

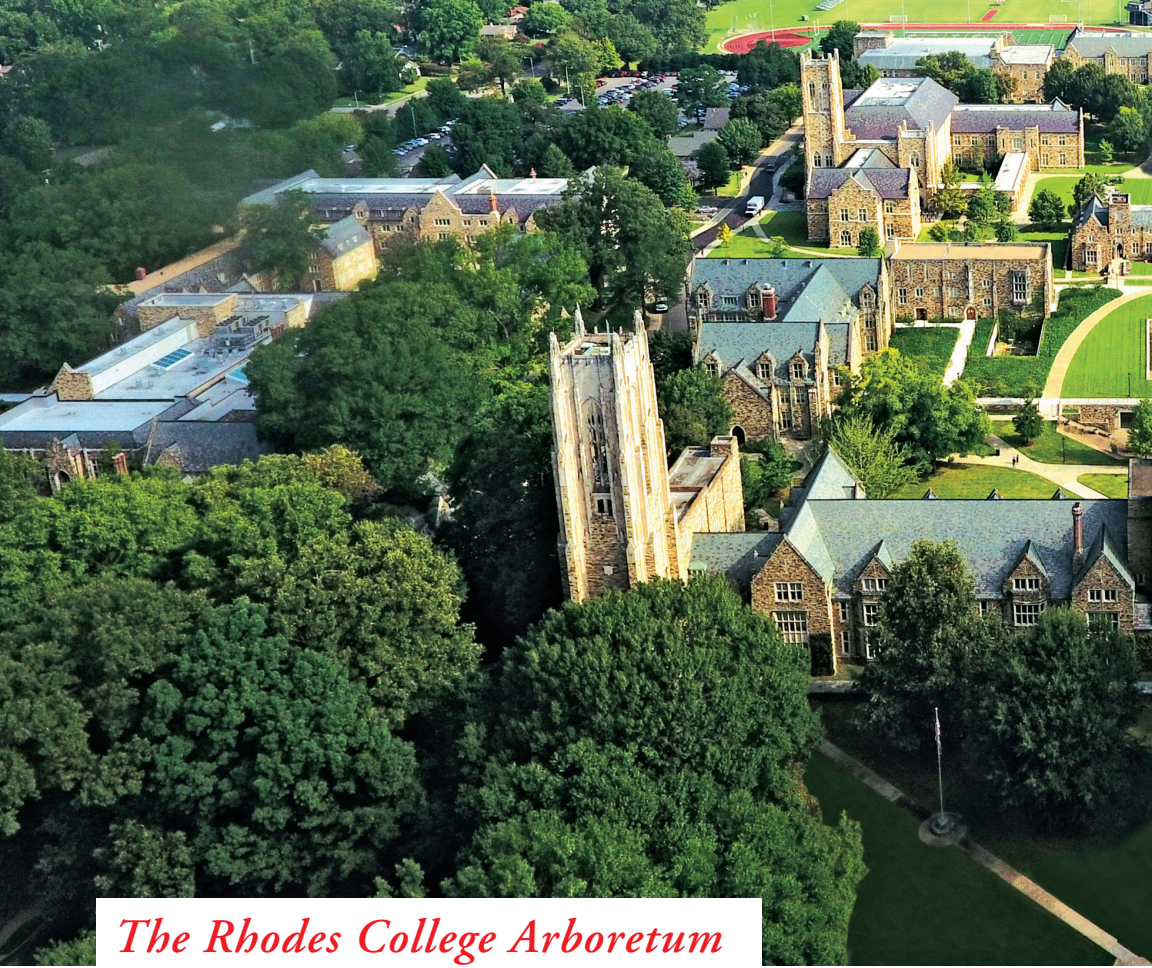
RHODES COLLEGE
ARBORETUM



Rhodes College
— 1848 —

RHODES COLLEGE

ARBORETUM



The Rhodes College Arboretum

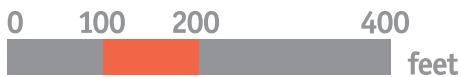
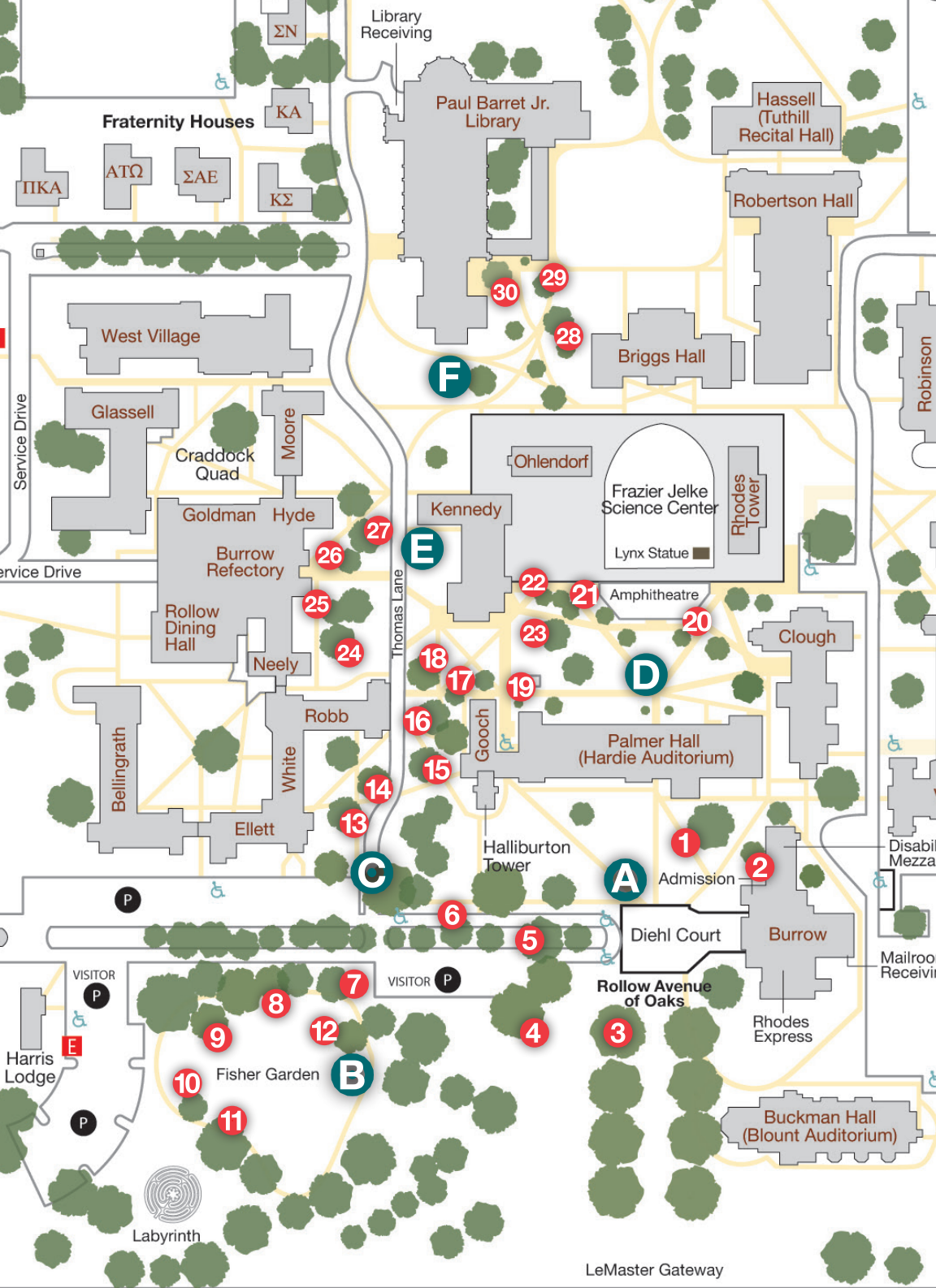
The Rhodes Arboretum originated in the early 1950s under the supervision of Dr. Arlo Smith, longtime Professor of Biology. A number of Rhodes faculty, staff, and students have been involved over the decades to conserve and increase tree species on campus.

