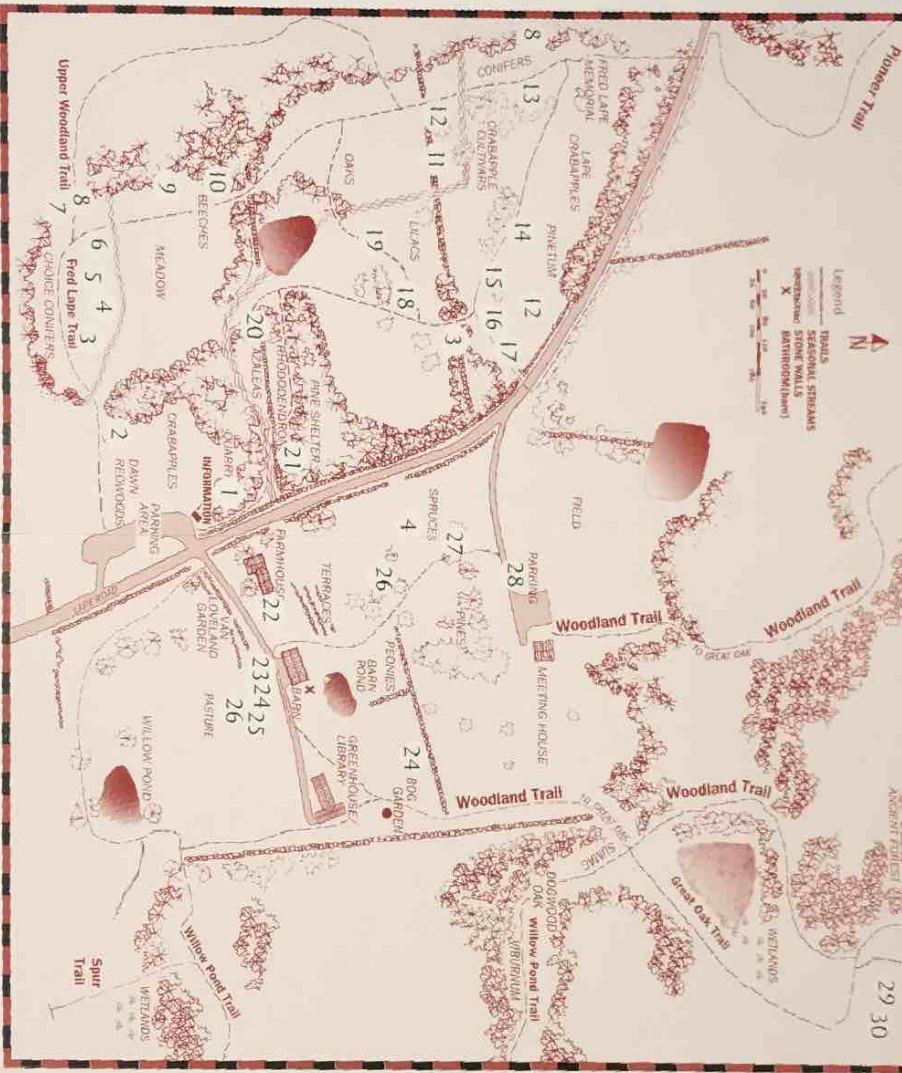


- 1** Hinoki Cypress, *Chamaecyparis obtusa*. 'Mimino Citrusui'. A deciduous conifer with soft, scaly foliage, it forms a tall slender pyramid, with reddish bark that sheds in long strips.
- 2** Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*. A deciduous conifer with fern-like foliage, it was thought to be extinct. It was rediscovered in China in 1948.
- 3** Weeping Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*. Pendula. These conifers take on the shape of a green shaggy beard. The trunk and branches grow with many twists and turns.
- 4** Columnar Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*. 'Fastigiat'. This pine has an extremely upright habit and bright orange bark 2/3 of the way up the tree.
- 5** Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*. An excellent lawn or street tree with unusual fruit and vibrant red fall color.
- 6** Ernest Fir, *Abies ernestii*. The largest fir tree in the Arboretum, it can reach heights of 150 feet.
- 7** Golden Larch, *Pseudotsuga amabilis*. A deciduous conifer tolerant of wet sites, its needles are yellow at first, and then turn dark green in summer and bright yellow in

