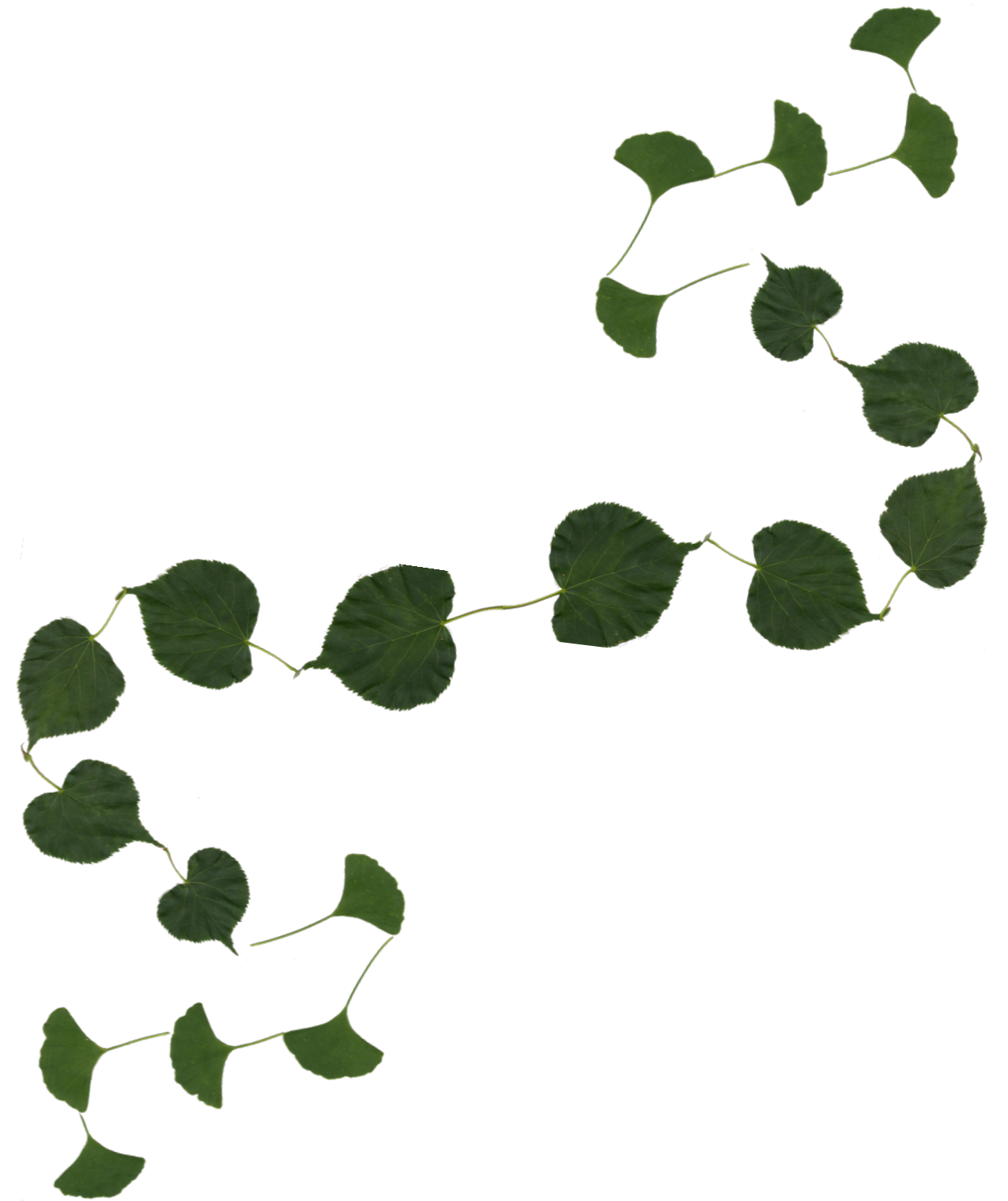
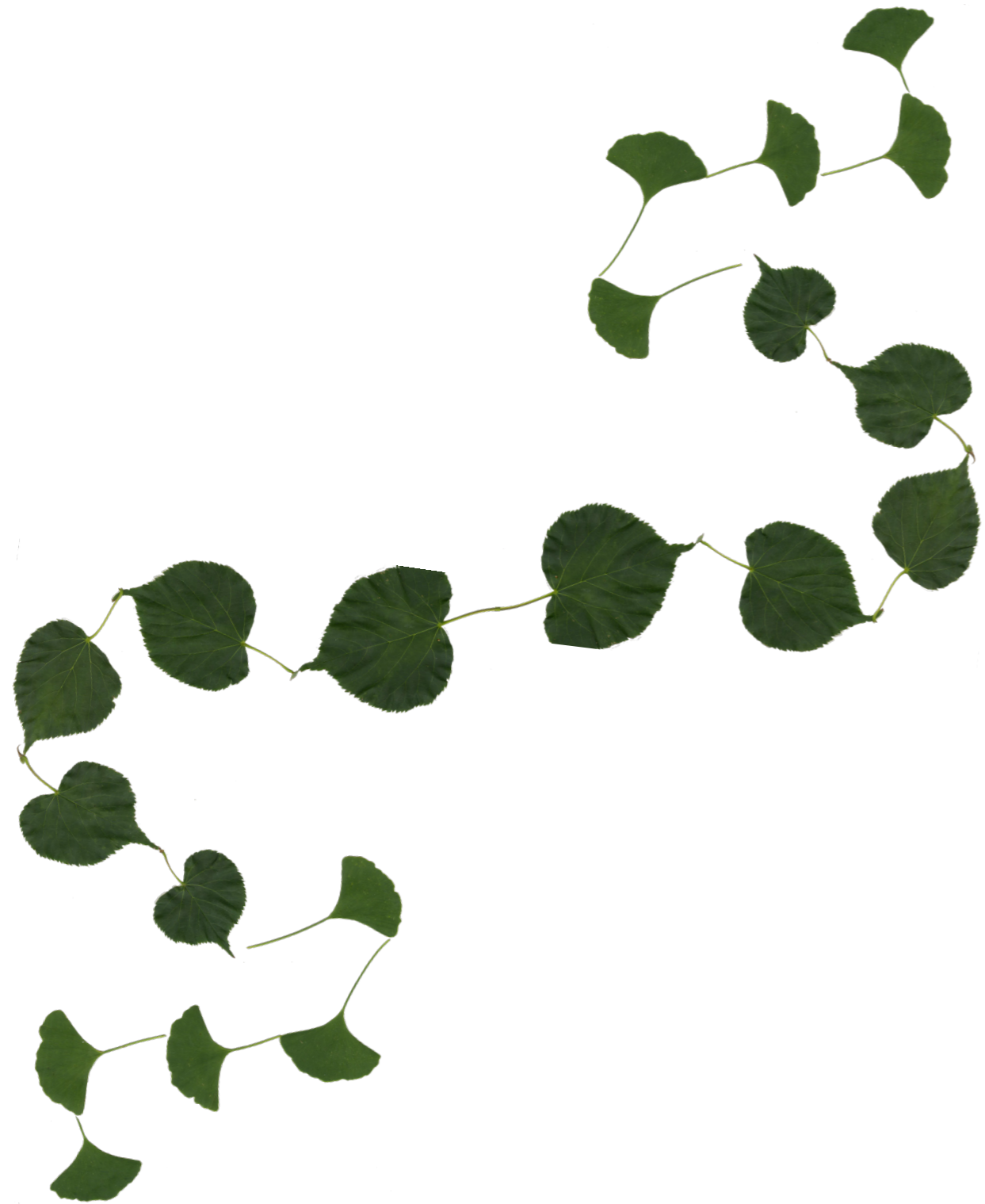




the PLANT
CATALOG
of the Minneapolis College of Art and Design

the PLANT CATALOG of the Minneapolis College of Art and Design

2017 



THE PLANT CATALOG

A COMPLETE COLLECTION AND MAPPED GUIDE

TO THE PERENNIALS, SHRUBS, AND TREES

OF

THE MINNEAPOLIS COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

I would like to thank Distinguished University of Minnesota
MacArthur Fellow, Professor Marla Spivak for her groundbreaking
work on bees and also to the staff at the University of Minnesota
Bee Squad, for their care and maintenance of the MCAD Beehives.

Introduction

The idea to create a map of the plants on the MCAD Campus arose after the installation of two beehives at MCAD in 2014 by the University of Minnesota Bee Squad. After the beehives had been on campus for a year, in 2015, the MCAD Green Club and an MCAD Staff member wanted to plant more bee friendly plants on campus, but we did not know what was currently planted. I inquired if there was a map of the plants on campus and found out there was not. I met with Kerry Morgan, MCAD Gallery Director, who suggested that a student create a map of the campus. I contacted the University of Minnesota Extension program about how to catalogue flora/fauna on a college campus in order to identify which plants were bee friendly.

Master Gardeners, Steve and Laura Hanson, volunteered to help us with organizing the Plant Mapping Project. We met and they suggested we make a rough plan of our campus map (trees, shrubs, garden beds, annuals, perennials, lawn, growing area, planters, etc.) and make notes. We were to define the place where the plantings are, and what places we are interested in planting. The next step was to make a database, “Spirea, #01, Bed, 1,2,3,4,” and enter data in a spreadsheet with basic information, with each item having a unique number (ie, Morrison S, #2, width of tree, diameter, distance from the building, the specific location, scientific (species) and common names). We were to take pictures and document plants in spring, summer, and fall. Summer of 2016, the Plant Mapping Committee began their work, with the majority of the work done by student, and now MCAD Alumnus, Lisa Kill. Lisa worked tirelessly to identify plants, find samples of them, scan them in, and make a database of the plants. MFA Graduate Assistant, Patience Lekien, assisted with ideas and design for the layout of the map and plant mapping book. Julie Benda assisted by acting as a link between the Plant Mapping Committee and the Facilities Department to help communicate and share information.

