

# ARNOLDIA



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## TREE TRUNKS

THIS is the time of year when the trunks of certain trees have a prominent beauty all their own. Although we plant trees for many purposes, we appreciate the ornamental value of the trunks most during the five months of the year when deciduous trees are leafless. Their outline and branching habits, as well as the color, texture and form of the trunks, are their outstanding ornamental assets in winter and many are selected for planting with these factors primarily in mind.

The twenty-eight shown in this issue of *Arnoldia* are not necessarily the best but each has a distinctive character, which frequently becomes more apparent as the tree matures. The *Eucalyptus* is, of course, a native of Australia. *Castanea sativa*, *Quercus suber* and *Taxus baccata* are native of Europe. *Acer davidii*, *A. griseum*, *A. triflorum*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Eucommia ulmoides*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Pinus bungeana*, *Prunus serrula*, *Quercus variabilis* and *Stewartia koreana* are natives of western Asia. The remaining fourteen illustrated are natives of North America.

There are many other trees, the trunks of which are outstanding in winter. Among the most striking are: *Acer pensylvanicum* (Striped Maple), *Betula papyrifera* (Canoe Birch), *Cladrastis lutea* (Yellow-wood), *Parrotia persica* (Persian Parrotia), *Phellodendron amurense* (Amur Cork Tree), *Pinus sylvestris* (Scotch Pine), *Platanus* species (Plane Trees), *Populus tremuloides* (Trembling Aspen), *Prunus* species (Cherries), *Sorbus alnifolia* (Korean Mountain-ash), *Syringa amurensis japonica* (Japanese Tree Lilac) and *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm).

Though certain of the trees illustrated here are not hardy in the northeastern part of the United States, most of them will be recognized quickly by individuals who have studied trees and their characteristics. The photographs were taken either by Mr. Heman Howard of the Arboretum staff, or by the author.