- 8** Japanese Umbrella Pine, *Sandolops verticillata*. Attractive glossy dark green foliage gives this pine a prehistoric look. It is an extremely slow grower—at most five inches per year.
- 9** Serrated-leaf Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*. 'Laciniata' is a cut leaf form of the European beech.
- 10** Purple-leaf Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*. 'Atropurpurea'. It has deep black-red foliage and smooth gray bark that develops an elephant hide appearance on older trunks.
- 11** Trailing Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens*. 'Prostrata'. A form of Colorado blue spruce, it has pendulous, bright blue evergreen foliage.
- 12** Jeffrey Pine, *Pinus jeffreyi*. The cones on this pine are larger than any other cone-producing tree at the Arboretum. The bark is very fragrant.
- 13** European Hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*. Almost no diseases or insects threaten this great landscape tree. Its leaves are similar to a beech, but with a more serrated edge.
- 14** Cutleaf Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*. 'Dissectum'. With finely cut leaves with crinkled margins, it forms a small bushy specimen plant and is similar to the Japanese maple.
- 15** Sasiflora, *Saxifraga albidum*. This small tree forms thickets and has both fragrant leaves in three distinct shapes and brilliant fall red color.
- 16** Paperbark Maple, *Acer ginnianum*. This maple is named for its peeling reddish-brown papery bark.

- 17** Bottlebrush Buckeye, *Aesculus parviflora*. This multi-stemmed shrub can become very large, with many upright branches and white flowers in June and July.
- 18** Japanese Tree Lilac, *Syringa reticulata*. Reaching up to 30 feet with a spread up to 25 feet, this lilac has spectacular white flowers. It is a more trouble-free and hardy lilac.
- 19** Columnar English Oak, *Quercus robur*. 'Fastigiat'. It is very upright in habit and matures to 60 feet in height, but only 10-15 feet wide.
- 20** Corkscrew Willow, *Salix matricandata*. 'Tortuosa'. These deciduous trees have grayish-brown branches that are distinctively gnarled and contorted.
- 21** Japanese White Pine, *Pinus parviflora*. This pine has needles in groups of five that form brush-like tufts at the ends of branches.

- 22** Chinese Redbud, *Cercis chinensis*. Rosy purple flowers brighten the corner of the farmhouse in early spring, slightly before our native redbud flowers.
- 23** Columnar Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*. 'Bowhall'. This cultivar has an upright and narrow habit and the superb autumn color characteristic of red maples.
- 24** Autumn Blaze Calley Pear, *Pyrus calleryana*. 'Autumn Blaze'. An excellent urban planting, this tree has the added benefit of abundant white flowers, green glossy leaves, and exceptional red fall color.
- 25** Ginkgo, *Ginkgo biloba*. The most primitive gymnosperm, it has fan-like foliage. It is relatively pest- and disease-free.
- 26** Campedown Elm, *Ulmus glabra*. 'Campedown'. Every 'Campedown' elm in the world originates from a cutting taken from a mutant branch of a 5-year-old elm discovered in England sometime around 1840. The grafted Campedown elm slowly develops a rounded head and contorted weeping branches that can reach the ground and eventually can grow to 33 by 33 feet.
- 27** Nordmann Fir, *Abies nordmanniana*. An evergreen conifer, it has outstanding dark green needles and some whorled pendulous branches.
- 28** Young's European White Birch, *Betula pendula*. 'Younger'. It has branches that sweep to the ground, and it has beautiful white bark.
- 29** Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*. This oak is the most common in our native woodlands, and it is also an excellent landscape tree. Be sure to check out "Big Red," a large red oak near the Great Oak. It is estimated at 350 years or more in age.
- 30** White Oak, *Quercus alba*. The Arboretum's signature tree "The Great Oak" is estimated to be 400-500 years old.



