

12 - Douglas-Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

The state tree of Oregon and a quintessential symbol of the Northwest, this is the major lumber tree of North America. This species' native range is from British Columbia to Mexico and Texas. The douglas-fir is the second-tallest-growing tree species in the world, behind only the coast redwood. The tallest known douglas-fir is in Coos County, southwest of Eugene, with a height of 328 feet, though old-growth examples typically range from 200-250 feet. The wood has a strength-to-weight ratio approaching that of steel and is prized for timber construction.

Business Complex courtyard

13 - Yellow Buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*)

Native to central and southeast U.S. (Appalachia), the yellow buckeye is the largest of all the buckeyes and is related to the horse-chestnut. Native Americans ate the nuts after leaching toxins from them. This tree was received from the governor of Ohio and Ohio State University in 1958 as the result of a bet on that year's Rose Bowl Game between Ohio State and Oregon.

Memorial Quad

14 - Pyramidal English Oak (*Quercus robur 'Pyramidalis'*)

The English oak, native to Europe, North Africa, and West Asia, is an iconic species whose strong wood has been prized for centuries. These eight English oaks are a cultivar of English oak having a pyramidal form. They were purchased in Illinois and sent by train to Eugene and were planted in 1939 in memorial of Robert Chase Bailey, senior class president of 1929, who had drowned in the Millrace.

Gerlinger Corridor

15 - California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*)

This evergreen, found in both shaded streamsides and exposed hillsides along the west coast, has pungently fragrant foliage. Typically multi-trunked, this specimen is particularly so, probably due to its being pruned as a shrub in the early part of the 20th century. The wood (sometimes called Oregon myrtle-wood) is also valuable for woodworking.

16 - Purple-Leaf European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea'*)

A university tree that truly stands out with its smooth grey bark, low branches, and purple-green leaves, this is a spectacular example of a mature European beech, native to central Europe, which was planted in the early 1900s. This is a purple-leafed cultivar whose leaves turn copper in autumn.

Women's Memorial Quad

This quadrangle is known as the Women's Memorial Quad and contains several attractive trees, including several mature scarlet oaks, black walnuts, a remarkable giant sequoia, a couple of dawn redwoods, and a number of catalpa.

17 - Western Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

These interesting trees are native from the Midwest south to Texas. They are large, fast-growing trees, growing to 70 feet. They are known for their large, showy white flowers in the spring, large, bright green, coarse leaves in summer, and large fruit resembling bean pods in late summer and autumn.

Johnson Hall / Collier House

This area is home to Johnson Hall (the administrative building for the University of Oregon) and Collier House. Collier House was built circa 1885 by Professor and Mrs. Collier and was acquired by the university in 1895. Mrs. Collier was one of the first trained female botanists in the country. She personally went out in horse and buggy to collect trees to be planted on the Collier House grounds, including a couple of examples noted here.

18 - Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)

Though its indigenous population survives as only a small remnant near Monterey, California, this tree is widely cultivated and grows along the west coast of the United States and throughout other parts of the world and is especially popular in New Zealand and Great Britain. This is a potentially large tree when sheltered from ocean winds and can reach over 100 feet tall. This particular tree can be seen in the movie "Animal House," when it was much smaller.

19 - Purple Threadleaf Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Atropurpureum'*)

This is a beautiful example of a Japanese maple, a slow growing species. It is a small variety with purple leaves and twisting trunk and branches. Native to China, Japan, and Korea, this tree has been given special attention due to its size and unique character.

20 - Port-Orford-Cedar, Oregon Cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)

This tree is believed to have been planted in the late 19th century by Mrs. Collier. It is a very large species, reaching 200 feet tall, and is native to southwest Oregon and northwest California. The extremely durable wood is highly prized, especially in Japan, for uses from shrines to arrow shafts. The original benches in Autzen Stadium were made of this wood and lasted for 35 years without maintenance. Much of the native range of this tree has been logged, where stumps more than 18 feet in diameter can be found. It is one of the most valuable woods harvested in western North America (largely due to present rarity). This species has suffered from over-logging and the spread of an introduced root rot, and only one old-growth stand still exists, in Coos County, Oregon.

21 - Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)

This type of fir is native to an area from Vancouver Island to California and Montana. It is a large tree species that can grow up to 250 feet. This is a tall specimen that is also believed to have been planted by Mrs. Collier. Its distinctly lop-sided form is due to its having grown in close proximity to a big leaf maple that is no longer on the grounds.

