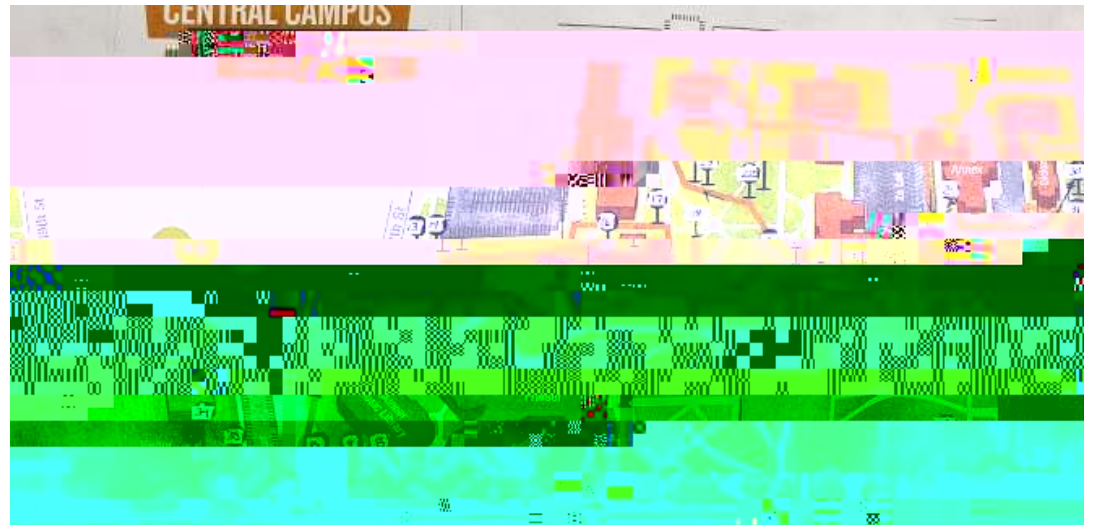


Trail begins at the West
Entrance of Gunter Hall

Trail of Champions
Central Campus



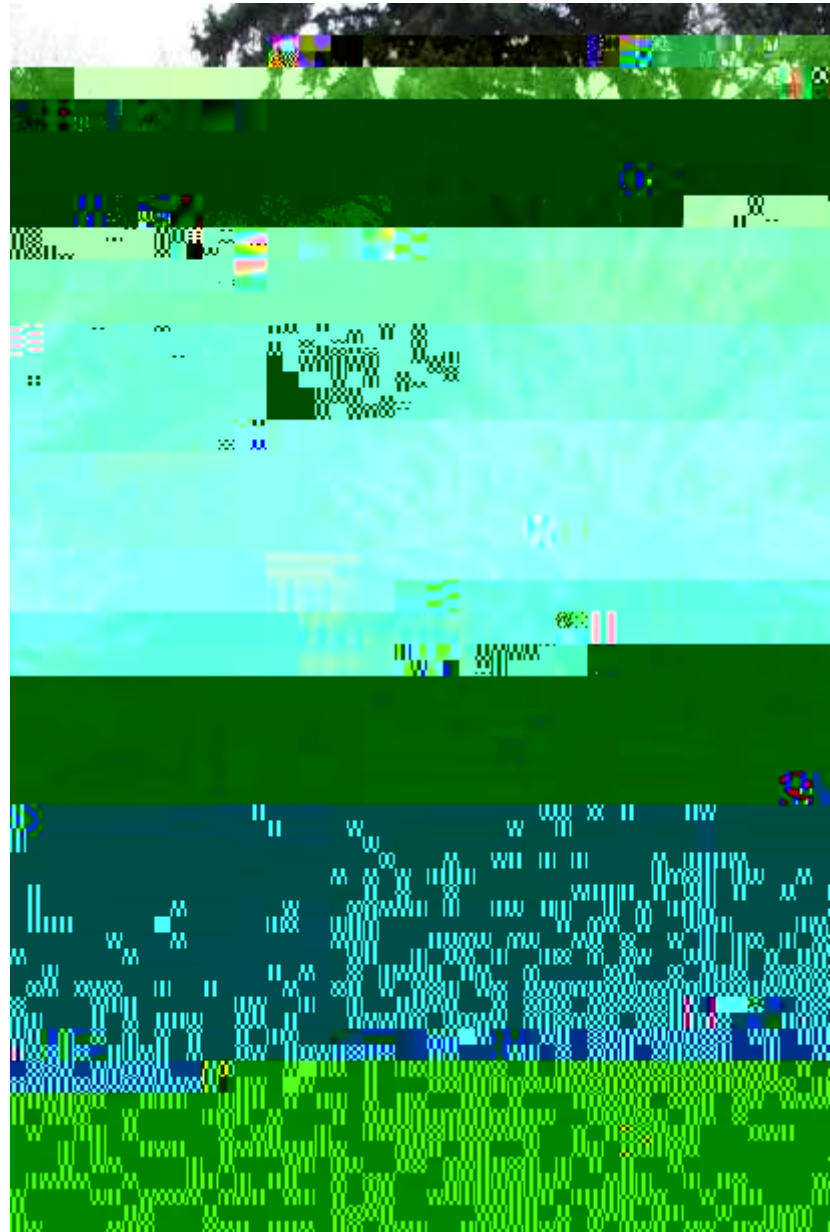
No 1

Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2017

This tree is a large deciduous shrub or small tree, native to eastern North America. In the wild, eastern redbud is a frequent native understory tree in mixed forests and hedgerows.

The flowers are showy, light to dark magenta pink in color, ½ inch in length, appearing in clusters from Spring to early Summer,



No 13

Diameter:

Planted: 2009

(*Ulmus americana* "libertas")

The American Liberty Elm is the first disease-resistant American Elm with a pedigree and [warranty](#) against Dutch elm disease.

Named after the famed "Liberty Tree" which was an elm that stood in Boston during the American Revolution. The American Liberty Elm is not a hybrid, but has the same traditional shape and hardiness of the original American elm which European or Asian hybrid elms don't have.

What makes the American Liberty Elm different from the original is the cell structures is smaller which prevents the Dutch elm disease from entering the tree. That's the only difference. Visually you can't tell the new Liberty Elm from its predecessor.

This new tree has been street tested for over 20 years and been exposed naturally to the Dutch Elm [fungus](#).

