

TREE TOUR

This tour will give you a path to follow through the Arboretum to learn about the trees of Fairmount Park. Each tree is marked with a brown label and a corresponding yellow numbered tag for the information in this guide. Approximate tour time is one hour.

- 1

Variegated Sycamore Maple *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Variegatum'

As you leave the Horticulture Center, turn to the left to find the first tree on the tour. Notice the leaves of this maple tree have a unique variegated pattern. With many species of maple trees available, the mottled yellow and green leaves of this species make it distinctive.
- ~~2~~

~~**Korcan Evodia** *Tetradium daniellii*~~

~~In late summer, the small white flowers produced by this tree help attract honey bees to the trees. The light red fruits help feed birds and are filled with smooth, black seeds.~~
- 3

Ginkgo *Ginkgo biloba* 'Fairmount'

One of four original ginkgo trees planted on this site, this tree marks one corner of the original Horticultural Hall. The Fairmount cultivar was developed over a century ago in the Fairmount Park nurseries and selected for its upright, narrow growth habit.
- 4

Weeping Higan Cherry *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula'

This tree is an example of the weeping form of a traditional cherry tree. The four trees frame the sundial in the middle of the grouping, where it is possible to see four faces that represent the four seasons of the year.
- ~~5~~

~~**Franklinia** *Franklinia alatamaha*~~

~~Discovered by botanists John Bartram and William Bartram in Georgia in 1765, franklinia trees were named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. After 1830, the trees were never seen again in the wild. Today, all franklinia are descendents of seeds collected by the Bartrams.~~
- 6

Japanese Flowering Cherry *Prunus serrulata*

This allée of cherry trees was a gift from the Japan America Society of Greater Philadelphia in 2003. In early spring, the Cherry Blossom Festival celebrates Japanese culture and the donation of trees.
- 7

Smoothleaf Elm *Ulmus carpinifolia* 'Homestead'

After most elm trees throughout the United States were killed by Dutch elm disease in the 20th century, research efforts were focused on finding resistant varieties. This allée of trees is resistant to the devastating fungus.
- 8

Silver Linden *Tilia tomentosa*

This low-branched tree serves as an example of the silver linden's potential mature size. Although too large for lawn plantings, this specimen occupies park space magnificently.
- 9

