

Mission statement

The Wisconsin Native Tree Collection at Marquette University features more than 26 trees and shrubs throughout campus native to southeastern Wisconsin. Native trees play a primary role in environmental protection by conserving energy, reducing soil erosion, cleaning and replenishing the air, and protecting rivers and streams. Planting native trees provides habitat for Wisconsin wildlife and beautifies the Marquette community.

Why native trees?

Historically, trees that were well-adapted to Wisconsin soil and climatic conditions succeeded and thrived. Those that were ill-adapted failed. Over time, the successful species adapted to local conditions, resulting in the genetic makeup of woodland we say is of local provenance. Native species are more likely to thrive than most introduced species, particularly in more challenging conditions. They increase the biodiversity, providing shelter and food for Wisconsin's native wildlife. Native trees also are more resistant to disease and pests.

Rev. Harold C. Bradley, S.J.

Rev. Harold C. Bradley, S.J., was assistant to the vice president for public affairs and devoted his life to building better human conditions for the disadvantaged of the world. In the Jesuit tradition, Father Bradley believed firmly that the means to do this was through education. He was a driving force in designing and deploying many worldwide programs that enable others through education and the local development of skills, talent and resources.

Father Bradley inspired and encouraged beautification efforts at Marquette, including the maples in the center of Wisconsin Avenue. He was the creative force behind the Wisconsin Native Tree Collection and hoped it would beautify campus and educate children, Marquette students and staff, and visitors. He died in July 2009 at age 84.



STUDENTS FOR AN
ENVIRONMENTALLY ACTIVE CAMPUS

Students for an Environmentally Active Campus at Marquette University promotes awareness of environmental issues on campus and in the surrounding areas. SEAC promotes a sustainable, environmentally friendly lifestyle and strives to educate the student body to adopt it through on-campus activism, community service and national outreach.

Marquette and SEAC continue to engage the university community to “green up their act” through various initiatives, including the Wisconsin Native Tree Collection.

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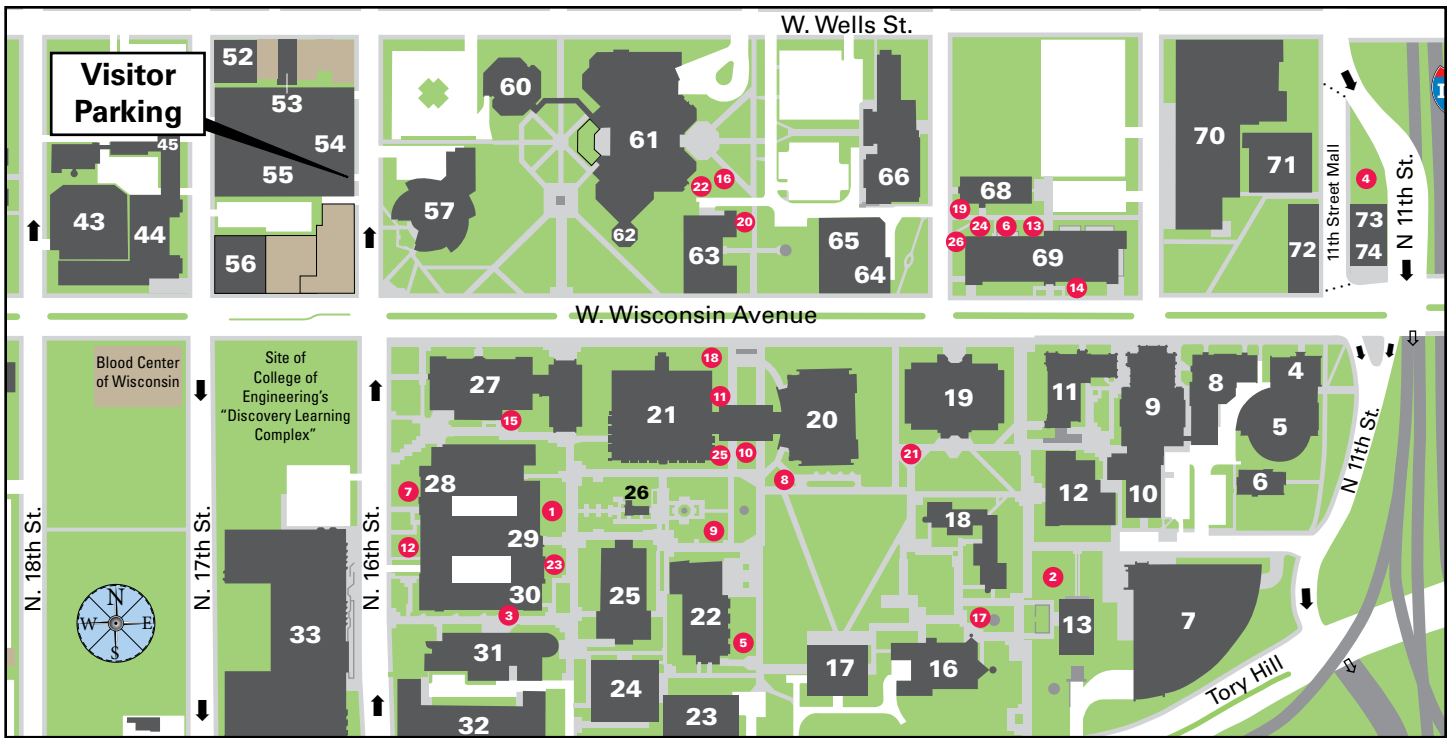
MARQUETTE
UNIVERSITY

Be The Difference.

