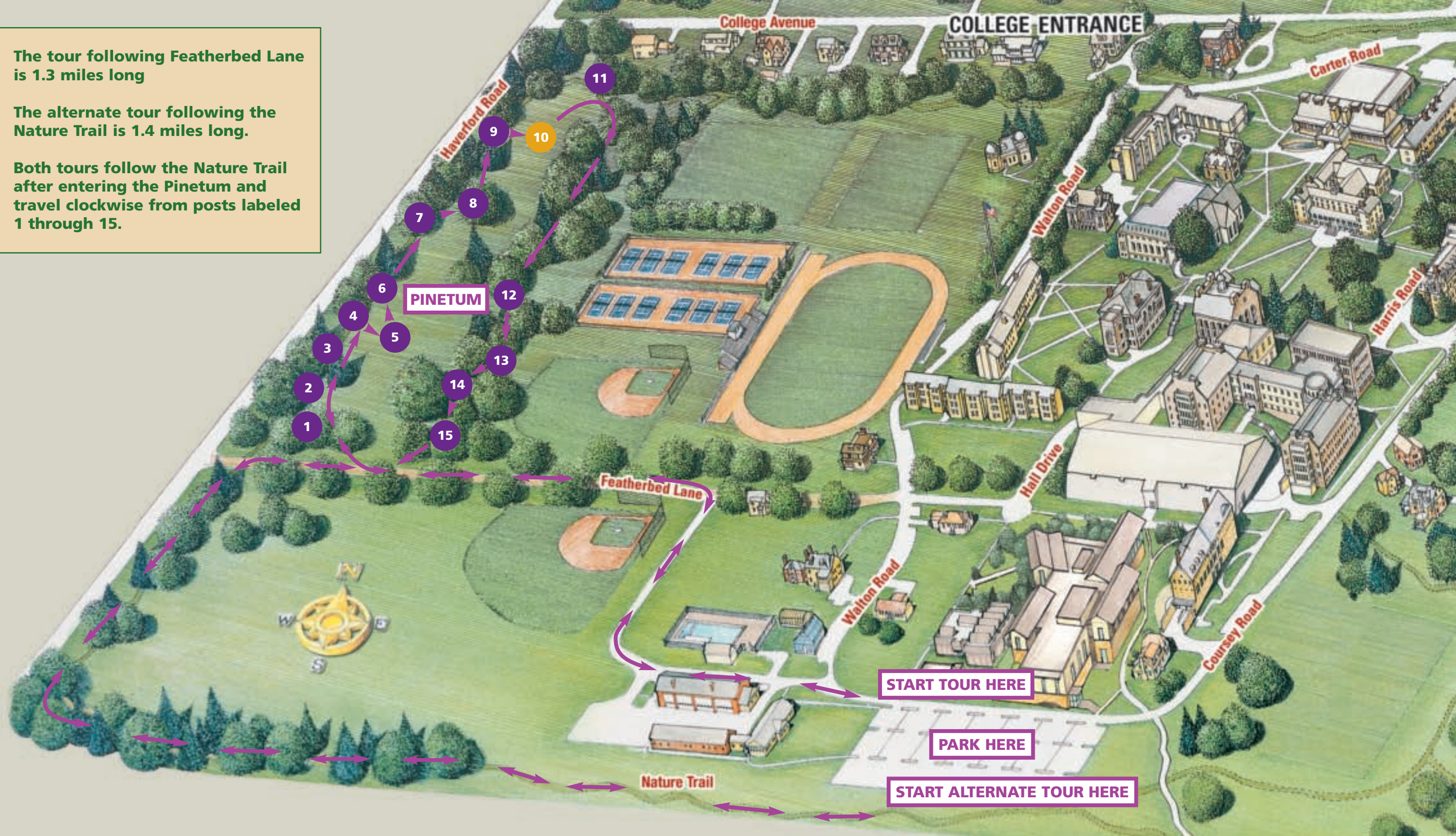


The tour following Featherbed Lane is 1.3 miles long

The alternate tour following the Nature Trail is 1.4 miles long.