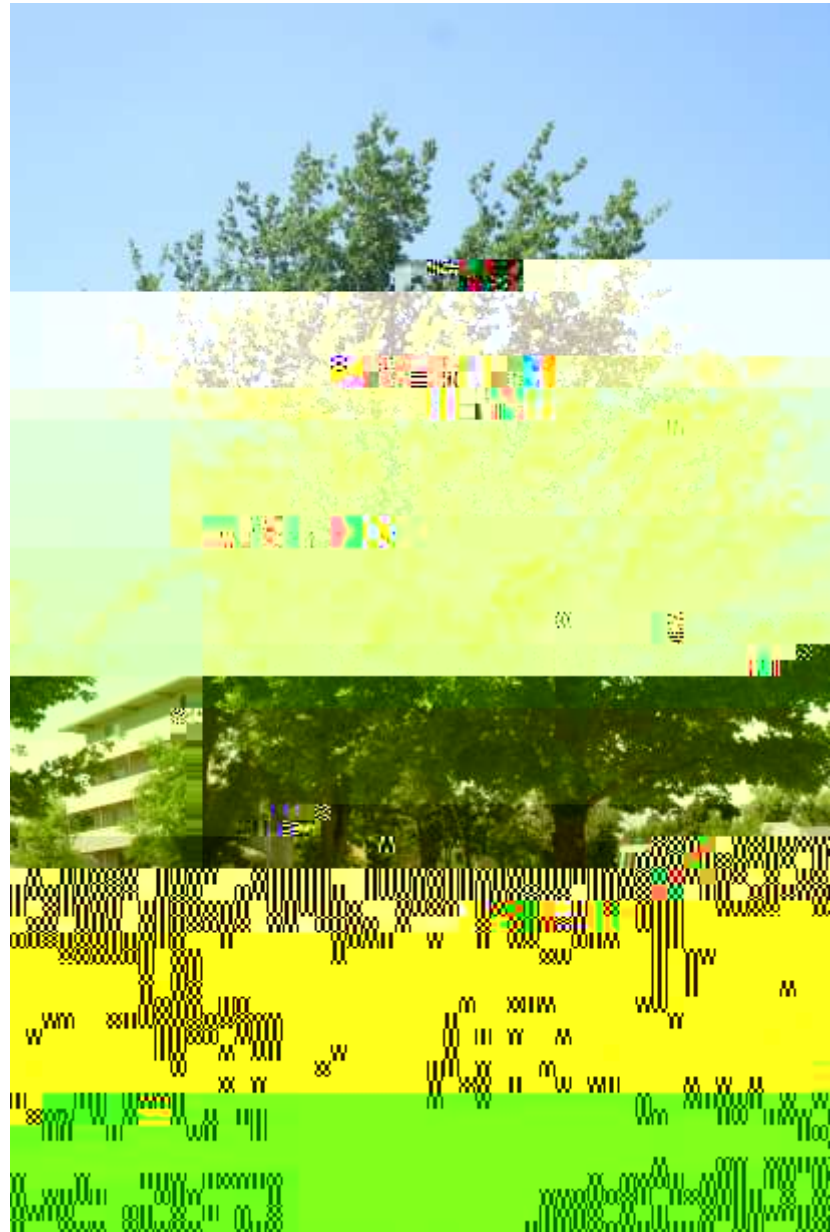


No 2

Diameter: 12.5 inches

Planted: 1996

It is a long-lived tree, with a large wide-spreading crown of rugged branches. While it may naturally



No 3

Diameter: 16.5 inches
Planted: 1990



No 4

Diameter: 32.5 inches

Planted: circa 1913

One of our campus giants on
Central Campus.

The Black pine is a very popular
ornamental tree that is present
on most university campuses
nation-wide.

This pine tree has some
shortcomings and is prone to a
disease, Diplodia Tip Blight in
more moist, humid climates



No 5

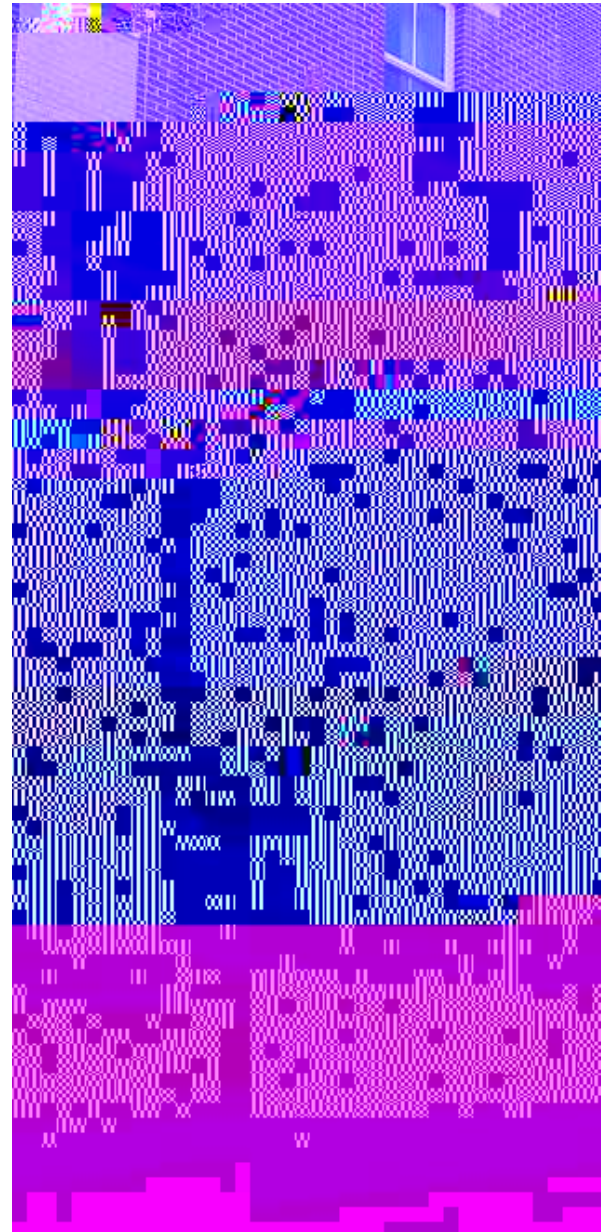
Diameter: 15 inches

Planted : 1996

Pyrus calleryana "Redspire"

Redspire pears are fast-growing ornamentals with narrow crowns. They offer large, white blossoms in spring, pretty purple new leaves and flaming fall color.

Redspire' is an attractive Callery pear cultivar. Its large showy blossoms are larger than other ornamental pear flowers and a dramatic snowy white. Callery 'Redspire' pears are deciduous trees, losing their foliage in winter. New leaves grow in a deep purple. They mature to glossy green with a hint of red, then light up your garden in the autumn as they turn yellow, purple and crimson. Fall color is even better in southernmost regions.

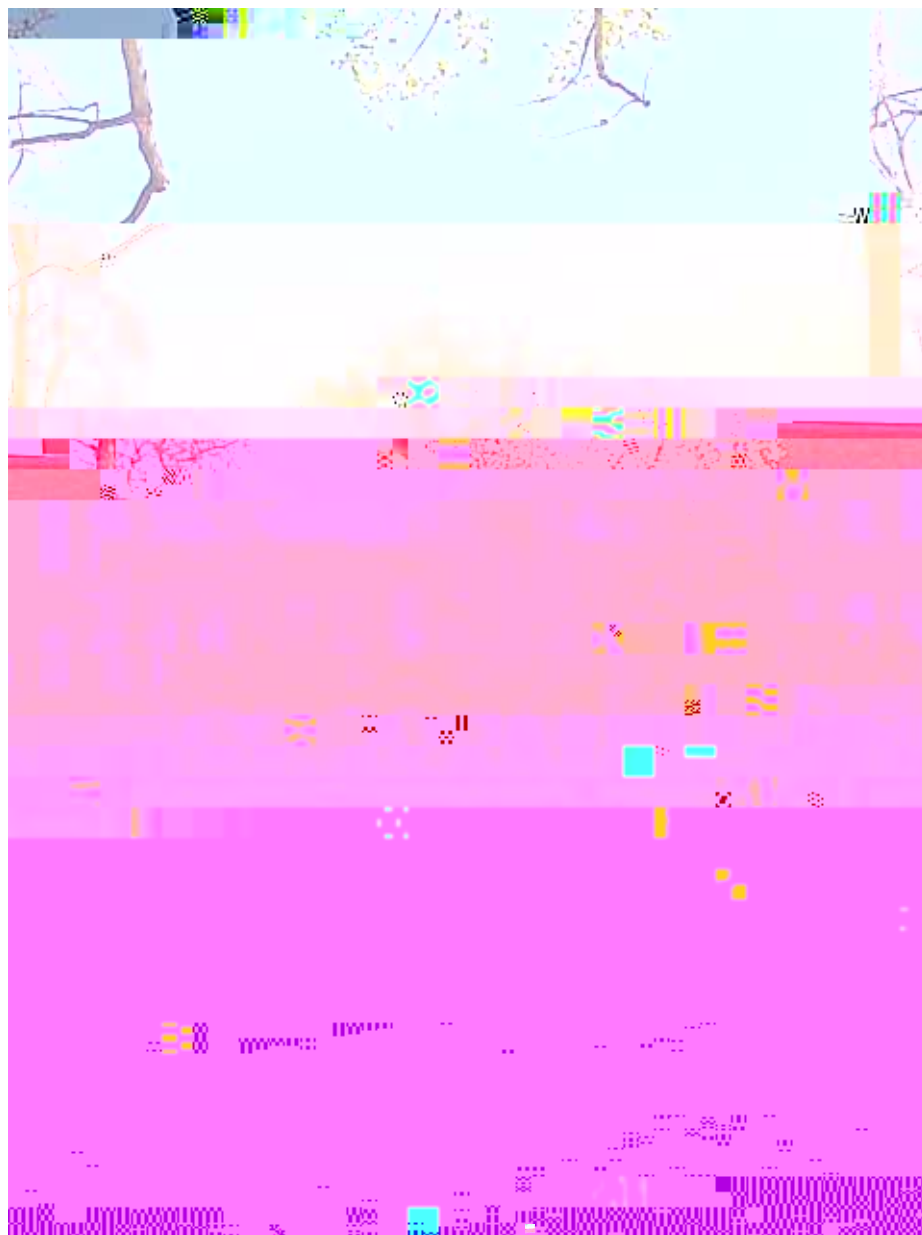


No 6

Diameter: 18-21 inches

Planted: circa 1953

These two Apple trees, although not a desirable ornamental tree for a university campus, due to the apple drop and its respective mess, produce a very desirable eating and baking apple . These two trees are very popular to the squirrels who dine on the apples.