Wisconsin Native Tree Collection

AT
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY





List of native trees on campus:

- 1 Apple, Crab – *Malus sp.***
Apples require cross-pollination between individuals by insects, mostly bees.
- 2 Ash, Green – *Fraxinus pennsylvanica***
Ash trees are threatened by the emerald ash borer, a beetle accidentally introduced from Asia.
- 3 Ash, White – *Fraxinus americana***
This tree is a resident of hardwood forests with rich soil, and its wood is commonly used for baseball bats.
- 4 Aspen, Quaking – *Populus tremuloides***
This tree is named for how its leaves flutter in the wind.
- 5 Basswood, American/Linden – *Tilia americana***
Basswood has relatively soft wood used in hand carving, and its inner bark is a source of fiber.
- 6 Beech, American – *Fagus grandifolia***
This tree retains its smooth gray bark even when mature.
- 7 Birch, Paper – *Betula papyrifera***
Paper birch is a pioneer species on abandoned farmlands and an early invader after forest fires.
- 8 Birch, River – *Betula nigra***
Native Americans used the boiled sap to make syrup and the inner bark as a survival food.
- 9 Hackberry – *Celtis occidentalis***
Hackberry is related to the elm and is a tree that tolerates urban living.
- 10 Hawthorn – *Crataegus sp.***
The white flowers of early May were used by the ancient Greeks in weddings and on altars.
- 11 Hemlock, Eastern – *Tsuga canadensis***
The oldest recorded hemlock was at least 554 years old. They can grow to 150 feet tall.
- 12 Hickory, Bitternut – *Carya cordiformis***
The fruit is a bitter nut, giving this tree its name. It is related to pecans, another native tree.
- 13 Hickory, Shagbark – *Carya ovata***
The nuts are delicious, but the trees are unreliable bearers.
- 14 Ironwood – *Ostrya virginiana***
This tree provides winter food for birds, and its wood is used for tool handles and fence posts.
- 15 Juneberry/Shadbush/Serviceberry
*Amelanchier arborea***
The fruit taste like a slightly nutty blueberry, appreciated by people and birds.

- 16 Locust, Honey – *Gleditsia triacanthos***
The honey locust is named for the pulp of the legume seed pods used as food and fermented for beer.
- 17 Maple, Red – *Acer rubrum***
The twigs of the red maple are important winter food sources for elk and white-tailed deer.
- 18 Maple, Silver – *Acer saccharinum***
The silver maple has brittle wood, and its shallow roots invade drain pipes, sidewalks and foundations.
- 19 Musclewood/Blue Beech/American Hornbeam
*Carpinus caroliniana***
The smooth gray bark looks like a muscled limb, giving this tree its common name.
- 20 Nannyberry – *Viburnum lentago***
Even though its wood smells foul, its fruit is sweet, juicy and edible.
- 21 Oak, White – *Quercus alba***
The white oak reaches a magnificent height with massive limbs striking out at wide angles.
- 22 Oak, Northern Red – *Quercus rubra***
Northern red oak is an important timber species and known for its brilliant red fall color.
- 23 Redcedar, Eastern/Eastern Juniper
*Juniperus virginiana***
Redcedar is the alternate host for cedar-apple rust disease and should not be grown near apple orchards.
- 24 Tamarack/Larch – *Larix laricina***
Tamarack is a common pioneer species in northern forests after a fire.
- 25 White Cedar, Northern/Arborvitae
*Thuja occidentalis***
Northern white cedar can live more than 1,000 years.
- 26 Witchhazel – *Hamamelis virginiana***
An extract of the bark and leaves is an astringent used medicinally in aftershave lotions and for insect bites.

Academic/Administrative Buildings

| | |
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| 707 Building | 72 |
| Alumni Memorial Union | 61 |
| Carpenter Tower | 73 |
| Clark Hall | 31 |
| Coughlin Hall | 18 |
| Cramer Hall | 28 |
| Cudahy Hall | 19 |
| Eckstein Hall | 7 |
| Haggerty Hall and Olin Engineering Center | 27 |
| Holthusen Hall | 64 |
| Jesuit Residence | 63 |
| Johnston Hall | 8 |
| Lalumiere Language Hall | 17 |
| Marquette Hall | 11 |
| O'Hara Hall | 6 |
| Public Safety | 54 |
| Schroeder Complex | 29 |
| Sensenbrenner Hall | 4 |
| Service Building | 23 |
| Straz, Jr., David A., Hall | 12 |
| Student Health Service | 30 |
| Todd Wehr Chemistry | 22 |
| Wehr Life Sciences | 24 |
| William Wehr Physics | 25 |
| Zilber Hall | 69 |

Churches/Chapels

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| Chapel of the Holy Family | 62 |
| Church of the Gesu, a Jesuit-sponsored parish | 9 |
| Gesu Parish Center | 10 |
| St. Joan of Arc Chapel | 26 |

Libraries

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| Law Library/Legal Research Center | 5 |
| Memorial Library | 21 |
| Raynor Library | 20 |

University Information (414) 288-7250

Interested in seeing more Wisconsin native trees on Marquette's campus? We welcome donations to the Students for an Environmentally Active Campus Wisconsin Native Tree Collection. To donate, contact University Advancement at (414) 288-7050 or (800) 344-7544; give at marquette.edu/giveonline; or send a check made payable to Marquette University to University Advancement Gift Services, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881.



Be The Difference.