

1 EASTERN WHITE PINE
Pinus strobus

The native specimen at the top of the entrance path is over 150 years old. White pines are the largest and tallest species east of the Mississippi River. They can live 350 years. Its usual growth is as a single trunk but when disease kills the leader it develops multiple trunks. In Colonial times it was used for the masts of ships and is still an important timber tree. The needles are in bundles of five.

2 GRAND FIR
Abies grandis

Planted as a seedling in 1970, this fir is native to California and grows to be the largest fir in the world. It may approach 300 feet tall but is relatively short lived, 250 years, as some firs reach 1,000 years.

3 TULIP TREE
Liriodendron tulipifera

A gifted seedling was planted in 1975. This is the tallest of the native deciduous trees. It is a rapid grower and can live 450 years. This specimen has a bend about 12 feet from the ground where it lost 2/3 of its growth in an October 1987 snowstorm, when the leaves were still attached. The blossoms resemble tulips and the seeds germinate easily.

4 CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA
Magnolia acuminata

Planted in 1987, this is the largest and most cold hardy of the magnolias. It grows from 50 to 80 feet tall. The flowers are inconspicuous but the 2 to 3 inch long fruit looks similar to the shape of a cucumber but of a pinkish color. In the Piedmont region Cucumber Magnolias often grow alongside Tulip trees.

5 GIANT ARBORVITAE
Thuja plicata

A west coast native, this species may exceed 200 feet. Where space allows it makes a splendid landscape tree. It retains greener foliage in winter than our Eastern Arborvitae. This specimen was planted in 1972 and might live 1000 years.

6 ALASKAN YELLOW CEDAR
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis *

Planted in 1975, this tree grows 60 to 120 feet and may live up to 1000 years. The weeping form is the common wild form. *Genus now being renamed Cupressus or Callitropis or Xanthocyparis.

7 MERRILL MAGNOLIA
Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'

A cross between a Magnolia kobus and Magnolia stellata that now has many cultivars, one of which is 'Merrill'. It is the most hardy and largest of the floriferous magnolias of Pine Hollow Arboretum. It is also one of the longest blooming.

8 CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR
Calocedrus decurrens

Planted in 1988, this tree grows 30-50 feet up to 150 feet. Slow to establish. Bark is dark red-brown, fragrant.

9 AMUR CORK TREE
Phellodendron amurense

Planted in 1975, this specimen may reach 35 to 45 feet high with an equal spread. It has very interesting "corky" bark and is dioecious (male and female are separate trees).

10 COMMON PERSIMMON
Diospyros virginiana

Persimmon is native over a wide area of the eastern and central US. The numerous fruit are conspicuous in late summer and edible after frost. It is another dioecious tree, so a male and a female tree need to be planted to get fruit.

11 NORTHERN CATALPA
Catalpa speciosa

Planted in 1970 from a natural seedling dug from the woods when it was 2 feet tall. Catalpa grows 40 to 60 feet tall and is one of the last trees to flower in the spring. The wood is resistant to rot.

12 UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA
Magnolia tripetala

This Magnolia species is native to eastern North America and grows 30 to 50 feet high. It has large white strongly scented blossoms considered malodorous by many. Leaves are also large, distinguished by their tapering bases, and they grow in umbrella-like clusters.

13 SASSAFRAS
Sassafras albidum

An eastern US native, this tree will grow to about 60 feet. Three different leaf shapes occur on the same tree. Leaves may have 3 lobes, be 2-lobed like a mitten, or be un-lobed. All plant parts are aromatic and fall is spectacular ranging from yellow and orange to scarlet and crimson.

14 GREEN ASH
Fraxinus pennsylvanica

A native of eastern and central US, the Green Ash is now threatened by Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). Its leaflets attach

close to the stem rather than on short stalks as do the White Ash. The leaflets are also more tapered and slender than on White Ash, and it is found in moister soils.

15 NORWAY SPRUCE
Picea abies

This introduced European tree is now the most widespread ornamental spruce in North America with numerous cultivars available. It is naturalizing in some forest areas. It is a rapid grower with the largest cones of any spruce. Growth forms include those with a crown having shoots that hang down in rows from level branches like a "comb", or may look more "brush" like with bunched shoots in a denser traditional form.

