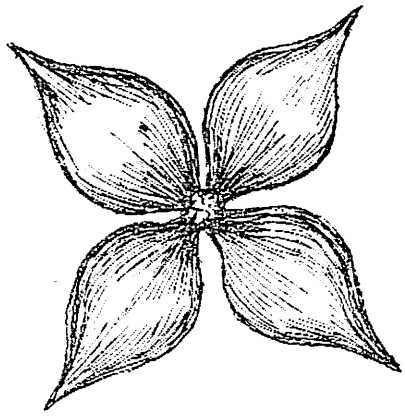
RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY



ARBOR TRAIL

Continuing Education Center
University Extension Division

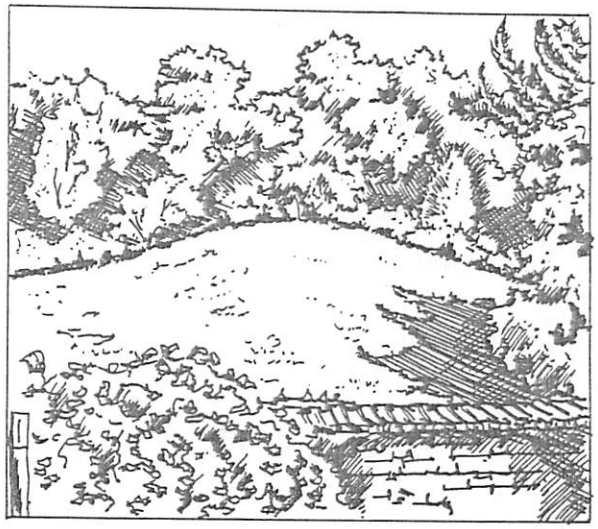
cornus kousa

Arbor Trail

One of the most striking features of the Rutgers Continuing Education Center is the landscape planting provided by the previous owner, Sydney B. Carpender, and his family. Mr. Carpender, obviously a horticulture enthusiast, has created a delightful man-made environment that has grown in value through the years as a site for study and environmental enrichment. The following trail guide directs your attention to some of the more outstanding plant material and landscape features at the center. Cook Chapter of Alpha Zeta, the honorary service fraternity for Cook College, has designed, created, and maintains this trail for your use and enjoyment.

Funds for this pamphlet were donated in memory of Samuel G. Cooper, loyal alumnus and member of the University Extension Division faculty.

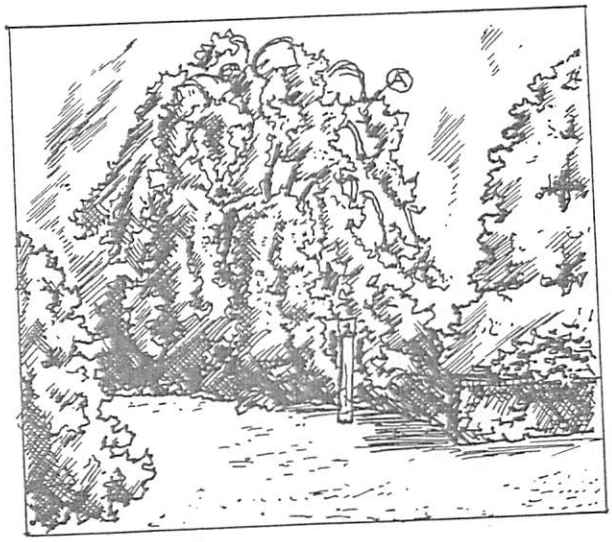
1



The view from the terrace. The rolling hills, characteristic of an English landscape, were constructed by transporting tons of soil with horse-drawn carts. The wooded area forming the terminis of view consists of natural vegetation—both introduced and volunteer species.

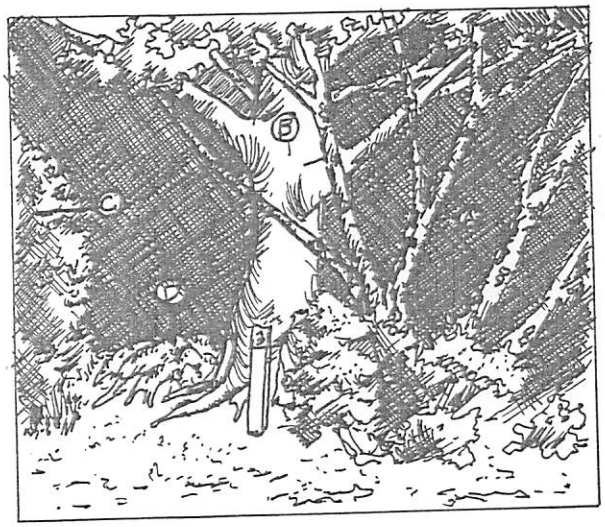
Many of the introduced species were first used in this country at the Carpender estate. An acquaintance of Sydney Carpender, employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, provided the estate with many of the new species for trial in this country.

