



Millersville University

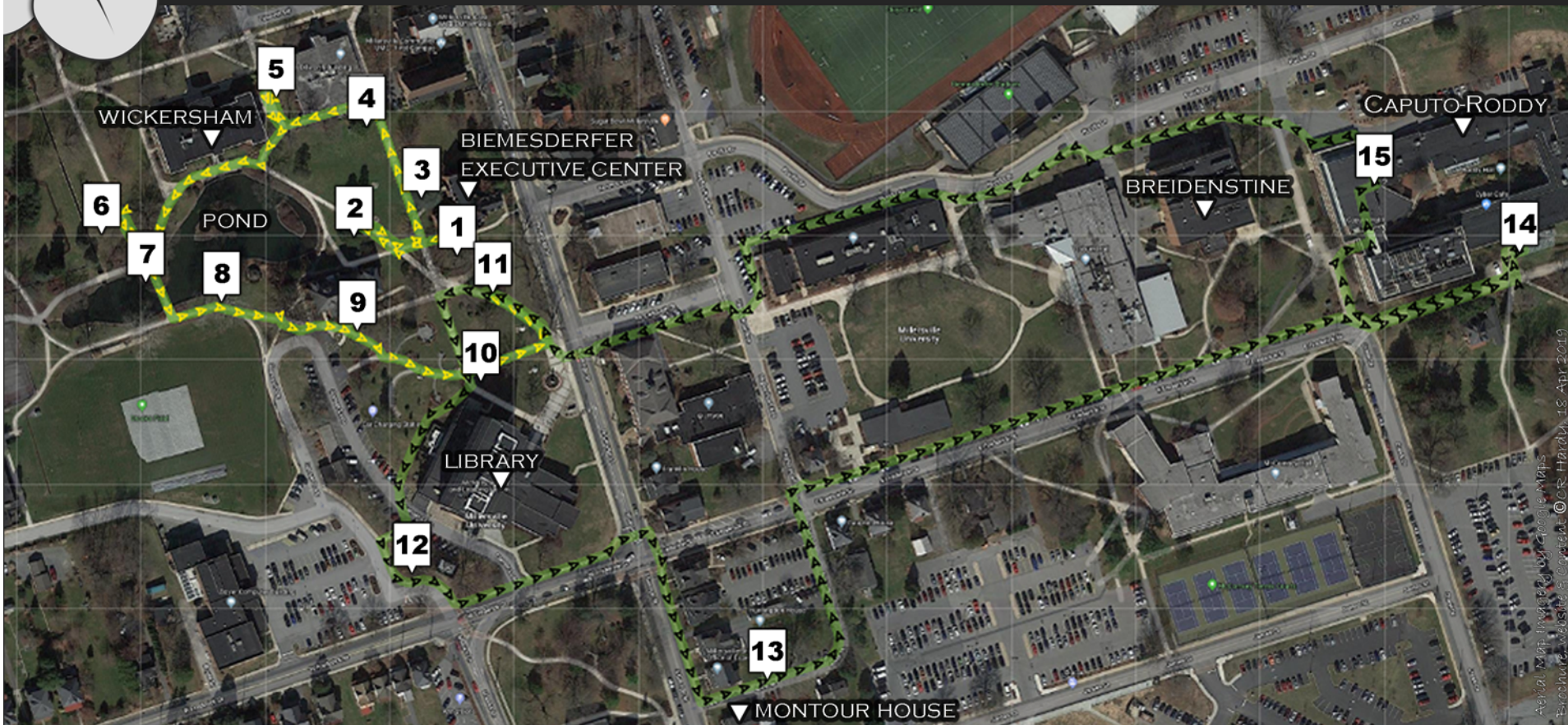
15 INAUGURAL TREES OF DISTINCTION WALKING TOUR

INTERACTIVE MAP, PHOTOS & INFO ON YOUR SMARTPHONE BROWSER AT www.natureatlas.org/trees/

A 1.5-MILE INTERACTIVE TOUR TO 15 NOTEWORTHY TREES

IN CELEBRATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF DR. DANIEL WUBAH AS OUR 15TH PRESIDENT

A PRODUCT OF THE JAMES C. PARKS HERBARIUM & BOTANY AT MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY



Aerial Map: Courtesy of Google Maps
Brochure: Wubah & Cozzani © Dr. Hardy 15 Apr 2019

GOLD TRAIL ▲ 0.5 MILE

1. Executive Privilege (Tulip Tree)
2. Behemoth Fir (Nordmann Fir) - 0.03 mi
3. Atlas Cedar (Blue Atlas Cedar) - 0.07 mi
4. Sweet & Southern (Southern Magnolia) - 0.09 mi
5. Living Fossil (Ginkgo) - 0.13 mi

6. Semblance of an Old American Icon (Chinese Chestnut) - 0.22 mi
7. A Gift from Japan (Japanese Flowering Cherries) - 0.25 mi
8. Our Tallest Tree (Sycamore) - 0.28 mi
9. A Tree with Character (Saucer Magnolia) - 0.31 mi
10. Magnificent Maple (Japanese Maple) - 0.36 mi
11. A Springtime American Icon (Flowering Dogwood) - 0.50 mi

BLACK TRAIL ▲ ADD 1 MILE

12. Witness (English Oak) - 0.52 mi
 13. Pair of Planes (Plane Trees) - 0.68 mi
 14. A Yellow Berry Worthy of the Centennial Exposition (Banana) - 1 mi
 15. One Cereus Cactus (Night-blooming Cereus) - 1.10 mi
- Walk back to Tree 11 to finish - 1.50 mi in total

more on back

GOLD TRAIL ▲ 0.5 MILE

1. Executive Privilege (Tulip Tree)

The President's office enjoys a privileged view of this towering tree. Despite its vernacular name, it is only distantly related to the African Tulip Tree which is native to Ghana and is in a different family. In June, this tree is cast with thousands of orange, tulip-like flowers. Historically, the light wood of the large, straight trunks of tulip trees made them a favorite with American Indians for dugout canoes and their transit of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