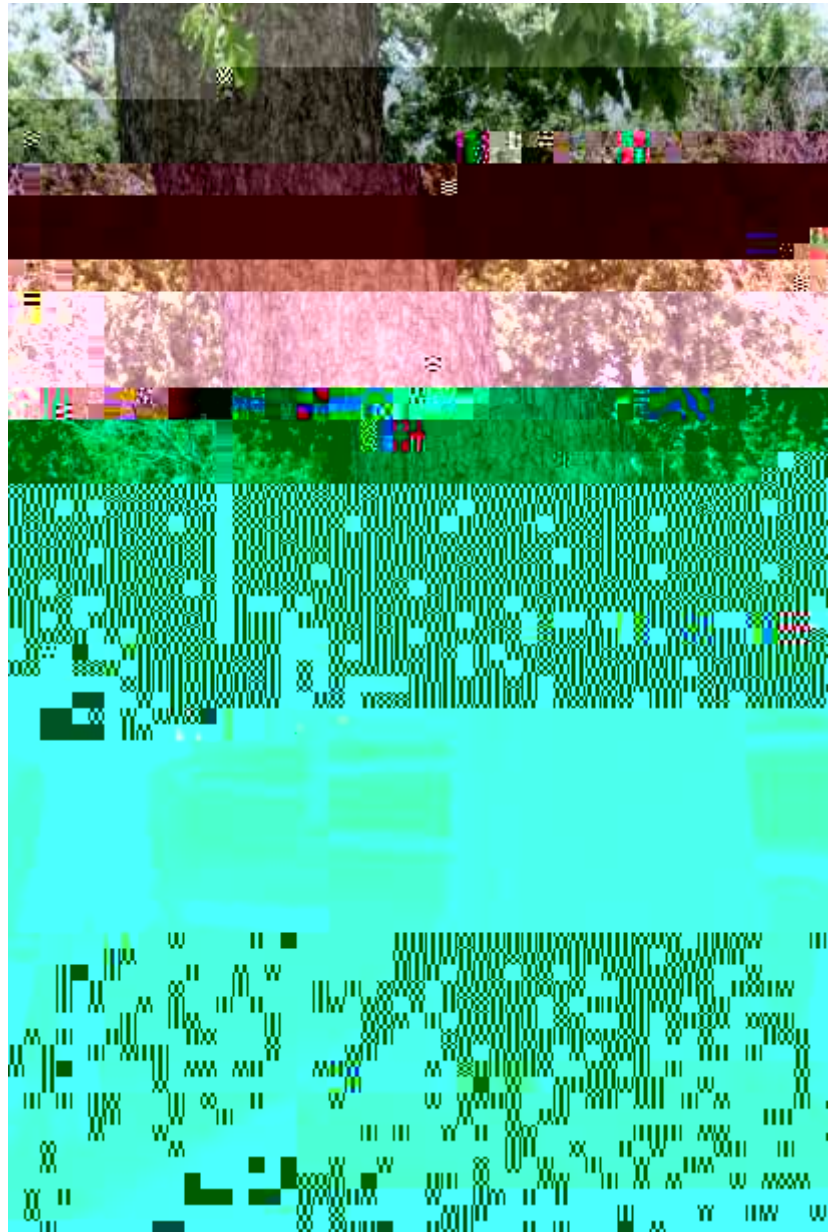


No 7

Diameter: 36.5 inches

Planted: circa 1940

The common hackberry is easily distinguished from elms and some other hackberries by its cork-like bark with wart-like protuberances. The leaves are distinctly asymmetrical and coarse-textured. It produces small berries that turn orange-red to dark purple in the autumn, often staying on the trees for several months.



No 8

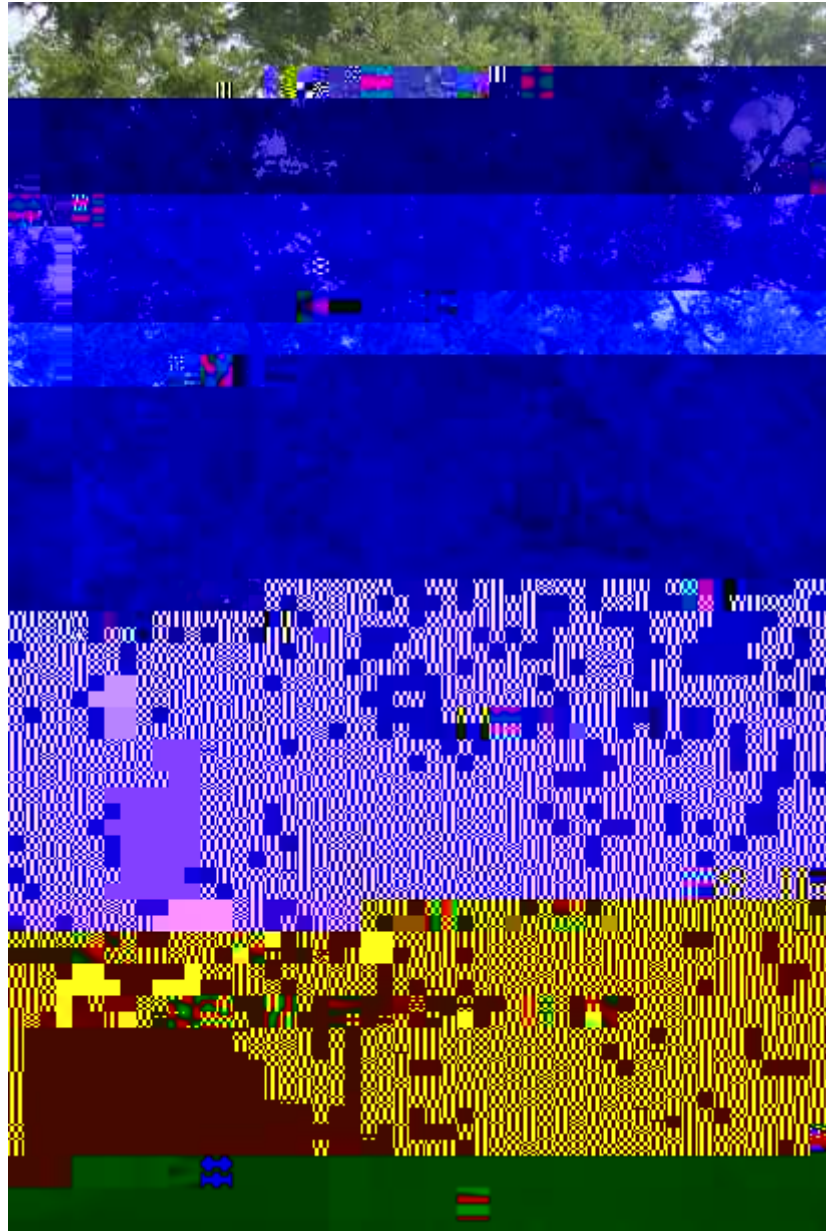
Diameter: 29 inches

Planted: circa 1930

This is the largest Kentucky coffee-Tree on the campus. It has a co-dominant stem.