MCAD Bees, Please



Diana Eicher, Minneapolis College of Art and Design

One afternoon, in 2013, I lunched with a group of Printshop students and staff during our semester clean up. Several students were discussing the fragile state of bees. The conversation moved to colony collapse disorder, beekeepers losing many bees, and how if bees continue to die, we will experience increased food prices and decreased food. I was stunned by this information.

Soon afterwards, I received a newsletter from the Weisman Art Museum with an article about how the Weisman Art Museum had beehives managed by the University of Minnesota Bee Squad's "Hive to Bottle" program. The Bee Squad took care of bee hives for their clients, resulting with honey for customers to bottle and sell. Several international arts organizations had started their own rooftop bee colonies: Weisman Art Museum, The Minneapolis Institute of Arts (Mia), The Whitney Museum of American Art, Paris Opera House, Victoria & Albert Museum and others.

I submitted a proposal to MCAD with our own rooftop bee colonies, indicating exciting curricular connections that had the potential to exist with: the Sustainable Design Program, Advertising, ecology, art education, the Sculpture department for use of the beeswax, Print, Paper, Book, the MFA program, Graphic Design, Liberal Arts, Media Arts, Fine Arts, Continuing Education, Sustainable Design, Entrepreneurial Studies and other areas! Bee hives and honey production would also provide an excellent opportunity for MCAD faculty and students to work on package design and branding for the honey jars. The labels could be designed and printed each year by MCAD students, which would result in practical work experience.

The hives would provide a way for MCAD also to form new connections with the outside community collaborating with the University of Minnesota to maintain the hives. We would provide bees to the surrounding Whittier community, increasing our community presence and improving the community with the addition of the bees. Setting up the hives and day to day management would be handled by The Bee Squad, the University of Minnesota's Hive to Bottle program. We would need funds to purchase the honey jars, print the labels, and create publicity to advertise the honey.

I gathered the information to present this project and to the MCAD Facilities Planning Committee, who supported the proposal. The FPC wanted student input to make sure that students were on board with the whole idea and to see what types of connections and interest existed. I then met with MCAD students Kara Gregory and Pat Welch who were excited about the project and pushed to take the next step and approached the Student Union with the proposal. Sarah Evenson, an MCAD student, started the MCAD Bee Club. Students, staff and faculty, wanted MCAD to become a certified "Bee Campus." The "Bee Campus" certification was designed "to marshal the strengths of college and other educational campuses for the benefit of pollinators." A "Bee Campus" proposal needed to be submitted, with a list of MCAD bee friendly plants, and the MCAD Plant Mapping Committee was begun. One of the goals of the MCAD Plant Mapping Committee, was to tie the hives to sustaining plants and shrubs to support the growth of the bees.

The addition of the beehives at MCAD, have resulted in many collaborative efforts. The original logo for the MCAD bees was created by student, Ann Ryan. MCAD film student Marie Ketring created two films about the bees, “Soft Bees” and “Bees Die, The Hive Survives.” MCAD students Kara Gregory, Patience Lekien, Kelsey Vetter designed bookmarks, t-shirts, labels, buttons and more. The staff of MCAD DesignWorks, helped fine tune the logos and publicity materials.

Working with the Bee Squad led to a collaborative exhibition that I helped coordinate with the University of Minnesota’s Bee Squad and The Gymnasium, which explored the tactile, visual ways the importance of pollinators and their ecological plight. “Bee Arts” was fortunate to receive funding from the Institute for Advanced Study at the University of Minnesota, and a Community Arts Grant from the Metropolitan Regional Arts Council. “Bee Arts” is also part of the larger Horst M. Rachelbacher Pollinator Project Farm in Osceola, Wisconsin. “Bee Arts: Prototypes from the Hive” was an exhibition at MCAD in 2016, that featured the process work and subsequent prototypes created by a host of artists, scientists, and bee experts who attended a two-day innovation workshop on the topic of HIVE. With MCAD’s beehives, we are part of helping to solve the worldwide bee crisis. The beehives are an excellent way to unite the college in community events, link us to our surrounding community as well as the greater Twin Cities, Minnesota, and the world.

MCAD PLANT MAPPING COMMITTEE

LISA KILL, MCAD ALUMNUS
PATIENCE LEKIEN, MCAD ALUMNUS, MFA
JULIE BENDA, MCAD ALUMNUS, MFA
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ARIES YUANZHOU QIAN, MCAD MFA 2018
RITA KOVTUN MCAD STAFF

Support for the bees came from the following MCAD Departments: President's Office, Student Activities, Academic Affairs, Printshop, The Gallery, The Cafeteria, Continuing Education, Online Learning, Technology, Academic Services, Bs Vis, Fine Arts, , Design Media Arts, Liberal Arts,, Service Bureau, Sustainable Design.

Contents

The catalog is separated into 9 chapters that correspond with an aerial map of the campus that displays icons for where each perennial, shrub, tree and vine is located. Each plant in each section has been given its own unique number from a filing system that is denoted on the top right hand corner of each card in the catalog and labeled on the map.

The campus sections are as follows with a more detailed description of its space at the heading of each chapter that is color coded to correspond with a border on the map.

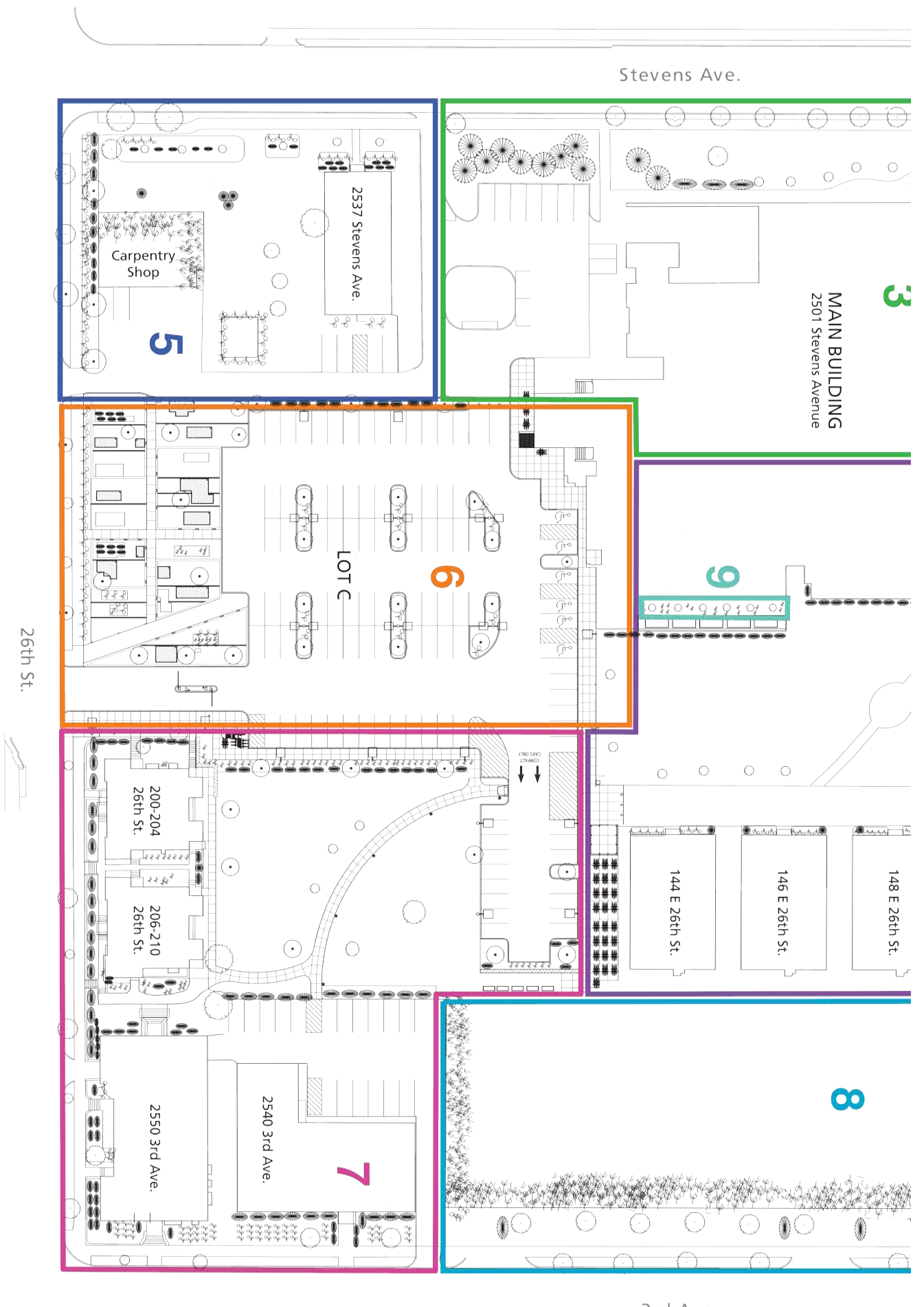
Full map	pg 1-2
Library Section 1	pg 3-24
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Stevens Ave section 3	pg 45-60
Main Lawn section 4	pg 61-114
Carpentry Shop section 5	pg 115-136
Parking Lot C section 6	pg 137-184
Corner Dorms section 7	pg 185-204
Mia Ramp section 8	pg 205-218
Upstairs Deck section 9	pg 219-228
Table of Contents	pg 229-231

The unique number is derived by the bold letter in its location, followed by a second letter that denotes what type of plant it is (Perennial, Shrub, or Tree), followed by a unique number, then a letter(s) that denotes if multiples are located in its section, and lastly an * if it is repeated in another section on campus.

