



Tree Campus

Quinnipiac
UNIVERSITY

Rev. 3/25

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UNIVERSITY

Tree Walk Map



Environmental Distinctions and Initiatives at Quinnipiac

Quinnipiac is one of four universities in Connecticut, and approximately 400 nationwide, recognized by the **Arbor Day Foundation** as a Tree Campus. This distinction recognizes colleges and universities for their leaders who are **promoting healthy trees** and **engaging the community** in stewardship.

At the beginning of the walk, you will pass the new **Recreation and Wellness Center**. Constructed with an eye toward global stewardship and **preserving the planet**, RecWell is recognized by the U.S. Green Building Council as a **LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold Building**. One of the highlights is the **native plant rain garden** on the south side of the building.

As part of its commitment to sustainability, Quinnipiac is establishing a goal of **75% native tree species** of new plantings on the Mount Carmel Campus by 2035. This will be accomplished by **prioritizing native species** when replacing a tree and implementing new landscaping.

At the end of the walk, stop by the **native pollinator garden** at the **Albert Schweitzer Institute (ASI)**. The pollinator garden contains eight themed beds hosting **200 varieties of native plants** or native cultivars. In addition to **increasing the area's biodiversity** with native pollinators, the garden also serves as an outdoor space for scholarship and meditation.

**STAY UP
TO DATE**



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BOBCAT
STRIDE
QUINNIPAC UNIVERSITY

The **Bobcat Stride** walking program offers older adults a safe and comfortable environment to exercise.

LEARN MORE



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ARBOR DAY CAMPUS TREE MAP

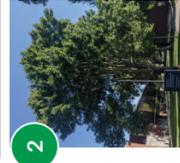


Albert Schweitzer Institute (ASI)
 ASI is adjacent to the Mount Carmel Campus and Sleeping Giant State Park.

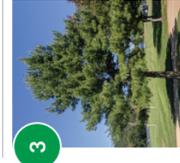
Tree locations are approximate



Norway Maple: *Acer platanoides* is cultivated to have unique purple leaves known as "Crimson King." Unfortunately, this maple is not native to North America and has been shown to displace our native species, like red and sugar maples. The Norway maple was brought over in the 1950s to replace the native elms that were decimated by the Dutch elm disease fungus. Norway maples are easy to identify by the white sap that drips after breaking off a leaf.



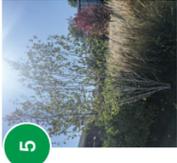
Red Maple: *Acer rubrum* is a native tree that lives up to its name. The red maple has red buds in the winter, red flowers in the spring, red petioles in the summer and brilliant red foliage in the fall. In addition to its parade of colors, this maple can survive anywhere from Florida into Canada, from swamps to dry soils, and from sea level to 900m.



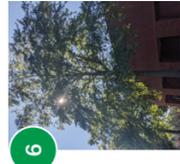
Eastern White Pine: *Pinus strobus* is native to New England. Historically, pine forests likely dominated much of New England, but were clear cut for shipping and logging in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is estimated that only 1% of old-growth forests still exist in the northeastern U.S. today. White pines are easily identifiable by their smooth needles in bundles of five - easy to remember by the word "white," which has five letters.



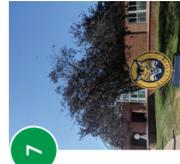
Arborvitae/White Cedar: *Thuja occidentalis* is native to the U.S. and commonly used in landscaping as a living privacy fence because of its dense foliage and fast growth rate. Arborvitae comes from the French, meaning "tree of life." Indigenous groups introduced the settlers to a tea made from the foliage that could prevent scurvy. The oldest tree in eastern North America is an arborvitae, which is over 1,653 years old.



White Birch: *Betula papyrifera* is also known as paper birch due to the thin, white bark. The bark is very flammable even when moist, so it's a good starter for campfires. White birch is an important early succession colonizer following environmental disturbances, like fire or wind. It is easily identifiable by its white bark with horizontal strips called lenticels.



Pin Oak: *Quercus palustris* is a beautiful native species to the eastern U.S. The Latin word *palustris* means "of marshland," referring to its natural habitat. Pin oaks are a common street tree because of their tolerance to a variety of habitats, quick growth rate and pollution tolerance. The leaves of a pin oak can be distinguished from other oaks by their pointed lobes and thin middle.



Cherry Plum: *Prunus cerasifera* is a common ornamental in the U.S. It has beautiful pink or white flowers in the spring. Like many non-natives, the plum has a small, shallow root system making it prone to uproot in storms. You can also see examples of black knot on this plum. There is no cure for this fungus that kills the vascular tissue of these trees.



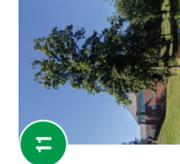
Norway Spruce: *Picea abies* is a non-native conifer from northern Europe. It is currently not on the Invasive Plant List for New England because the warm summers have reduced spreading. The Norway spruce is considered invasive in other parts of the U.S., where young spruces have been observed blocking sunlight from all other plants.



Eastern Hemlock: *Tsuga canadensis* is a beautiful native conifer in the eastern U.S. Unfortunately, eastern hemlocks are listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List because of the spread of the invasive hemlock woolly adelgid, which feeds on the sap of the tree and eventually kills it. Control methods focus mainly on biological control by releasing predators of the adelgid, like lady beetles.



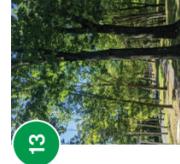
Eastern Cottonwood: *Populus deltoides* is a native hardwood across the middle of the U.S. The eastern cottonwood commonly grows along river and streambeds, helping to prevent soil erosion. Cottonwoods are named after the thousands of fluffy white seeds they release in early summer.



Shagbark Hickory: *Carya ovata* is easily identifiable by its loose-plated or shaggy bark that looks like it is peeling. It is another beautiful native hardwood that occurs across the eastern U.S. The nuts of the hickory are edible and serve as a food source for a wide variety of animals.



Bradford Pear: *Pyrus calleryana* is native to Asia and considered an invasive species in the U.S. It is already banned in many states. The tree can rapidly spread into surrounding ecosystems when the seeds are eaten and dispersed by birds. The Bradford pear is also well-known for its pungent smell, sometimes described as the smell of rotting fish.



Black Oak: *Quercus velutina* is another oak species native to the U.S. Oaks play an important role in our native food webs, supporting more butterfly and moth species than any other native tree species. More caterpillars equal more birds! Oaks also produce acorns, which are a food source for a variety of native animals and are great for art projects.



Red Cedar: *Juniperus virginiana* is a native conifer that is resistant to extreme drought, heat and cool weather. Like birch, red cedar is an early colonizer in disturbed areas. Red cedar has a beautiful pinkish hardwood that is often used for chests or tools.



Sugar Maple: *Acer saccharum* is best known for its production of maple syrup. This sweet treat is made from the sap of maple trees. Sugar maples are native to parts of the U.S. with cooler weather, because they require a hard freeze for dormancy. Sugar maples are a dominant species in many hardwood forests. The leaf is also represented on the Canadian flag.