Both tours follow the Nature Trail after entering the Pinetum and travel clockwise from posts labeled 1 through 15.



Haverford College Arboretum Hours

The Haverford College Arboretum is open every day of the year from dawn to dusk. Free arboretum guided tours are offered seasonally. Call the Arboretum Office at 610-896-1101 for dates. Group tours by appointment. Fee charged.

Arboretum Office

610-896-1101 or arbor@haverford.edu
www.haverford.edu/Arboretum/home.htm

The Haverford College Arboretum Association offers a program of lectures, guided campus walks and visits to other gardens and arboreta; and welcomes all who share a common interest in the preservation and maintenance of Haverford's growing collection of trees. For membership information, please call 610-896-1101.



370 Lancaster Avenue
Haverford, PA 19041-1392

PINETUM TOUR



Welcome to the Pinetum at Haverford College Arboretum. This self-guided tour will introduce you to 15 different conifers among the over 300 labeled trees. Each area highlighted in the brochure corresponds to a labeled marker post. You can reach the Pinetum from the Visitors' Parking Lot by two routes: the one that takes you along Featherbed Lane is approximately 1.3 miles in total length, the alternate route takes you along the outer Nature Trail and is 1.4 miles. Once you reach the Pinetum, walk clockwise along the Nature Trail around this green oasis of meadow and trees. Take a seat on one of the several benches; look for the red-tailed hawk above the trees, watch for activity around the bluebird boxes. Enjoy the beauty!

History of the Haverford College Pinetum

The Campus Club, established in 1901 by Haverford College alumni and faculty to preserve the beauty of the campus, first envisioned "a comprehensive planting of trees" in 1928. Members spent the next two decades transplanting hundreds of young conifers to an 18-acre site near the southwestern boundary of the college. The trees were arranged as a scientific collection, grouped by family and genus. Over the years,



the trees have matured, and many more have been added. In the late 1980s, volunteers Nancy and Dick Ryan led a team to inventory and label the trees. In April 1993, the area's largest and finest collection of mature conifers was officially dedicated as the Ryan Pinetum.

Botanical Explanation

What is a Pinetum?

Webster's Dictionary defines a Pinetum as "a scientific collection of living coniferous trees."

What is a conifer?

Trees are classified as either **Angiosperms, flowering trees**, or **Gymnosperms, cone-bearing trees**. The latter, conifers, all develop their seeds in cones (except yews and junipers which have fleshy seeds); have needle-like foliage (except cypresses which have scale-like foliage) and retain that foliage year round (except, in our area, larches, golden-larches, dawn redwoods and baldcypresses.)



Botanists have classified conifers into seven families, five of which are represented in the Haverford's Ryan Pinetum. (The other two families are primarily confined to the Southern Hemisphere.) Several families can be further broken down into separate genera, or closely related groups of plants whose members share distinctive features.

In the Haverford College Pinetum you will find trees in the following Families and (*genera*):

- **Cephalotaxaceae:** Plum yew (*Cephalotaxus*)
- **Cupressaceae:** Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis*), Juniper (*Juniperus*); Arborvitae (*Thuja*) and Leyland cypress (*x Cupressocyparis*)
- **Pinaceae:** Fir (*Abies*), Cedar (*Cedrus*), Larch (*Larix*), Spruce (*Picea*), Pine (*Pinus*), Golden-larch (*Pseudolarix*), Douglasfir (*Pseudotsuga*) and Hemlock (*Tsuga*)
- **Taxodiaceae:** Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria*), Chinafir (*Cunninghamia*), Giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron*), Baldcypress (*Taxodium*)
- **Taxaceae:** Yew (*Taxus*)

Pinetum Labels

In the Ryan Pinetum, the over 300 trees are labeled with the common, scientific, and family names of each, as well as native habitat and identification code.

As you enter the Pinetum from either Featherbed Lane or the Nature Trail, numbered markers on posts will lead you to 15 areas of specific interest. Gold labels denote State Champion Trees.



