



Edward L. Calland Arboretum

Edward L. Calland Arboretum Trail Tour

Welcome to the Edward L. Calland Arboretum.

We hope that this self-guided trail guide will help you enjoy your surroundings and provide knowledge about some of the plants common to Western Pennsylvania.

1. FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*)

The dogwood that stood here along with others in the area has died because of a tree disease. Look for other dogwoods between markers two and three. The trees to your left are RED MAPLES. CAUTION: Among groundcover, here is POISON IVY with its three shiny leaflets.

2. RED PINE (*Pinus resinosa*)

This tree is often used to reforest an area because of its quick growth. These trees have been planted in parallel rows. Its paired needles and the reddish cast of its bark can easily identify the red pine.

3. MOUNTAIN LAUREL

You have just passed MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*) on your right and RHODODENDRON on the left. Both plants are green year-round and produce clusters of flowers in May or June. The native Pennsylvania rhododendron blooms in early July. Both of these plants along with the mosses you may see on the ground prefer acidic soils. The Mountain Laurel is the Pennsylvania's state flower.

4. SERVICEBERRY /JUNESBERRY/SHADBUSH (*Amelanchier*)

The tree exhibits white flowers in the spring and is commonly seen in western Pennsylvania. The small apple-like fruits it produces can be used in making jams, jellies and pies and are a favorite of birds as well.

5. BLACK LOCUST (*Robina pseudoacacia*)

Is characterized by compound leaves, thorny stems, and flat seedpods, it is native to the Appalachian range. This tree helps control soil erosion and its wood is durable and often used for fence posts.

6. CRABAPPLE and HAWTHORNE

These are both early successional trees, which are some of the first to grow in a field where vegetative change is taking place. Both trees have thorns with the crabapple's being more blunt. The crabapple that used to be here has been succeeded by SPICEBUSH, a forest shrub. Natural succession, which will yield maples and beech or oak, eventually shades out early successional trees.

7. BLACK BIRCH

These young trees hanging over the trail are Black Birch. Birch beer can be made from the fermented sap of this tree. Unlike the ornamental white birch found in many backyards, the black birch's bark rarely peels.

8. MEADOW

This area is not mowed in order to allow meadow vegetation to develop naturally. Blackberries and raspberries, as well as flowering plants and thick vegetation provides cover for small animals.

9. MOCKERNUT HICKORY (*Carya Lacinosa*)

This hardwood is one of several hickory species found in this area. Hickory is excellent firewood and is used for smoking meats. The nuts are a valuable food source for wildlife.

10. WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*)

An important timber tree that can be identified by its five-needle bunches. Pines grow one whorl of branches each year and their ages can be determined by counting the layers of branches. The northern Pennsylvania timber industry developed in the early 1900's to harvest old growth white pines.

11. BLACK CHERRY (*Prunus serotina*)

Scaly bark and small leaves identify the tree. It is one of the area's most valuable forest trees since it is used for lumber. In spring, it blooms beautiful white flowers and its cherries are a favorite of birds.

12. BLACK OAK (*Quercus velutina*)

These trees can grow extremely large and are distinguished from other oaks by their dark bark. Oaks are slow growing, long-lived, relatively disease resistant and provide half of the hardwood lumber in the United States. The leaves have pointed lobes.

13. WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*)

Identified by its whitish bark and rounded leaf lobes.

14. AMERICAN BEECH (*Fagus grandifolia*)

Beeches are typical trees in a climax forest in western Pennsylvania. They are easily identifiable in winter because dead foliage often remains on the stems instead of falling. Because of their smooth soft bark, beeches like this one often fall victim to carvings, which can invite infections.

15. SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*)

Known for their sweet sap used in making maple syrup, sugar maples have dark brown bark that distinguishes them from other maples. Trees in Brady's Run Park are tapped each year for the annual Maple Syrup Festival celebrating this sweet treat from nature.

Across the trail is an AMERICAN BASSWOOD (*Tilia Americana*) with its large rounded leaves. In addition, a SASSAFRAS (*Sassafras varifolium*) identified by its furrowed bark and three shapes of leaves - mittens, three-fingered and oval. Another example can be found at the very end of the trail. The roots may be boiled and made into tea.

16. AMERICAN CHESTNUT (*Castanea dentate*)

The mature American Chestnut that once stood here died of fungus blight introduced to the U.S. in the 1930's. The chestnut's roots are still alive and saplings grow from them, however they die from the blight before reaching maturity. The old chestnut logs can be seen and provide homes for animals.

17. HEMLOCK (*Tsuga Canadensis*)

This tree is an evergreen and can be seen sixty feet in front of you. It is the Pennsylvania state tree. RED MAPLES (*Acer rub rum*) - are the large trees that can be seen along the trail beyond this marker. Their leaf shape differs from the sugar maple.

Four strata or layers can be seen in the forest here: ground cover (mosses and plants), shrub layer (berry brambles and other bushes), understory (small trees and saplings) and the canopy (taller trees reaching to the top of the forest).

18. FERNS and GRAPEVINES

To the left of the path is the dark green Christmas Fern. To the right is a type of Wood Fern with finely dissected fronds. Also, notice the Grapevines as they hang on surrounding trees - they provide food for humans and animals.

19. WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus americana*)

This large tree is identified by its compound leaf. Its seed is valuable to wildlife and its wood is durable and often used to make baseball bats.

20. HOP HORNBEAM (*Ostrya virginiana*)

Often called Iron Wood because of its toughness, it has a small leaf and scaly bark. About 15 feet behind the hornbeam is an area of Interrupted Fern - its leaflets are interrupted by spore-bearing structures.

21. WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

This understory tree is one of the few woody plants to bloom in the fall. The bark and leaves are astringent, the extract, also referred to as Witch Hazel, is used medicinally. Extracts from its bark and leaves are used for treating bruises and aftershave lotions. The seeds contain a quantity of oil and are edible.

22. BIG TOOTH ASPEN (*Populus grandidentata*)

This tree is often used to reclaim old strip mines because it is fast growing and hardy. Often replaced by other trees in a mature forest, as seedlings need full sunlight. Its buds are eaten in winter by the Ruffed grouse, Pennsylvania's state bird.

23. LARCH (*Larix*)

Although it appears to be an evergreen, the needles of the larch turn yellow and fall to the ground in autumn. The wood is hard and is often used in shipbuilding.

24. PITCH PINE (*Pinus rigida*)

This pine tree is an evergreen that can be identified by its three-needle bunches, and pine cones that form at irregular intervals. Its thick bark and dormant buds in the trunk can regenerate after fires making the Pitch Pine an extremely fire-resistant species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Edward L. Calland Arboretum trail is located at Shelter #12 in Bradys Run Parle. Mr. Calland a former county worker at Bradys Run Park, provided money from his estate for establishment and maintenance of the Arboretum area.

The Beaver and Monaca Garden Clubs donated initial plantings. The Beaver County Conservation District with the support of the Beaver County Commissioners and the Department of Public Works maintains the Arboretum trail.

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Initial fieldwork: Geneva College Field Biology Class, 1985

Back page information: John Paul Sherfel, Conservation District Manager/Director

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Arboretum Trail

3774.7 Feet

MAP

0.72 miles