For example, LS#1a-c* would denote a Shrub located in the Library section, in a multiple of 3 (a, b, and c) that is also located in another section on campus.

On the map LS#1a LS#1b and LS#1c will be labeled individually.

The purpose for each card is to identify the scientific and common name for each plant, followed by its pronunciation, family, plant type, origin, a description of its location on campus, a description of each plant's characteristics, and lastly whether its bee friendly and when.



3

MAIN BUILDING
2501 Stevens Avenue

5

Carpentry Shop

2537 Stevens Ave.

6

LOT C

9

8

7

2540 3rd Ave.

2550 3rd Ave.

200-204
26th St.

206-210
26th St.

144 E 26th St.

146 E 26th St.

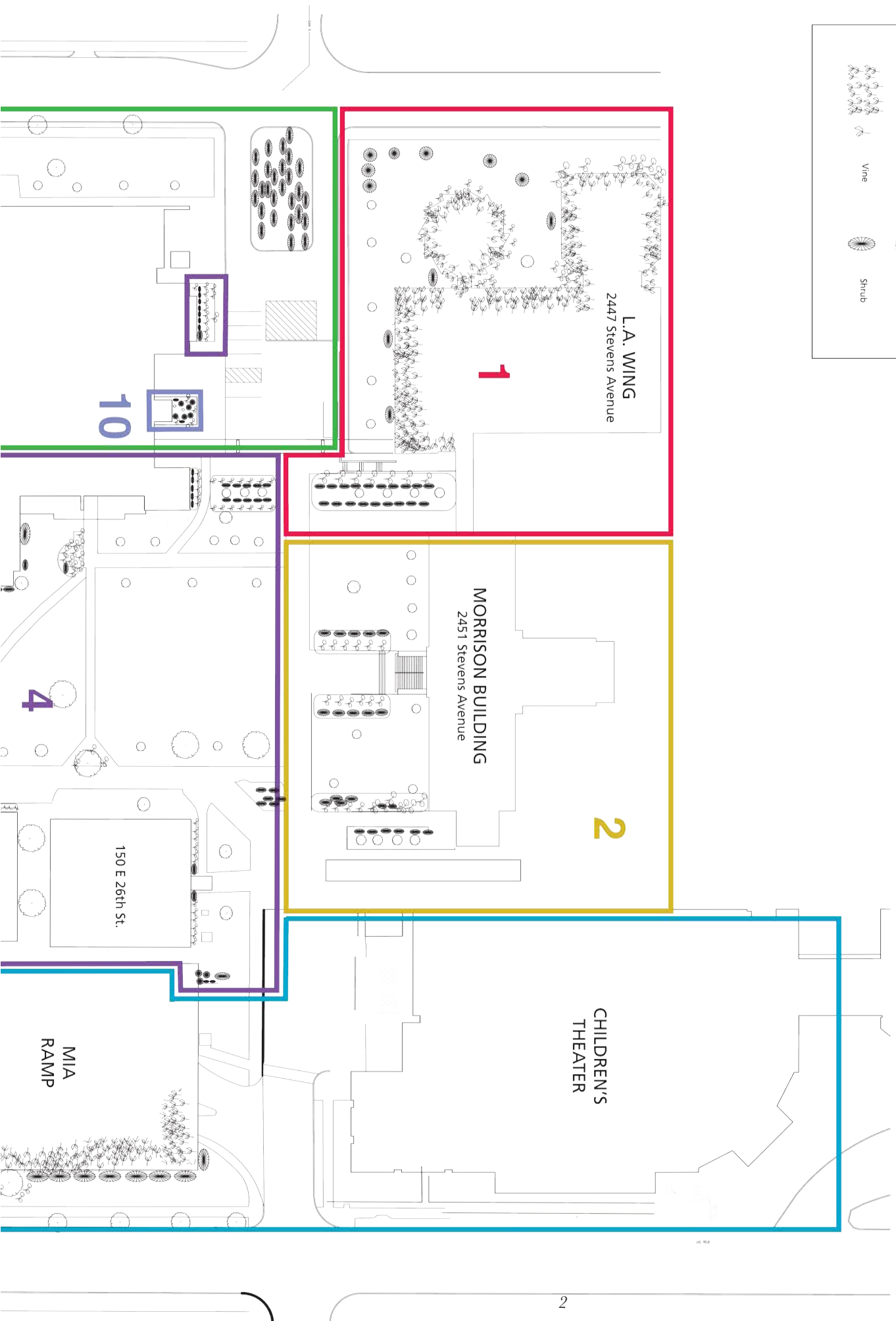
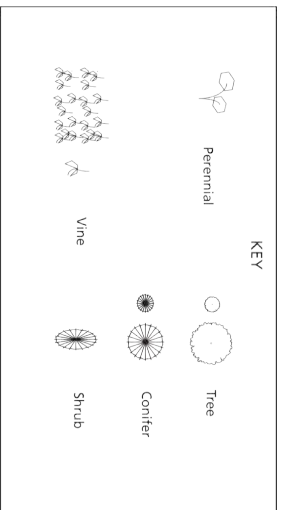
148 E 26th St.

Stevens Ave.

3rd Ave.

26th St.

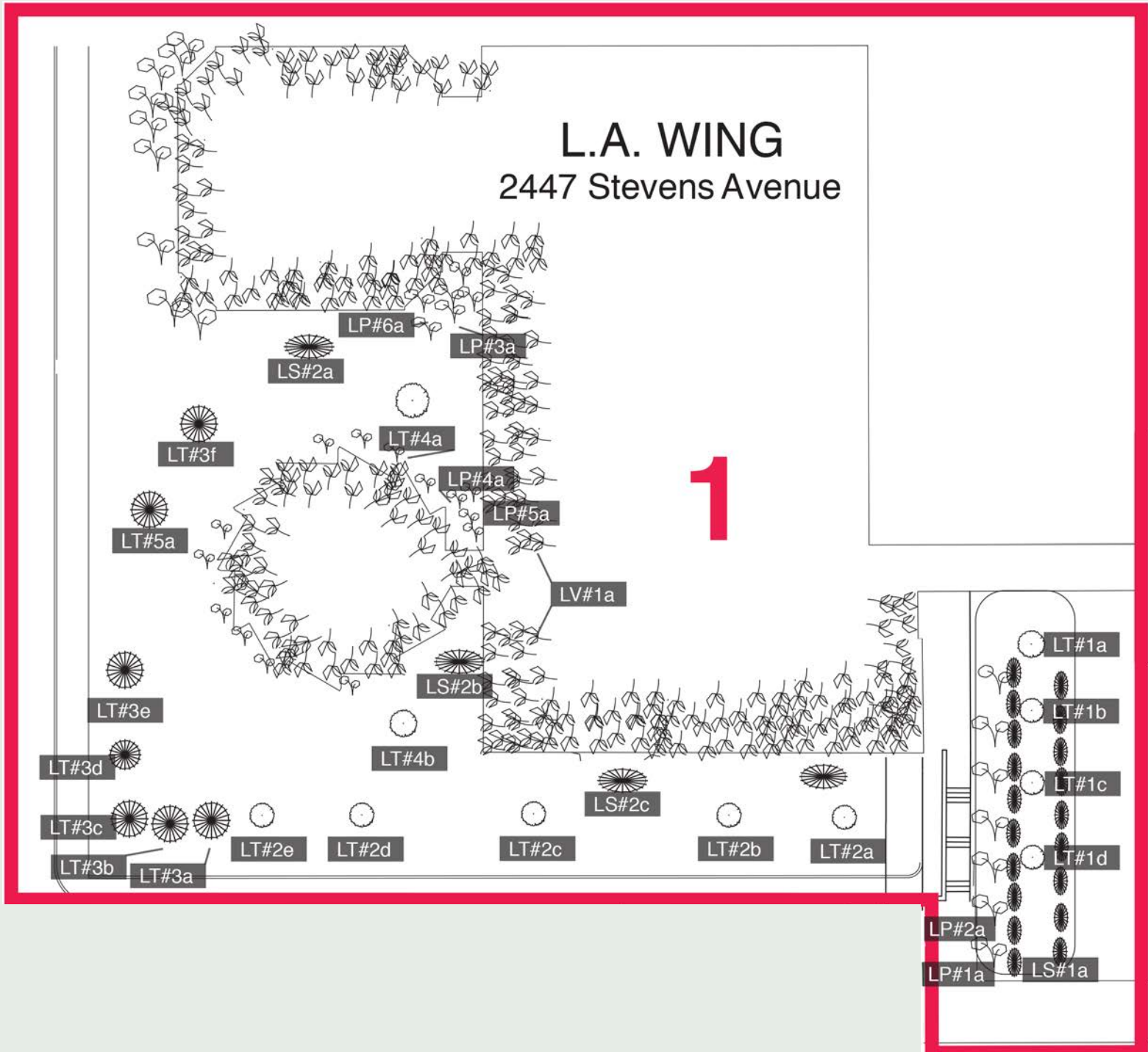
Plant Map



SECTION 1

Library





*Including plants in the bed to the right of stairway and lawn wrapping around the back of the library on Stevens Ave.
L for Library*



Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk' Japanese tree lilac

LT#1A-D*

PRONUNCIATION (sih-RING-guh reh-tick-yoo-LAY-tuh)

FAMILY Oleaceae

PLANT TYPE Large shrub, small tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Japan

LOCATION Planted in row of 4 left of stairs closest to building

Small tree cultivar that grows to a height of 20 to 25' with a rounded crown. Creamy white, fragrant flowers bloom late May to June. Flowers are arranged in dense terminal panicles that can reach up to 1' long, blooming later than most lilacs. Leaves are elliptic to ovate, dark green in color, and up to 5" long, with no change of color in the fall.