In 2011, Professor Rosanna Cappellato spearheaded efforts to certify Rhodes as a Class IV Arboretum, the highest designation granted by the Tennessee Urban Forestry Council. Currently the responsibility for overseeing the Arboretum resides with the Urban Forestry Fellowship Program, overseen by Dr. Kimberly Kasper of the Rhodes Anthropology and Sociology Department. A complete



list of those who made substantial contributions to the Rhodes Arboretum is provided on page 19.

As of 2017, the Arboretum boasts over 120 tree species and more than 1,500 individual trees. This pamphlet includes a self-guided tour through campus, focusing on six main areas, which will showcase the Arboretum's cultural and ecological significance. All of the trees along the tour are labeled with tags, on the trunk or on a nearby stake, bearing their common and scientific names. Additional trees around the campus are labeled as well.



North Parkway (west bound)



Rhodes College

— 1848 —

ARBORETUM



TENNESSEE URBAN
FORESTRY COUNCIL



NORTH



Parking



Handicap Parking

A Rollow Avenue of Oaks

1. Southern Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*
2. Sweetbay Magnolia, *Magnolia virginiana*
3. Willow Oak, *Quercus phellos*
4. Shumard Oak, *Quercus shumardii*
5. American Elm, *Ulmus americana*
6. White Fringetree, *Chionanthus virginicus*

E Fisher Memorial Garden

7. Canadian Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*
8. Sugarberry, *Celtis laevigata*
9. Shagbark Hickory, *Carya ovata*
10. Bradford Callery Pear, *Pyrus calleryana*
11. Southern Red Oak, *Quercus falcata*
12. Sweetgum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*

C Thomas Lane

13. Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*
14. Post Oak, *Quercus stellata*
15. East Palate Holly, *Ilex x attenuate 'East Palatka'*
16. White Oak, *Quercus alba*
17. Ginkgo, *Ginkgo biloba*
18. American Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*

D Palmer Quadrangle

19. Flowering Dogwood, *Cornus florida*
20. Tulip Poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*
21. Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstroemia indica*
22. Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
23. Kentucky Coffee Tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*

E Rosanna Cappellato Memorial

24. Water Oak, *Quercus nigra*
25. Cherrybark Oak, *Quercus pagoda*
26. Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*
27. Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*

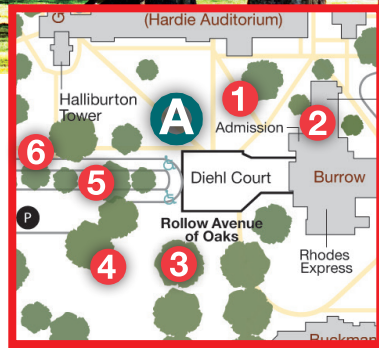
F Paul Barret Jr. Library

28. Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*
29. Overcup Oak, *Quercus lyrata*
30. Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*



Rollow Avenue of Oaks

As you begin from Burrow Hall, you'll see two varieties of magnolia, an aromatic Sweetbay on your right and a prized Southern Magnolia on your left. The Rollow Avenue of Oaks was planted by John Rollow in 1924 using seedlings collected from the College's previous campus in Clarksville, Tennessee. Along Phillip's Lane, you'll see several trees planted including a Shumard Oak, an American Elm, and a White Fringetree.



1. Southern Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*

A common lowland tree of the Gulf States, the Southern Magnolia, widely planted as an ornamental tree throughout the world for its large, showy flowers, and lustrous evergreen foliage. The upper leaf surface is bright green and glossy, while the underside of the leaf is densely covered with reddish-brown hairs.

2. Sweetbay Magnolia, *Magnolia virginiana*

The magnolia family is thought to have been some of the first flowering plants with fossils dating back almost 100 million years! This tree is also referred to as beaver magnolia, as beavers find its roots to be particularly scrumptious. Its leaves also have a quite pleasant aroma.



3. Willow Oak, *Quercus phellos*

This medium to large southern oak with willow-like foliage is known for its rapid growth and long life. It is an important source of lumber and pulp, as well as an important species to wildlife because of heavy annual acorn production. It is also a favored shade tree, easily transplanted and used widely in urban areas.



4. Shumard Oak, *Quercus shumardii*

Once the tannins are removed, Shumard acorns can be ground for use as flour or coffee. The Shumard Oak can grow taller than any other American oak, but is usually 30-40 meters in height and up to 2 meters in diameter.



5. American Elm, *Ulmus americana*

The American Elm, also known as White Elm, Water Elm, or Florida Elm, can reach between 30-38 meters in height.

Although elms commonly lived up to 200 years, since the introduction of Dutch elm disease in the 1930s, it's rare to find elm trees that live past 30 years.