The "coffee" name is in reference to the dark coffee colored seed that is found in its pod. It is a legume, like peas, or green beans.

It is a very good shade tree and problem free.



No 10

Diameter: 20.5 inches

Planted: circa 1940

This tree is native to the Balkan region and has large white flowering panicles. Many cultivars have been developed from this species and the red-flowering varieties have become very popular in the landscape.

This tree is subject to drought injury and leaf scorch.



No 11

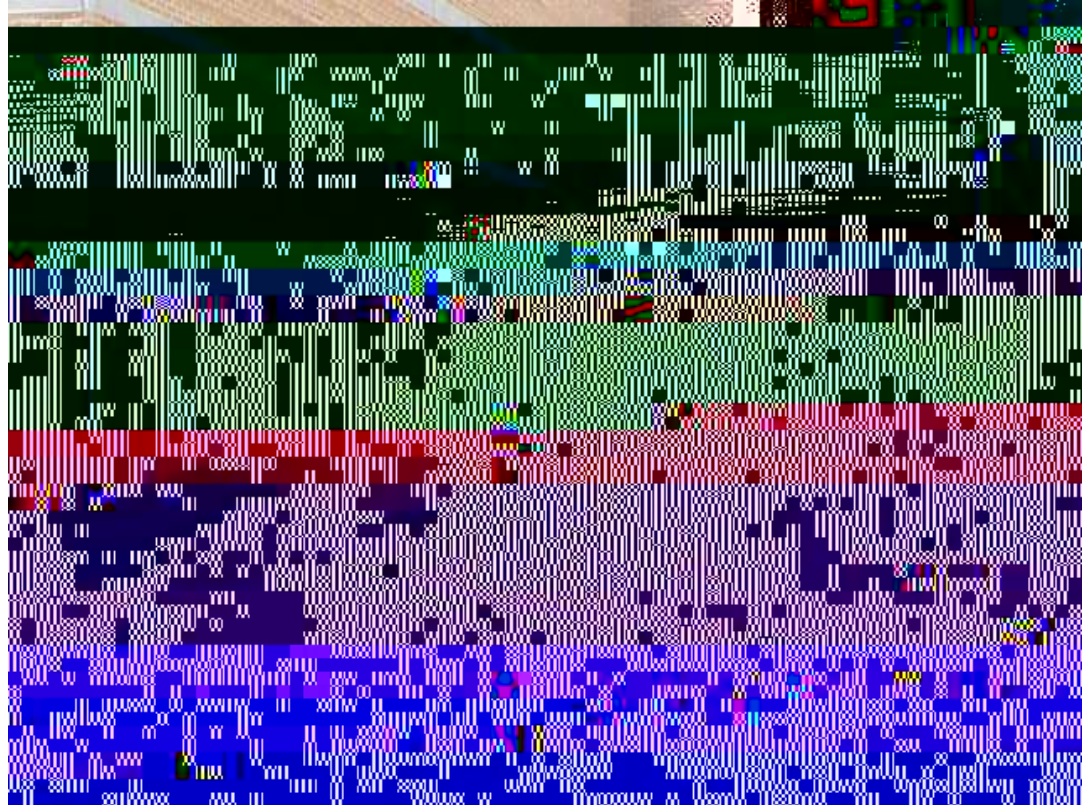
Diameter: 13.75 inches

Planted: 1994

Picea abies "Pendula"

This is another unique specimen
-a " " on our
campus. This tree was saved
from construction and replanted
at this site in 1994.

This tree is one of many cultivars



No 12

Diameter: 2.75 inches

Planted : 2007

This Maple tree is not common on the campus and efforts are being made to plant more of this species.

This tree is known for the sugary sap that is used in the product the che sugary

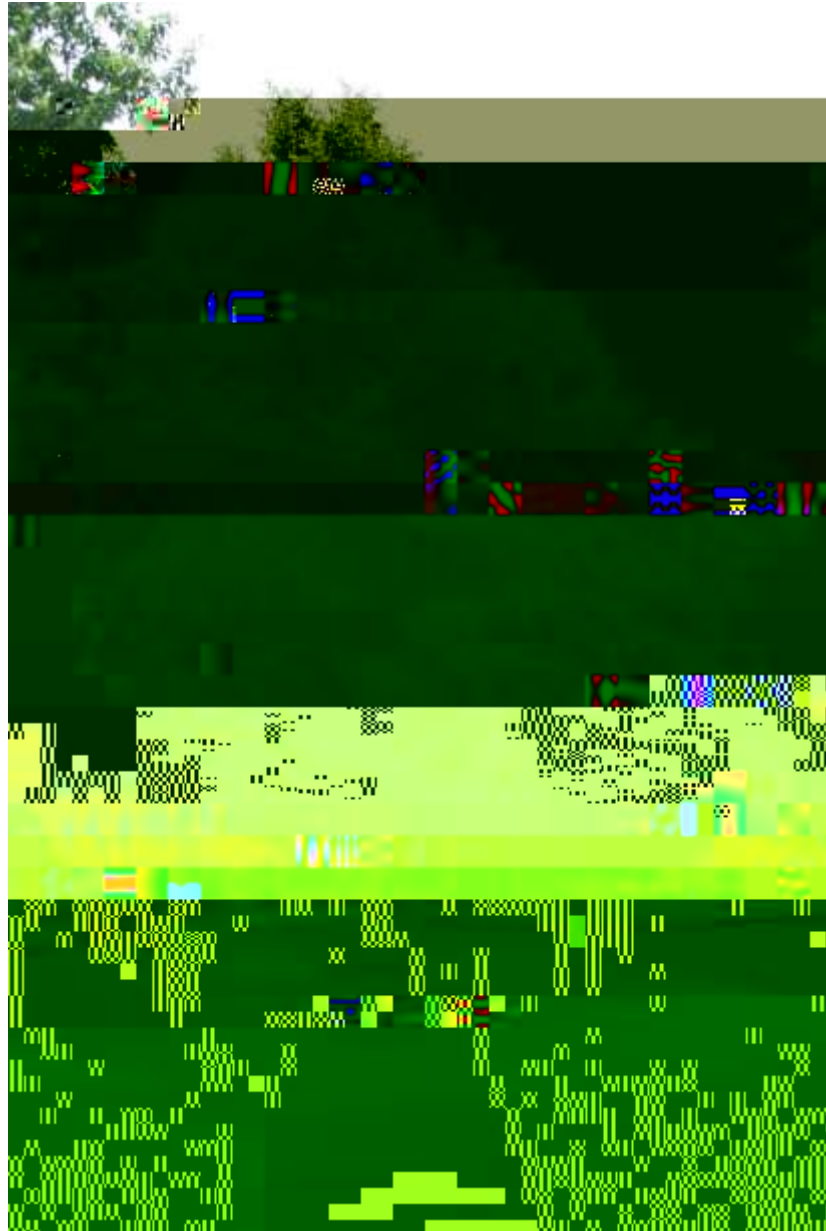


No 13

Diameter: 14.5 inches

Planted: circa 1975

This tree grows in sun or partial shade, will tolerate alkaline soil if it is moist, and it transplants well. It is not particularly tolerant of drought, scorching at the leaf margins in summer drought. But this apparently does little long-term harm. It is more tolerant of heat and compact soil than American Basswood. Many communities plant Linden along the streets due to its rapid growth rate and dense, symmetrical crown but Little-leaf Linden is sensitive to road salt.



No 14

Diameter: 20.5 inches

Planted: circa 1926

The northern red oak is one of the most important oaks for timber production in North America. Quality red oak is of high value as lumber and veneer. Northern red oak is easy to recognize by its bark, which feature bark ridges that appear to have shiny stripes down the center. A few other oaks have bark with this kind of appearance in the upper tree, but the northern red oak is the only tree with the striping all the way down the trunk.



