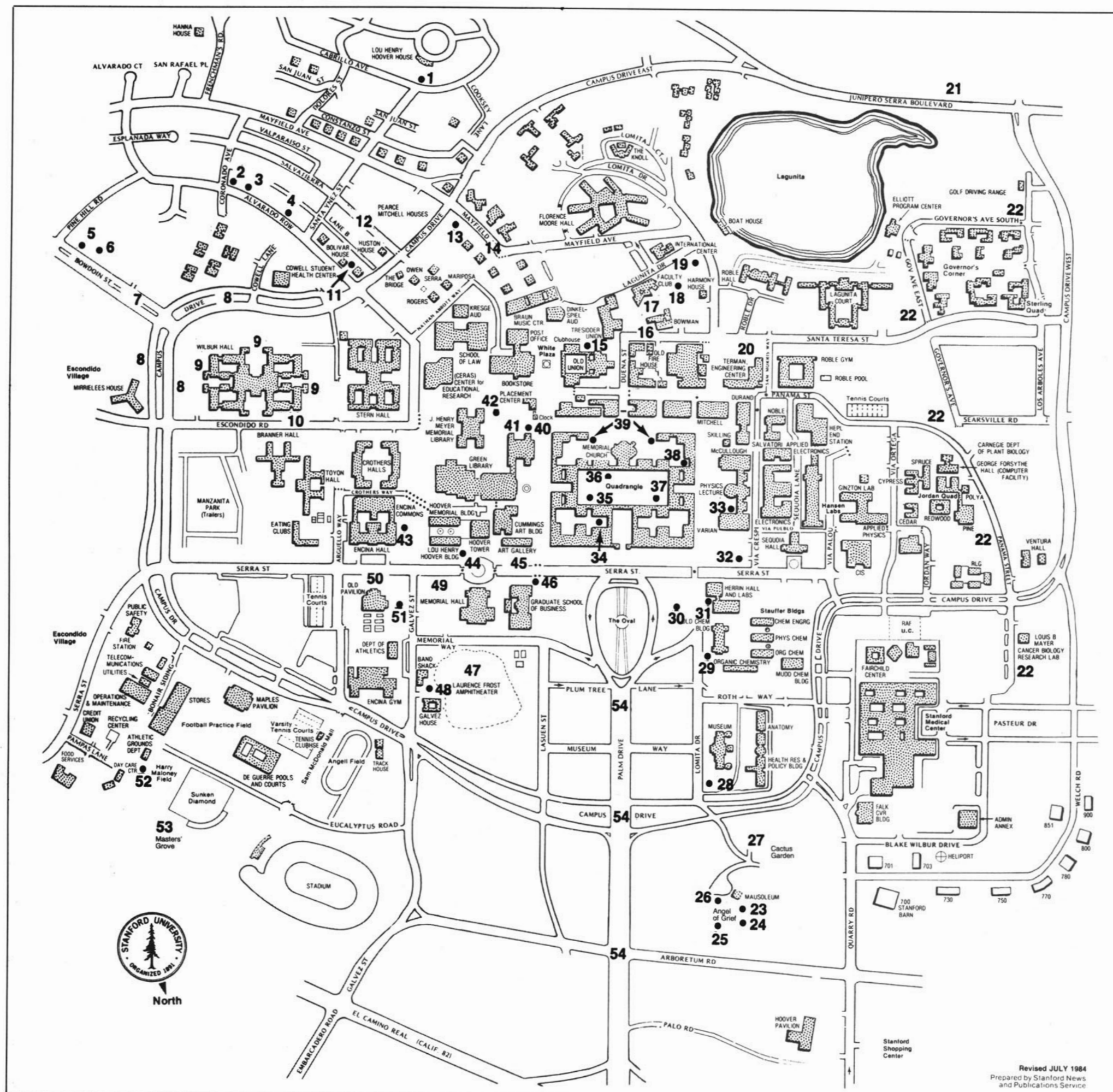


Number 46 on the map, the Pioneer Oak at the corner of Serra Street and Lasuen Mall. This photo was taken in 1955, before the Graduate School of Business was built in the field behind the oak



Number 38, one of the fringe trees in the Geology Corner courtyard, a spectacular sight during spring blooming



From avocados to zelkovas: A sampler of Stanford trees

There are probably close to 30,000 trees on the Stanford campus. Here are just a few:

- 1 — **Dawn redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) — Deciduous relative of coast redwood. Its common name derives from the fact that evidence of its existence has been found in fossils. Native to China and once thought to be extinct. This specimen was planted in 1953. Foliage turns bronze in November.
- 2 — **Norway spruce** (*Picea abies*) — Six-inch cones hang from ends of branches. Tree is at 694 Alvarado Row.
- 3 — **Giant sequoia or big tree** (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) — Striking pyramidal specimen near sidewalk between 676 and 694 Alvarado Row, planted in 1930. Requires less summer water than its relative, the coast redwood.
- 4 — **Spanish fir** (*Abies pinsapo*) — Spectacular conifer with short, stiff needles that circle whole branch. Located at right of 634 Alvarado Row. Another specimen is located at the south end of the Cactus Garden, about 25 feet south of the trail, and one can be found in Frost Amphitheater.
- 5 — **Catalina ironwood** (*Lyonothamnus floribundus* var. *asplenifolius*) — Native to the Channel Islands off Southern California, this tree has peeling bark and fernlike foliage.
- 6 — **Brazilian pepper** (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) — Very different from the more common California pepper. Compound leaf consists of 7 to 11 shiny leaflets. Clusters of small fruits consist of red papery globes, each loosely enclosing a single seed. Several trees in area, including a large, multi-stemmed specimen near the street.
- 7 — **Chinese pistache** (*Pistacia chinensis*) and **Modesto ash** (*Fraxinus velutina* 'Modesto') — Bowdoin Street is one of the best streets for fall color with its orange-red-yellow Chinese pistache and yellow Modesto ash. Driving down Bowdoin toward Campus Drive during fall, one sees the red-leaved liquidambar and yellow-leaved mulberries near Wilbur Hall.
- 8 — **Olive** (*Olea europaea*) — Olive trees line Campus Drive from Escondido Road almost to Alvarado Row. Trees furnish food for birds and squirrels, and some people.
- 9 — **Fruitless mulberry** (*Morus alba*) — The fruitless form of white

mulberry is planted all around Wilbur Hall. Bright yellow fall color, a nice contrast with the deep red of **Liquidambar** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) in the nearby Wilbur parking lot.

- 10 — **Zelkova** (*Zeikova serrata*) — A deciduous tree reminiscent of American elm. Several are planted along Escondido Road between Wilbur and Stern.
- 11 — **Cryptomeria** (*Cryptomeria japonica*) — Species form of conifer, less often grown than its variety 'Elegans'. Beautiful reddish bark, resembles a coast redwood. Specimen on west side of driveway at Bolivar House, 582 Alvarado Row, was planted in 1890.
- 12 — **English elms** (*Ulmus procera*) — This stand escaped Dutch elm disease when it hit the Bay Area in the late 1970s. English elms are almost identical to American elms.
- 13 — **Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*) — The oldest ginkgo (sometimes called maidenhair tree) on campus. Located at 565 Mayfield Avenue, the tree was planted about 1940.
- 14 — **Pink locust** (*Robinia ambigua* 'Decaisneana') — Still young, these trees were planted along Mayfield to replace the towering catalpas, which are near the end of their typical life span. Locusts will reach 40 to 50 feet. Colorful pink flowers in spring.
- 15 — **California plane tree** (*Platanus racemosa*) — The massive specimen near the Old Union is often thought to be a European sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), but the one-inch-diameter seed balls prove it is not.
- 16 — **Chinese pistache** (*Pistacia chinensis*) — Spectacular fall color in group of pistaches to side and front of Bowman Alumni House. Planted in 1954.
- 17 — **Coast live oak** (*Quercus agrifolia*) — Bowman Grove is probably the nicest stand of mature live oaks on campus.
- 18 — **Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*) — A female ginkgo, avoided in landscaping because of its smelly fruit, which is considered a delicacy by Asians. Evidence of ginkgos has been found in fossils, including some from a state forest in Oregon. This specimen, hard to find, is just to the right as you enter stepping stone path leading from Bowman Grove to Kingscote Gardens.
- 19 — **Hoop pine** (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) — Largest conifer in Australia, reaches 200 feet. Resembles bunya-bunya tree. Good specimen at Kingscote Gardens. Bark has closely-spaced horizon-