2



The dense foliage of the three Weeping European Beeches *Fagus sylvatica pendula* (A) which you see about you, are largely responsible for the enclosure of the terrace area. The Weeping European Beech, introduced to America from Central and Southern Europe, has glossy, dark green foliage, a smooth gray bark, and branches which droop to the ground.

3



The large Japanese dogwood *Cornus kousa* (A) in mid-June yields a beautiful display of white flowers which is clearly visible from the dining room. The flowers, borne on the upper side of the horizontal branches, yield edible, red raspberry-like fruit in the late summer. The dense foliage becomes red in the fall.

Here you can also observe the Purple leaf European Beech *Fagus sylvatica atropunecea* (B). The purple leaves and the gray elephant hide bark are obvious identifying features of the tree.

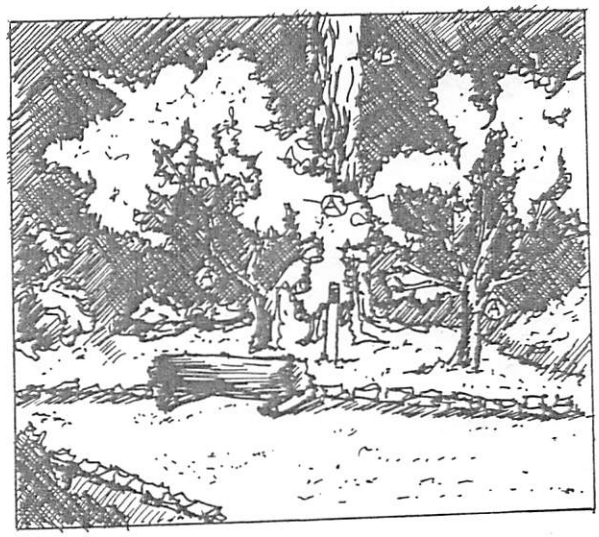
The English Yew *Taxus baccata* (C) and the dwarf Spreading English Yew *Taxus baccata repandens* (D) are very dark colored evergreen shrubs ideal for this shady location.

4

The water from this pond, the first in a series of ponds in the gardens, was once pumped up to the house where it was used in the cooling system. The water was returned to the pond, cooled, and pumped again to start another cycle.

On the far side of the pond is a Mountain Laurel *Kalmia latifolia* (A), an evergreen which does well in partial shade and requires acid soil. Other plants in this family are the well-known Azalea and Rhododendron.

5



The plant arching above the trail is Winged Euonymous or Burning Bush *Euonymous alatus* (A). It is a hardy plant used as an ornamental for its horizontal branching and attractive pink fall color. A unique feature of Burning Bush is the formation of corky ridges (wings) along the twigs and branches.

Behind the Euonymous you can observe the deeply furrowed, ropey bark of the Black Locust *Robinia pseudoaccacia* (B). The only asset of this tree is its creamy pea-like flower display. Its liabilities include its thorny suckering habit and a susceptibility to Locust Borer and Locust Leaf Minor.

On route to the next stop is a large speciman of American Holly *Ilex opaca.* It has evergreen spiny leaves and bright red fruit on the female plant. This particular plant is approaching the maximum height of the species, about 45 feet.

6

The white barked trees in the background are Paper Birch *Betula papyrifera* (A), one of the best native ornamental trees of North America. This tree, also called Canoe Birch, is believed to have been the primary source of bark coverings for the wigwams of the American Indians and the trunk was used for building dugout canoes.