16 EASTERN COTTONWOOD
Populus deltoides

Natively growing at Pine Hollow Arboretum could grow to be 75 to 100 feet tall. It is old after 75 years, but grows very fast, 4 to 5 feet up to possibly 10 feet a year.

17 JAPANESE WHITE PINE
Pinus parviflora

A popular ornamental tree with many cultivated varieties used in gardens and for bonsai. It often grows as wide as it is tall. The cones persist on the tree for some years. Its needles are in groups of 5, slightly twisted, with pale inner surfaces.

18 ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR
Chamaecyparis thyoides

Planted circa 1980, this is the east coast False Cypress, and the "Cedar" of the New Jersey swamps. It grows 40 to 50 feet and up to 75 feet. It cannot compete with hardwood trees. The foliage has a gingery scent when crushed.

19 BLACK GUM
Nyssa sylvatica

This tree, planted in 1982, can tolerate wet areas but becomes larger in well-drained soil. It exhibits variable growth forms and has been given different colloquial names (Tupelo, Sour Gum, Pepperidge Tree, and Beetlebung). It is one of the best trees for fall color and can also live 1000 years.

20 SWEET GUM
Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon'

Sweet Gums are variable in hardiness and growth form and can tolerate wet soils. Planted in 1998, this variety is known for its more deeply cut star-shaped leaves and beautiful fall color. Trees develop corky wings on their stems and the unusual ball-shaped and spiny fruit capsules hang on the tree through winter.

21 HERITAGE RIVER BIRCH
Betula nigra 'Heritage'

Planted in 1985, River Birches are now the most commonly used birches by landscapers. They are resistant to the bronze birch borer, which has killed many white birches. The bark is distinctly flaked.

22 PAWPAW
Asimina triloba

Ten trees planted between 1997 and 2003. Grows 20 to 40 feet tall and often forms colonies as it suckers. Drooping leaves and edible fruit in late fall. A northern representative of the tropical custard-apple family, Custard Apple is another common name.

23 BALD CYPRESS
Taxodium distichum

A deciduous conifer native to the southeastern US, Bald Cypress can be grown in very wet areas where it develops above-ground roots called "knees". It can live 1000 years and reaches 50 to 70 high, up to 100 feet. Albany's Swinburne Park has a NYS champion sized tree.

24 DAWN REDWOOD
Metasequoia glyptostoboides

Planted in 1968, this was the original planting of a Dawn Redwood at Pine Hollow. It has the classic growth form of a tree planted in a monastery courtyard in China photographed showing a person climbing out a limb to collect cones. Leaves turn a handsome reddish-brown in autumn before falling off. This extremely rapid grower can live for 400 to 500 years.

25 GOLDEN WEeping WILLOW
Salix alba 'Tristis'

This tree was planted when the house was built in 1941. It grows 80 feet tall and 80 feet wide with golden branches and shoots.

26 CAROLINA HEMLOCK
Tsuga caroliniana

Planted in 1970, the Carolina does not grow as fast or as large as the NE native Canadian hemlock. It may grow 45 to 60 feet tall and has attractive 1" cones that open when ripe and beautiful needled foliage.

27 KATSURA TREE
Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Planted in 1980, usually grows 40 to 60 feet high sometimes with an equal width. It is dioecious (male and female are separate trees). It has heart-shaped leaves like a Redbud tree and is the largest deciduous tree in China. It

tends to be multi-trunked and very ornamental with peach colored fall foliage.