*Bee friendly in June and into the summer while in bloom.



Buxus sempervirens boxwood

LS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (BUCK-sus sem-pur-VYE-renz)

FAMILY Buxaceae

PLANT TYPE Broadleaf evergreen shrub

ORIGIN Europe, Africa, Asia

LOCATION Planted in 2nd and 3rd row along steps up to the library

Dense foliage with upper leaves that are a very dark and shiny green and lower leaf surfaces that are a much lighter green. Boxwoods do produce blooms, usually white, but they are small to the point of being inconspicuous.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late spring. Dwarfs not bee friendly.



Rudbeckia hirta black-eyed Susan

LP #2a*

PRONUNCIATION (rud-BEK-ee-ah HER-tah)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing alternately in first row of bed with daisies

Upright annual with branching stems, and daisy-like flowers that bloom between late summer and early autumn with yellow petals and brown black dome shaped centers.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late summer through early autumn.



Hemerocallis fulva tigerlily

LP#5A*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss FUL-vuh)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous Perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION mixed in along back side of library with irises and hostas

Also known as tawny daylily or ditch lily; Herbaceous perennial with linear, long, broad, leaves that can reach 20-35" in length and ornamental flowers that last for a day, hence the name. Blooms from early summer through late autumn, with large rusty orange blooms (2- 5" across) in spikes of 10 to 20 opening successively. Fruit is a small capsule that splits open at maturity. Diploid and triploid varieties exist in the wild, but most cultivated plants are sterile triploids that reproduce through division.

*Bee friendly early summer through late fall when the bees collect pollen. Sterile varieties are not much help to bees.



Leucanthemum superbum 'Becky' Shasta daisy

LP#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (lew-KAN-theh-mum soo-PER-bum)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Hybrid produced in 1890 by the American horticulturist Luther Burbank from a number of daisy cultivars

LOCATION Planted in first row along the steps up to the library in alternate groups with black-eyed Susan

Hybrid daisy from northern California, growing 3-4' tall on rigid stems. Flowers are 3- 4" inches in diameter with white rays and a yellow disk like center. Leaves are coarsely toothed, lance shaped and medium green, blooming June-September.

*Bee friendly June-September.



Rosa Knock Out[®] 'Radrazz' red Knock Out[®] rose LS#2a

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Not native to North America

LOCATION Planted all along perimeter of library, possibly several different varieties

Deciduous shrub that grows to 3' high with a 3-4' spread. The flowers are single, with 7-12 dark pink petals and an open yellow eye. Blooming perpetually through mid-spring-late summer. The foliage is a deep green that turns yellow in the fall.

*Bee freindly while in bloom June-August.



Rosa 'Champlain' 'Champlain' rose

LS#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Planted all along perimeter of library

Perennial and deciduous shrub that grows to 3' tall with a 3' spread. Part of the explorer class of roses, the flowers are showy, semi-double petaled, true red with yellow eyes. Blooming late spring through late summer, the foliage is made up of dark green, oval, compound leaves that turn yellow in fall. Fruit are orange hips that display from mid-late fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late May-September, if not overly hybridized. Some varieties with double flowers are sterile and not helpful to bees or have too many petals that obscure access.



Rosa Knock Out[®] 'Radcon' pink Knock Out[®] rose LS#2b

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Planted all along perimeter of library

Deciduous shrub that grows to 3' high with a 3-4' spread. The flowers are single, with 7-12 light pink petals and an open yellow eye. Blooming perpetually through mid-spring-late summer. The foliage is a deep green that turns yellow in the fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-August.



Malus 'Spring Snow' 'Spring Snow' crabapple

LT#2a-e*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION Planted in a row of five in front of the library

Fruitless, deciduous tree, with a dense oval crown that grows between 25-30' with a 15-20' spread. Flowering in spring with dense, showy, clusters of white flowers with pale yellow tipped centers. Green leaves change to yellow in the fall.

*Self-sterile but may attract bees while in bloom early spring.



Malus 'Robinson' 'Robinson' crabapple

LT#4a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION Two trees planted around corner and in back of library

Pink flowering crabapple that reaches between 20-25' with a similar rounded spread. Deep pink flowers and oval leaves that begin as purple when young, turn to bronze green with red veins, and vary toward orange in the fall. Produces small red fruit that matures in the fall.

*Bee friendly while flowering in late April and early May.



Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Virginia creeper

LV#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (Partheno-cis-sus quin-que-fo-lia)

FAMILY Vitaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous vine

ORIGIN Native to Eastern and Central North America

LOCATION Dense vine growing along walls of library

Related to the grape family, Virginia creeper is a deciduous, climbing woody vine, that attaches itself to flat surfaces with strong sticky pads, climbing with small forked tendrils to 66-98'. The leaves are made up of 5 leaflets that are toothed and dark green in summer changing to deep red/burgundy in the fall. It produces small green flowers in the late spring that are hidden underneath the foliage that mature into hard dark purple berries in late summer, that are an important food source to birds.

*Honey bees can gather pollen while flowering late spring-summer, hidden non showy flowers are less attractive to bees.



Abies concolor white fir

LT#3a-e*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-beez KAWN-kull-er)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Western United States

LOCATION Planted in a group of five on the corner of the library, Stevens Avenue, and the parking lot

Medium to large evergreen tree growing from 82-197' tall. Needles spreading almost at right angles in two rows; flat, flexible; light blue-green with whitish lines on top and bottom surfaces. The arrangement of the needles is spiral with each needle twisted at the base to form to flat ranks on either side of the shoot that are upswept. Cones are 4-4.5" broad, they are green or purple when young and ripen to light brown scaled and become winged when mature.

*Sap is attractive to bees.



Iris sibirica cv. Siberian iris

LP#3a*

PRONUNCIATION (EYE-riss sih-BEER-ih-kah)

FAMILY Iridaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Plants in the Siberian iris group are chiefly of hybrid origin, primarily being derived from two blue-flowered Asian species, namely, *I. sibirica* (central Europe to north-eastern Turkey and southeastern Russia) and *I. sanguinea* (Russia, Korea and Japan)

LOCATION Planted and spreading along edges and back-side of library

Cultivated herbaceous perennial that spreads as a creeping rhizome, forming dense clumps of green grass like foliage 10-31" long. The plant produces hollow stems that reach between 20-47" holding 2-3 flowers each. Flowers bloom between May and June, ranging between blue and purple at 2-3" long. Each flower has 2 pairs of petals, including 3 larger sepals of falls that have the pronounced veining and lighter white/yellow centers, 3 inner petals or standards and another group of 3 smaller standards that are a lighter purple.

*Bee friendly while in bloom possibly, the stripes attract and direct bees to nectar, although being a cultivar may have changed some of its original traits.



Picea glauca white spruce

LT#5a*

PRONUNCIATION (PL-see-a Glaw-ka)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing towards backside of library after chain of white firs (notably more yellow and radial needles)

Coniferous evergreen, that grows to 40' in height with a 15' spread. It has green needles with a yellow tinge that are about half an inch in length, somewhat rigid, with sharp points that are spirally arranged around the branch. Yielding tan cones that measure between 1-2" long.

*Sap may be useful to bees as propolis, a type of glue/sealant in the hive.



Hosta 'Undulata Variegata' 'Undulata Variegata' hosta LP#6a

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh un-dyoo-LAH-ta var-ie-gata)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Native to Northeastern Asia

LOCATION Growing in several clump in furthest back niche

Broadleaf, mound forming, cultivar that grows between 12-18" tall with a 30-45" spread. Foliage is made up of wavy, waxy, bright, green leaves with white markings in the center that gradually turn green throughout summer (reverting). Fragrant lavender bell shaped flowers bloom in late summer atop of 35-40" scapes.

*Bee friendly while in bloom throughout summer.



Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans' 'Elegans' hosta

LP#4a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh see-bold-ee-AH-nuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted and spreading along nooks and edges of back side of library in over a dozen clumps (big and blue)

Large broad leaf mound forming, cultivar that grows between 30-48" tall with a similar spread. Foliage is a dusty blue green. Fragrant lavender bell shaped flowers bloom in late summer atop of 35-40" scapes.

*Bee friendly while in bloom throughout summer.



