X Chitalpa tashkentensis*: 'Morning Cloud'

The Arizona Ash is native to the southwestern US and Mexico. In desert areas their presence indicates permanent underground water supply. The fast-growing, short-lived, tree has a round crown and a medium gray trunk with fissured bark. Its glossy green, 3/4-2 1/2" leaves are pinnately compound, lanceolate and have 3-5 leaflets per leaf.



15 *Fraxinus velutina*: Arizona Ash



16 *Citrus x sinensis*: Sweet Orange

The Sweet Orange is native to Vietnam, northwest India and southern China, but is cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical areas around the world. The fragrant white flowers bloom in spring and are arranged in clusters of 1-6. The cultivar 'Valencia' is a thin-skinned juice orange that was created by a citrus farmer in California.

The Deodar Cedar has 1-2" fine-textured, needles that are dark green with silvery bottoms, giving the tree an overall blue-green appearance. The gray-brown bark starts out smooth, but develops short furrows with scaly ridge tops when it matures. Some specimens are said to be up to 900 years old.



17 *Cedrus deodara*: Deodar Cedar



18 *Phoenix reclinata*: Senegal Date Palm

The Senegal Date Palm grows in clumps composed of multiple stems that curve away from the center. They can grow to 50 ft tall and are topped with green pinnate fronds that are up to 15 ft long and 3 ft wide. The showy flowers are followed by small bright orange dates, which are edible.

The Punktree, or Paperbark tree, is native to Australia, New Guinea, and New Caledonia. It has multiple trunks and grows up to 40 ft tall. The narrow, blade-like, dull-green leaves are 3" long. It has a very distinct, thick papery bark of tan to white color. Off-white flowers grow on a spike in summer to fall.



19 *Melaleuca quinquenervia*: Punktree



20 *Geijera parviflora*: Australian Willow

The Australian Willow has strong, wind-resistant, inner branches directed upwards, whereas the outer branches hang loosely. The 2-4" long, pale green, lanceolate, fine-textured leaves hang from the branches in alternate arrangements. Its deep root system enables it to withstand drought.



2 *Populus fremontii*: Fremont Cottonwood

Native to riparian areas of the Southwest US and Mexico, the Fremont Cottonwood grows 60 ft tall, 30 ft wide, and is found at elevations up to 6500 ft. The bark is smooth when young and deeply furrowed with whitish cracked bark as it ages. The bark and leaves can be used to treat bruises, insect stings, muscle strain and sore throats. Female plants produce a cotton-like substance.

The Blue Palo Verde is native to deserts in the Southwestern US and Mexico and therefore is naturally adapted to have very low water requirements. It is a multi-stemmed tree with a rounded crown, and grows 15-30 ft tall with equal spread. The trunks are normally green, growing darker with age, and the tree has an overall bluish cast.



Cercidium floridum: Blue Palo Verde **3**



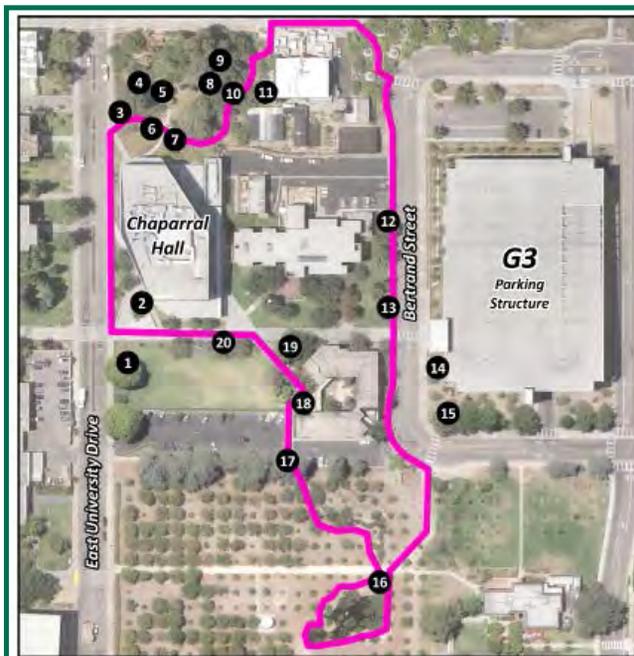
4 *Nolina parryi*: Parry's Beargrass

Parry's Beargrass, a perennial shrub to tree, is native to the southwestern US and Baja California. Its coarse-bladed leaves are 18-30" long, gray-green in color, and grow in dense rosettes. From April to June a 3-5 ft flowering stem grows in the middle. It is one of the largest species in its genus. The plant in the Botanic Garden is 40-50 years old.