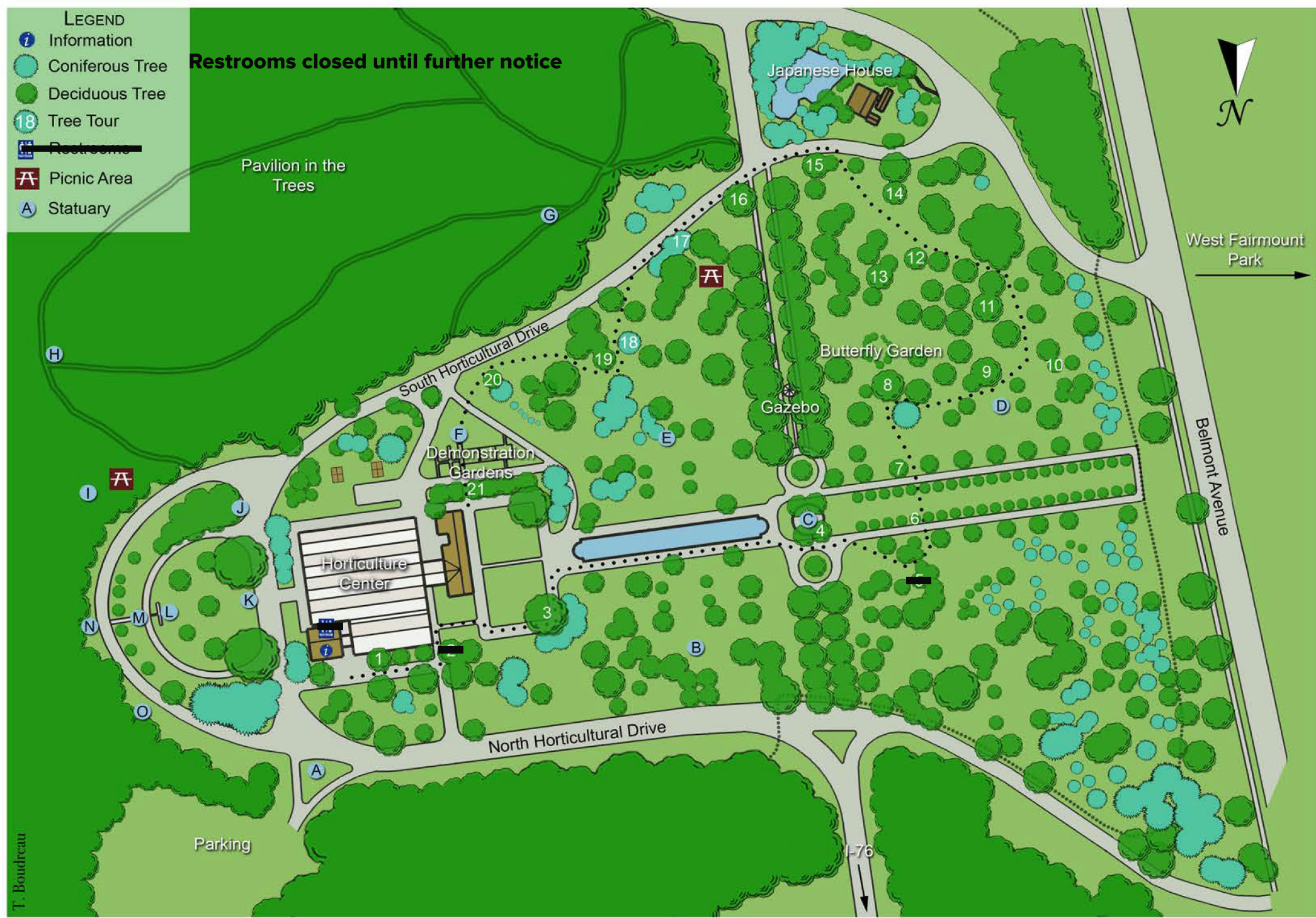
Red Horsechestnut *Aesculus x carnea*

As the 'x' in the botanical name indicates, this tree is a result of crossbreeding between the European horsechestnut and red buckeye. The result is a medium sized tree that produces large clusters of light red flowers each spring and distinctive spineless fruits each fall.
- 10

Weeping Katsuratree *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* 'Pendula'

The weeping habit of this katsuratree is an example of the variety of tree forms available within one species. One special feature of the katsuratree occurs during autumn when the leaves fall and smell like cotton candy.

THE CENTENNIAL ARBORETUM



Sculpture	A <i>The Wrestlers</i> 1885 Artist Unknown	D <i>Gamboll II</i> 1992 Robert David Lasus	G <i>Japanese Lantern</i> 1993 Artist Unknown	J <i>Giuseppe Verdi</i> 1907 G. B. Bashanellifusi	M <i>Lions</i> 1891 Artist Unknown
	B <i>Goethe</i> 1890 Heinrich Carl Johan Manger	E <i>Schiller</i> 1885 Heinrich Carl Johan Manger	H <i>Singing Rock Sitting Place</i> 1988 Hera	K <i>The Journeyer</i> 1975 Lindsay Daen	N <i>Rebecca at the Well</i> 1908 John J. Boyle
	C <i>Sundial</i> 1903 Alexander Stirling Calder	F <i>Night</i> 1872 Edward Stauch	I <i>Joseph Haydn</i> 1906 Idusch & Son	L <i>Franz Schubert</i> 1891 Henry Baerer	O <i>The Reverend Dr. John Witherspoon</i> 1876 Joseph A. Bailly

DESCRIPTIONS

11 **Black Tupelo** *Nyssa sylvatica*
The black tupelo of the Centennial Arboretum is an extremely large example of this native tree that exhibits beautiful fall color. Its natural canopy form is evenly rounded and often filled with many small branches.

12 **Dawn Redwood** *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
This tree was only known to exist as a fossil until it was discovered in China in 1941. Once also native to North America, all trees today are descendents of those discovered in China. Unlike most conifers, this tree sheds its needles every fall.

13 **Japanese Maple** *Acer palmatum*
This small tree is native to Eastern Asia and has evenly dissected leaves. The interesting shape of this tree is seen in its contoured branches and curved habit, easily viewed during the winter or from under the canopy.

14 **Japanese Snowbell** *Styrax japonicus*
This tree is native to Eastern Asia and has fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers in the spring. In the fall, you will notice the hanging fruits that often persist into November.

15 **Castor-aralia** *Kalopanax septemlobus*
This large tree remains from the Centennial Exhibition and is the sole species of the *Kalopanax* genus. Showy clusters of white flowers are produced in July and are followed by small black berries that are quickly eaten by birds when they ripen in October.

16 **Pin Oak** *Quercus palustris*
This tree has a unique branching pattern where the lower branches are drooping, the middle are horizontal, and the uppermost are upright and spreading. However, when planted by streets or paths such as they are here, the lower branches are removed.

17 **Blue Atlas Cedar** *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca'
The atlas cedar is named after the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco to which this tree is native. In contrast to this upright form, the weeping variety can be seen across the road for comparison.

18 **Common Chinafir** *Cunninghamia lanceolata*
The chinafir is not actually a fir at all, but instead part of the bald-cypress family, Cupressaceae. The tree is highly prized in its native China for its diverse uses, which are second only to bamboo. The chinafir was introduced to the United States as an ornamental in the early 1800's.

19 **Yellowwood** *Cladrastis kentuckea*
The name yellowwood comes from the bright yellow color of freshly cut heartwood. This tree is native to the United States but has a scattered distribution and is not abundant anywhere.

20 **Royal Paulownia** *Paulownia tomentosa*
Named in honor of Queen Anna Paulowna of the Netherlands, this tree is most recognized for its vanilla-scented lavender flower spikes that emerge in early April. Introduced for its decorative flowers, it is now listed as an invasive species in several states.