6. White Fringetree, *Chionanthus virginicus*

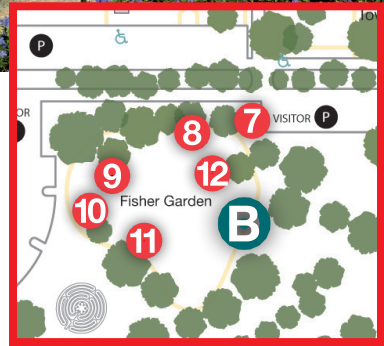
White Fringetree bark was used by Native Americans to treat sores, wounds, and skin inflammations. One of our finest spring bloomers, this species is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful North American native plants.





Fisher Garden

Fisher Garden is not only a beautiful corner of campus, but is also the site of several important ceremonies, including commencement. Fisher Garden features several fascinating native tree species, such as the Sweetgum and the Shagbark Hickory. As you approach Phillips Lane, you'll pass a Southern Red Oak on your right.



7. Canadian Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*

Although not related, the Hemlock tree got its name from the poisonous hemlock plant because of the similar scent it gives off when the needles are crushed. This evergreen tree often droops at the tip, giving it a shape distinct from the typical pointed top like that of most trees in the pine family.



8. Sugarberry, *Celtis laevigata*

Sugarberry, also known as Hackberry, is identified easily due to its bark, which is covered in wart-like bumps. Sugarberry is often confused with the common Hackberry due to its overlapping ranges, but Sugarberry has narrower leaves that are smooth on top.

9. Shagbark Hickory, *Carya ovata*

The Shagbark Hickory is found throughout the eastern United States and its sweet nuts were once a staple food for Native Americans and still are for some wildlife. These trees are easy to recognize due to their shaggy bark.

10. Bradford Callery Pear, *Pyrus calleryana*

Commonly planted as an ornamental tree in North America, the Bradford Pear is native to China and Vietnam. Its white flowers are abundantly produced in the spring. Pear wood is highly prized for making instruments and furniture because of its fine texture.

11. Southern Red Oak, *Quercus falcata*

The Southern Red Oak is sometimes referred to as Spanish Red Oak because these trees are commonly found in areas of Spanish colonization. The leaves found on the outer areas of the crown are finger-shaped with slender, pointed or toothed-tipped lobes, with a curved terminal lobe.

12. Sweetgum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*

The hardened sap, or gum resin, of the Sweetgum can be chewed on like chewing gum! Sweetgum is second only to the oaks in production of hardwood lumber. In the northern portion of its range, Sweetgum is one of the best of all trees in terms of fall color, with its leaves turning yellow, orange, red, and purple.

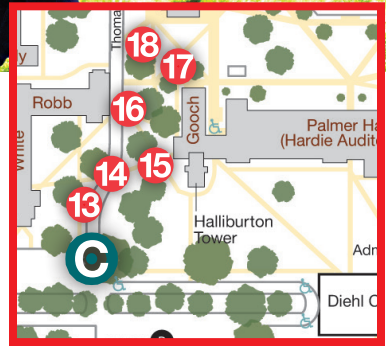




Thomas Lane

You may recognize the residence halls adjacent to Thomas Lane as the setting for the Judd Nelson film, *Making the Grade*. Some of the notable tree species in this area include a Black Walnut, a Post Oak, a White Oak, and an American Beech. On the other side of Thomas

Lane, in front of the President's Office, observe a female Ginkgo tree, but don't get too close! Female Ginkgo trees are known for their pungent fruit.



13. Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*

Black Walnut trees produce a toxic substance called juglone that prevents many plants from growing under or near them. In large quantities, juglone can also have harmful effects on animals.

14. Post Oak, *Quercus stellata*

This species is so common it gives rise to the name for an entire ecoregion found in Texas: the Post Oak Savannah. The distinctively cross-shaped leaves make this oak easy to identify. The leaves are dark green and rough on the upper surface, and covered with soft hairs beneath.



15. East Palate Holly, *Ilex x attenuate 'East Palatka'*

This tree shows characteristics between its two parents, the tree form American holly (*Ilex opaca*) and the more shrubby Dahoon holly (*I. cassine*). Hollies are insect pollinated and exist as either male or female plants, so the potential for cross-species hybridization is high when they occur in the same area.



16. White Oak, *Quercus alba*

White Oak is prized for its high-grade wood, which was used for shipbuilding in colonial times. The White Oak grows slowly and can live for several hundred years. This majestic species can be found in its native range from Maine to Minnesota, south to eastern Texas and southern Georgia.



17. Ginkgo, *Ginkgo biloba*

Ginkgo is one of the oldest existing tree species in the world. Male ginkgos are preferred commercially since the fruit produced on the female Ginkgos have a strong offensive odor of rancid butter.



18. American Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*

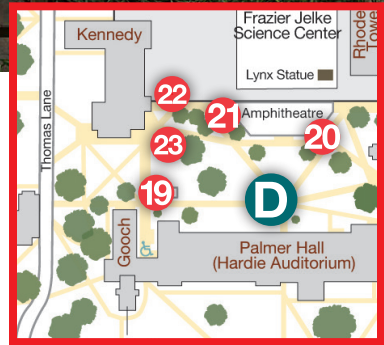
American Beech is the only species of this genus growing in North America, where it is commonly found in the eastern U.S. and into eastern Canada. This species is often used as a food source for birds and mammals, but can be used for flooring and furniture.





D Palmer Quadrangle

As you enter Palmer Quad, you'll be greeted by Flowering Dogwood, especially beautiful in the spring. The Frazier Jelke Amphitheatre is lined with Tulip Poplars, so named for their beautiful tulip-like flowers that bloom April through June. Along either side of the amphitheatre, there are several Crape Myrtles, which exhibit a colorful floral display during the summer months.

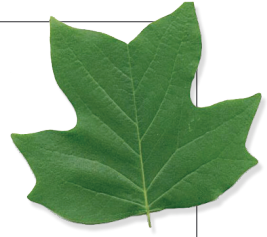


19. Flowering Dogwood, *Cornus florida*

Flowering Dogwood is one of America's most popular ornamental trees. The species name *florida* is Latin for flowering, but the showy petal-like bracts are not in fact flowers. The bright red fruit of this fast-growing short-lived tree are poisonous to humans but provide a great variety of wildlife with food. The wood is smooth, hard and close-textured and now used for specialty products.