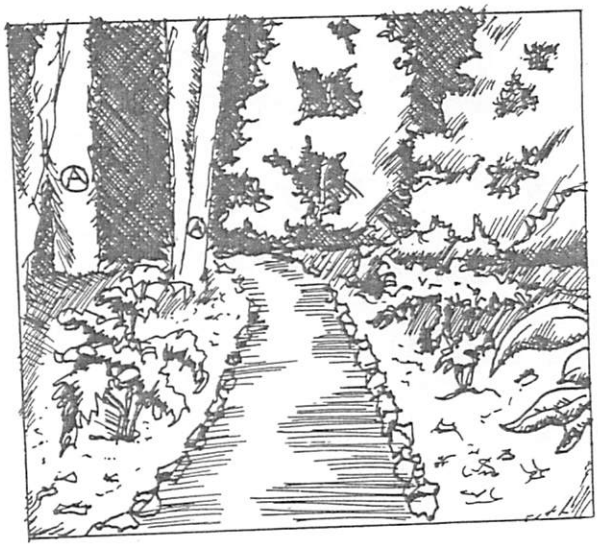
7

On each side of the numbered post is a representative of the genus Rhododendron. The large masses of vegetation before the post are Kurume Hybrid Azalea *Rhododendron obtusum* (A) which produces an intense purple-red flower display in early May.

On the far side is the Yodogawa Azalea *Rhododendron yedoense* (B). It is a low shrub which exhibits a cyclamen purple flower display in May. Each flower is double petaled giving the appearance of a flower within a flower.

An additional feature of the area is the Common Persimmon *Diospyros virginiana.* Persimmon is a handsome tree with a sizable list of favorable traits including edible fruit, dark brown heartwood, and blocky bark.

8



The canopy overhead is the popular Sugar Maple. It is one of our most common native shade trees, favored throughout the Northeast for its delicious maple syrup. Along with its commercial value Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum* (A) contributes to the picturesque beauty of fall with its brilliant yellow-orange foliage display.

As you approach stop 9, note the green pillars guarding the steps. Their pyramidal shape is characteristic of Upright Japanese Yew *Taxus cuspidata capitata* (A). This Yew is capable of reaching a height of 50 feet and is often pruned to formal shapes.

9

At the bottom of the trail is the last and largest of the ponds in the garden. The screen to your left is created by dense tropical foliage of Bamboo. You can observe the Yew at the end of the pond where it creates a dense, green canopy. Although Yews are not normally tolerant of wet sites, the plant survives here because a cement wall prevents the pond water from reaching its roots.

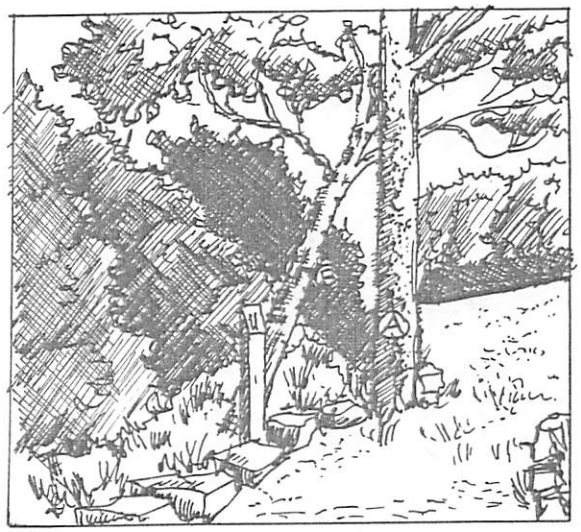
As you proceed to stop 10, notice the green, tufted growth of Creeping Lilly-turf *Liriope spicata* (B) on the bank. During the summer this plant produces a small, white flower.

10

The picturesque Hinoki False Cypress *Chamacyparis obtusa* (A) can be identified by its dark green fanlike foliage.

The main attraction at this stop is the Lace-bark Pine *Pinus bungeana* (B). This speciman plant is prized for its interesting peeling bark. Its Latin name comes from Alexander Von Bunge, a Russian author, who recorded much about the plants of North and Northeast Asia.

