Oregon White Oak (Quercus garryana)
Magruder Hall, Carlson College of Vet Med

This magnificent giant in front of you is almost 350 years old. This species of oak, like other drought tolerant oaks, does not like summer irrigation. If you look closely in the furrows of the bark, you will see acorns stored by the acorn woodpecker for food in the winter.

Japanese Zelkova (Zelkova serrata)
West Hall

This large tree may very well be the state champion. It is a member of the elm family that is resistant to Dutch-elm disease. The lovely bark of the Japanese zelkova resembles large puzzle pieces, and reddish orange fall color give this tree multi-season interest.

Ponderosa Pine (Pinus ponderosa)-Moreland "Arb"

Do you smell vanilla or butterscotch bark? Prickly long needles of mostly 3's and sometimes 2's per bundle create green pom-poms on branchlets. The Willamette Valley has a variety of ponderosa pine that has adapted to the modified Mediterranean climate of wet winters and dry summers.

Norway Spruce (Picea abies)
Moreland "Arb"

This species of spruce exhibits the longest female cones of all spruces. They are easily identified by their 4-sided needles and drooping branches. For identifying spruce, remember the 4 P's...prickly (needles), pegged (needles), pendulous (cones), and persistent (cones).
**Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)**  
*Fairbanks Hall*
Do you see the white butterflies, bows on the underside of the needles, or the rose shaped female cones? Native from Alaska, moving south into northern CA and spreading east into Montana, this tree is an important part of the culture of indigenous tribes in the PNW.

**Giant Sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum)**  
*Memorial Union*
Native to the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, they’re easy to identify by their sharp needles, spongy bark, and egg-shaped cones. The over 100-foot specimens here in the MU Quad were planted in 1926.

**Incense Cedar (Calocedrus decurrens)**  
*Fairbanks Hall*
What do ducks and wine have in common? They make this tree easy to identify. The female cones scales look like duck-beaks, and the outer pairs of leaves form a fluted wine-glass pattern. Yes, it does have an aromatic odor hence the common name. A western native from western Oregon to Nevada and down into California.

**Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)**  
*Weniger Hall*
An eastern US native that is found in swamps and has a very fast growth habit. The U-shaped sinuses of the leaves and thin acorn caps can help distinguish it from the scarlet oak and its C-shaped sinuses. This specimen was taller than the building when it was completed in 1960.

**Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)**  
*Fairbanks Hall*
The State Tree of Oregon. The species is identified by the cone bracts that look like the back legs and tail of a mouse. For anyone new to Oregon, if you are trying to identify an evergreen tree, guess douglas-fir as it is a popular tree in our forests. This mature specimen is well over 100 years old.

**Bigleaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)**  
*Library*
A true beauty that is commonly found in native forests covered in mosses, liverworts, and fern from southwest British Columbia into southern California. It has a high sugar content, but the spring weather is not ideal for high sap flow. The flowers are fragrant, and the seeds are very hairy.

**American Elm (Ulmus americana)**  
*Women’s Building*
Old photos of tree lined streets often show these lovely vase shaped giants, until a disease decimated many across the country. The ones you see before you were once part of the elm walk until the American elms were removed and transplanted to this side of campus in 1927. In the spring, evening grosbeaks by the thousands consume the seeds.

**Dawn Redwood (Metasequoia glyptostroboides)**  
*N Community Slope*
A living fossil! The Dawn Redwood was thought to be extinct until it was found in China in the early 1940’s. It is a deciduous conifer with opposite arrangement, small globose cones, and reddish-brown bark. The state fossil of Oregon since 2005.

**Port Orford Cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)**  
*Agriculture Life Sciences Building*
Native to the Oregon coast and NW California, this lovely conifer is one of the most popular in the nursery trade with over 300 types or cultivars selected. With lace like foliage, round female cones that resemble small volleyballs, it’s hard not see the reason for its popularity.

**Dutch Elm (Ulmus ×hollandica)**  
*Elm Walk*
This lovely allée of elms was planted in 1905 under the supervision of George Coote. While the removal of these trees was recommended in 1909, the university did not follow suit. Since Dutch and American elms can both be found on campus, the easiest way to tell the difference is the larger leaves and larger seeds of the Dutch elm.

**Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica ‘Glauc’a’)**  
*Community Hall*
A true cedar and a native of the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco. The two large trees seen here were planted in 1892 by Horticulture Professor George Coote. Two more large specimens can be found near Gilmore Hall.