No 15

5-6 ft Height

Planted: 2018

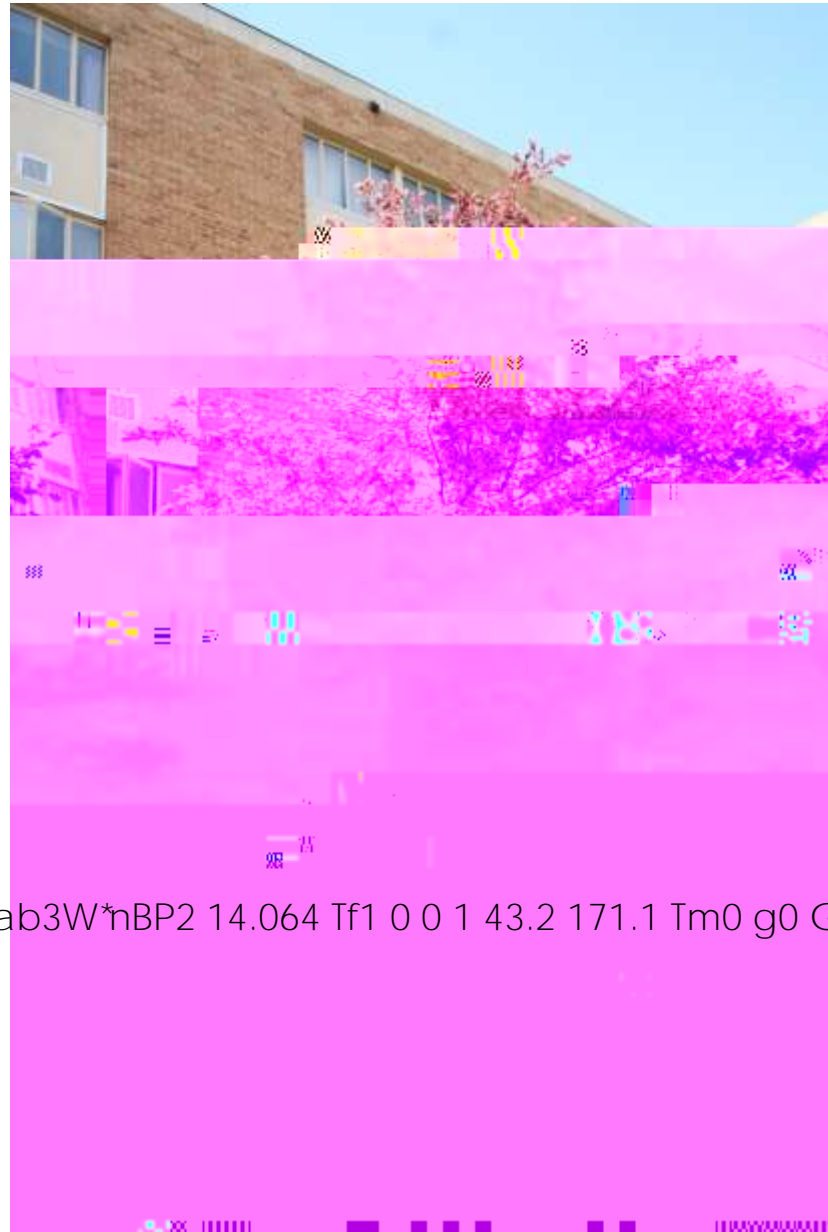
is a medium-size
to
large [deciduous coniferous tree](#)
reaching 25–45 m tall, with a
trunk up to 1 m diameter
(exceptionally, to 53.8 m tall and
3.5 m diameter). The crown is
conic when young, becoming
broad with age; the main
branches are level to upswept,
with the side branches often
pendulous. t is very cold

No 16

Diameter: 4 inches

Planted: 2005

The Tri-Colored beech tree, is a lesser known variety of beech tree but can be a better choice for a small yard than the other beeches, which can often grow quite large. Many shades of pink, green, and yellow are visible in the foliage.

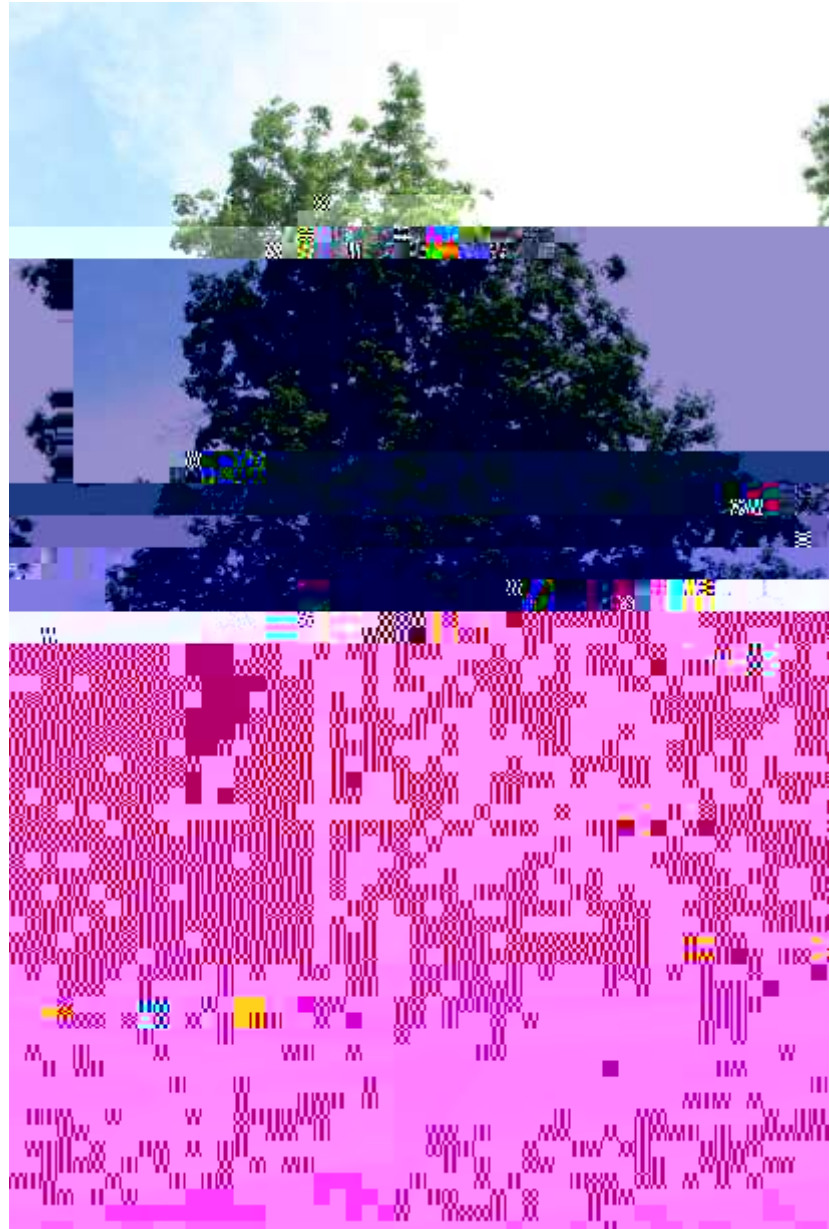


No17

Diameter: 17.25 inches

Planted: circa 1965

The black maple is a species of maple closely related to the sugar maple. Identification can be confusing



