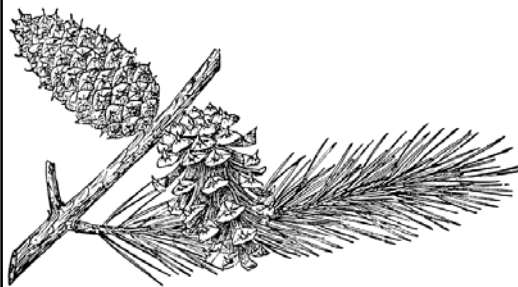




PINE HOLLOW ARBORETUM

SELF-GUIDED

TOUR



Significant Trees of Pine Hollow Arboretum

Pine Hollow Arboretum, 16 Maple Ave., Slingerlands, NY 12159
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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 mast of sailing ships and is still an important timber tree. Its needles are in bundles of five.

2. Grand Fir

Abies grandis

Planted as a seedling in 1970. Native to California, this is the largest fir. It is relatively short lived, 250 years, as some firs reach 1,000 years. It is a very ornamental tree in the right space.

3. Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera

Seedling planted in 1975; given by Joanne Lenden. 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's of its growth in an October snow storm in 1987 when the leaves were still attached. The blossoms resemble tulips. 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 along side tulip trees.

5. Giant Arborvitae

Thuja plicata

Planted in 1972. A native to the west coast where it can exceed 200 feet. Where space allows, it makes a splendid landscape tree with greener foliage in winter than our Eastern Arborvitae. It might live 1,000 years.

6. Alaskan Yellow Cedar

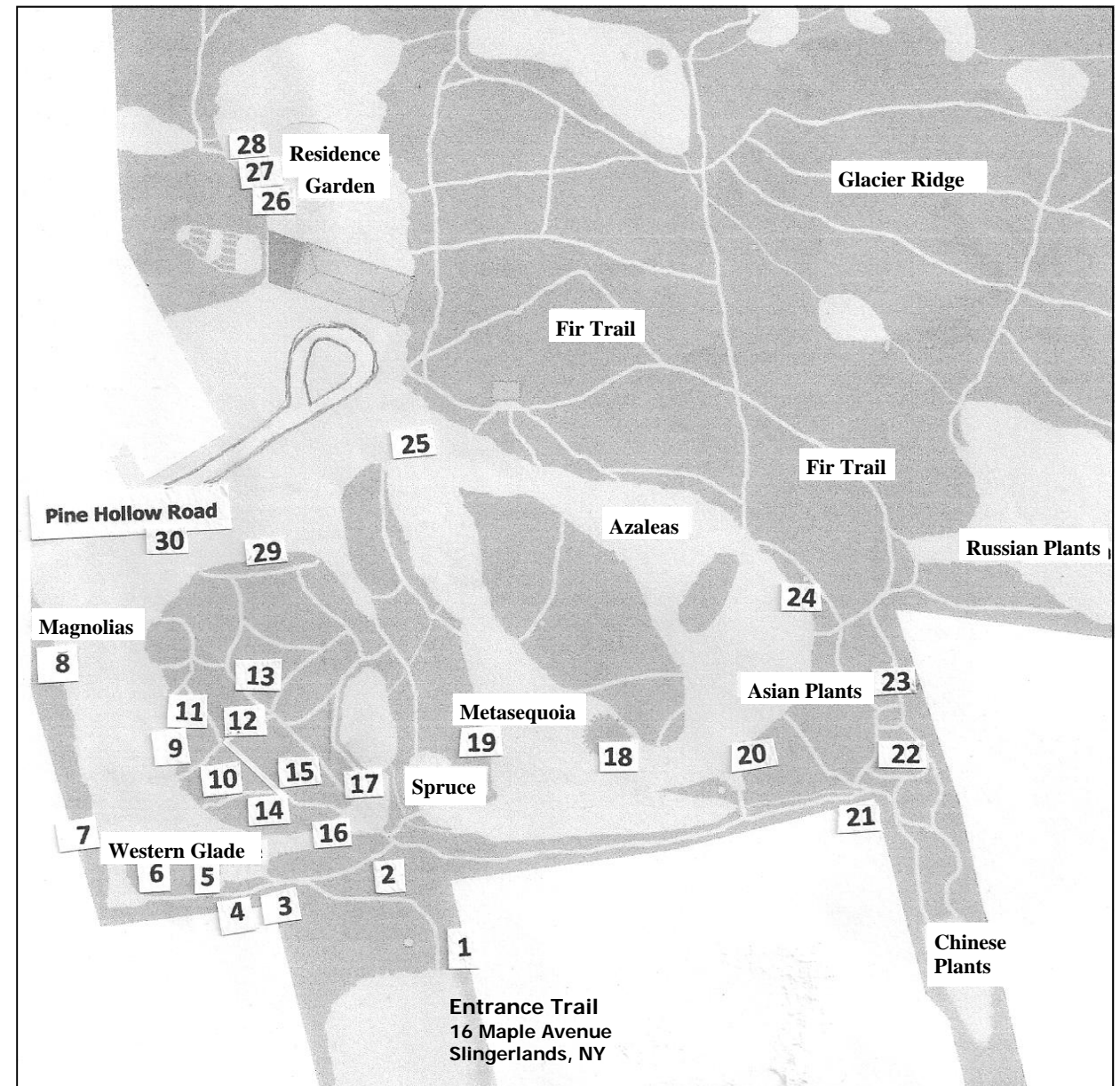
Xanthocyparis nootkatensis
formerly *Chamaecyparis*

Planted in 1975. Grows to 60 to 120 feet and may be able to live 1,000 years. The weeping form is the common wild form.