1

Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*) Pine family, Pinaceae

Straggly when young, this tree matures into a picturesque and grand silhouette up to 60 feet tall and 40 feet wide. The 3-inch long cones are egg-shaped and sit upright on branches. Native to North Africa, it is a tree for large properties.



2

Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) Baldcypress family, Taxodiaceae

This deciduous conifer was known only by fossil records until its discovery in China in 1941. The needles are feathery and turn a handsome orange to reddish brown before dropping each fall. The tree's shape is neatly conical, and the straight trunk becomes darkly fissured with age.



3

Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) Baldcypress family, Taxodiaceae

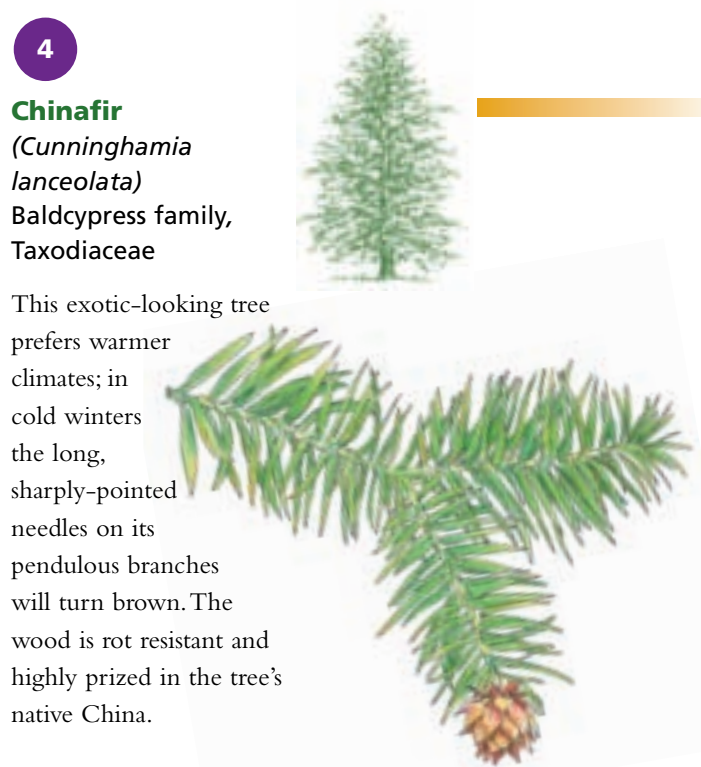
The dense pyramidal form of the Japanese Cedar can reach 80 feet tall but only 25 feet wide. Its fragrant wood is used by the Japanese for construction and furniture. The many cultivars available are superior to the straight species which tends to retain dead foliage.



4

Chinafir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*) Baldcypress family, Taxodiaceae

This exotic-looking tree prefers warmer climates; in cold winters the long, sharply-pointed needles on its pendulous branches will turn brown. The wood is rot resistant and highly prized in the tree's native China.



5

Japanese Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) Pine family, Pinaceae

The Japanese Umbrella Pine forms a dark green, very dense pyramid and, unlike many conifers, retains its lower branches. Look directly at the end of a branch to see how the needles are arranged in whorls and resemble the spokes of an umbrella. A slow grower, the tree can reach 20 to 30 feet.



6

Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) Baldcypress family, Taxodiaceae

This native is another deciduous conifer, shedding its needles each fall after they turn from green to bronze. The tall, narrow tree grows well in wet locations where it can develop strange protuberances or "knees" around the tree base. The small, round cones are about 1-inch in diameter.



7

Japanese Larch (*Larix kaempferi*) Pine family, Pinaceae

This native of Japan is considered the most beautiful and fastest growing of the larches. The pyramidal shape with slender, pendulous branchlets appears quite open when the needles turn golden and drop off in the fall. The ½-inch cones have distinctive curled edges.



8

Hinoki Falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) Cypress family, Cupressaceae

Dark green scale-like foliage gives the Hinoki Falsecypress an almost fern-like overall form and texture. The round cones are up to ½ inch in diameter. The straight species grows 60 to 70 feet tall in Japan. The Pennsylvania State Champion stands by Barclay Hall on Haverford's campus.