2. Behemoth Fir (Nordmann Fir) - 0.03 mi

Native to the mountains surrounding the Black Sea, this species can reach impressive heights of nearly 280 feet (85 m), making it the largest fir in the Eastern Hemisphere and among the tallest in the world. Our specimen is no disappointment, likely the tallest fir you will ever see. Locally, Nordmann Fir is increasingly used for Christmas trees, thereby rivaling its close sibling, the Fraser fir. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

3. Atlas Cedar (Blue Atlas Cedar) - 0.07 mi

An evergreen conifer native to the Atlas Mountains of NW Africa, mountains which share their tectonic origins with our Appalachians in the formation of Pangea. Ours is a large specimen with a bluish, waxy covering to its needles. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

4. Sweet & Southern (Southern Magnolia) - 0.09 mi

The specific epithet "grandiflora" is Latin for "large flower" and the 12-inch (30 cm) flowers found on this tree in June are the largest flowers found on campus. This tree also lends this part of campus a more southern, even tropical flair with its large, glossy, evergreen leaves and sweet floral scents. The species is native to the SE US, reaching its northernmost extent in coastal Maryland and Delaware. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

5. Living Fossil (Ginkgo) - 0.13 mi

Once known only from fossils and thought to be extinct, the species was rediscovered by Western botanists in cultivation in Late 18th-century Chinese monasteries. This living fossil is the sole-surviving species of the ginkgo lineage that dates back 270 million years ago to the Age of Reptiles. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

6. Semblance of an Old American Icon (Chinese Chestnut) - 0.22 mi

With its bark, leaves and edible nuts providing some semblance of our once-dominant American Chestnut, this Chinese Chestnut and its Asian chestnut relatives carried the Chestnut Blight fungus that brought the American Chestnut to the brink of extinction in the early 1900s. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

7. A Gift from Japan (Japanese Flowering Cherries) - 0.25 mi

Known for their spectacular floral display in early spring, this and other Joseph M. Sheaffer Memorial Trees around the pond were gifted to the University by MU Professor M.P.A. Sheaffer and the Government of Japan on MU's Cherry Blossom Day on April 7, 1977 in honor of her father. Helping to plant the trees that day was Japanese Ambassador to the US, Mr. Nobuyuki Nakashima. Read more about these trees and this event in 1977's issue 25, volume 49 of the Snapper. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

8. Our Tallest Tree (Sycamore) - 0.28 mi

Our tallest tree in cultivation (there are larger ones in the Biological Preserve) and one that seems to grow best next to water. In nature, the vivid white branches of sycamores signal the courses of rivers, streams and the extent of their floodplains. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

9. A Tree with Character (Saucer Magnolia) - 0.31 mi

Saucer Magnolia is a hybrid species of 19th century, French origin. Our specimen assumes a leisurely posture and litters the ground with thousands of pink and white petals each spring and delightful shade in summer. Indeed, it is fitting that this tree, so rich in character, helps to frame the sign to Rafters Theatre. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

10. Magnificent Maple (Japanese Maple) - 0.36 mi

This tree has an elegant, windswept shape reminiscent of similar trees in Japanese gardens. Japanese Maples are renowned worldwide for their graceful, sweeping shapes to their branches and canopies. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

11. A Springtime American Icon (Flowering Dogwood) - 0.50 mi

Japan's 1912 gift of flowering cherry trees to the United States has twice been reciprocated with a gift of flowering dogwoods such as these. Iconic of spring in eastern North America, dogwood flowers are reported to have cued the planting of maize by American Indians. The wood of dogwood is especially hard, being used for bearings, wagon wheel hubs, tool and dagger handles. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

BLACK TRAIL ▲ ADD 1 MILE

12. Witness (English Oak) - 0.52 mi

English Oak is a European & north African species planted globally for ornament and wood. It can live for more than 1000 years. Ours is a stately specimen that is old enough to have witnessed our erstwhile normal school grow into a university. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

13. Pair of Planes (Plane Trees) - 0.68 mi

Here stands a pair of plane trees, each one a large yet elegant tree of distinction in its own right, but together much more. The London plane, a hybrid between our sycamore (aka American plane, *P. occidentalis*) and the Asian plane (*P. orientalis*), is renowned for its stature, mottled green-yellow bark, and resiliency in cultivation. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

14. A Yellow Berry Worthy of the Centennial Exposition (Banana) - 1.00 mi

This Dwarf Cavendish cultivar of the banana that grows here is the source of our familiar grocery store banana. Although common today, bananas were anything but common not so long ago. This seedless, yellow berry was introduced as an exotic delicacy to Americans at the 1876 Centennial Exposition of the world's fair in Philadelphia. The largest of several banana trees in our greenhouse is now in flower & fruit (April 2019)! Ask one of our botany professors for access to the greenhouse for a peek at its flowers and developing banana-berries. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

15. One Cereus Cactus (Night-blooming Cereus) - 1.10 mi

This nearly 20-foot (6 m) cactus is an unexpected find in the stairwell between Roddy & Caputo Halls. Flowers come out at night. [See more at www.natureatlas.org/trees/](http://www.natureatlas.org/trees/)

Walk back to Tree 11 to finish - 1.50 mi in total