DONALD WYMAN

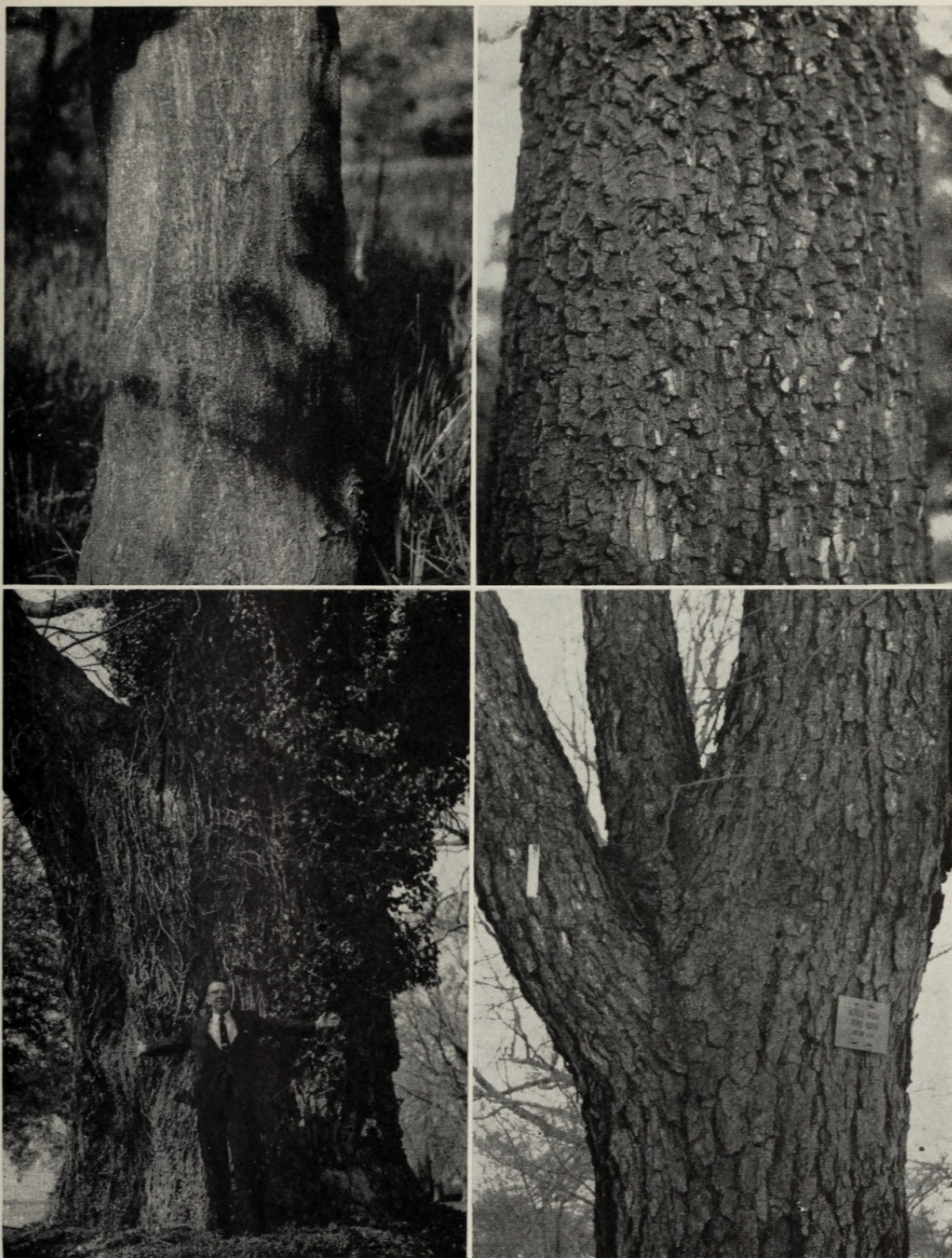




# PLATE XI

(Upper left) *Prunus serrula*. (Upper right) *Acer triflorum*—Threeflower Maple. (Lower left) *Pinus bungeana*—Lace-bark Pine on the old Sargent estate, Brookline, Mass. (Lower right) *Juglans nigra*—Black Walnut at Williamsburg, Va., 200 years old.





## PLATE XII

(Upper left) *Carpinus caroliniana*—American Hornbeam. (Upper right) *Diospyros virginiana*—Common Persimmon. (Lower left) *Liriodendron tulipifera*—Tulip Tree, James River, Va., 400 years old. (Lower right) *Betula nigra*—River Birch.





### PLATE XIII

Not completely hardy in the northeastern United States.

(Upper left) *Acer davidii*—David Maple. (Upper right) *Lagerstroemia indica*—Crape-myrtle. (Lower left) *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*—Lawson False Cypress. (Lower right) *Broussonetia papyrifera*—Common Paper-mulberry, Williamsburg, Va.