9

American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) Cypress family, Cupressaceae

This native evergreen is very common in the landscape because it is tough, grows in almost any soil and is an excellent choice for foundation planting, groupings and for a hedge. The scale-like foliage is rich green in summer, yellowish green in winter. The tree is pyramidal in shape, growing to about 40 feet tall and 15 feet wide. Oval cones grow up to ½ inch in diameter.



10

Japanese White Pine (*Pinus parviflora*) Pine family, Pinaceae

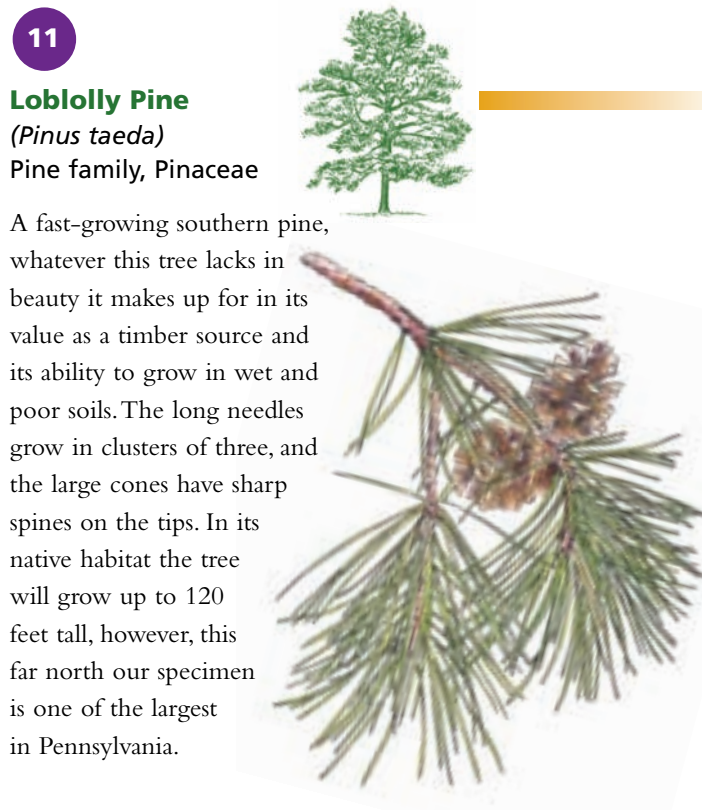
This graceful, fine-textured pine is a good choice for the small landscape. It is also salt-tolerant. Note the gold label that denotes this specimen as a **Pennsylvania State Champion**, the largest known measured *Pinus parviflora* in the state.



11

Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) Pine family, Pinaceae

A fast-growing southern pine, whatever this tree lacks in beauty it makes up for in its value as a timber source and its ability to grow in wet and poor soils. The long needles grow in clusters of three, and the large cones have sharp spines on the tips. In its native habitat the tree will grow up to 120 feet tall, however, this far north our specimen is one of the largest in Pennsylvania.



