

KAYHART ARBORETUM

OVERVIEW – WALK 2

**This walk starts at the main entrance
of the Andover Building.**

**From there you will walk through
the parking lots to view the trees on
each of the
mounds adjoining the parking lots.**

**From the Deerfield Mound walk down
Avondale Lane
to Luther Crest Drive, to the Hausman
Road property,
to the front entrance circle,
and finally, to the sidewalk
on the north side of Deerfield
and along the Deerfield Corridor
to the front entrance.**

**You will see 19 deciduous trees
and 3 conifers.**

ARBORETUM WALK 2

(Revised 6/22/2023)

Start at the Andover Building main entrance. Walk toward the bench at the west end of the Andover parking lot. Look at the tree behind the bench.

1. Purple Smoke Tree (*Cotinus coggygia*)

Native to the U.S., it produces massive fluffy pink inflorescences that look like cotton candy. It is highly susceptible to Verticillium wilt, but if it can avoid this, it is a spectacular specimen in many ways.

Look up to the top of the mound in the middle.

2. Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Edith Bogue')

Most botanists would say that "Magnolia breeding equates with a runaway freight train"----- the possibilities of hybridization seem endless and the results are usually spectacular. Edith Bogue is a bit smaller and more cold hardy than other

varieties but it has all of the typical Magnolia characteristics: large, fragrant, gorgeous flowers which appear in the spring, fast growing, and big, lustrous green leaves.

Note that the mound has the shape of a triangle. There are three corners and at each corner, a tree has been planted. Those trees for this particular mound are Wisteria Trees. Two of them, those at the north end are young, planted in 2023. Look at the one at the south end which was planted in 2020 and has grown considerably.

3. Single Stem Wisteria (Wisteria sinensis Chinese)

We usually think of Wisteria as a vine but it can be treated to form a specimen tree such as the one you see here. It was introduced to the U.S. in 1916. They bloom in the spring producing huge fragrant purple flowers.

Now stay in the parking area and walk to the north side of the Bedford/Cambridge mound. This mound, like the Andover mound, is vaguely triangular. There are Magnolias planted at each corner of the triangle. On the two northern corners you will find Jane Magnolias and on the third corner toward the south there is a single Galaxy Magnolia.

4. Jane Magnolia (Magnolia 'x' Jane)

Jane is a cross between two species. It was developed by the National Arboretum in 1955. A small multi-stemmed deciduous tree, it produces large reddish-purple flowers with white interiors.

Look to the center of the triangular mound. The tree there was transplanted to this location as a result of the 2023 construction.

**5. Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*
'Purpurea Pendula')**

Its leaves are borne on gracefully weeping branches which hang from an irregular central trunk. It is said to be one of the finest specimen trees in North America.

Continue to walk toward the south end of the mound. There you will find the third Magnolia.

6. Galaxy Magnolia (*Magnolia* 'Galaxy')

It was developed in 1963 from a cross between two *Magnolia* cultivars. It produces large purple-red flowers that usually open very early in March, but they are subject to frost damage.

Stay in the parking area and walk to the north side of the third and last mound. Once again, the mound is roughly triangular and at each corner you will find a tree.

7. Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (Cornus mas)

One of the first trees to flower in the spring, it produces tight clusters of star-like yellow flowers. Native to southern Europe and western Asia, its cherry-like fruits ripen over the summer to a bright red. The tree was planted to honor the Ukranian people.

**Walk around the east side of the mound.
Look up to the center of the triangle.**

**8. Japanese Zelkova (Zelkova serrata
“Green Vase”)**

This tree is native to China, Japan and Korea. It was introduced to the west in 1861 and has been widely planted ever since. Many of the ancient temples were built of Zelkova wood because it is strong and durable.

Go around the end of the Deerfield building and walk east on Avondale Ave. Just beyond the awning at the main entrance to Deerfield, look to the left across the lawn. There are two trees with a Rose of Sharon bush between them.

9. Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Female Ginkgos produce a fruit which has a sickening smell so most trees which are planted (like this one) are male. The leaves are fan-shaped and turn a bright yellow in the fall. Fossil records verify the fact that this tree species has been on earth since the Jurassic period (200 million years ago).

10. Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

A deciduous flowering shrub in the Mallow family, it is native to Asia, South Korea and southeast China. It was given the species name *syriacus* because it was first collected from gardens in Syria. By the 18th Century it was common in English gardens and in the North American colonies.

Continue to walk east on Avondale Ave. to Luther Crest Drive. Directly across the road you will see a line of evergreens with young *Sassafras* trees growing among them.

11.Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)

This species is native to eastern North America and eastern Asia. The leaves if crushed have a typical aroma. Historically, it has been used as a culinary, medicinal and aromatic agent. The oil which produces the odor has been used for tea and perfume. Sassafras oil was the main ingredient in traditional root beer, but it was banned by the FDA in 1960 for health reasons.

12.Eastern Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)

These evergreens, native to North America, are slow-growing and never get very tall. The oldest Cedar reported in the U.S. is in Missouri and is 795 years old. The aromatic wood is used for chests and clothes closets.

Walk north on Luther Crest Drive and on your right you will see an empty lot extending to Hausman Road. There are three trees on this property. The Redwood and the Cherry were transplanted here in 2023.

If you are careful, you can walk over there.

13. Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

This tree was believed to be extinct for many millions of years when it was discovered growing in Sichuan Province in China in 1941. It was brought to the west in 1948 and has been planted widely ever since.

14. Weeping Higan Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula')

This tree is a double-flowered weeping cherry meaning that it produces pink flowers with double the number of petals that the normal cherry has. These double flowers plus its weeping growth habit make for an especially full and lovely tree.

15. Locust (*Gleditsia* sp.)

This tree is a survivor from the original woods on this property. Locusts are highly adaptable to poor soils and moisture extremes. All cultivars produced now are thornless, but seed-grown trees may retain threatening spines for years.

Leave the Hausman property and walk across Luther Crest Drive to the circle road that leads to the main entrance. Look to your left at the landscaped bench. To the right of the bench there is a small tree.

16. Weeping Red Bud (*Cercis canadensis* 'Ruby Falls')

One of the best small flowering native trees. Its rosy-pink to red-purple flowers emerge before the leaves and provide a wonderful blast of color in the landscape. The weeping variety is an elegant addition to an early spring garden.

Follow the sidewalk that leads along the Deerfield Building. Look in the corner where the Deerfield Building meets the Deerfield Corridor.

17. London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolia*)

It is a good tree to plant in cities because of its resistance to pollution. It has light brownish-grey bark which peels off in irregular pieces.

Continue along the sidewalk and look to the right.

18. Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*)

This tree, a coniferous evergreen endemic to Japan, is a living fossil with no close relatives. It has been in the fossil record for 230 million years. It is an elegant tree with needles that grow in umbrella-like whorls.

Look just beyond the Umbrella Pine still on the right.

19. Crabapple (*Malus* sp.)

Its flowers may be white or varying shades of pink, from pale to very intense. It produces tiny apples which are inedible raw but which can be used for jelly.

Continue along the sidewalk leading toward the front entrance. Look at the small garden area in the corner of the building.

20. Rhododendron (Rhododendron sp.)

There are over a thousand species of Rhododendrons. Most are native to eastern Asia, but some occur in Europe, Australia and North America. Some are evergreen; others are deciduous. Most of the species produce clusters of large flowers.

21. China Girl Holly (Ilex x meserveae)

An upright dense evergreen shrub which may grow 7 to 10 feet tall. It has glossy dark green leaves. Tiny white flowers appear in the spring and bright red berries follow in the fall. They are an excellent source of food for birds in winter.

22. Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia sp.)

Crape Myrtles thrive on the Luther Crest campus. This one, in its protected position does particularly well.

**THIS CONCLUDES ARBORETUM
WALK 2**

**Please return the booklet to the
front desk.**