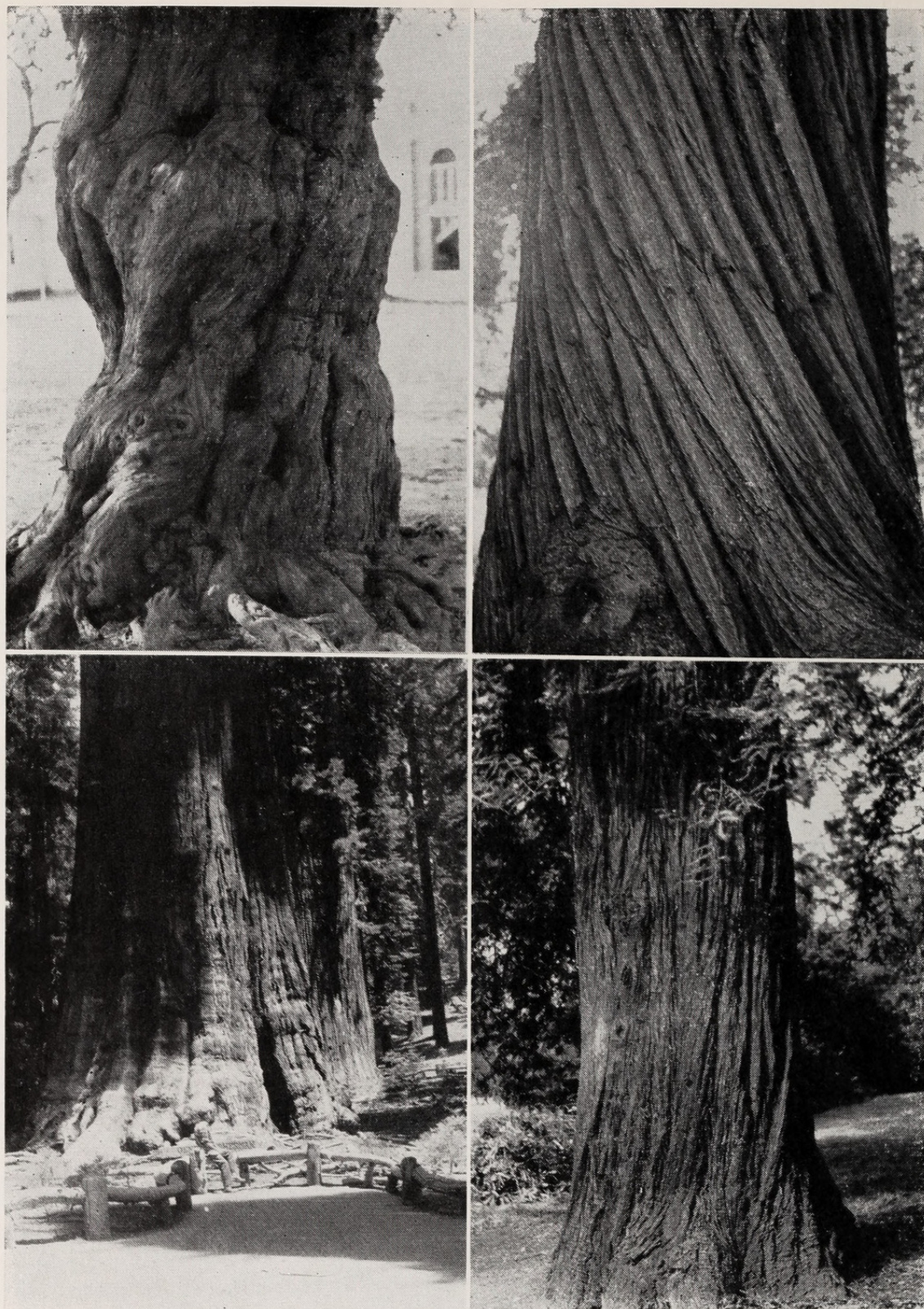




#### PLATE XIV

(Upper left) *Quercus variabilis*—Oriental Oak. (Upper right) *Eucommia ulmoides*. (Lower left) *Stewartia koreana*—Korean Stewartia. (Lower right) *Betula populifolia*—Gray Birch.





## PLATE XV

Not completely hardy in the northeastern United States.

(Upper left) *Taxus baccata*—English Yew, Williamsburg, Va., over 200 years old. (Upper right) *Castanea sativa*—European Chestnut, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. (Lower left) *Sequoiadendron giganteum*—The General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park, Calif. (Lower right) *Sequoia sempervirens*—Redwood, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England.





# PLATE XVI

(Upper left) *Carya ovata*—Shagbark hickory. (Upper right) *Acer griseum*—Paperbark Maple. (Lower left) *Ostrya virginiana*—Hop Hornbeam. (Lower right) *Fagus grandifolia*—American Beech.





# PLATE XVII

(Upper left) *Eucalyptus gunnii*—Loch Fyne, Scotland. (Upper right) *Abies procera*—Noble Fir, Loch Fyne, Scotland. (Lower left) *Pinus ponderosa*—Ponderosa Pine. (Lower right) *Quercus suber*—Cork Oak, Cornwall, England. (The Eucalyptus and Cork Oak are not hardy in the northeastern United States.)





Wyman, Donald. 1963. "Tree Trunks." *Arnoldia* 23(11-12), 123-130.

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