

Mission statement

The Wisconsin Native Tree Collection at Marquette University features more than 40 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.

Interested in seeing more Wisconsin native trees on Marquette's campus? We welcome donations to the Marquette 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.

Notes



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.

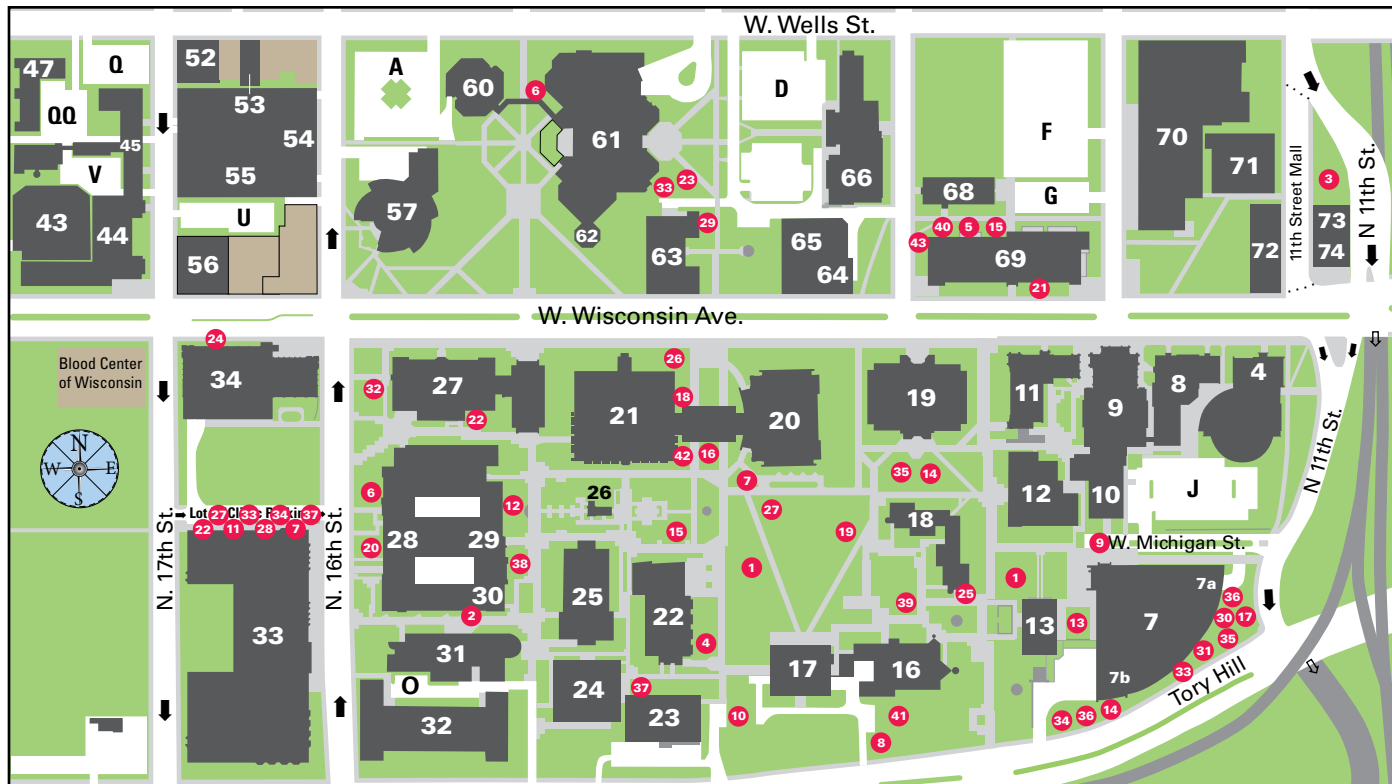
Updated October 2012



Wisconsin Native Tree Collection

AT
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY





Academic/Administrative Buildings

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
Engineering Hall	34
Haggerty Hall and Olin Engineering Center	27
Holthusen Hall	64
Jesuit Residence	63
Johnston Hall	8
Lalumiere Language Hall	17
Marquette Hall	11
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