12

Oriental Spruce (*Picea orientalis*) Pine family, Pinaceae

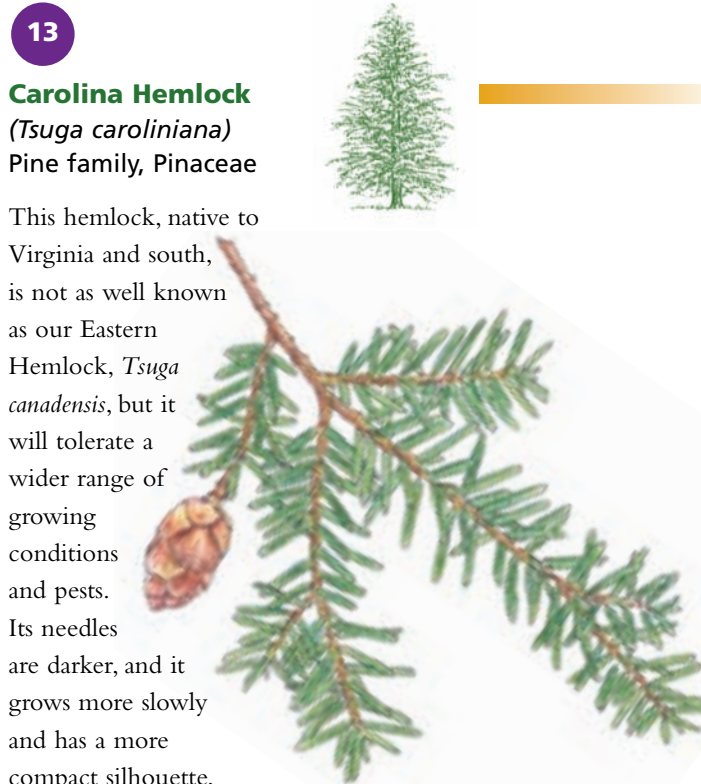
Native to the Caucasus Mountains and Asia Minor, the Oriental Spruce nevertheless grows extremely well in our area. Its ¾ to 1-inch long needles are deep green, and the dense, compact pyramidal tree form can reach 60 feet tall and 20 feet wide. Pull off a needle and you'll find a peg-like projection remaining on the twig.



13

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) Pine family, Pinaceae

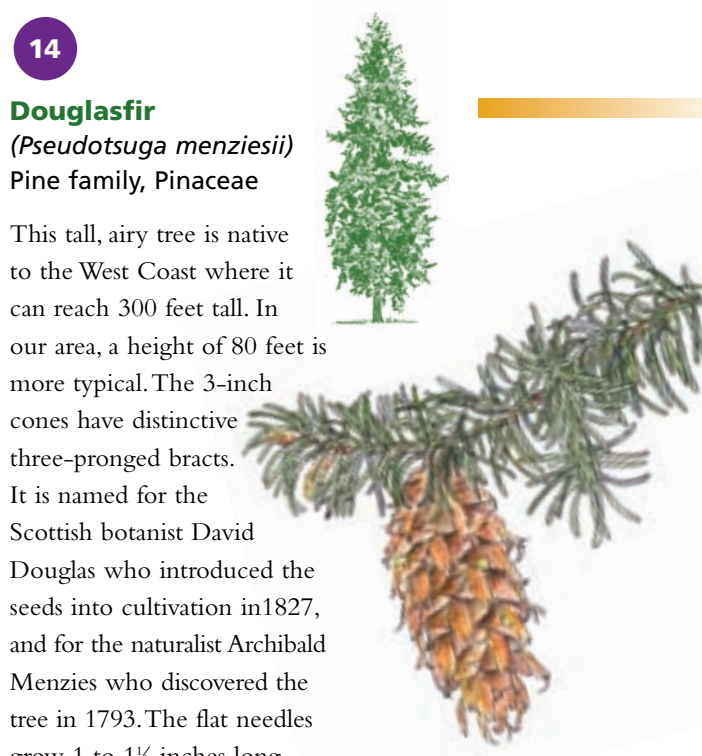
This hemlock, native to Virginia and south, is not as well known as our Eastern Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, but it will tolerate a wider range of growing conditions and pests. Its needles are darker, and it grows more slowly and has a more compact silhouette.



14

Douglasfir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) Pine family, Pinaceae

This tall, airy tree is native to the West Coast where it can reach 300 feet tall. In our area, a height of 80 feet is more typical. The 3-inch cones have distinctive three-pronged bracts. It is named for the Scottish botanist David Douglas who introduced the seeds into cultivation in 1827, and for the naturalist Archibald Menzies who discovered the tree in 1793. The flat needles grow 1 to 1½-inches long.



15

White Fir (*Abies concolor*) Pine family, Pinaceae

This is one of the few firs that thrive in our area, reaching 50 feet tall and 20 feet wide, because it is tolerant of heat and drought. In its native range of Colorado to Mexico, the tree can reach 160 feet tall. The flat and bluish needles curving upward along the branch make it easy to identify. The 3 to 4-inch long cones disintegrate on the tree and therefore are rarely seen.