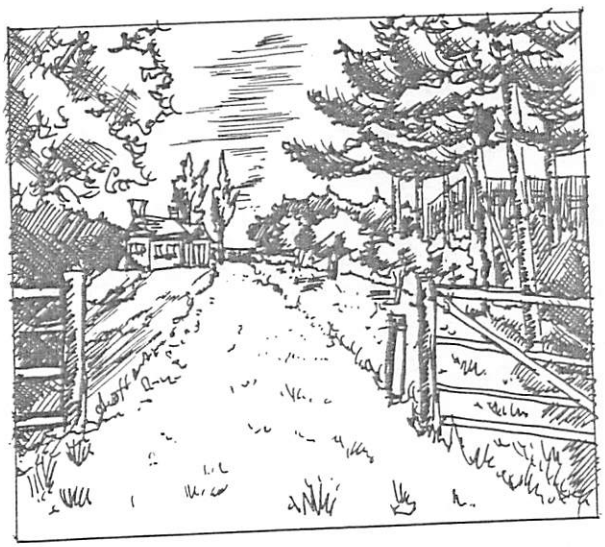
11



Once again bark is the major interest when looking at Common Hackberry and Flowering Dogwood. Common Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis* (A) is characterized by its striking gray-pebbled bark. The tree is susceptible to attacks from both mites and fungus, producing bud deformations known as "witch's broom."

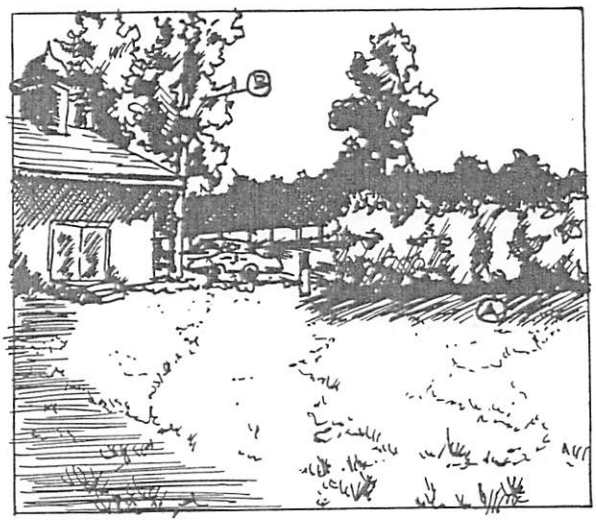
The checkered bark of the small tree is characteristic of the most popular ornamental tree native to the Northern United States — the Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida* (B). It exhibits a beautiful floral display in spring, excellent foliage in summer, brilliant red fall color and red fruit display in the autumn.

12



In addition to his enthusiasm for numerous ornamental species, Mr. Carpender also showed an interest in fruit and vegetable crops. The remains of an apple orchard exist on the slope below the Coach House. A vegetable and perennial garden once flourished where the Continuing Education Annex now stands.

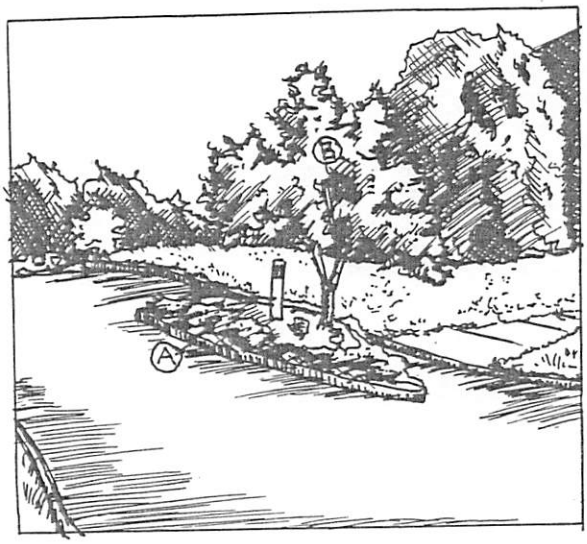
13



Screening is an aspect of landscaping art which eliminates unwanted scenery. In this case Common Lilac *Syringa vulgaris* (A) has been used to obliterate the undesirable view of the parking lot. Lilac is a dense, vigorous shrub prized for its fragrant, lavender flowers.

Opposite the Lilac row stands the Coach House which once functioned as both a garage and stable. The planting of interest here is a row of Ginkgo trees. Ginkgo *Ginkgo biloba* (B) is often referred to as a living fossil. The fanlike leaves have been found in fossil remains that date back 150 million years.

14



The circular planting island that serves to enhance the entrance of the new addition was designed and created by Rutgers landscape architects. The feature tree is a Japanese maple *Acer palmatum* (B). Sprawling across the gravel is Blue Rug Juniper *Juniperous horizontalis wiltoni* (A). Ramapo Azaleas are centered near the trunk of the tree.

Please return this pamphlet to the front desk of the Continuing Education Center so that others may enjoy it also.