No 18

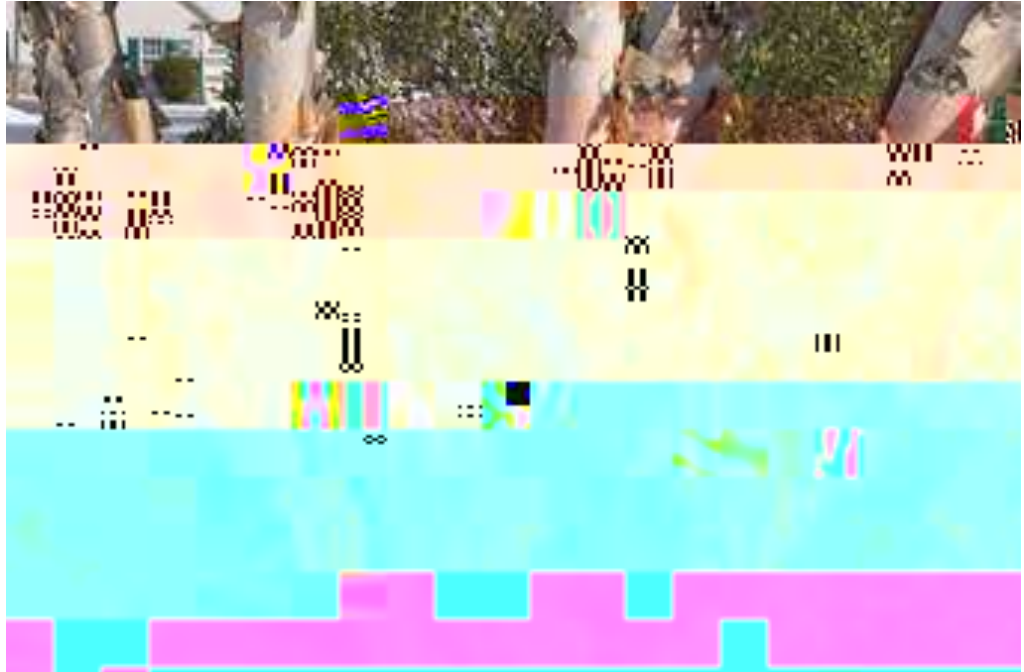
Diameter: 2 inches

Planted: 2013

River Birch is a species of birch native to the Eastern United States . While its native habitat is wet ground, it will grow on higher land, and its bark is quite distinctive, making it a favored ornamental tree for landscape use.

Native Americans used the boiled sap as a sweetener similar to maple syrup, and the inner bark as a survival food.

This tree commonly occurs in flood plains and/or swamps.



No 19

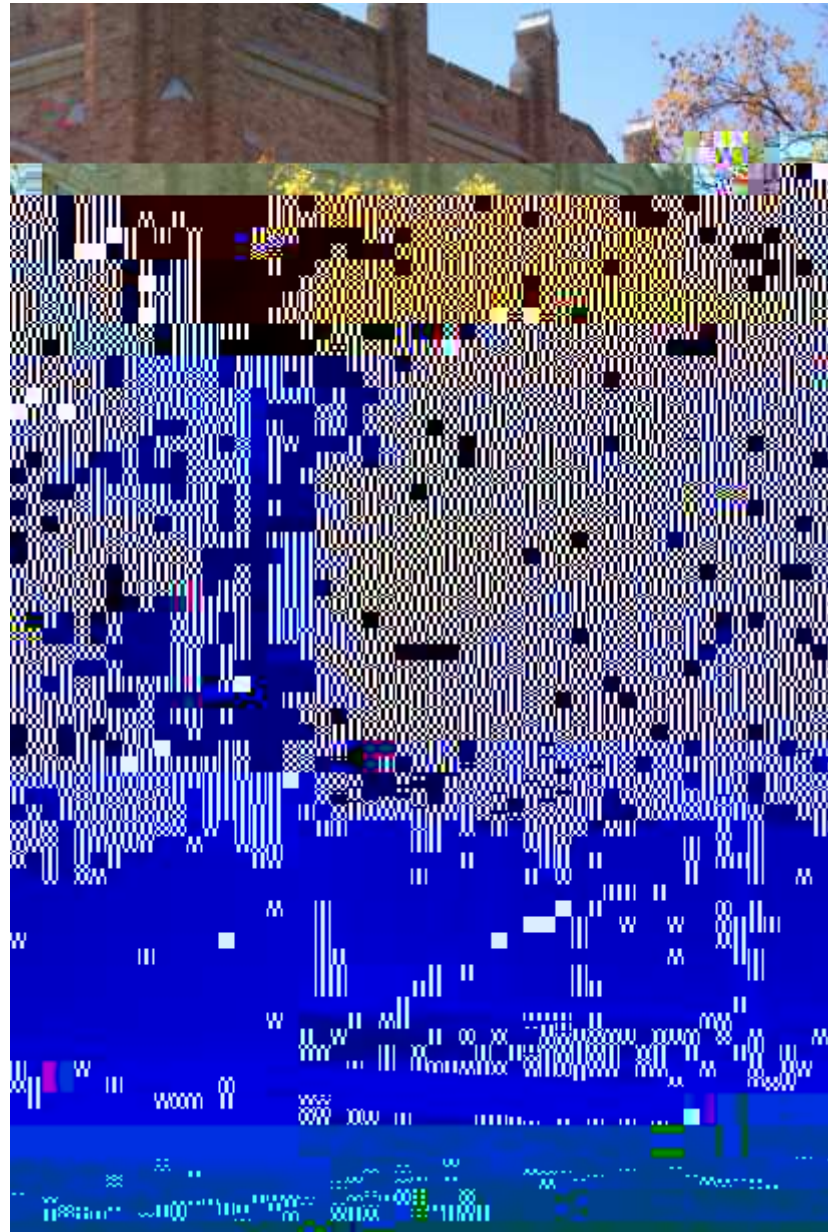
Diameter: 10.75 inches

Planted: 1996

This maple is native to Europe and many cultivars exist from this species. Many purple-leaved Maples are Norway maple cultivars.

These trees have very thick canopies and dark green leaves and therefore make excellent shade trees, but it is difficult to grow grass under these trees.

They are susceptible to a soil-born virus called Verticillium wilt.



No 20



No 21

Diameter: 1.75 inches

Planted: 2011

This tree is native to the Eastern forests of the United States. It is widely grown as an ornamental tree for its attractive