21 **Willow Oak** *Quercus phellos*
The willow oak is a popular ornamental tree due to its rapid growth, hardiness, and capability to survive in sun and shade. This tree is suitable for urban planting and its leaves have a long-lasting yellow to bronzy-red fall color.

An orange leaf indicates a plant native to the Eastern United States. Why plant native species? Native plants, those that have evolved and developed within regional ecosystems, are accustomed to local climate extremes and support native wildlife more effectively.



HISTORY OF THE ARBORETUM

Planted to complement the original Horticultural Hall of the 1876 Centennial Exhibition, the Centennial Arboretum of Fairmount Park offers visitors the opportunity to stroll through 27 acres of fine tree specimens.

At the end of the 1876 Centennial Exhibition, the Fairmount Park Commission purchased plants from the exhibitors for permanent planting on the grounds. Purchased with funds from the American Philosophical Society, these, combined with donations from local horticulturists, began the newly planted arboretum.

ar•bo•re•tum:

a place where trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants are cultivated for scientific and educational purposes

Today, some of the original trees remain from those purchases. Newly planted trees throughout the grounds complement the landscape and add to the Arboretum. We hope that this self-guided tour gives you the opportunity to take pleasure in some of the trees. Please enjoy your time in the Centennial Arboretum at the Fairmount Park Horticulture Center.

what is an allée?



An element of garden design, typical of French formal gardens in the 17th Century, consisting of two rows of trees planted evenly along a central axis. In the Centennial Arboretum, there are three allées planted with cherries, elms and oaks. This inviting feature promotes pedestrian traffic among the trees.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

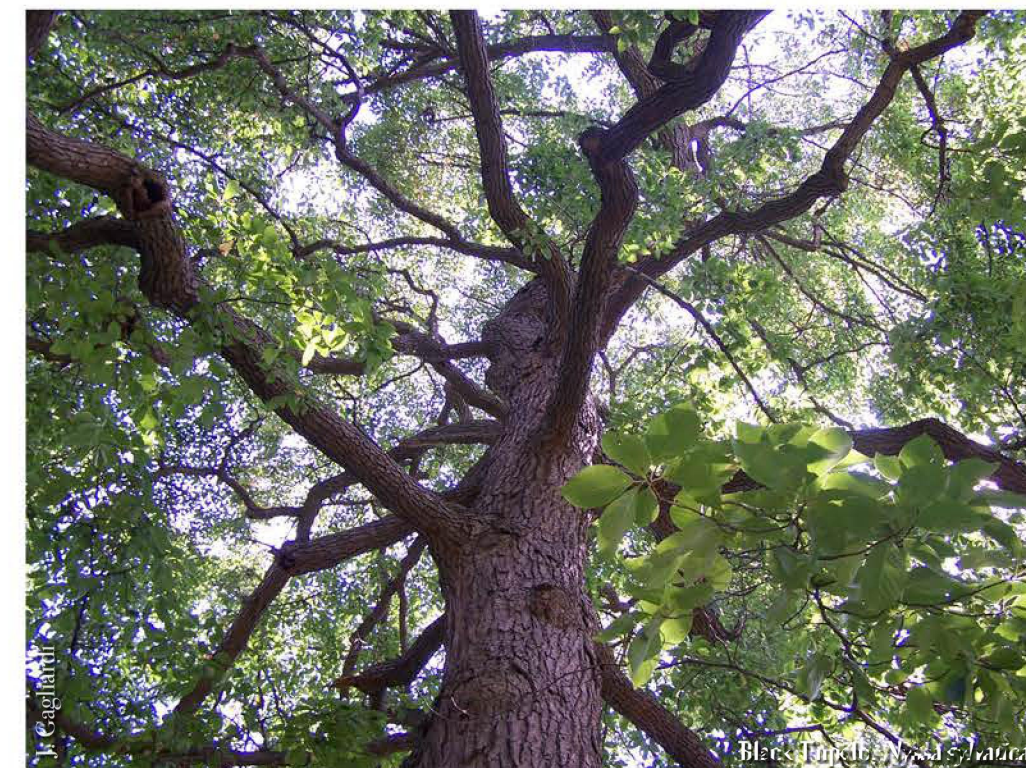


Design and text by the Longwood Graduate Fellows at the University of Delaware, 2007.



PHILADELPHIA
PARKS &
RECREATION

HORTICULTURE
CENTER
AND
CENTENNIAL
ARBORETUM



HOURS
Display House: 9am - 3pm
Grounds: 8am - 6pm April 1 through October 31
8am - 5pm November 1 through March 31
Open daily; excluding holidays

CONTACT INFORMATION
Tel: 215-685-0096
Fax: 215-685-0103

FAIRMOUNT PARK HORTICULTURE CENTER
100 NORTH HORTICULTURAL DRIVE
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19131

SELF-GUIDED TREE AND SCULPTURE TOUR