Hosta 'Patriot' 'Patriot' hosta

LP#7a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted and spreading along nooks and edges of back side of library

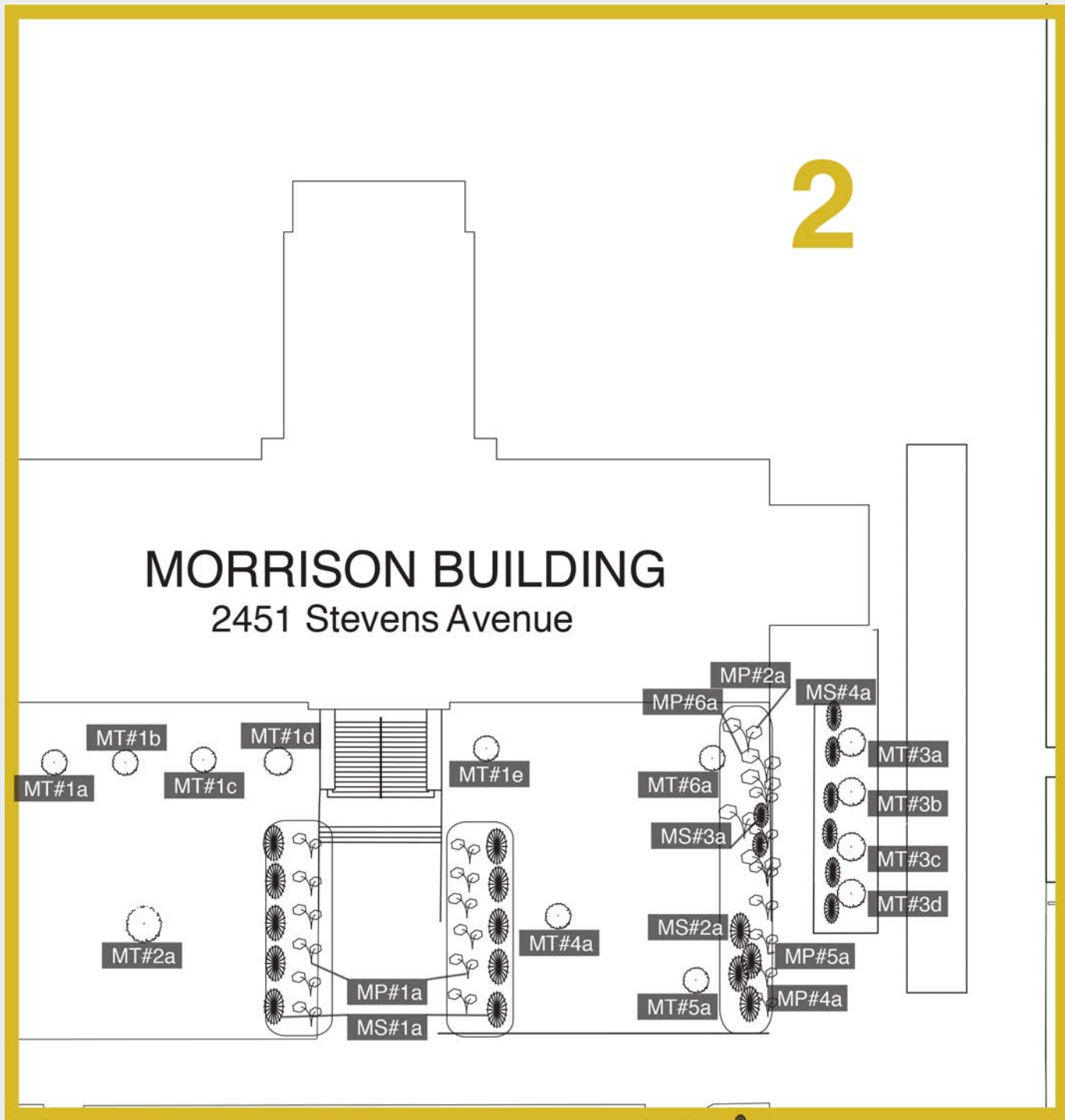
Mound forming, Hosta cultivar with a 12-20" spread and height. It had large variegated oval leaves that have deep green centers and irregular white margins. It produces purple bell shaped flowers on scapes up to 34" tall throughout the summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom throughout summer.

SECTION 2

Morrison Building





*Lawn on both sides of entrance to Morrison after left bed (library stairs) and ending in the retaining wall to the left of the ramp.
M for Morrison*



Malus 'Robinson' 'Robinson' crabapple

MT#1a-e*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION Row of 4 in front of left side of Morrison, and 1 to the right in the back right corner

Pink flowering crabapple that reaches between 20-25' with a similar rounded spread. Deep pink flowers and oval leaves that begin as purple when young, turn to bronze green with red veins, and vary toward orange in the fall. Produces small red fruit that matures in the fall.

*Bee friendly while flowering in late April and early May.



Diervilla lonicera northern bush honeysuckle

MS#4a

PRONUNCIATION (dy-er-VIL-lah lon-ISS-er-ah)

FAMILY Caprifoliaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing on the right side of ramp in retaining bed with trees

Also known as dwarf honeysuckle. Low growing shrub reaching to 3' tall, foliage emerges red and turns bronzy green as it matures. Leaves are simple and opposite. Produces small yellow, bell shaped flowers in clusters of 2-7 from June through September, with most blooms occurring through June and July.

*Bee friendly as a native species while blooming June-July and into September.



Crataegus douglasii black hawthorn

MT#4a

PRONUNCIATION (kruh-TEE-gus dug-LUS-ee-eye)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub/tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in front left corner of 4 fruit trees on the right side of the Morrison stairs small white flowers

Also known as Douglas' thornapple. Small tree growing between 16-49' tall. Leaves are spirally arranged, smooth, glossy, dark green, serrated, with some having lobed margins and varying in shape. White rose like flowers are produced in abundant clusters in early-mid May with 10-20 pink stamens. Some trees produce thorns. Fruit is produced as small arils that ripen to black and are edible, also known as haws. Fall collar ranges red to deep bronzy purple.

*Native and bee friendly while in bloom in early spring (May).



Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle' 'Annabelle' hydrangea MS#3a*

PRONUNCIATION (Hy-DRAIN-ja ar-bor-RES-senz)

FAMILY Hydrangeaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to the SE United States

LOCATION Growing in retaining bed to the left of the ramp in several clumps

Deciduous branched shrub with waxy leaves that grow 3-6' tall, with tiny white flowers that are fertile to bees between May and July while in bloom. Blooms with large clusters of what appear to be white flowers but are sterile and more akin to leaves in late summer into October.

*Bee friendly May-July if small flowers appear, large clusters may attract bees but are sterile.



Rosa 'Champlain' 'Champlain' rose

MS#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Planted on left side of walkway in retaining wall leading down the ramp

Perennial and deciduous shrub that grows to 3' tall with a 3' spread. Part of the explorer class of roses. The flowers are showy, semi-double petaled, true red with yellow eyes. Blooming late spring through late summer. The foliage is made up of dark green, oval, compound leaves that turn yellow in fall. Fruit are orange hips that display from mid-late fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late May-September, if not overly hybridized. Some varieties with double flowers are sterile and not helpful to bees or have too many petals that obscure access.



Tulipa 'Oxford' 'Oxford' tulip

MP#1a

PRONUNCIATION (TEW-lih-pah)

FAMILY Liliaceae

PLANT TYPE Bulb

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to central Asia

LOCATION Growing in 2 rows along both sides of entrance to Morrison stairs

Grows from a bulb with bright red blooms throughout early spring, as the tulip opens it reveals a yellow center. Foliage is blue-green with a 7" stem and rippled leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late April through early May



*Malus 'Velvetcole' Velvet Pillar*TM Velvet PillarTM crabapple MT#5a

PRONUNCIATION (MAY- lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION Planted in front right corner in group of 4 fruit trees pink flowers

Deciduous tree that grows to a height of 18-20' with a 10-12' spread. It produces white and pink flowers in early spring, followed by small bright red fruit in fall. Green leaves mature to purple in late summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April through early May.



Hosta 'Patriot' 'Patriot' hosta

MP#6a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in several clumps along retaining wall along ramp (left)

Mound forming, Hosta cultivar with a 12-20" spread and height. It had large variegated oval leaves that have deep green centers and irregular white margins. It produces purple bell shaped flowers on scapes up to 34" tall throughout the summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom throughout summer.



Spiraea japonica 'Goldflame' 'Goldflame' spirea

MS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (spy-REE-ah ja-PON-ih-kah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Asia

LOCATION Planted on both sides of Morrison walkway leading upstairs

Also known as Japanese spirea. Dense mounded shrub reaching 4-6' tall, with oval toothed leaves. It produces pink clusters of small flowers that bloom intermittently from late spring through mid-summer. Known for its leaves to change color through the season from a bronze red in spring, maturing to yellow-green in the summer, and copper through fall. *Spiraea japonica* is considered invasive in parts of the United States.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late spring through summer.