No 22

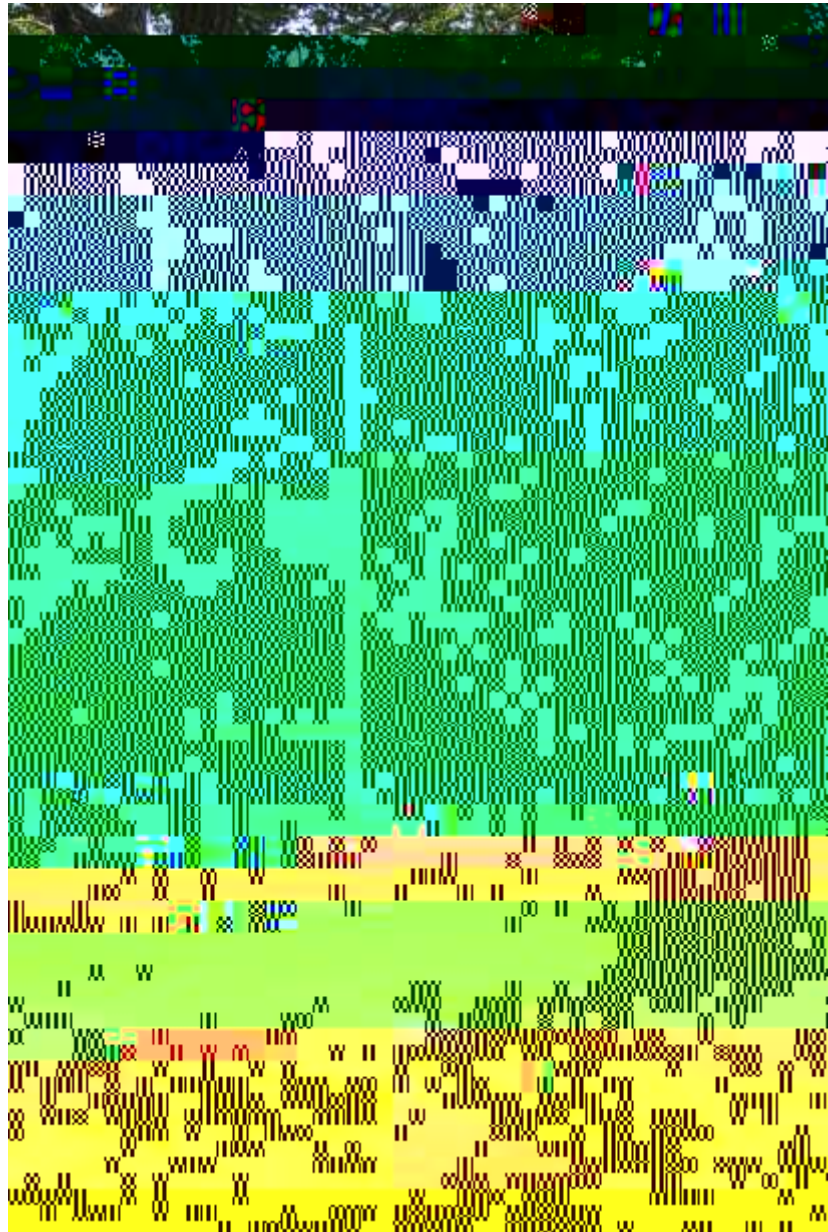
Diameter: 33.25 inches

Planted: circa 1922

This tree is native to Northern China and Manchuria. This tree is known for its picturesque open and massive side branching, which adds all-season landscape interest.

This tree is the largest Amur Cork tree in the State of Colorado.

This State Champion Tree is located just north of Gray Hall.



No 23

Diameter: 14 inches

Planted: circa 1968

No 24

Diameter: 2.5 inches

Planted: 2013

One of several tree planted to help complete the Colorado Native collection

Known as the Alpine Fir or Rocky Mountain Fir, it is commonly



No 25

Diameter: 14.5 inches

Planted: circa 1918

This is the largest Ginnala Maple on the campus.

Acer ginnala (Ginnala Maple) is a plant species with woody stems native to northeastern Asia from easternmost Mongolia east to Korea and Japan, and north to southeastern Siberia in the Amur River valley. It is a small Maple with deciduous leaves that is sometimes grown as a garden subject or boulevard tree.



No 26

Diameter: 12 inches

Planted: Circa: 1958

Another Colorado native, this tree is can grow to 125 feet heights and is a mountain tree, found amongst Blue spruce and Ponderosa pines.

This tree is a species of spruce native to western North America. It is mostly a high altitude mountain tree, growing at 2,952-11,975 feet in altitude, rarely lower in the northwest of the range.

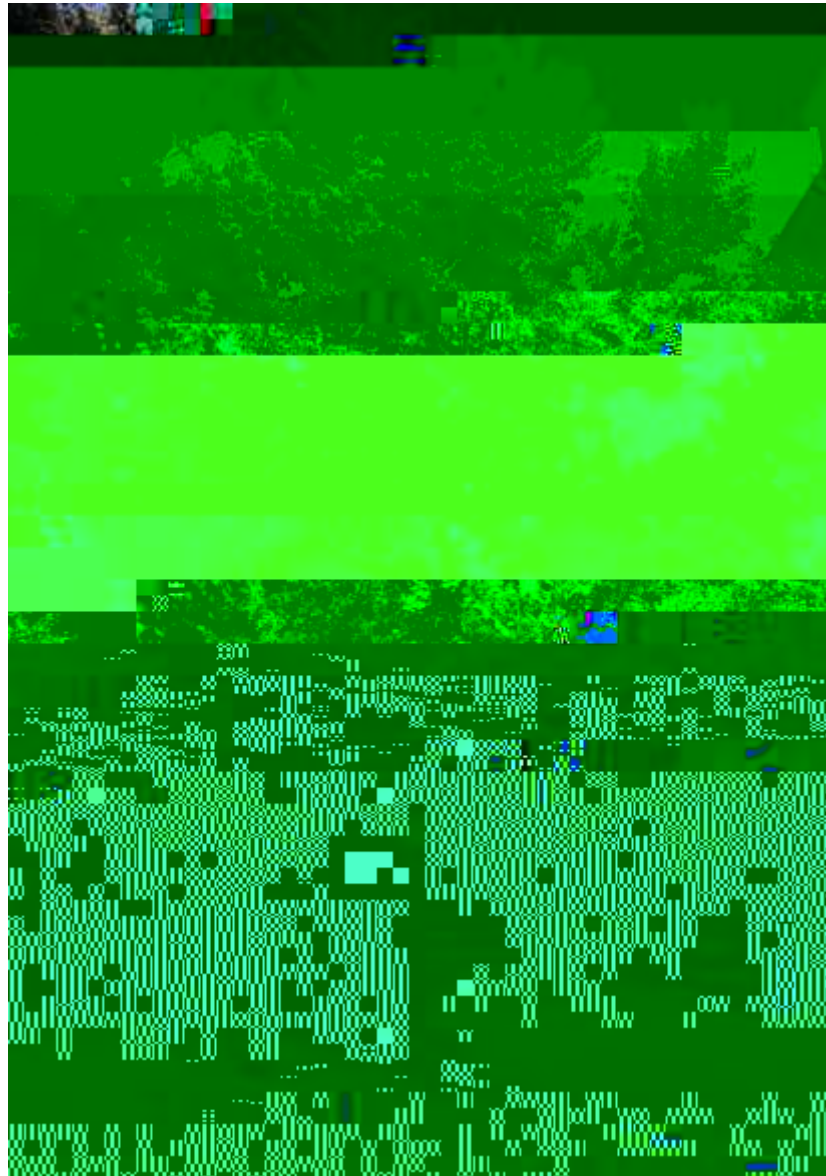


No 27

Diameter: 21 inches

Planted: circa 1938

This tree is often referred to as the "Living Fossil Tree". Fossilized leaves had been discovered and this tree was considered extinct until 1691. A recent study indicates that the Chinese monks had preserved these trees for more than 1000 years. These Buddhist monks preserved the trees for their good qualities. The ginkgo tree is the oldest living seed plant and has thus made a place for itself in the history of trees.



No 28

Diameter: 27 inches

Planted: circa 1930

This is the most abundant tree planted on campus. Of the 20 largest trees on campus, six of them are Green ash.

It is a hardy tree and at maturity it becomes an impressive shade and street tree.