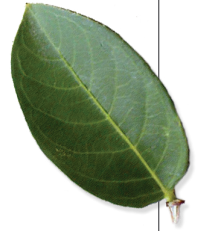
20. Tulip Poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*

The Tulip Poplar is the state tree of Tennessee. Tulip Poplar, also known as Yellow Poplar, is among the tallest and most commercially valuable of the eastern hardwoods. Tulip Poplars were used by pioneers to create cabins, canoes, and much more.



21. Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstroemia indica*

The Crape Myrtle's nickname is The Lilac of the South. Crape Myrtles are known for their brightly colored flowers that bloom during the summer months. Botanists created hybrids that combat mildew because it often plagues the plant in warmer climates.



22. Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*

Red Maple is known in the lumber industry as soft maple. The wood is close grained and resembles Sugar Maple, but is softer in texture, lacks figure, and has somewhat poorer machining qualities. Brilliant fall coloring is one of the outstanding features of Red Maple. In the northern forest, its bright red foliage is a striking contrast against the dark green conifers and the white bark and yellow foliage of the Paper Birches. Red Maple is widely used as a landscape tree.



23. Kentucky Coffee Tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*

The Kentucky Coffee tree prefers a rich moist soil, such as that found in bottom lands. Its growth is largely unaffected by heat, cold, drought, insects, disease, road salt, ice, and alkaline soil. The common name refers to either the resemblance of its seeds to coffee beans or the use of roasted seeds by pioneers in making a substitute for coffee; however, unroasted pods and seeds are toxic. It is the only species of its genus in North America; there is one other *Gymnocladus spp.* in China.

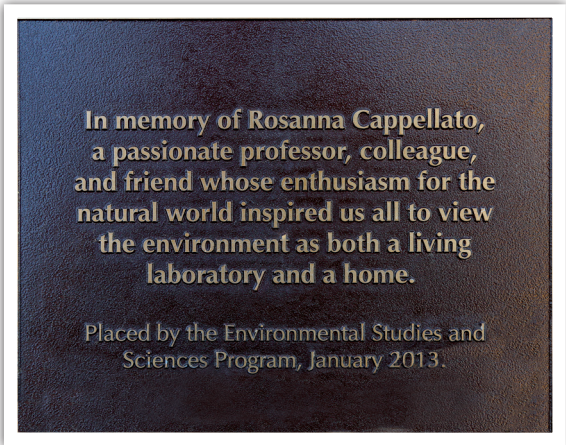
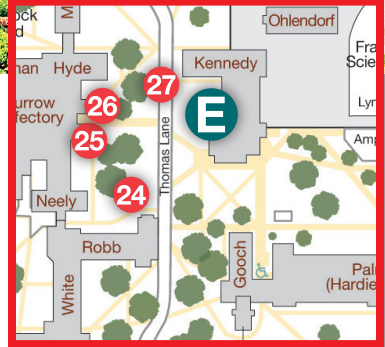




E *Rosanna Cappellato Memorial*

The Rosanna Cappellato Memorial just outside of the Catherine Burrow Refectory recognizes the tireless efforts of Professor Rosanna Cappellato, who was instrumental in obtaining Rhodes' Class IV Arboretum certification in 2011. The

beautiful Scarlet Oak you see before you was planted in her honor after her passing in 2012.



24. Water Oak, *Quercus nigra*

The Water Oak is a vigorous member of the Red Oak group. It is used extensively in the landscape, where it grows quickly and reaches 30 meters in height and 1.5 meters in diameter. These trees are semi-deciduous in warmer climates, keeping their leaves well into the winter season.



25. Cherrybark Oak, *Quercus pagoda*

The Cherrybark Oak is an excellent timber tree thanks to its strong wood and straight, sturdy trunk. The Cherrybark is also a great shade tree and provides food for a diversity of wildlife. The Cherrybark leaf's regularly tiered shape resembles pagodas, hence the species name.



26. Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*

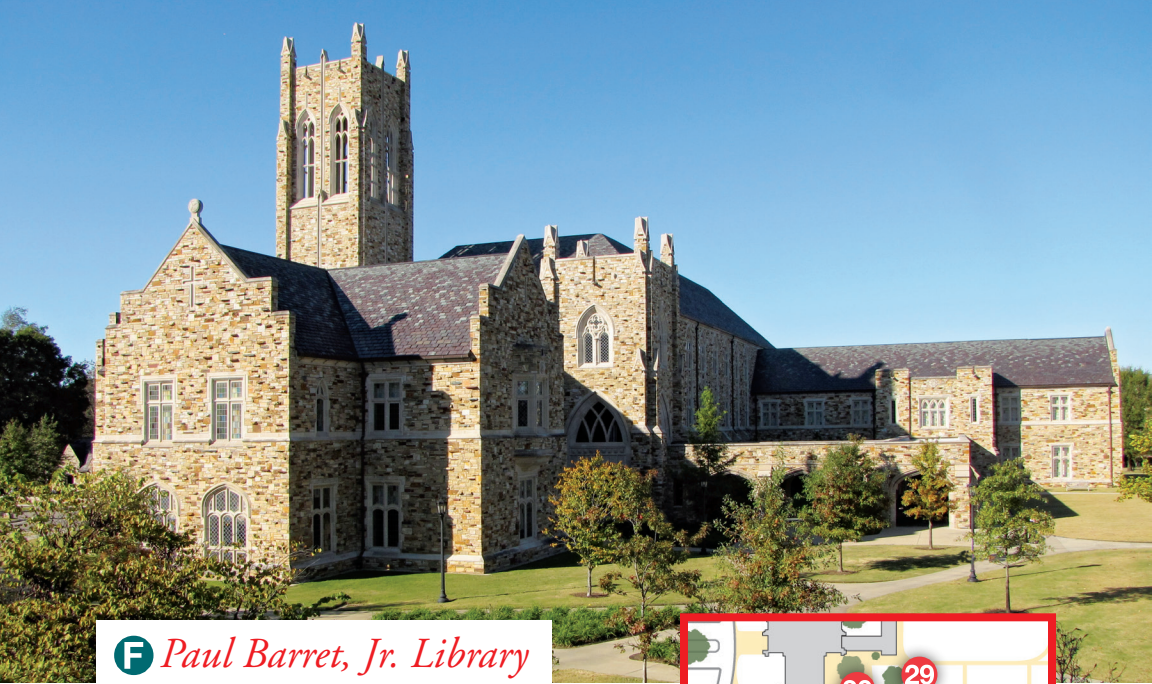
This fine-textured maple, native to Japan and China, is planted throughout the United States for landscape purposes. Japanese Maple's scientific name, *A. palmatum*, comes from the hand-shaped leaves.



27. Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*

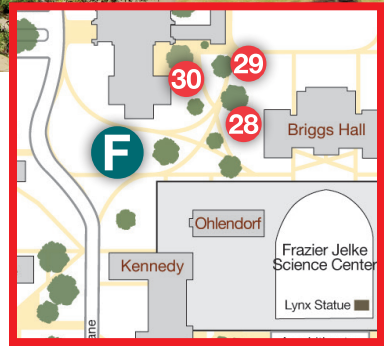
Scarlet Oak is named after the beautiful scarlet coloration of its fall foliage. This oak species is the official tree of Washington D.C., and is found on the grounds of the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Capitol building.





F *Paul Barret, Jr. Library*

Several Overcup Oak trees, one of the fastest growing oak varieties, are planted just outside of the Briggs Student Center. The Dawn Redwood near the entrance of Barret Library, was once thought to be an extinct species. And take note of the trees along the Frazier Jelke deck, which were planted after its renovation in 2015.



28. Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*

Due in part to its shallow, fibrous root system, which allows it to be transplanted easily, and its fast growth rate, this tree is one of the most common oaks found throughout the Eastern United States. Twig galls formed on the branches of these trees can be used to make black ink. (A gall is a blob-like growth caused by insects or fungi.)

29. Overcup Oak, *Quercus lyrata*

Capable of growing one meter a year, this species is one of the fastest growing oaks and can reach 18-22 meters in height. The name 'Overcup' comes from the cap that covers the acorn. These acorns have a spongy feel and are buoyant, making them easily dispersed.



30. Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

The Dawn Redwood was recently known only from ancient fossils, until a small population was discovered in the forests of Central China in 1944. In 1946, the Arboretum at Harvard sponsored a massive expedition, in which they collected and distributed Dawn Redwood seeds to arboreta throughout the world. Rhodes received and planted such seeds in 1954.



Upon completion of this tour, you have identified only a small fraction of the trees housed here in the Rhodes College Arboretum. There are over 90 more available for you to identify, and we invite you to continue your exploration of the campus and identification of labeled arboretum trees. Additionally, in conjunction with our partners at the Overton Park Conservancy, we also invite you to venture into one of the final remaining old-growth forests in the state of Tennessee, located just across North Parkway.

RHODES COLLEGE

Rhodes College was founded in 1848 in Clarksville, Tennessee. Originally known as the Masonic University of Tennessee, the institution was renamed Stewart College in 1850 in honor of its president, William M. Stewart. Under Stewart's leadership in 1855, control of the college passed to the Presbyterian Church. In 1875, the college added an undergraduate School of Theology and became Southwestern Presbyterian University. The School of Theology operated until 1917.

In 1925, president Charles Diehl led the move to the present campus in Memphis, Tennessee (the Clarksville campus would later become Austin Peay State University). At that time, the college shortened its name to Southwestern. In 1945, the college adopted the name Southwestern at Memphis, to distinguish itself from other colleges and universities containing the name "Southwestern."

Finally, in 1984, the college's name was changed to Rhodes College to honor former college president, and Diehl's successor, Peyton Nalle Rhodes. Since 1984, Rhodes has grown from a regionally recognized institution to a nationally ranked liberal arts and sciences college. As enrollment has increased over the past 20 years, so has the proportion of students from outside Tennessee and the Southeast region.

Today, Rhodes is consistently ranked among the nation's top liberal arts and sciences colleges.

OAK ALLEY

After the college moved to Memphis, college engineer John Rollow brought seedlings from the famous oaks on the former campus to Memphis where they were planted in two rows, flanking the "ceremonial" entrance to campus.

**The recertification of the Rhodes Arboretum
could not have been possible without
the help and support of:**

Rhodes College Physical Plant

Professor Kimberly Kasper

Professor Sarah Boyle

Eric Bridges (Overton Park Conservancy)

Rhodes College Communications Department

URBAN FORESTRY FELLOWS:

Emily Cerrito '16

Helen Hope '18

Quynh Jacobs '16

Shannon Kane '20

Catherine Miller '16

Alex Noel '16

Taylor Sieben '15

Danielle Smith '16

Madeline Smith '18

Allie Swanson '20

Ethan Williford '17

Dwight Wilson '17

*A special thanks to the late Professor Rosanna Cappellato
for her dedication to the Rhodes Arboretum.*

**PLEASE VISIT THE RHODES COLLEGE ARBORETUM
INTERACTIVE GOOGLE MAP**

For additional information, contact Kimberly Kasper:
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Rhodes College
—1848—