Acer saccharum sugar maple

MT#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser sack-AR-rum)

FAMILY Aceraceae

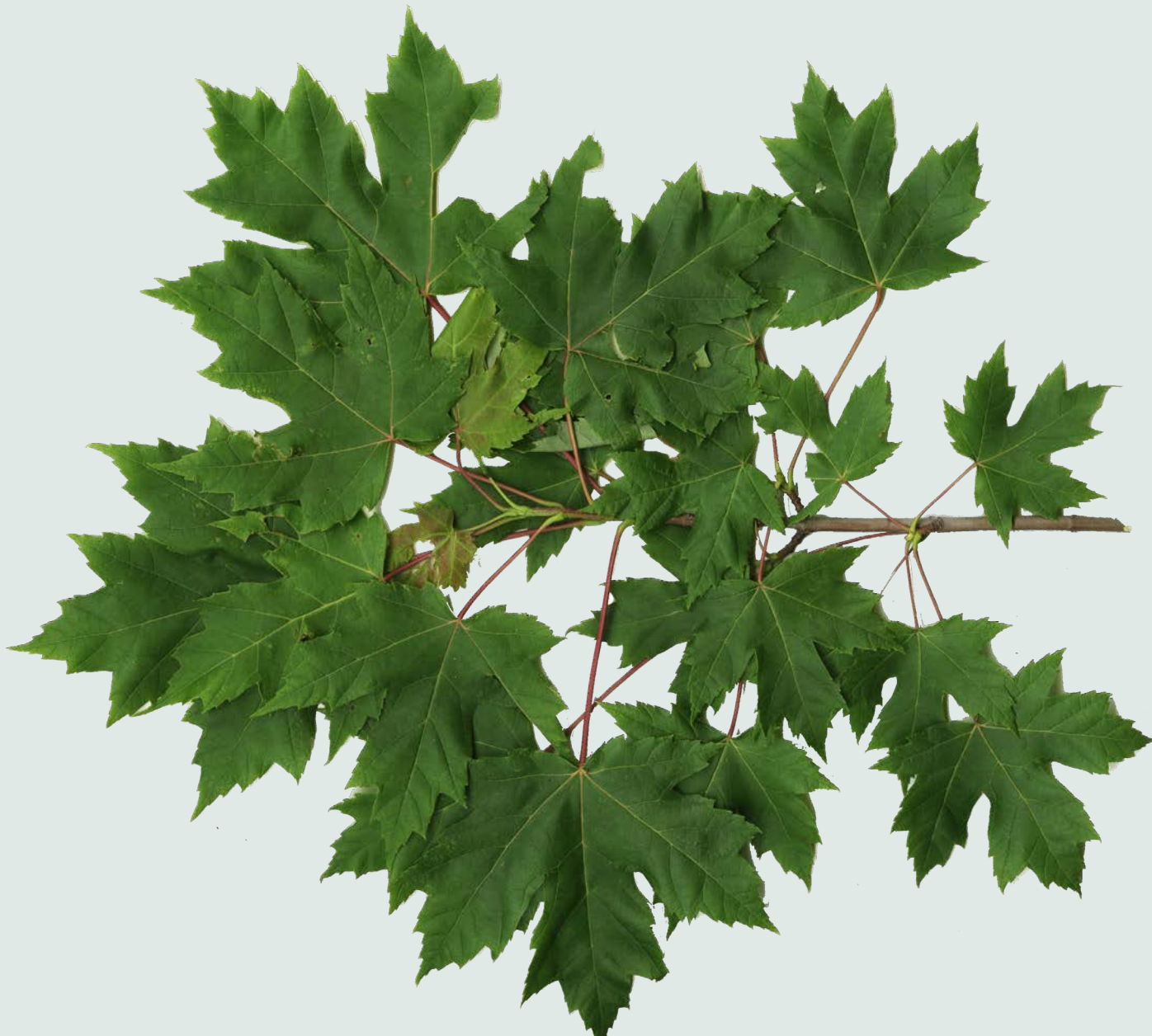
PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Center of lawn in front of left side of Morrison building

Deciduous tree that grows between 82-115' tall, living up to 400 years. Known for its bright red fall foliage and as the main producer for maple syrup. Leaves are a light green in the summer, growing to about 8" long and wide, with 5 palmate lobes. Fall colors range from bright yellow to fluorescent red-orange. It procures small yellow-green flowers in pinnacles of 5-10 in early spring (after reaching between 5-10 years old). The fruit are winged seeds also known as samara, that fall in autumn.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers in early spring if other sources are scarce as they are non-showy, drips in sap are attractive to bees.



Acer rubrum red maple

MT#3a-d*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser ROO-brum)

FAMILY Sapindales

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Planted in row of 4 along retaining wall along ramp to mia/mcad (right side)

One of the most common trees in North America. Growing between 59 and 89' tall with a 20' spread. Leaves are green and about 4" long, turning to bright red in fall. The bark is gray and becomes more cracked and plated with age. It produces small red flowers, after maturing around age 8 they bloom April to May, and produce small fruit samara (helicopters) that ripen April through early July.

*Bee friendly to a lesser extent than the sugar maple, occasionally bees can make use of dripping/leaking sap at beginning and mid fall. These trees are too young to produce flowers, but when mature and in bloom may be attractive to bees.



Leucanthemum superbum 'Becky' Shasta daisy

MP#4a*

PRONUNCIATION (lew-KAN-theh-mum soo-PER-bum)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Hybrid produced in 1890 by the American horticulturist Luther Burbank from a number of daisy cultivars

LOCATION Growing in retaining wall garden in rows left of walkway

Hybrid daisy from northern California, growing 3-4' tall on rigid stems. Flowers are 3-4" in diameter with white rays and a yellow disk like center. Leaves are coarsely toothed, lance shaped and medium green, blooming June through September.

*Bee friendly June-September.



Hemerocallis fulva tigerlily

MP#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss FUL-vuh)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous Perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted in retaining wall and surrounding area of ramp

Also known as tawny daylily or ditch lily; Herbaceous perennial with linear, long, broad, leaves that can reach 20-35" in length and ornamental flowers that last for a day, hence the name. Blooms from early summer through late autumn, with large rusty orange blooms (2-5" across) in spikes of 10-20 opening successively. Fruit is a small capsule that splits open at maturity. Diploid and triploid varieties exist in the wild, but most cultivated plants are sterile triploids that reproduce through division.

*Bee friendly early summer through late fall when the bees collect pollen. Sterile varieties are not much help to bees.



Rudbeckia hirta black-eyed Susan

MP#5a*

PRONUNCIATION (rud-BEK-ee-ah HER-tah)

FAMILY Asteraceae

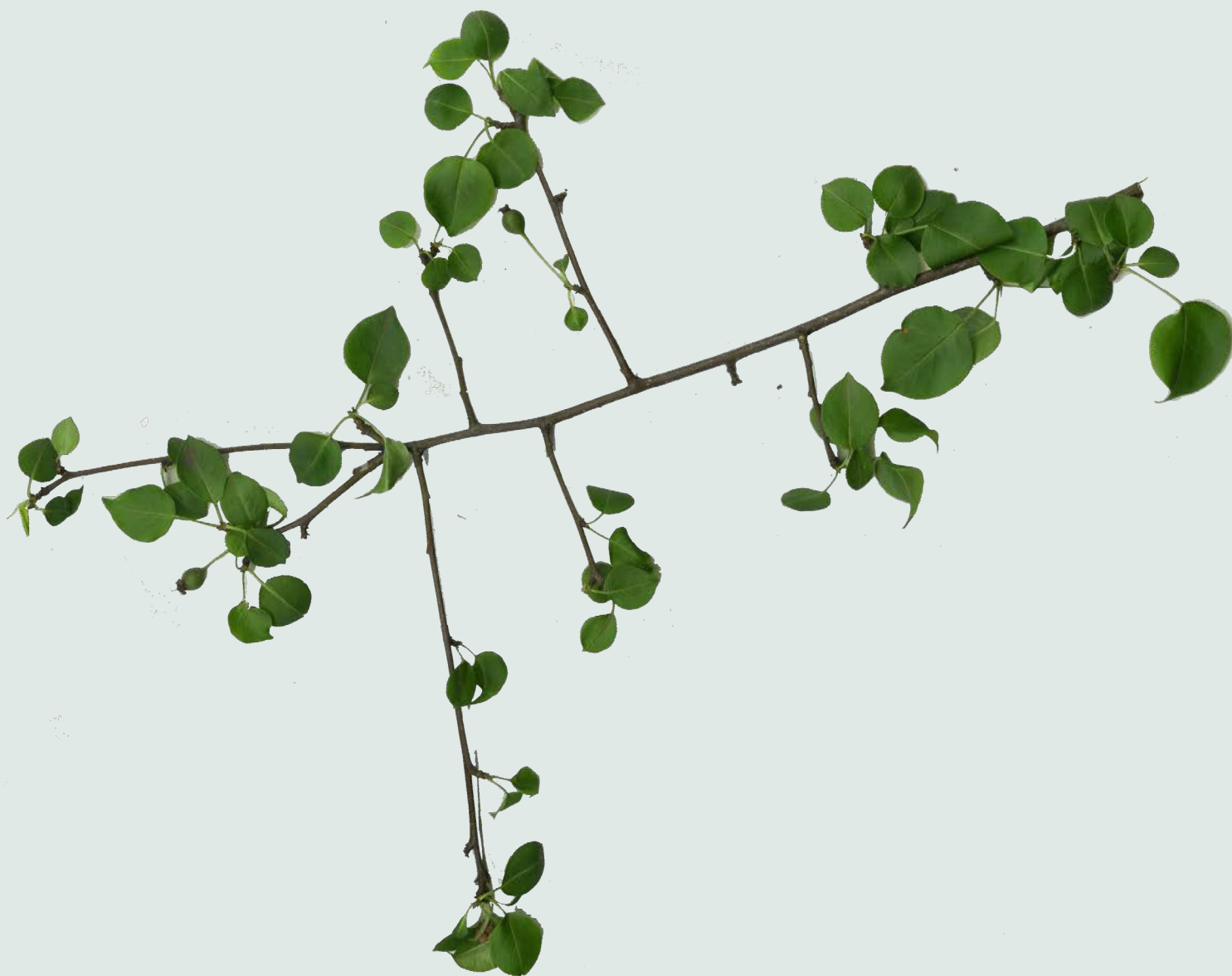
PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in retaining bed near walkway in group of 8

Upright annual with branching stems, and daisy-like flowers that bloom between late summer and early autumn with yellow petals and brown black dome shaped centers.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late summer through early autumn.