The autumn colored leaves are

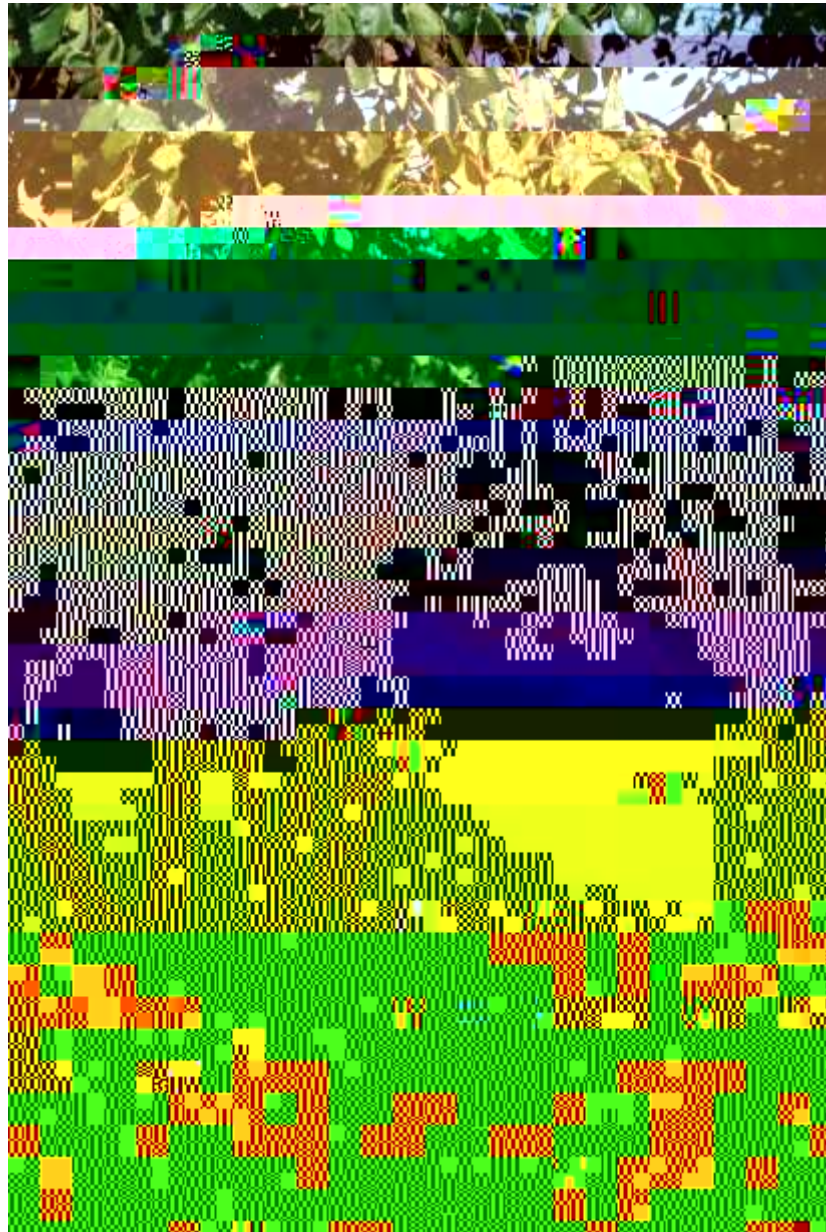


No 29

Diameter: 3.5 inches, Multi-stem
Planted : 2000

Water Birch, also known as Red Birch is a species of birch native to western North America. It typically grows along streams in mountainous regions.

It is a deciduous shrub or small tree growing to 35 feet high, usually with multiple trunks. The bark is dark red-brown to blackish, and smooth but not exfoliating. ed.



No 30

Diameter: 30.25

Planted: circa 1930

This is one of the best specimens of this native North America linden tree on campus.

This tree is loved by honey bees in the summer when it's fragrant blossoms are in full bloom. It produces abundant seeds that twirl in the air in late summer to early fall.

This is a terrific shade tree and relatively problem free. There are currently 51 planted on campus.



No 31

Diameter: 37.25 inches

Planted: circa 1908

This is one of three Pecan trees on the campus and is currently under consideration for State Champion status by the Colorado Tree Coalition.

The dry climate of our state does not allow the pecans to become full developed and this tree is more adaptable to the moister climates of the southern United States.

It is one of our most unique trees in Colorado.



No 32

Diameter: 72 inches

Planted: circa 1890

Value: Over \$97,000.00

This is the oldest and largest tree on the campus and a former State Champion Tree. It is one of 50 Silver Maples on the campus. Silver Maples were a commonly planted street tree in the Greeley region at the turn of the 20th century (1900). It is now a prohibited tree due to its massive need for and consumption of water. It's prone to wind and storm damage. It also has a very shallow root system, making mowing a challenge.



No 33

Diameter: 12.0 inches

Planted: 1998

This is a popular tree due to its brilliant yellow/golden flowers in late summer.

This tree is relatively trouble free, but it is weak-wooded and is subject to damage by strong winds and heavy winter snows. It is a prolific seeder. If planted you will soon have many Golden Rain tree seedlings in your landscape.

This tree is native to China and Korea.



No 34

Diameter: 10.5 inches

Planted: circa 1928

Our largest specimen of this multi-stemmed pine was recently damaged by a October snowstorm in 2011.

It is a popular ornamental pine that originates from the mountains of southern Europe.

Its branches are extremely resilient and can withstand large amount of wet snow without breaking branches.

Except for the October, 2011 storm that tested its limits.



No 36

Located at the Visitor Center,
SW lawn

62 inch Diameter

Planted: Circa: 1930

2nd largest tree on Campus

Valued at \$94,400.00

Condition: Good

This tree is a Colorado Native
and is one of several of our
Native Tree collection.

Although not a desirable tree in
the university landscape, this
tree is a remarkable specimen.

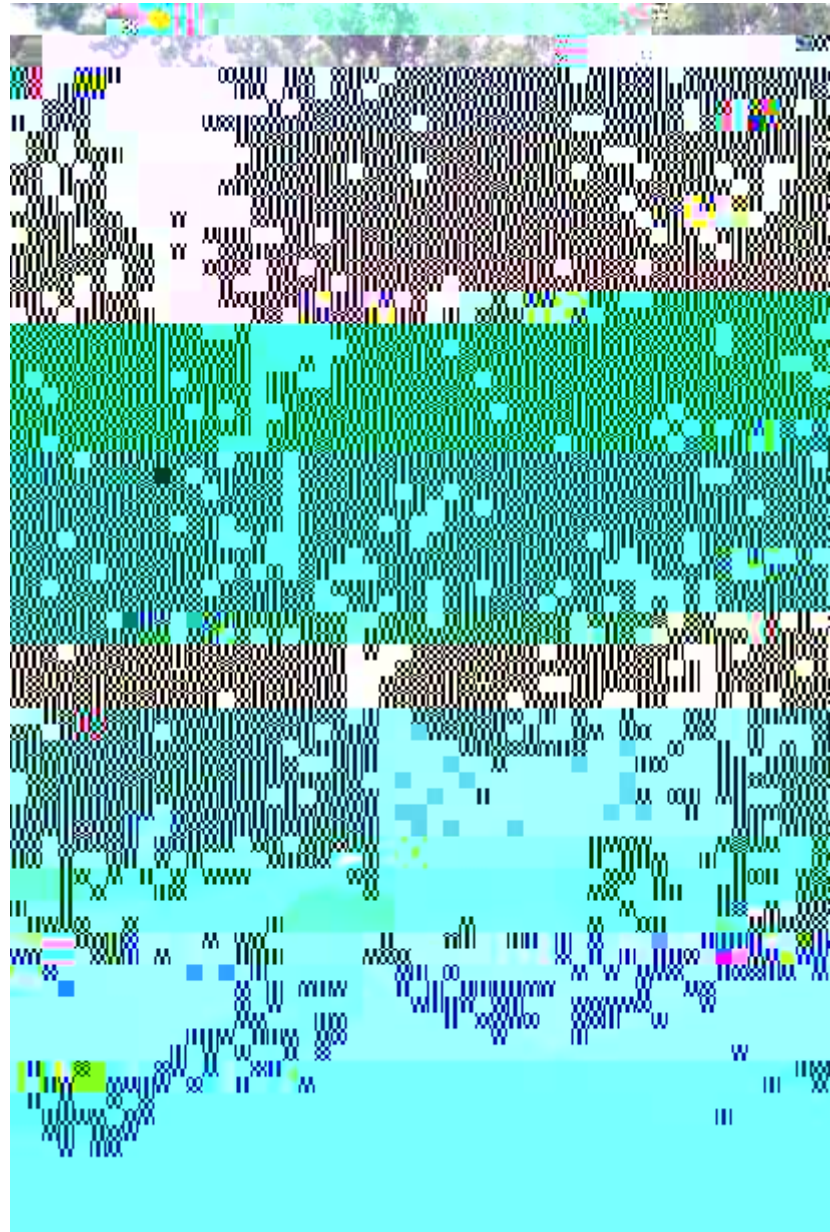


No 37

Diameter: 6.75 inches

Planted: Circa: 1990

Canada Red Chokecherry can be grown as is a pyramidal tree that grows 20-30 feet in height, or as a shrub. It has moderate water needs, and prefers full sun and well-drained soil. Suckering tends to be a problem with this



No 38

Diameter: 39 inches

Planted: circa 1918

This tree is the largest elm on the Central Campus

The American elm tree graced most American city streets at the turn of the century (1900) and is considered by many to have been the most graceful of all street trees. Due to its extensive dense street planting and the arrival of the European Elm Bark beetle and the respective fungal disease (Dutch elm disease), this over-used street tree has disappeared from the urban landscapes of America. Only in the west have these trees managed to escape the ravages of this disease, for the time being.