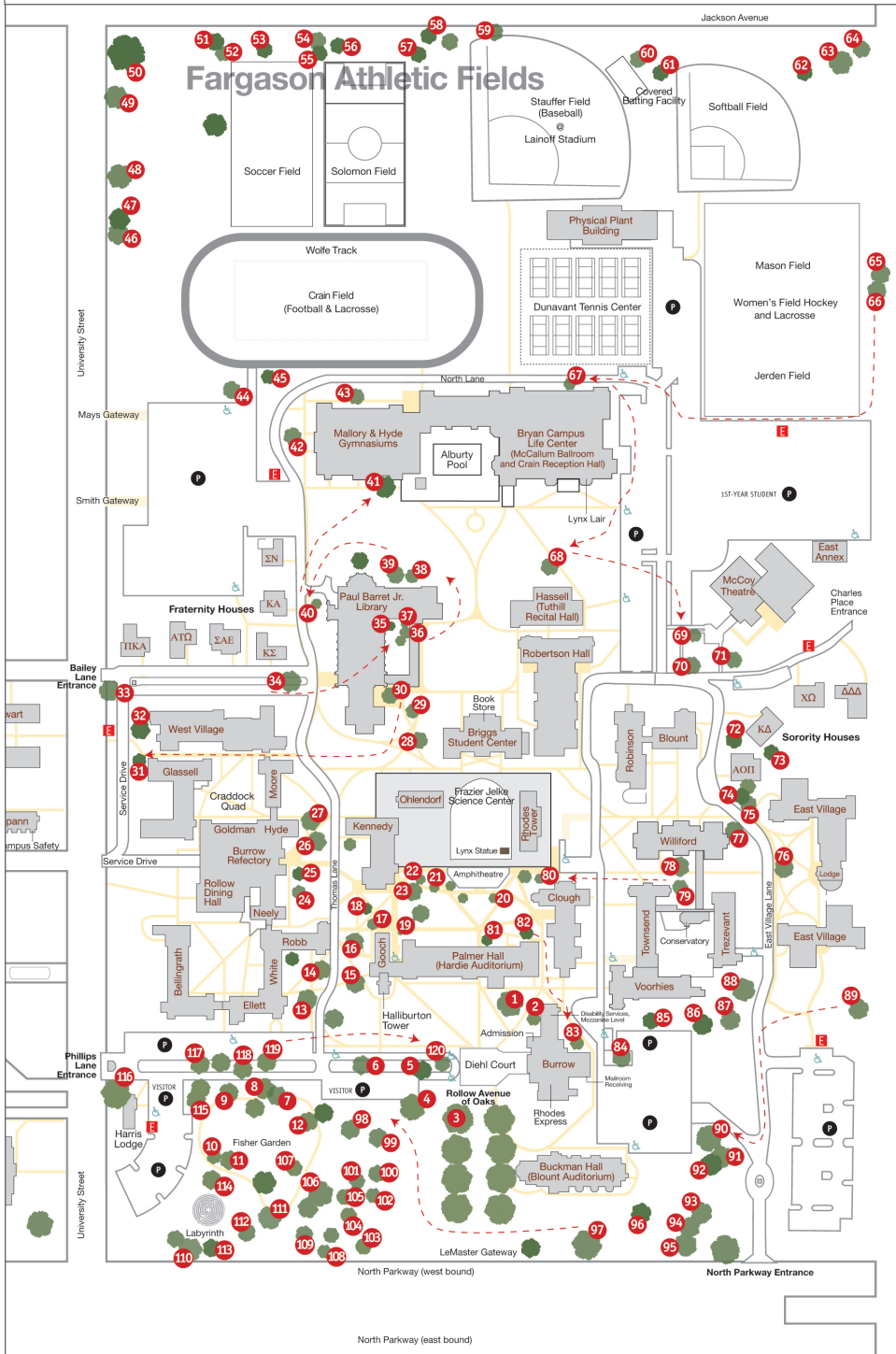
Rhodes College Arboretum

Comprehensive Numerical Listing of Species

- 1 *Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern Magnolia
- 2 *Magnolia virginiana*, Sweetbay Magnolia
- 3 *Quercus phellos*, Willow Oak
- 4 *Quercus shumardii*, Shumard Oak
- 5 *Ulmus americana*, American Elm
- 6 *Chionanthus virginicus*, White Fringetree
- 7 *Tsuga canadensis*, Canadian Hemlock
- 8 *Celtis laevigata*, Sugarberry
- 9 *Carya ovata*, Shagbark Hickory
- 10 *Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford', Bradford Callery Pear
- 11 *Quercus falcata*, Southern Red Oak
- 12 *Liquidambar styraciflua*, Sweetgum
- 13 *Juglans nigra*, Black Walnut
- 14 *Quercus stellata*, Post Oak
- 15 *Ilex x attenuate* 'East Palatka', East Palate Holly
- 16 *Quercus alba*, White Oak
- 17 *Ginkgo biloba*, Ginkgo
- 18 *Fagus grandifolia*, American Beech
- 19 *Cornus florida*, Flowering Dogwood
- 20 *Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip Poplar
- 21 *Lagerstroemia indica*, Crapemyrtle
- 22 *Acer rubrum*, Red Maple
- 23 *Gymnocladus dioicus*, Kentucky Coffee Tree
- 24 *Quercus nigra*, Water Oak
- 25 *Quercus pagoda*, Cherybark Oak
- 26 *Acer palmatum*, Japanese Maple
- 27 *Quercus coccinea*, Scarlet Oak
- 28 *Quercus palustris*, Pin Oak
- 29 *Quercus lyrata*, Overcup Oak
- 30 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood
- 31 *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, Green Ash
- 32 *Juniperus virginiana*, Eastern Red Cedar
- 33 *Quercus acutissima*, Sawtooth Oak
- 34 *Quercus nuttallii*, Nuttall Oak
- 35 *Prunus persica*, Common Peach
- 36 *Pyrus communis*, Common Pear
- 37 *Salix caprea*, Pussy Willow
- 38 *Vitex agnus-castus*, Chasetree
- 39 *Hibiscus syriacus*, Rose of Sharon
- 40 *Aesculus flava*, Yellow Buckeye
- 41 *Koelreuteria paniculata*, Panicked Goldenraintree
- 42 *Zelkova serrata*, Japanese Zelkova
- 43 *Platanus x acerifolia*, London Plane
- 44 *Ilex* 'Nellie R. Stevens', Nellie R. Stevens Holly
- 45 *Prunus x yedoensis*, Yoshino Cherry
- 46 *Styphnolobium japonicum*, Japanese Pagoda
- 47 *Sassafras albidum*, Sassafras
- 48 *Betula papyrifera*, Paper Birch
- 49 *Quercus robur*, English Oak
- 50 *Cryptomeria japonica*, Japanese Cedar
- 51 *Cupressus arizonica*, Arizona Cypress
- 52 *Juniperus chinensis*, Hollywood Juniper
- 53 *Albizia julibrissin* 'Summer Chocolate', Summer Chocolate Mimosa
- 54 *Rhus glabra*, Smooth Sumac
- 55 *Magnolia stellata*, Star Magnolia
- 56 *Ficus carica*, Common Fig
- 57 *Asimina triloba*, Pawpaw
- 58 *Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis*, Thornless Honey Locust
- 59 *Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King', Winter King Hawthorne