Pyrus calleryana Callery pear

MT#6a*

PRONUNCIATION (PYE-rus kal-lee-ree-AH-nuh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN China and Vietnam

LOCATION Growing in back right corner in cluster of 4 fruit trees (white flowers)

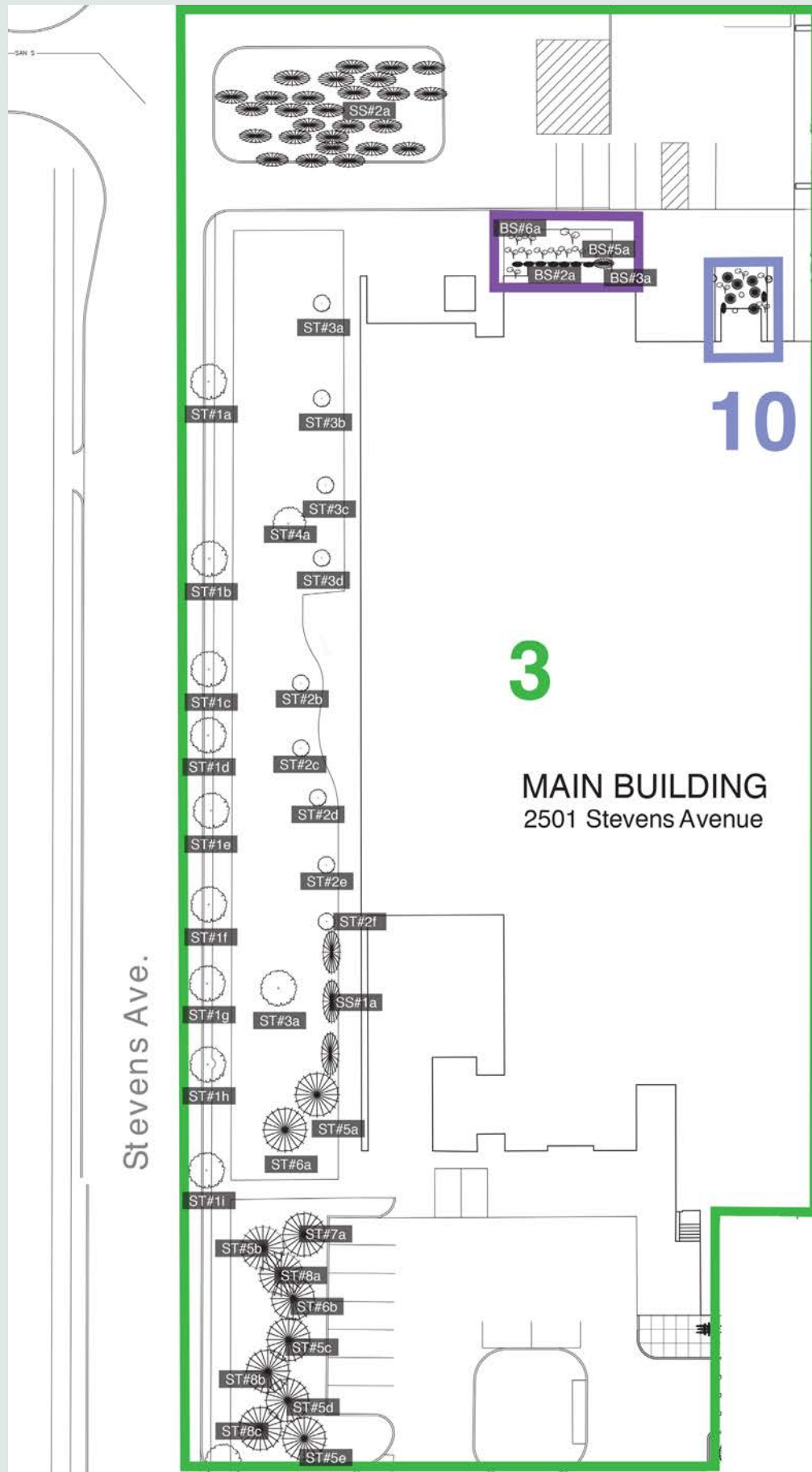
Deciduous flowering tree, that reaches between 16-26' tall, it has a conic to rounded crown. Leaves are oval ranging 1.5-3" long; they are a glossy dark green with pale undersides. 5 petaled white flowers bloom in abundant clusters in early spring. The fruit is small, woody, and brownish green. Autumn leaves range yellow-orange and deep red-purple bronze.

*Cultivation causes the tree to produce a small amount of nectar; bees may be attracted and collect pollen if other sources are not available.

SECTION 3

Stevens Ave





Including turnaround in temporary parking lot, and plants along Stevens ave (3-d shop of main building) ending at driveway into private lot.

S for Stevens



Fraxinus pennsylvanica green ash

ST#4a*

PRONUNCIATION (FRACK-sih-nus pen-sill-VAN-ih-kuh)

FAMILY Value Oleaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Across from sculpture

Medium sized deciduous tree growing 15-60' high. The bark is smooth and gray becoming thick and fissured with age. Winter buds are reddish. The leaves are around 5" in length and grow in groups of 5-10, with slight serration and light green color. Changing to golden- yellow in early September. Flowers are produced in the spring, and are very small and a light green with no petals. The fruit are samara (helicopters) and are about 3" long.

*Flowers may attract bees but have little value.



Picea glauca 'Densata' Black Hills spruce

ST#5a-d

PRONUNCIATION (PL-see-a Glaw-ka den-SA-ta)

FAMILY Pinaceae

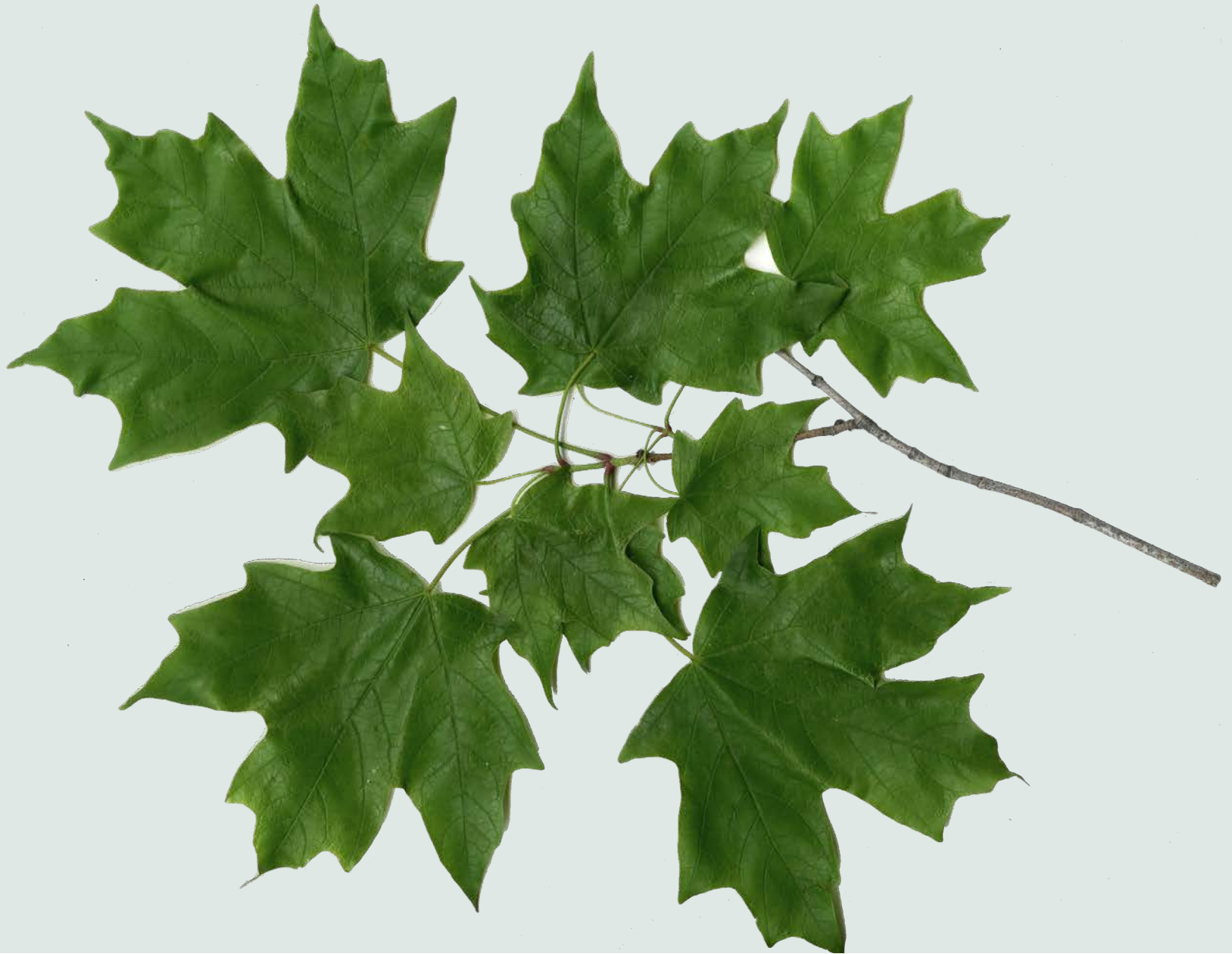
PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Four trees planted in cluster of 11 conifers at end of 3-d shop. With the 1st tree starting chain to the left of the side walk and the last 3 to the right making up #7, #9 and #11 of the chain. With notably bluer needles and stiffer prickler texture

A type of white spruce, which is a coniferous evergreen, that grows to 40' in height with a 15' spread. It has brighter blue to green needles that are about half an inch in length, somewhat rigid, with sharp points that are spirally arranged around the branch. This variety has faint white stripes on top and bottom of needle. Yielding tan cones that measure between 1-2" long.