The endangered, long-lived Dragon Tree is drought-tolerant, and can tolerate extreme heat. It grows a ringed, succulent trunk, which is topped by clusters of flexible sword-like blue-green leaves and takes on an umbrella-like shape. The tree 'bleeds' a red sap, called 'Dragon's Blood,' which is used to stain wood. It can grow over 40 ft tall.



Dracaena draco: Dragon Tree **5**



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| 1. <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> 'Nitida': Indian Laurel Fig | 11. <i>Plumeria</i> sp.: Plumeria |
| 2. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica' Du Roi: Lombardy Poplar | 12. <i>Quercus ilex</i> : Holly Oak |
| 3. <i>Cercidium floridum</i> : Blue Palo Verde | 13. <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> : Tulip Tree |
| 4. <i>Nolina parryi</i> : Parry's Beargrass | 14. <i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i> : Mourning Cloud |
| 5. <i>Dracaena draco</i> : Dragon Tree | 15. <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> : Arizona Ash |
| 6. <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> : Desert Willow | 16. <i>Citrus sinensis</i> : Sweet Orange |
| 7. <i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i> : Rainbow Eucalyptus | 17. <i>Cedrus deodara</i> : Deodar Cedar |
| 8. <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> : Coast Live Oak | 18. <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> : Senegal Date Palm |
| 9. <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> : King Palm | 19. <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> : Punktree |
| 10. <i>Quercus lobata</i> : Valley Oak | 20. <i>Geijera parviflora</i> : Australian Willow |



The Desert Willow is a fast-growing, small deciduous shrub or small tree reaching 15-40 ft. The tree, native to the south-western United States, is drought and heat tolerant. Its light-green, long narrow leaves are about 4-12" long and 1/3" wide. Fragrant 1 1/2" flowers appear from May to September.

6 *Chilopsis linearis*: Desert Willow

The Rainbow Eucalyptus gets its name from its beautiful, colorful, peeling bark. Its leaves have a slightly fragrant aroma, but less intense than other Eucalyptus trees. Native to the rainforests of the Philippines, it is the only Eucalyptus species found naturally in the Northern Hemisphere.

Eucalyptus deglupta: Rainbow Eucalyptus **7**



The Coast Live Oak, native to California, Baja, and Southern Oregon, is one of the most common and well-known oaks throughout California. The shiny, concave, green leaves are 1-2 1/2" long, stiff and curved under with sharp spines around the edges. It produces thin, pointed acorns about 1-1 1/2" long. These evergreen trees can grow up to 100 ft.



Quercus agrifolia: Coast Live Oak **8**



9 *Archontophoenix alexandrae*: King Palm

Native to Australia, the fast growing King Palm grows at a rate of 1-3 ft per year and reaches 50-80 ft in height. The smooth and slender trunk is light gray in color, ridged with old leaf bases, and a green crown shaft. The canopy consists of 8-12 pinnate fronds, up to 7 ft long. The leaflets are bright green above and white-silver underneath.

Native to California, the Valley Oak is the largest of all North American oaks, reaching 100 ft in height with trunks up to 7 ft across. They can live 300-400 yrs. The leaves have deep, rounded lobes, dull-green in color above, and pale green below. They are about 2-4" long. Young barks are thin, gray, and thinly fissured, whereas older barks are thick, dark gray, and deeply fissured.



Quercus lobata: Valley Oak **10**



11 *Plumeria* sp.: Plumeria

Plumeria, native to Central and South America, are related to the Oleander, and also possess a poisonous, milky sap. They are multi-branched with thick foliage and can reach up to 20 ft tall. In spring to summer, they produce flowers (about 2" long) in a variety of colors ranging from white to yellow and pink. They are well known as the Hawaiian lei flower.