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

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

University Information 414.288.7250

27) Maple, Sugar – <i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple is the state tree of Wisconsin and the famous source of sap for maple syrup.
28) Muscledwood/Blue Beech/ American Hornbeam – <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	The smooth gray bark looks like a muscled limb, giving this tree its common name.
29) Nannyberry – <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Even though its wood smells foul, its fruit is sweet, juicy and edible.
30) Oak, Black – <i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak leaves have lobes with sharp points. The bark on mature trees is nearly black.
31) Oak, Bur – <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak is in the white oak group with rounded lobes and large acorns with fringed caps.
32) Oak, Chinkapin – <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	This medium oak in the white oak group has serrated leaves and half-inch acorns
33) Oak, Northern Red – <i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak is known for its dark red fall color and has acorns with caps like little berets.
34) Oak, Swamp White – <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	The serrated leaves of the swamp white oak are similar to those of the chinkapin oak. The bark is ashy gray.
35) Oak, White – <i>Quercus alba</i>	The white oak reaches a magnificent height with massive limbs striking out at wide angles.
36) Pine, Eastern White – <i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine has long, soft triangular needles in clusters of five and is the largest and most important timber pine in the Northeastern United States.
37) Redbud, Eastern – <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud is a small tree in the legume family that produces beautiful purple flowers in the spring followed by small tan pods containing bean-like seeds.
38) Redcedar, Eastern¹ or Eastern Juniper – <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Redcedar is the alternate host for cedar-apple rust disease and should not be grown near apple orchards.
39) Sweet-gum, American² – <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet-gum leaves are star-shaped and turn bright red in the fall. Look for their interesting woody fruit in the tree or on the ground.
40) Tamarack/Larch – <i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack is a common pioneer species in Northern forests after a fire.
41) Walnut, Black – <i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut is famous for its delicious nuts and valuable wood. It has large compound leaves.
42) White-cedar, Northern¹ or Arborvitae – <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern white cedar can live more than 1,000 years.
43) Witch-hazel – <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	An extract of the bark and leaves is an astringent used medicinally in aftershave lotions and for insect bites.

List of native trees on campus:

- 1) Ash, Green – *Fraxinus pennsylvanica***
Ash trees are threatened by the emerald ash borer, a beetle accidentally introduced from Asia.
- 2) Ash, White – *Fraxinus americana***
This tree is a resident of hardwood forests with rich soil, and its wood is commonly used for baseball bats.
- 3) Aspen, Quaking – *Populus tremuloides***
This tree is named for how its leaves flutter in the wind.
- 4) Basswood, American¹/Linden – *Tilia americana***
Basswood has relatively soft wood used in hand carving, and its inner bark is a source of fiber.
- 5) Beech, American – *Fagus grandifolia***
This tree retains its smooth gray bark even when mature.
- 6) Birch, Paper – *Betula papyrifera***
Paper birch is a pioneer species on abandoned farmlands and an early invader after forest fires.
- 7) Birch, River – *Betula nigra***
Native Americans used the boiled sap to make syrup and the inner bark as a survival food.
- 8) Boxelder – *Acer negundo***
Surprisingly, this member of the maple family has compound leaves but the familiar "helicopter" seeds of maples.
- 9) Elm, American – *Ulmus americana* 'Princeton'**
Dutch elm disease destroyed millions of these beautiful overarching trees in North American cities. The Princeton elm is resistant to the disease.

- 10) Catalpa, Northern – *Catalpa speciosa***
Catalpa has large heart-shaped leaves and showy white flowers in the spring and produces long woody, cigar-like fruit filled with flat, bearded seeds.
- 11) Coffee-tree, Kentucky – *Gymnocladus dioica***
This member of the legume family produces large pods containing "beans," but they are not good for coffee.
- 12) Crabapple¹ – *Malus sp.***
Apples require cross-pollination between individuals by insects, mostly bees.
- 13) Cyprus, Bald² – *Taxodium distichum***
The bald cypress loses its needlelike leaves in winter, like another native conifer, the tamarack (larch). Both produce small cones.
- 14) Gum, Black or Black Tupelo – *Nyssa sylvatica***
Black tupelo is a medium-sized tree whose leaves turn scarlet in the fall.
- 15) Hackberry – *Celtis occidentalis***
Hackberry is related to the elm and is a tree that tolerates urban living.
- 16) Hawthorn – *Crataegus sp.***
The white flowers of early May were used by the ancient Greeks in weddings and on altars.
- 17) Hawthorn, 'Crusader' Thornless Cockspur – *Crataegus crusgalli var. inermis* 'Crusader'**
- 18) Hemlock, Eastern – *Tsuga canadensis***
The oldest recorded hemlock was at least 554 years old. They can grow to 150 feet tall.

- 19) Hickory, Bitternut – *Carya cordiformis***
The fruit is a bitter nut, giving this tree its name. It is related to pecans, another native tree.
- 20) Hickory, Shagbark – *Carya ovata***
The nuts are delicious, but the trees are unreliable bearers.
- 21) Ironwood – *Ostrya virginiana***
This tree provides winter food for birds, and its wood is used for tool handles and fence posts.
- 22) Juneberry¹/Shadbush/ Serviceberry – *Amelanchier x grandiflora* (natural hybrid of *A. arborea* and *A. laevis*, two native species)**
The fruit taste like a slightly nutty blueberry, appreciated by people and birds.
- 23) Locust, Honey¹ – *Gleditsia triacanthos***
The honey locust is named for the pulp of the legume seed pods used as food and fermented for beer.
- 24) Maple, Black – *Acer nigrum***
Black maple is very similar to sugar maple. They are sometimes considered variations within the same species.
- 25) Maple, Red – *Acer rubrum***
The twigs of the red maple are important winter food sources for elk and white-tailed deer.
- 26) Maple, Silver¹ – *Acer saccharinum***
The silver maple has brittle wood, and its shallow roots invade drain pipes, sidewalks and foundations.

¹ Other specimens on campus

² Native to the Southeastern United States