tal ridges; needles are flat with sharp points

- 20 — **Australian tea tree** (*Leptospermum laevigatum*) — A stand of trees that look more like large shrubs with picturesque, distorted trunks and grayish-colored, fine foliage. Leaves smell good. Several other stands died in the freeze of December 1972.
- 21 — **California buckeye** (*Aesculus californica*) — A tree native to the area. Local Indians centuries ago used nuts as food, but first had to leach out poisons. Trees lose foliage in August, are beautiful when they leaf out in spring.
- 22 — **Tasmanian blue gum** (*Eucalyptus globulus*) — The double row of seedlings — about 500 total — was probably planted by Leland Stanford in the late 1870s, marking a road that connected the Stanfords' home to the Stock Farm's trotting department (site of the Red Barn). The road came to be known as Governor's Avenue. Several nice stands remain, but most of trees have died from old age and stress caused by drought and the 1972 freeze. Blue gums can reach 200 feet in height. They are brittle, messy, and need lots of room, hence are not good for landscape use near buildings.
- 23 — **Dwarf deodar cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*) — A natural dwarf, planted in 1889 in the area where, at one time, the Stanfords intended to build a new home.
- 24 — **Deodar cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*) — Full-size specimen planted in 1889. Deodars have needles that are twice as long as those on Atlas cedars and their branches tend to sweep down.
- 25 — **Bald or swamp cypress** (*Taxodium distichum*) — A conifer that is deciduous, which is unusual. Tolerates swamp conditions. Beautiful in spring when it leafs out and in November when its leaves turn bronze before dropping off. This specimen, planted in 1908, is next to the steel poles in the road.
- 26 — **Coast live oak** (*Quercus agrifolia*) — Perhaps the most spectacular oak on campus; reportedly a favorite climbing tree of Leland Stanford Jr. more than 100 years ago. Tree is probably 300 years old.
- 27 — **Cactus Garden** — Planted under the direction of Jane Stanford in the late 1800s, the Cactus Garden contains interesting, but neglected, trees and plants. Some trees are: **Spanish fir** (*Abies pinsapo*); **hoop pine** (*Araucaria cunninghamii*); **funeral cypress** (*Cupressus funebris*); **Bhutan cypress** (*Cupressus torulosa*); **Caucasian spruce** (*Picea orientalis*); **Himalayan spruce** (*Picea smithiana*); and **California nutmeg** (*Torreya californica*). Most date from 1898 to 1910.
- 28 — **Yucca** (*Yucca australis*) — Many-branched specimen is probably more than 75 years old. Beautiful clusters of white flowers in October are more than a yard long. Huge swollen base. Another will be found in the Cactus Garden.
- 29 — **Plume cryptomeria** (*Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans') — 80-year-old feathery conifers that have fallen over and are growing laterally. Foliage turns lovely rust color in the fall.
- 30 — **Coast redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) — A grove of five planted in 1915 by Prof. George Peirce, marked by a plaque. The Palo Alto Stock Farm and later the city took their names from the landmark redwood tree El Palo Alto near San Francisco Creek sighted by the Portola expedition of 1769.
- 31 — **Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*) — Grafted male trees in raised bed near Herrin Hall. Spectacular yellow color in fall.
- 32 — **Atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica*) — Two giant specimen cedars. One is possibly a tree planted in 1891 to honor the wife of President Benjamin Harrison. See also number 44.
- 33 — **Manna gum** (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) — One of the most spectacular specimens of a eucalyptus on campus. Prof. Ron Bracewell speculates that it may mark the location of the old road that connected the town of Mayfield to the lumber town Searsville. If that's true, the tree might date from at least the 1870s, perhaps earlier. See number 52 for another manna gum.
- 34 — **Avocado** (*Persea gratissima*) — Three giant avocado trees and several smaller ones. Planted around 1900, these trees were slated for removal during Building 120 renovation, but were saved by a faculty-led campaign.
- 35 — **White mulberry** (*Morus alba*) — Interesting form, heavy trunk. A short-lived tree, this one, supposedly planted in 1889, is slowly dying.
- 36 — **Bottle tree** (*Brachychiton rupestris*) — Relative of the Australian flame tree. Specimen is only about 12 feet tall. With age, will form enlarged, bottle-shaped trunk that holds water. Has distinctive, finger-like lobed leaves.
- 37 — **Flame tree** (*Brachychiton acerifolium*) — One of the most famous trees on campus. Spectacular orange-red flowers in Au-

gust. Usually only a few branches bloom, but some years the whole tree is covered with bell-shaped flowers. The leaves drop just before blooming starts. Planted in 1890.

