The Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) is a deciduous tree native to North America. Its leaves are simple, opposite, 3-5 lobed and display a brilliant red color in the fall. The Sugar Maple is well known for its use in maple sugaring and is also valued for its timber.

From the clock tower, turn right on the paved walkway with the circle window on your left. Cut through the hallway connecting the Shults Center and O’Connor Residence Hall. (If the door is locked, turn right and walk around O’Connor Hall to Lourdes and Medaille.) Once outside, head straight down the path and turn left at the fork, toward Lourdes Hall. The Ginkgo is in the center of the small courtyard between Lourdes and Medaille Hall.

Ginkgo biloba can be easily identified by its lime green, bilobed leaves which have a unique fan-like vein structure indicative of ancient plant species. Commonly referred to as the Ginkgo, this tree originated in China. Ginkgoes can be either male or female. Female trees standing near enough to a male tree to be pollinated produce a pungent, sticky, pink fruit and are generally not cultivated for this reason.

To return to the starting point of your walk, turn toward the Arts Center parking lot. Then cross the road in front of you. Follow this road back to the Art Center parking lot. We hope you have enjoyed your tree walk around Nazareth College!
Begin your walk at Lot A, the Arts Center parking lot. Walking time is approximately one hour. Trees will be marked with informational tags.

With the Arts Center on your left, find the footpath across from the corner of the Wilmot Music Building that will lead you up a slope and to the first tree on your tour, the White Oak.

1. **White Oak**
   - The White Oak tree (Quercus Alba) is native to the eastern half of the United States and can grow to heights of 60-80 feet, with branches spreading over 100 feet. The hard, strong wood of the White Oak is used to make things such as flooring, furniture, and hard lumber. This White Oak is over 200 years old with a branch spread of 90 feet and is known as the “Indian Council Oak.”

2. **Tuliptree**
   - The Tuliptree (Liriodendron tulipifera) has a narrow crown that spreads with age, a long, straight trunk, and large yellow and orange flowers that resemble tulips. In colonial North America, Native Americans and pioneers would make use of the Tuliptree’s trunk by hollowing it out into long, lightweight canoes. Majestic primeval forests of Tuliptrees used to abound in North America, but since the arrival of the colonists, they have been razed for their valuable softwood.

3. **Sassafras**
   - The Sassafras tree (Sassafra albidum) is most widely known for its mitten-shaped leaves and its bright yellow flowers. The lumber is used to make barrels, buckets, small boats, and fuel. Oil from its bark is poisonous in large doses and, although banned from use in food production in the U.S., it is still used for cosmetic purposes.

4. **Sweetgum**
   - The Sweetgum tree (Liquidambar styraciflua) can grow to a height of about 80 feet. It has a stalked pendulant seedball composed of many individual fruits — each ending in 2-inch long curved prickly points. The resin can be chewed and used as a fragrant perfume. The Sweetgum tree is a living fossil. One of the extinct species was found in the Upper Eocene rocks of Greenland where the climate was subtropical some 55,000,000 years ago!

5. **Sugar Maple**
   - The Sugar Maple across from the end of the parking lot is a community resource where student and faculty research takes place. The gardens and plants are also used for propagation of plant materials for biology classes and for teaching ethnobotany and the medicinal uses of plants. When the plants are no longer needed for educational purposes, they are donated to the community to foster local interest in planting and gardening.

6. **Saltcedar**
   - Next, retrace your steps back toward Smyth Hall. Pass Smyth and the Wilmot Library on your right. You will find the Sycamore behind the library at the northwest corner of the Arts Center, to the right of the Arts Center sign. The Sycamore is easily distinguished by its mottled bark.

7. **Elliptical Leaves**
   - With your back to the greenhouse, follow the road to the right, keeping the bleachers on your right. Just before the road curves to your left, look left and you’ll see the Sugar Maple across from the end of the parking lot.