THE NOTABLE TREE BROCHURE WAS FUNDED BY THE STANLEY SMITH HORTICULTURAL TRUST. ©2006, LANDIS ARBORETUM. PHOTOS BY SONIA JAWORSKI.

The designation "notable" hinges on many factors—unusual foliage, flowers, fruit or bark, interesting growth patterns, attractive fall color, or sheer size. Rarity of the species, historical significance, and suitability for landscape planting also play a part in making a tree "notable." Visitors will encounter most of the Arboretum's notable trees along the Fred Lape Trail, named for the Arboretum's founder, one-half mile in length with several side trails and shortcuts. Allow an hour or more to complete the walk. Other trees of interest are easily reached from the east side of Lape Road.

The Arboretum's original plantings of conifers, llacs, oaks and crabapples are now mature trees. Visitors can see how the trees and shrubs they plant today will look in the future.

CRABAPPLES & LILACS

Lilacs were a favorite of Fred Lape. He collected and grew seed from Russia and experimented with breeding lilacs. Some of the lilacs he developed are registered cultivars.

The crabapples near the Fred Lape Memorial include most of Lape's original plantings. At Landis, he gathered together species native to China, Russia, and the American Midwest. Many new cultivars exhibiting noteworthy characteristics have been planted in the original "Crabapples" area below the Pinetum and on the slope above the lower parking lot.

PINETUM

Even in the early years, the Landis Arboretum was known for its conifer collection, particularly those in the "Choice Conifers" area. The Pinetum and other conifers near the Fred Lape Memorial also contain selections of species of conifers native to temperate regions around the world. A collection of dwarf conifers is located near the Arboretum library.

OAKS

The Arboretum's oaks will have a special attraction for the visitor: The American Public Gardens Association has named the Landis Arboretum the official collector of oaks of the Northeast. In addition, Landis is fortunate to have several old-growth oaks in our native woodlands. Oaks are long-lived trees and can live up to 500 years.

OLD GROWTH FOREST

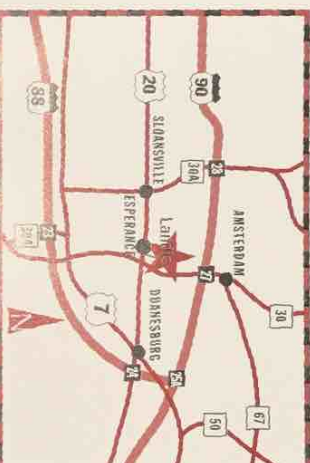
The Landis Arboretum's two recognized old growth are a living history of this area. These tracts contain maple, beech, hemlock and birch that are 150 years old or more. Some of these trees have been alive since before the American Revolution.

A few guidelines for enjoying the Arboretum

- The grounds are open every day of the year from dawn until dusk. Please sign in each time you visit.
- The Arboretum is free to the public. A donation of \$5 is suggested from non-members to help maintain the grounds.
- Trail maps are available at the shed in the parking lot and in the Acorn Gift Shop, located in the Farmhouse.
- Motorized vehicles are allowed only in the parking lots.
- There are no trash facilities. Please carry out what you bring in.
- Dogs are welcome but must be leashed and kept away from the flower gardens.
- No guns
- No horses
- Collection of flowers, cuttings, seeds or other plant material is prohibited without prior approval from Arboretum staff.



The Arboretum is located one and one-half miles north of Route 20 in Esperance. Follow the signs from the village to Lape Road. The Arboretum is one-quarter mile straight ahead.



NOTABLE TREES AT THE LANDIS ARBORETUM

•A SELF-GUIDED TOUR

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