Other Stops

The 'Moon Tree'

22 - Douglas-Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

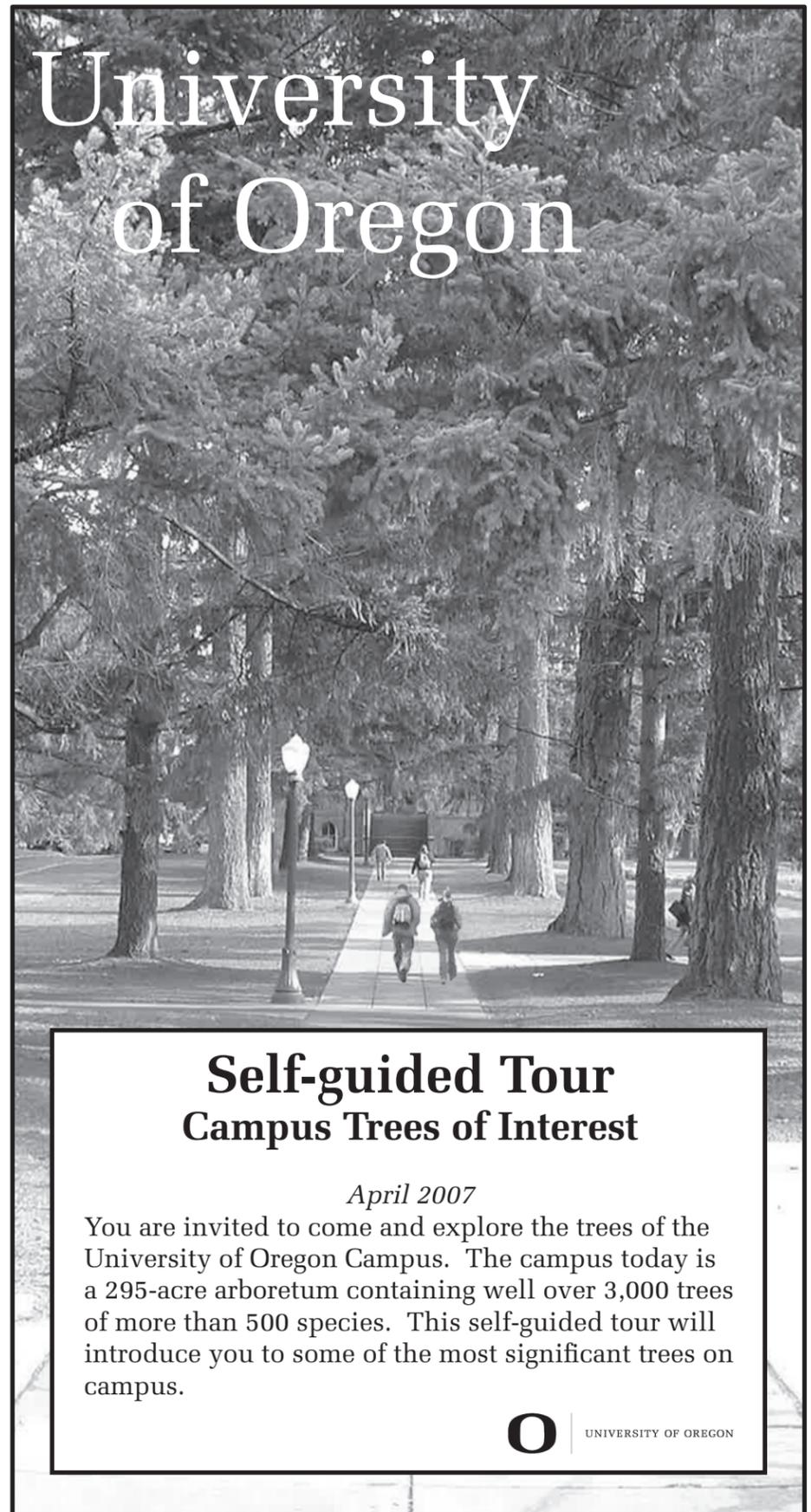
This tree, also known as the "Moon Tree," was grown from seeds carried to the moon by astronaut Stuart Roosa on Apollo XIV in 1971. The seedling was planted in 1978 where Willamette Hall now stands. It was transplanted in 1987 to accommodate the construction of the science complex additions.

Stafford Homestead/Straub Quad

23 - This area was once the location of the Stafford Homestead. It hosts several species of trees including coast redwoods, douglas firs, a big-leaf maple, a weeping cedar-of-Lebanon and a number of beautiful oriental cherries.

This concludes the self-guided tree tour of campus. Please feel free to explore other parts of campus which hold additional examples of many interesting tree species. More information may be found in the University of Oregon Atlas of Trees or by contacting Facilities Services' Exterior Maintenance Team.

Prepared by the University Planning Office (<http://uplan.uoregon.edu/>)



University of Oregon

Self-guided Tour Campus Trees of Interest

April 2007

You are invited to come and explore the trees of the University of Oregon Campus. The campus today is a 295-acre arboretum containing well over 3,000 trees of more than 500 species. This self-guided tour will introduce you to some of the most significant trees on campus.

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