28 CHINESE TULIP TREE
Liriodendron chinense

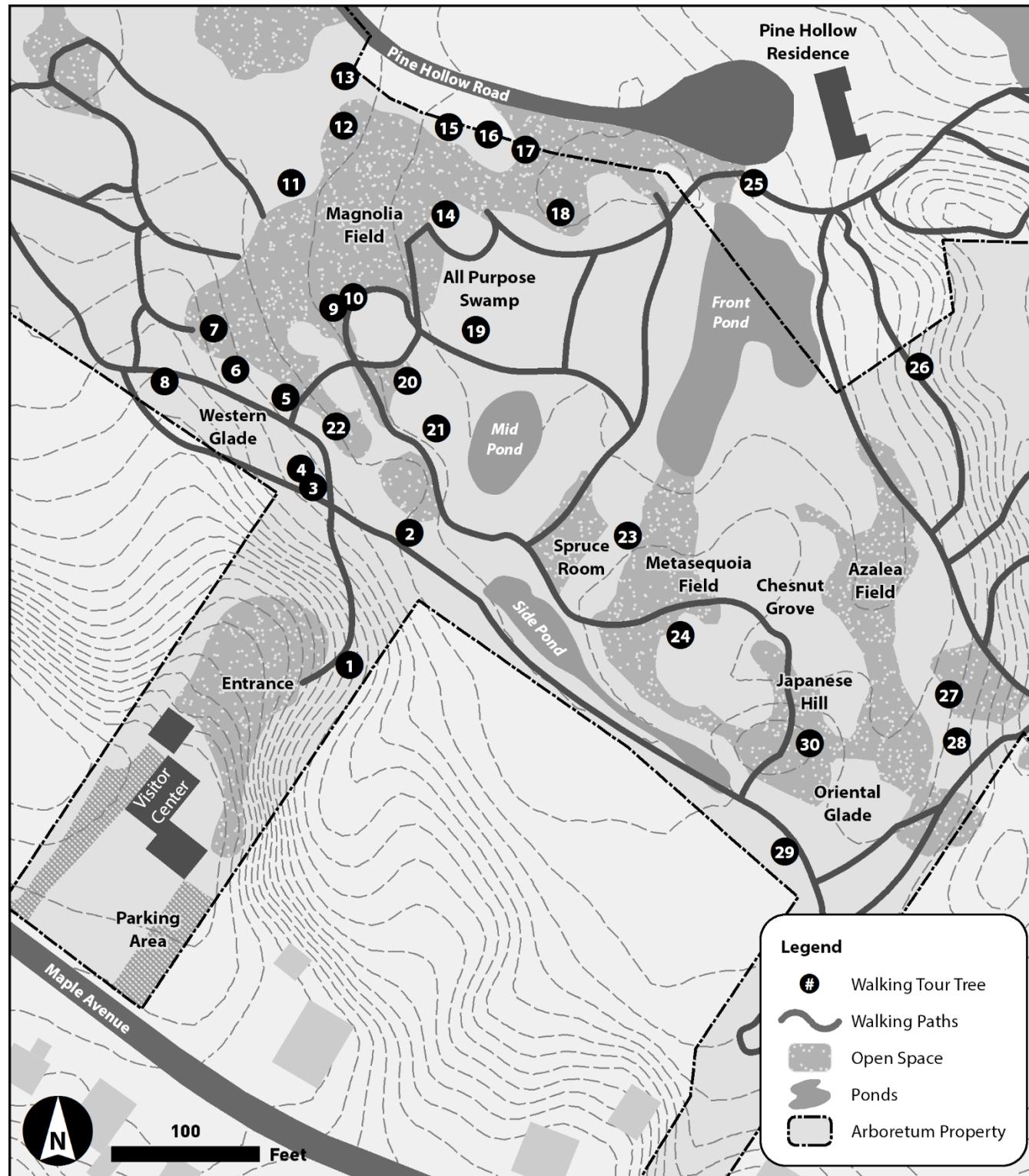
Planted in 1992, this Chinese species does not grow as large as our native Tulip Tree, which can reach 190 feet. Its bark has a whiter streaking and the new growth of leaves is more tinged with red than our native species.

29 GINKGO or MAIDENHAIR TREE
Ginkgo biloba

Having unique fan-shaped leaves with deep yellow autumn color, the Ginkgo is known as a "living fossil". It dates back to prehistoric times and is the only living species left in its plant division. Rediscovered in China, it is now widely used as a street tree in cities due to its pollution tolerance as well as pest and disease resistance. It can live 1800 years.

30 FUJI WEEPING CHERRY
Prunus serrulata 'Shirotae' Sato-zakura group

Planted bare-root in 1975, this tree does not set fruit. Buds are pink and open to pure white flowers set amongst bright green new leaves.



Pine Hollow Arboretum



30 Significant Trees of the Pine Hollow Arboretum



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