- 38 — **Fringe tree** (*Chionanthus virginica*) — Group of trees in patio near Geology Corner bloom profusely and spectacularly, but only for a short time, in early spring.
- 39 — **Stone pine** (*Pinus pinea*) — Tall, spectacular pine with a flattened crown. Trees reach 100 feet. Overcrowded plantings near the back of Memorial Church eventually will have to be thinned. A giant specimen from 1915 is outside the Old Pavilion on Galvez St.
- 40 — **Variegated box elder** (*Acer negundo variegatum*) — Unusual variegated variety, which is a genetic mutation. These were moved a short distance last year to make way for the Clock Tower.
- 41 — **Bronze loquat** (*Eriobotrya deflexa*) — A row of good-looking specimens. Fruit is smaller than on regular loquat trees and not worth eating.
- 42 — **Arbutus hybrid** (*Arbutus unedo x canariensis*) — Recently introduced hybrid. Tolerates water better than other arbutus. Beautiful peeling bark and bright orange edible fruit. Clusters of urn-shaped white flowers in summer.
- 43 — **Cork oak** (*Quercus suber*) — Excellent specimen on the west side of Encina Hall, planted in 1891. Two smaller cork oaks are growing on Escondido Road between Wilbur Hall and Campus Drive. Cork oaks grow prolifically in Portugal, where bark is harvested. The bark on this tree was harvested during World War II when the U.S. was trying to cut its dependency on Portuguese cork.
- 44 — **Blue Atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauea') — Striking, distinctive conifer named for President Benjamin Harrison, who visited Leland and Jane Stanford to see their University in 1891 and probably planted the tree. Several other cedars also were planted, including one named for Mrs. Benjamin Harrison (see number 32).
- 45 — **Dohrman Grove** — A bosky dell full of redwoods, with a scattering of oaks. Several other interesting specimens: on Serra Street toward Tanner Fountain are two **bunya-bunya trees** (*Araucaria bidwillii*). Native to Australia, these conifers have tiny triangular leaves. Also on Serra Street, near Lasuen Mall, are three cedars grouped together: **cedar of Lebanon** (*Cedrus libani*), with drooping leader; **Atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica*), with inch-long needles gathered in tufts; and **deodar cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*),

All those eucalyptus

Aside from native oaks, no tree exemplifies the Stanford campus better than does eucalyptus. Tasmanian blue gums (*Eucalyptus globulus*) are the tallest trees on campus, and altogether there are nearly 100 species of eucalyptus here.

Most were planted in the late 1800s and early 1900s, when they were thought to be good timber trees. Those in the Stanford Arboretum were planted as 'nurse trees,' to protect new, more tender trees and shrubs; they overtook the plants they were supposed to protect.

In addition to those numbered on the map at left, good specimens include a lemon-scented gum (*E. citriodora*) in the courtyard of the Stanford Press building, a river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) at Memorial Way and Galvez Street, a red-flowering gum (*E. ficifolia*) at Santa Ynez and San Juan streets, and large-fruited red mahoganies (*E. pellita*) on the east side of Maples Pavilion.

PHOTO/ED SOUZA



Number 52, the manna gum near athletic fields and behind Pampas Lane and Bonair Siding. Long ribbons of bark peel in late summer, revealing virgin white bark underneath. Another spectacular manna gum is near Varian Physics, number 33 on map

with longer needles and sweeping branches

- 46 — **Coast live oak** (*Quercus agrifolia*) — The so-called Pioneer Oak of the class of 1895. During Junior Day ceremonies in April 1894, the "pioneer class" adopted an old oak. That tree had to be removed in 1901 to make room for the outer arcade of the Quad, so on its 50th anniversary in July 1945, the class adopted this as the new Pioneer Oak.
- 47 — **Frost Amphitheater** — Once a lush collection of interesting trees, but many have died out from competition and neglect. Among those remaining: **dawn redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*); **stone pine** (*Pinus pinea*); **scarlet oak** (*Quercus coccinea*); **spruce species**; **London plane tree** (*Platanus acerifolia*); **European beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*); and **pin oak** (*Quercus palustris*), several specimens of which shade the lawn at the back of the amphitheater.
- 48 — **Scotch pine** (*Pinus sylvestris*) — Scaly, dark red bark once used for food in Europe. An important timber tree there. Splendid specimen near the old power house next to parking lot on Galvez.
- 49 — **London plane tree** (*Platanus acerifolia*) — A popular street tree in many cities.
- 50 — **Deodar cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*) — Planted between 1885 and 1890. See also numbers 23, 24, and 45.
- 51 — **Stone pine** (*Pinus pinea*) — Good specimen of stone pine. See also number 39.
- 52 — **Manna gum** (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) — Giant manna gum dominates area around athletic fields. White bark turns pink at end of summer, then peels in long ribbons, revealing virgin white bark again. See also number 33.
- 53 — **Masters' Grove** — Beautiful picnic area contains lovely specimens of white ironbark (*Eucalyptus leucosylon*) and several California peppers (*Schinus molle*).
- 54 — **Canary island date palm** (*Phoenix canariensis*) — The trees that line Palm Drive. Mature specimens transplant easily and some gaps have been filled with older trees no longer wanted in other areas.

Compiled by Karen Bartholomew with assistance from Prof. Ron Bracewell and University Horticulturist Herb Fong