7. Merrill Magnolia

Magnolia X loebneri 'Merrill'

Planted in 1975. 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 and one of the longest blooming.



8. Catalpa

Catalpa speciosa

Planted in 1970 from a natural seedling dug from the woods when it was 2 ½ feet high. Grows 40 to 60 feet tall. Catalpa is one of the last trees to flower in spring. The wood is resistant to rot.

9. Amur Cork Tree

Phellodendron amurense

Planted in 1975. Grows 35 to 45 feet in height with an equal spread. Very interesting “corky” bark. Dioecious - male and female separate trees.

10. Umbrella Magnolia

Magnolia tripetala

Planted in 1990. The seed collected from a location in Virginia. This is a native species that grows 30 to 50 feet high. It has large white unpleasant smelling blossoms.

11. Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum

Planted 1983. This is tallest Bald cypress in the Arboretum. It is a deciduous conifer that grows well in very wet areas. Its wood is resistant to rot.

12. Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum

Planted 1983. Note the variation in growth form and subtleties in the foliage between this tree and # 11, both planted at the same time.

13. Black Gum

Nyssa sylvatica

Planted 1982. This tree can tolerate wet areas, but becomes larger in well drained soil. It exhibits variable growth forms and has been given different colloquia names: Black Tupelo, Sour Gum, Pepperidge tree. It is one of the best trees for fall color.

14. Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana

Planted in 1990. Grows 35 to 60 feet tall. Has both male and female trees. The fruit is edible after frost.

15. Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua
‘worplescdon’

Planted 1998. This tree can also tolerate wet areas, and has beautiful fall colors. There are extremely variable growth forms and variability in hardiness. It generally reaches 60 – 70 feet in height, but can reach 120 feet. Some trees have corky wings on their stems.

16. Pawpaw

Asimina triloba

Ten trees planted between 1997 and 2003. Grows 20 to 40 feet tall and is often in colonies as it suckers. Drooping leaves and edible fruit in late fall. Common name is custard apple.

17. Heritage or River Birch

Betula nigra ‘Heritage’

Planted in 1985. The cultivars of the River Birch are the most commonly used birches in landscapes today.



18. Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Planted in 1968. It was the original planting of a Dawn Redwood at the Pine Hollow Arboretum. It has the classic growth form of a tree planted in the courtyard of a monastery in China with a figure of a person climbing out on a limb to collect cones.

19. Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum

Planted in 1969. Bald Cypress can be grown in wet areas where it develops above ground roots called “knees.” It can live a 1,000 years and reaches 50 to 70 feet high. Albany’s Swinburne Park has the NYS champion tree.

20. Fuji Weeping Cherry

Prunus serrulata

‘Shirotae’ Sato-zakura group

Planted bare-root in 1975. Buds are pink, opening to white. Does not set fruit.

21. Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Planted in 1970. Fossils of Dawn Redwood were found in Japan in 1941 lending to the belief that the tree was extinct. Later in the same year live specimens were found in China. An expedition to China sponsored by the Arnold Arboretum brought back seeds that were shared with arboreta around the world. The Chinese called it Shei-sa or water –fir since it needs moisture. It is an extremely rapid grower, even though it can live for 400 to 500 years.

22. Katsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonica

Planted circa 1985. This is the largest deciduous tree in China. This specimen is unique because of its single trunk. Male and female are separate trees.

23. Chinese Tulip Tree

Liriodendron chinense

Planted in 1992. Our native Tulip Tree can reach 190 feet. This species does not grow as large. It has larger more deeply cut leaves and the new growth of leaves more tinged with red than our native species.

24. Katsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Planted in 1980. It 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.

25. Golden Weeping Willow

Salix alba ‘Tristis’

Planted when the house was built in 1941. Grows 80 feet tall and 80 feet wide. Old after 50 years.



26. Port Orford Cedar – Oregon Cedar

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

Planted 1970. In the wild it can reach 140 – 180 feet. 238 different cultivars listed. Endangered species in its home range.

27. California Incensecedar

Calocedrus decurrens

Planted circa 1992. Grows 30–50 feet up to 150 feet. Slow to establish.

28. Carolina Hemlock

Tsuga caroliniana

Planted 1970. Grows 45-60 feet in height. Does not grow as fast or as large as the Eastern Canadian Hemlock, but has beautiful cones and needles.

29. Atlantic White Cedar

Chamaecyparis thyoides

Planted circa 1980. Averages 40-50 feet but can grow up to 75 feet. This is the east coast False Cypress, and the “Cedar” of the New Jersey swamps. It cannot compete with hardwoods.

30. Eastern Cottonwood

Populus deltoids

Natively growing at Pine Hollow Arboretum. Could get to be 75 to 100 feet tall. Old after 75 years but fast growing, possibly 30 feet in 2 years.