



1. Norway Maple

Acer platanoides

John Bartram of Philadelphia introduced the Norway maple from England to the U.S. in 1756 and offered it for sale. It was planted on farms and in towns for excellent shade, hardiness and adaptability to adverse conditions. Unfortunately the Norway maple has now become invasive, spreading over much of the Northeast. Once established in a forest ecosystem, they shade out native seedlings.

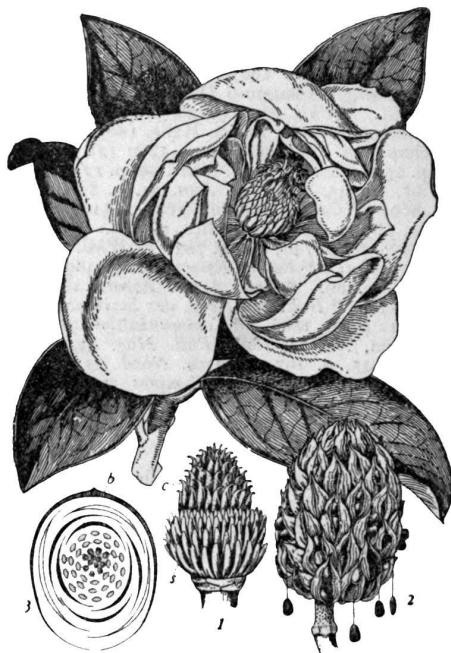
Fun fact: You can identify a Norway maple from other types of maples by the milky sap that comes out when you break a leaf off a twig.



2. Pagoda Tree
Sophora japonica

This tree was introduced to North America in 1747 as an ornamental tree. It can tolerate pollution, heat, and drought and therefore is a popular urban tree. It has showy flowers that last longer than other tree flowers, and long ornamental seed pods that resemble strings of beads. Not much wildlife has an interest in eating the berries, including the chickens (even as often as kids try!)

Fun Fact: The Pagoda Tree is one of the official trees of Beijing, China and is part of some significant Chinese legends.



3. Magnolia
Magnolia × loebneri 'Merrill'

This tree was developed at the Arnold Arboretum from seed sown in 1939, and was named in 1952 in honor of Elmer Drew Merrill, botanist and one-time director of the Arboretum. Magnolia trees have gorgeous flowers that bloom from April to June, and give off a sweet fragrant smell. Magnolia trees also have a very distinctive conical shape.

Fun fact: Magnolia trees have been around since the dinosaurs (95 million years!), and existed even before bees.



These trees are another testament to the history of the Arnold Arboretum. Dawn Redwoods were thought to be extinct until they were found in a remote valley in China. Seeds from this tree were collected in 1947 by the Arboretum and have since been distributed worldwide.

Fun Fact: Dawn Redwoods have also been around since the dinosaurs, and are thought to have been very abundant. Today only 15 species exist.

4. Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

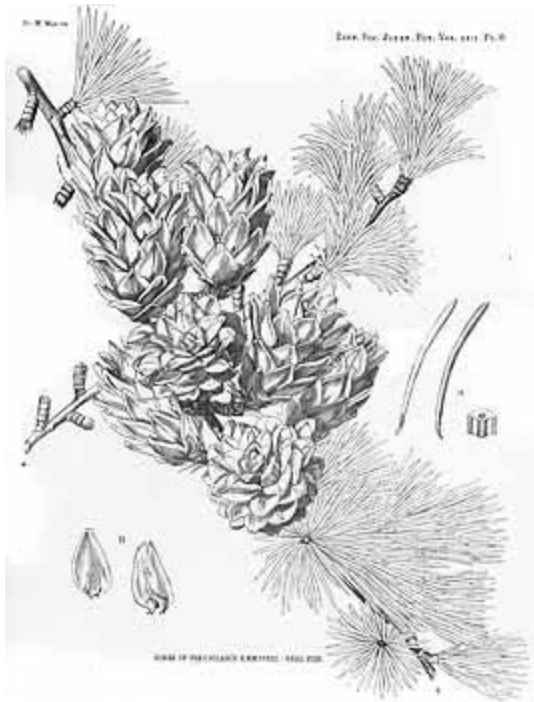


There are about 350 different species of willows. Willows will only live near areas of running water. If you are ever lost in a forest and you see a weeping willow, you know that there is water somewhere nearby to drink! Willow trees are either male or female, with different flower types on different plants. The male flowers are an important early season pollen source for bees.

Fun fact: The bark of willow trees can be used like aspirin as it contains some of the same pain killing chemicals.

5. Willow

Salix spp.



6. Japanese Larch

Larix kaempferi

The larch is one of the few conifer trees that is deciduous, which means that it changes color and drops its needles in the fall. The Japanese larch is often used as a lumber tree because it produces tough, knot free, waterproof wood that is used for boats, outdoor furniture, and fences.

Fun fact: Larch is a popular bonsai tree species. It tolerates pruning well, has beautiful seasonal color, and the trunks grow thick quickly.



This tree is undoubtedly the most popular tree at the farm with children, and is aptly named “the Magic Tree”. A great place to play, imagine, and climb, our cut leaf beech is a destination for many. The unique thing about this particular tree is that it was actually planted by the Case family before the Arboretum ever took over the land. So it is older than most of the other trees on the farm!

7. Cut Leaf Beech

*Fagus sylvatica 'Laciniata'*xx

Fun fact: The town of Brookline has one of the largest groves of European Beech Trees in the United States. The 2.5 acre public park, called 'The Longwood Mall,' was planted sometime before 1850.

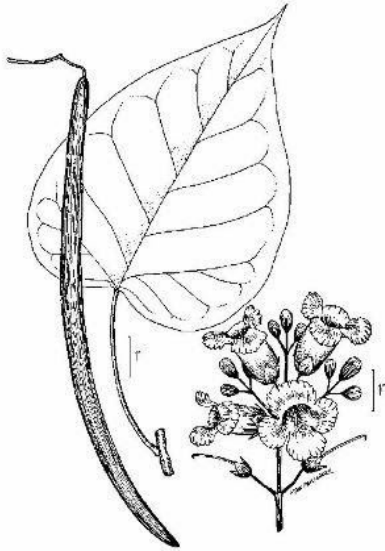


The flowers of the Japanese Tree Lilac bloom in June, attracting hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Some years the tree will have many flowers while other years there will be fewer. This tree is hardy and can grow well in poor soil and polluted areas. It grows best in cooler climates. The Japanese Tree lilac can live to be over 100 years old.

8. Japanese Tree Lilac

Fun fact: Be sure to take a look at the bark of this tree, as it is known not just for its flowers but for its attractive bark.

Syringa reticulata



9. Catalpa
Catalpa speciosa

This catalpa is a popular tree to visit with our field trip groups. Catalpas have large, soft, heart shaped leaves, big showy flowers, and long dangling seed pods. Though the pods look like beans, the seed inside is actually tiny and feathered on each end. Once beans are dried out and brown in late fall, it is easy to crack open the pods and check out the many flat seeds inside.

Fun fact: The flowers of the catalpa are stunning in the spring: white and almost orchid-like, they attract hummingbirds and bees. Catalpa trees are the only food source for the catalpa sphinx moth.



10. Peach

Prunus persica

Peach trees are native to China. They grow well in climates that have hot summers and cold winters. The first peach trees in North America were brought to Mexico by the Spanish in 1600. Peaches were not grown commercially in the United States until the 1800's. To grow large, juicy peaches, the number of fruit must be thinned from the trees. The trees are also pruned to keep the fruit within reach.

Fun fact: Nectarines are actually peaches with smooth skin.