

## Species Ordered by Common Name

# Species	# Species	# Species	# Species
1 American elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )	28 chokecherry ( <i>Prunus virginiana</i> )	56 largeleaf linden ( <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> )	83 sawtooth oak ( <i>Quercus acutissima</i> )
2 American hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> )	29 common persimmon ( <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> )	57 limber pine ( <i>Pinus flexilis</i> )	84 scarlet oak ( <i>Quercus coccinea</i> )
3 American linden ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	30 corktree ( <i>Phellodendron amurense</i> )	58 littleleaf linden ( <i>Tilia cordata</i> )	85 Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )
4 American sycamore ( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> )	31 dawn redwood ( <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> )	59 loblolly pine ( <i>Pinus taeda</i> )	86 shagbark hickory ( <i>Carya ovata</i> )
5 Amur maple ( <i>Acer ginnala</i> )	32 dogwood (hybrid) ( <i>Cornus kousa x nutallii</i> )	60 lodgepole pine ( <i>Pinus contorta</i> )	87 shellbark hickory ( <i>Carya laciniosa</i> )
6 arbor vitae ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> )	33 Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	61 London planetree ( <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> )	88 shingle oak ( <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> )
7 aromatic sumac ( <i>Rhus aromatica</i> )	34 eastern cottonwood ( <i>Populus deltoides</i> )	62 northern catalpa ( <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> )	89 shortleaf pine ( <i>Pinus echinata</i> )
8 Austrian pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> )	35 eastern hemlock ( <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> )	63 northern hackberry ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> )	90 shumard oak ( <i>Quercus shumardii</i> )
9 autumn olive ( <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> )	36 eastern hop hornbeam ( <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> )	64 northern red oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> )	91 Siberian elm ( <i>Ulmus pumila</i> )
10 bald cypress ( <i>Taxodium distichum</i> )	37 eastern redbud ( <i>Cercis canadensis</i> )	65 Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	92 silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )
11 balsam fir ( <i>Abies balsamea</i> )	38 eastern redcedar ( <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> )	66 Norway spruce ( <i>Picea abies</i> )	93 southern magnolia ( <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> )
12 bitternut hickory ( <i>Carya cordiformis</i> )	39 eastern white pine ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> )	67 Ohio buckeye ( <i>Aesculus glabra</i> )	94 southern red oak ( <i>Quercus falcata</i> )
13 black ash ( <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> )	40 English oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	68 overcup oak ( <i>Quercus lyrata</i> )	95 sugar maple ( <i>Acer saccharum</i> )
14 black cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> )	41 English walnut ( <i>Juglans regia</i> )	69 ozark chinkapin ( <i>Castanea ozarkensis</i> )	96 swamp white oak ( <i>Quercus bicolor</i> )
15 black gum ( <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> )	42 flowering crabapple ( <i>Malus hybrid</i> )	70 pagoda tree ( <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> )	97 sweetbay magnolia ( <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> )
16 black locust ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> )	43 ginkgo ( <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> )	71 paw paw ( <i>Asimina triloba</i> )	98 sweetgum ( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> )
17 black maple ( <i>Acer nigrum</i> )	44 goldenrain tree ( <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> )	72 pecan ( <i>Carya illinoiensis</i> )	99 tulip tree ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> )
18 black oak ( <i>Quercus velutina</i> )	45 green ash ( <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> )	73 pin oak ( <i>Quercus palustris</i> )	100 Turkish hazelnut ( <i>Corylus colurna</i> )
19 black walnut ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> )	46 honeylocust ( <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> )	74 ponderosa pine ( <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> )	101 Washington hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus phaeopyrum</i> )
20 blackjack oak ( <i>Quercus marilandica</i> )	47 Italian alder ( <i>Alnus cordata</i> )	75 post oak ( <i>Quercus stellata</i> )	102 weeping cherry ( <i>Prunus pendula</i> )
21 blue spruce ( <i>Picea pungens</i> )	48 Japanese maple ( <i>Acer palmatum</i> )	76 red buckeye ( <i>Aesculus pavia</i> )	103 weeping willow ( <i>Salix babylonica</i> )
22 boxelder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )	49 Japanese red pine ( <i>Pinus densiflora</i> )	77 red elm ( <i>Ulmus rubra</i> )	104 western serviceberry ( <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> )
23 burr oak ( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> )	50 Japanese tree lilac ( <i>Syringa reticulata</i> )	78 red maple ( <i>Acer rubra</i> )	105 western soapberry ( <i>Saponaria saponaria</i> )
24 butternut ( <i>Juglans cinerea</i> )	51 Japanese Zelkova ( <i>Zelkova serrata</i> )	79 red mulberry ( <i>Morus rubra</i> )	106 white ash ( <i>Fraxinus americana</i> )
25 callery pear ( <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> )	52 Kentucky coffeetree ( <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> )	80 river birch ( <i>Betula nigra</i> )	107 white fringetree ( <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> )
26 cherrybark oak ( <i>Quercus pagoda</i> )	53 Kentucky yellowwood ( <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> )	81 sassafras ( <i>Sassafras albidum</i> )	108 willow oak ( <i>Quercus phellos</i> )
27 chinkapin oak ( <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> )	54 kousa dogwood ( <i>Cornus kousa</i> )	82 saucer magnolia ( <i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> )	109 wisteria ( <i>Wisteria sp.</i> )
	55 lacebark elm ( <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> )		110 yellow buckeye ( <i>Aesculus flava</i> )

★ denotes state champion tree on map



## Purpose and History of the Arboretum

The Ivan L. Boyd Arboretum was formally established in 1978 on the campus of the College of Arts and Sciences of Baker University in Baldwin City, KS, through the efforts of Professor of Biology Dr. Ivan L. Boyd. Though many of the trees in the Arboretum collection pre-date Dr. Boyd's tenure at Baker, the collection is now populated with many trees planted by Dr. Boyd and his successors. While the native vegetation on the site of the University was historically grassland, the founding of the University and the surrounding community in 1858 brought with it the establishment of planted trees and shrubs. The conversion of the campus from a predominantly grassland community to a woody landscape began in 1874 with the planting of large numbers of catalpas and maples on the north half of campus. These trees and others planted in the following years established the history of a treed campus. Many of these early specimens still exist in the Arboretum and provide examples of tree species preferred in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. The campus' tree collection grew through the years, largely with the goal of adding to the aesthetic of the campus.

With the establishment of the Arboretum, tree (and to a lesser extent shrub) species and varieties have been added to not only improve the campus aesthetically, but also to provide an educational opportunity to its students. Several generations of students have learned to identify tree species and studied plant biology through the use of Arboretum specimens. Consequently, the Arboretum has become a valuable teaching tool and an educational asset to the University on par with many of its other state-of-the-art facilities. Therefore, the on-going process of ensuring the perpetuation of the Arboretum is of utmost importance to the University and is the primary objective of the Ivan L. Boyd Arboretum Management Plan.

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Guide to Baker University's

# Ivan L. Boyd Arboretum



1858