- 60 *Pinus virginiana*, Virginia Pine
- 61 *Pinus sylvestris*, Scotch Pine
- 62 *Taxodium ascendens*, Pondcypress
- 63 *Prunus serotina*, Black Cherry
- 64 *Oxydendrum arboreum*, Sourwood
- 65 *Castanea mollissima*, Chinese Chestnut
- 66 *Castanea henryi*, Chinese Chinkapin
- 67 *Hamamelis virginiana*, Common Witchhazel
- 68 *Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese Elm
- 69 *Cornus kousa*, Kousa Dogwood
- 70 *Quercus rubra*, Northern Red Oak
- 71 *Fraxinus ornus*, Flowering Ash
- 72 *Populus deltoides*, Eastern Cottonwood
- 73 *Ulmus rubra*, Slippery Elm
- 74 *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*, Caucasian Wingnut
- 75 *Fraxinus quadrangulata*, Blue Ash
- 76 *Quercus muehlenbergii*, Chinkapin Oak
- 77 *Cotinus coggygria*, Common Smoketree
- 78 *Quercus virginiana*, Live Oak
- 79 *Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf Magnolia
- 80 *Malus 'Hopa'*, Flowering Crabapple
- 81 *Stewartia pseudocamellia*, Japanese Stewartia
- 82 *Syringa reticulata*, Japanese Tree Lilac
- 83 *Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple
- 84 *Quercus imbricaria*, Shingle Oak
- 85 *Taxodium distichum*, Common Baldcypress
- 86 *Ilex vomitoria*, Yaupon
- 87 *Ostrya virginiana*, American Hophornbeam
- 88 *Styrax japonicus*, Japanese Snowbell
- 89 *Cedrus deodara*, Deodar Cedar
- 90 *Aesculus glabra*, Ohio Buckeye
- 91 *Tilia heterophylla*, White Basswood
- 92 *Parotia persica*, Persian Parrotia
- 93 *Acer saccharinum*, Silver Maple
- 94 *Morus alba*, White Mulberry
- 95 *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Common Horsechestnut
- 96 *Catalpa speciosa*, Northern Catalpa
- 97 *Carpinus caroliniana*, American Hornbeam
- 98 *Carya tomentosa*, Mockernut hickory
- 99 *Quercus hemisphaerica*, Laurel Oak
- 100 *Quercus macrocarpa*, Bur Oak
- 101 *Pistacia chinensis*, Chinese Pistache
- 102 *Castanea dentata*, American Chestnut
- 103 *Carya illinoensis*, Stuart Pecan
- 104 *Fagus sylvatica*, European Beech
- 105 *Platanus occidentalis*, Sycamore
- 106 *Pinus taeda*, Loblolly Pine
- 107 *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
- 108 *Cercis canadensis* 'Oklahoma', Oklahoma Redbud
- 109 *Quercus michauxii*, Swamp Chestnut Oak
- 110 *Quercus montana*, Chestnut Oak
- 111 *Diospyros virginiana*, Persimmon
- 112 *Ilex decidua*, Possumhaw
- 113 *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsuratree
- 114 *Ulmus alata*, Winged Elm
- 115 *Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye
- 116 *Tilia cordata*, Littleleaf Linden
- 117 *Acer saccharum*, Sugar Maple
- 118 *Carya cordiformis*, Bitternut Hickory
- 119 *Quercus bicolor*, Swamp White Oak
- 120 *Carpinus betulus*, European Hornbeam

Rhodes College Arboretum

Complete Campus Map



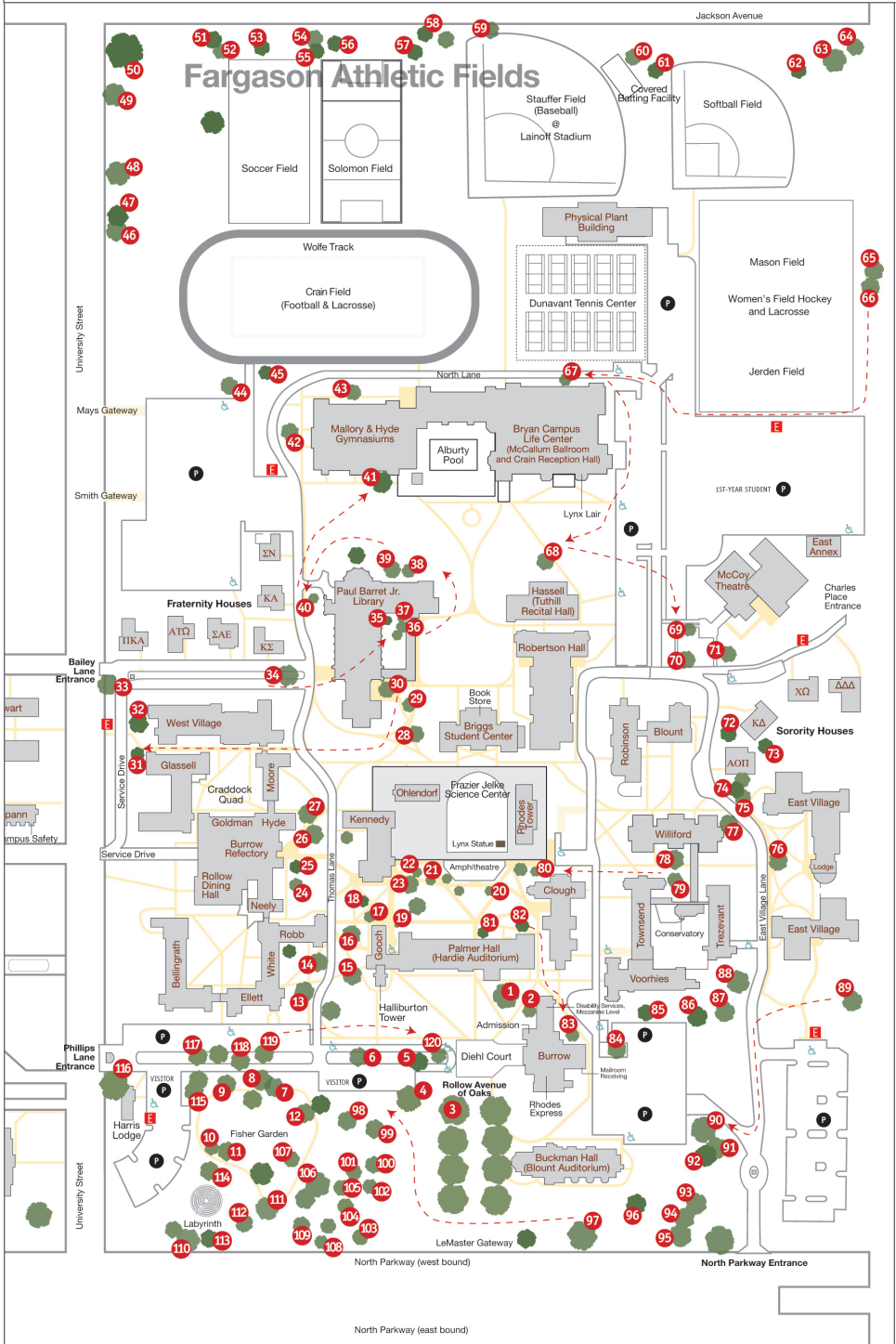
Rhodes College Arboretum

Comprehensive Alphabetical Listing of Species

- Acer buergerianum*, Trident Maple **83**
Acer palmatum, Japanese Maple **26**
Acer rubrum, Red Maple **22**
Acer saccharinum, Silver Maple **93**
Acer saccharum, Sugar Maple **117**
Aesculus flava, Yellow Buckeye **40**
Aesculus glabra, Ohio Buckeye **90**
Aesculus hippocastanum, Common Horsechestnut **95**
Aesculus pavia, Red Buckeye **115**
Albizia julibrissin 'Summer Chocolate', Summer Chocolate Mimosa **53**
Asimina triloba, Pawpaw **57**
Betula papyrifera, Paper Birch **48**
Carpinus betulus, European Hornbeam **120**
Carpinus caroliniana, American Hornbeam **97**
Carya cordiformis, Bitternut Hickory **118**
Carya illinoensis, Stuart Pecan **103**
Carya ovata, Shagbark Hickory **9**
Carya tomentosa, Mockernut hickory **98**
Castanea dentata, American Chestnut **102**
Castanea henryi, Chinese Chinkapin **66**
Castanea mollissima, Chinese Chestnut **65**
Catalpa speciosa, Northern Catalpa **96**
Cedrus deodara, Deodar Cedar **89**
Celtis laevigata, Sugarberry **8**
Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Katsuratree **113**
Cercis canadensis 'Oklahoma', Oklahoma Redbud **108**
Chamaecyparis obtusa, Dwarf Hinoki Cypress **107**
Chionanthus virginicus, White Fringetree **6**
Comus florida, Flowering Dogwood **19**
Comus kousa, Kousa Dogwood **69**
Cotinus coggygria, Common Smoketree **77**
Crataegus viridis 'Winter King', Winter King Green Hawthorn **59**
Cryptomeria japonica, Japanese Cedar **50**
Cupressus arizonica, Arizona Cypress **51**
Diospyros virginiana, Persimmon **111**
Fagus grandifolia, American Beech **18**
Fagus sylvatica, European Beech **104**
Ficus carica, Common Fig **56**
Fraxinus omus, Flowering Ash **71**
Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Green Ash **31**
Fraxinus quadrangulata, Blue Ash **75**
Ginkgo biloba, Ginkgo **17**
Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis, Thornless Honeylocust **58**
Gymnocladus dioica, Kentucky Coffeetree **23**
Hamamelis virginiana, Common Witchhazel **67**
Hibiscus syriacus, Rose of Sharon **39**
Ilex 'Nellie R. Stevens', Nellie R. Stevens Holly **44**
Ilex decidua, Possumhaw **112**
Ilex x attenuate 'East Palatka', East Palate Holly **15**
Ilex vomitoria, Yaupon **86**
Juglans nigra, Black Walnut **13**
Juniperus chinensis, Chinese Juniper **52**
Juniperus virginiana, Eastern Redcedar **32**
Koelreuteria paniculata, Panicked Goldenraintree **41**
Lagerstroemia indica, Crapemyrtle **21**
Liquidambar styraciflua, Sweetgum **12**
Liriodendron tulipifera, Tulip Poplar **20**
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern Magnolia **1**
Magnolia macrophylla, Bigleaf Magnolia **79**
Magnolia stellata, Star Magnolia **55**
Magnolia virginiana, Sweetbay Magnolia **2**
Malus 'Hopa', Flowering Crabapple **80**
Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood **30**
Morus alba, White Mulberry **94**
Ostrya virginiana, American Hophornbeam **87**
Oxydendrum arboreum, Sourwood **64**
Parrotia persica, Persian Parrotia **92**
Pinus sylvestris, Scotch Pine **61**
Pinus taeda, Loblolly Pine **106**
Pinus virginiana, Virginia Pine **60**
Pistacia chinensis, Chinese Pistache **101**
Platanus occidentalis, Sycamore **105**
Platanus x acerifolia, London Planetree **43**
Populus deltoides, Eastern Cottonwood **72**
Prunus persica, Common Peach **35**
Prunus serotina, Black Cherry **63**
Prunus x yedoensis, Yoshino Cherry **45**
Pterocarya fraxinifolia, Caucasian Wingnut **74**
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford', Bradford Callery Pear **10**
Pyrus communis, Common Pear **36**
Quercus acutissima, Sawtooth Oak **33**
Quercus alba, White Oak **16**
Quercus bicolor, Swamp White Oak **119**
Quercus coccinea, Scarlet Oak **27**
Quercus falcata, Southern Red Oak **11**
Quercus hemisphaerica, Laurel Oak **99**
Quercus imbricaria, Shingle Oak **84**
Quercus lyrata, Overcup Oak **29**
Quercus macrocarpa, Bur Oak **100**
Quercus michauxii, Swamp Chestnut Oak **109**
Quercus montana, Chestnut Oak **110**
Quercus muehlenbergii, Chinkapin Oak **76**
Quercus nigra, Water Oak **24**
Quercus nuttallii, Nuttall Oak **34**
Quercus pagoda, Cherrybark Oak **25**
Quercus palustris, Pin Oak **28**
Quercus phellos, Willow Oak **3**
Quercus robur, English Oak **49**
Quercus rubra, Northern Red Oak **70**
Quercus shumardii, Shumard Oak **4**
Quercus stellata, Post Oak **14**
Quercus virginiana, Live Oak **78**
Rhus glabra, Smooth Sumac **54**
Salix caprea, Pussy Willow **37**
Sassafras albidum, Sassafras **47**
Stewartia pseudocamellia, Japanese Stewartia **81**
Styphnolobium japonicum, Japanese Pagoda **46**
Styrax japonicus, Japanese Snowbell **88**
Syringa reticulata, Japanese Tree Lilac **82**
Taxodium ascendens, Pondcypress **62**
Taxodium distichum, Common Baldcypress **85**
Tilia cordata, Littleleaf Linden **116**
Tilia heterophylla, White Basswood **91**
Tsuga canadensis, Canadian Hemlock **7**
Ulmus alata, Winged Elm **114**
Ulmus americana, American Elm **5**
Ulmus parvifolia, Chinese Elm **68**
Ulmus rubra, Slippery Elm **73**
Vitex agnus-castus, Chasetree **38**
Zelkova serrata, Japanese Zelkova **42**

Rhodes College Arboretum

Complete Campus Map





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