*Sap may be useful to bees as propolis, a type of glue used a glue/sealant in the hive.



Acer saccharum sugar maple

ST#3a*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser sack-AR-rum)

FAMILY Aceraceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Breaks up chain of crabs in center of lawn strip

Deciduous tree that grows between 82-115' tall and living up to 400 years. Known for its bright red fall foliage and as the main producer for maple syrup. Its leaves are a light green in the summer, growing to about 8" long and wide, with 5 palmate lobes. Fall colors range from bright yellow to fluorescent red-orange. It procures small yellow-green flowers in panicles of 5-10 in early spring (after reaching between 5-10 years). The fruit are winged seed also known as samara, that fall in autumn.

*Flowers may be attractive to bees, drips in sap are beneficial to bees.



Pinus strobus eastern white pine

ST#7a

PRONUNCIATION (PIE-nus STROE-bus)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Eastern North America

LOCATION #3 in the chain of conifers, the first tree to the left of the sidewalk with the longest needles

Old growth pine, that can live between 200- 250 years and up to 400. Where once widespread throughout North America but impacted greatly by logging. Needles are notably long and in bundles of 5 at 2-5" long. They are bluish green, flexible, and finely serrated lasting for 18 months. Cones are 3-6.3" long, slender when first produced and broad when open. They have scales and a rounded apex and are dispersed by wind. Peaking every 3-5 years in production.

*Bees may collect sap, called propolis better known as bee glue. Propolis is a resinous mixture that honey bees collect from tree buds, sap, and flowers. It is used as a sealant for unwanted open spaces in the hive.



Gleditsia triacanthos honeylocust

ST#1a - j*

PRONUNCIATION (gleh-DIT-see-uh try-uh-KANTH-oase)

FAMILY Fabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Planted along sidewalk closest to the street along full block of Stevens, 10 trees total

Deciduous tree that grows from 66-100' tall. It has small, pinnately compound green leaves that change to a light golden yellow in the fall. Flowering in late spring with clusters of cream, strongly fragrant flowers. It produces fruit, in the form of flat legume pods the mature in late autumn. Pods can be up to 10" long, the pulp is edible and mildly sweet. Honey locusts can have thorns that grow from branches, forming thick cluster. The thorns themselves are between 1/2-1" long.

*Bee friendly while in bloom in the late spring.



Taxus cuspidata Japanese yew

SS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (TAKS-us kus-pih-DAY-tah)

FAMILY Taxaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Japan, Korea, NE China, Russia

LOCATION Planted in a row on 5-6 along sidewalk and small sculpture garden

Evergreen shrub that can grow to 30-50' in height. Leaves are lanceolate, dark green, flat, and arranged spirally on stem. It produces seed cones with small scales which develop into red berry-like structures (aril), that mature 6-9 months after pollination.

*Sap may be used by bees as propolis, and bees may be attracted to the honeydew produced by other insects who digest the sap.



Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' fragrant sumac

SS#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (roose a-ro-MAT-ik-a)

FAMILY Anacardiaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in bed in turnaround

Cultivar, dense low growing shrub growing 1-2' tall and up to 8' wide. Leaves are trifoliate and medium green, turning a bright red orange in fall. Leaves and twigs are aromatic when bruised. Small yellow flowers bloom in early spring before foliage. Separate male flowers (in catkins) and female flowers in clusters can appear on the same plant making it monoecious or more commonly on different plants dioecious. Male catkins form in late summer lasting through winter and blooming in spring. Female flowers in late summer lead the way for small clusters of hairy red berries that last into winter.

*Female flowers are bee friendly while in bloom in early spring.



Malus 'Prairifire' 'Prairifire' crabapple

ST#2a-e*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia, and North America

LOCATION Planted in row of 5 (back) towards lot c

Round dense deciduous tree. Spanning from 15-20' tall. Pink-red buds, open into deep pink showy clusters in spring. Flowers are followed by many small purplish red ½" crabapples that mature in fall. Oval leaves begin purplish and spring and mature to a deep green with red tips through summer and turn orange in autumn.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April-May.



Abies concolor white fir

ST#8a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-beez KAWN-kull-er)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Western United States

LOCATION Located in the chain of 11 conifers at the end of the 3-d shop making up #5, #8, and #10 of the chain all to the left of the sidewalk. Notable for its blue upturned needles

Also known as Colorado fir. Medium to large evergreen tree growing from 82-197' tall. Needles spreading almost at right angles in 2 rows; flat, flexible; light blue-green with whitish lines on top and bottom surfaces. The arrangement of the needles is spiral with each needle twisted at the base to form two flat ranks on either side of the shoot that are upswept. Cones are 4- 4.5" broad, they are green or purple when young and ripen to light brown scaled and become winged when mature.

*Sap may be useful to bees



Picea glauca white spruce

ST#6a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (PL-see-a Glaw-ka)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Three trees planted in cluster of 11 conifers at the end of the 3-d shop with #2 of the chain to the left of the sidewalk and the last 2 to the right making up #4 and #6 of the chain. With yellower needles and softer texture

Coniferous evergreen, that grows to 40' in height with a 15' spread. It has green needles with a yellow tinge that are about half an inch in length, somewhat rigid, with sharp points that are spirally arranged around the branch. Yielding tan cones that measure between 1-2" long.

*Sap may be useful to bees as propolis, a type of glue/sealant in the hive.



Malus ‘Spring Snow’ ‘Spring Snow’ crabapple

ST#3a-d*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

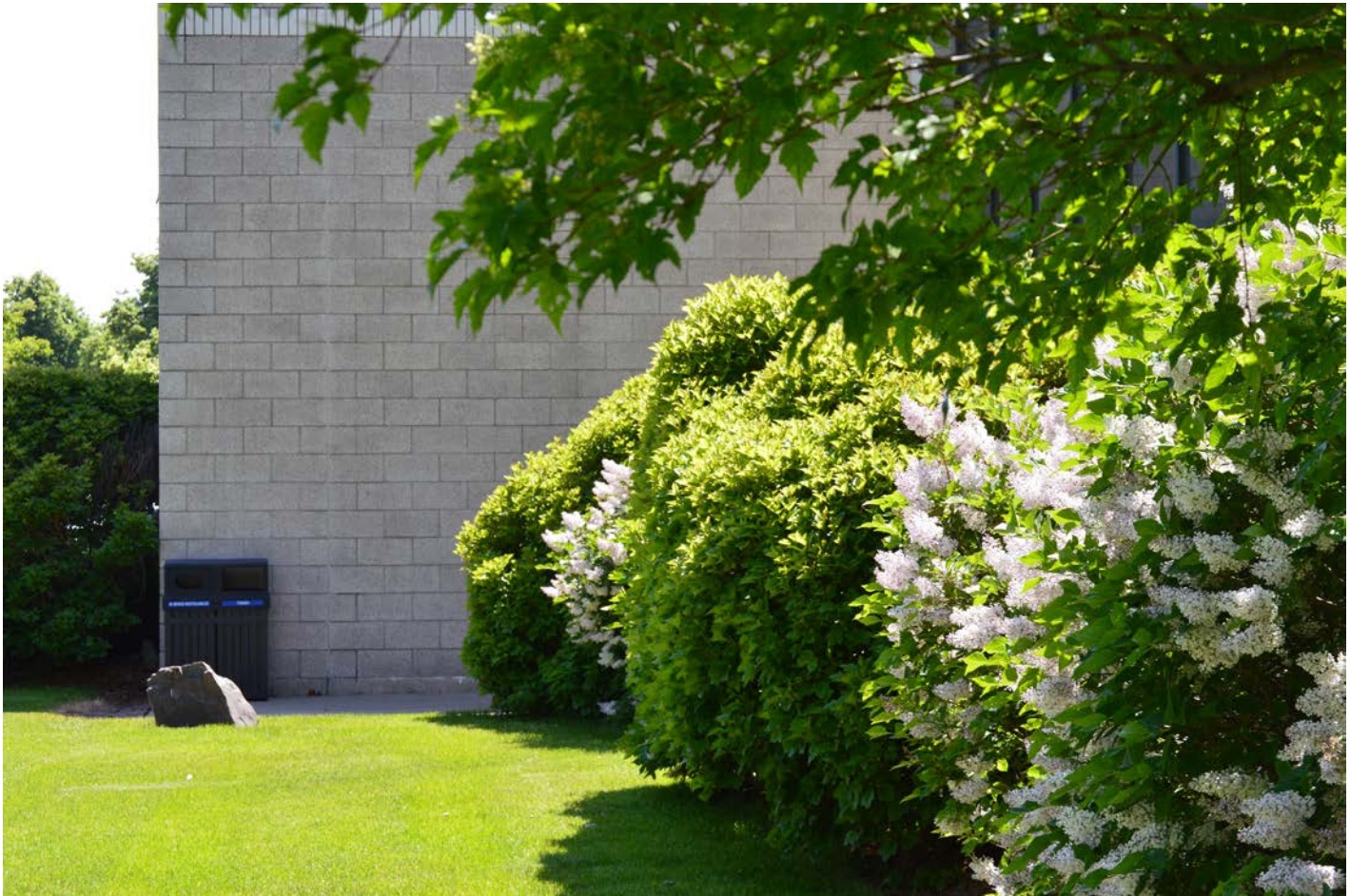
LOCATION Planted along side of main building (3-d shop) to sidewalk first 4 starting from main entrance

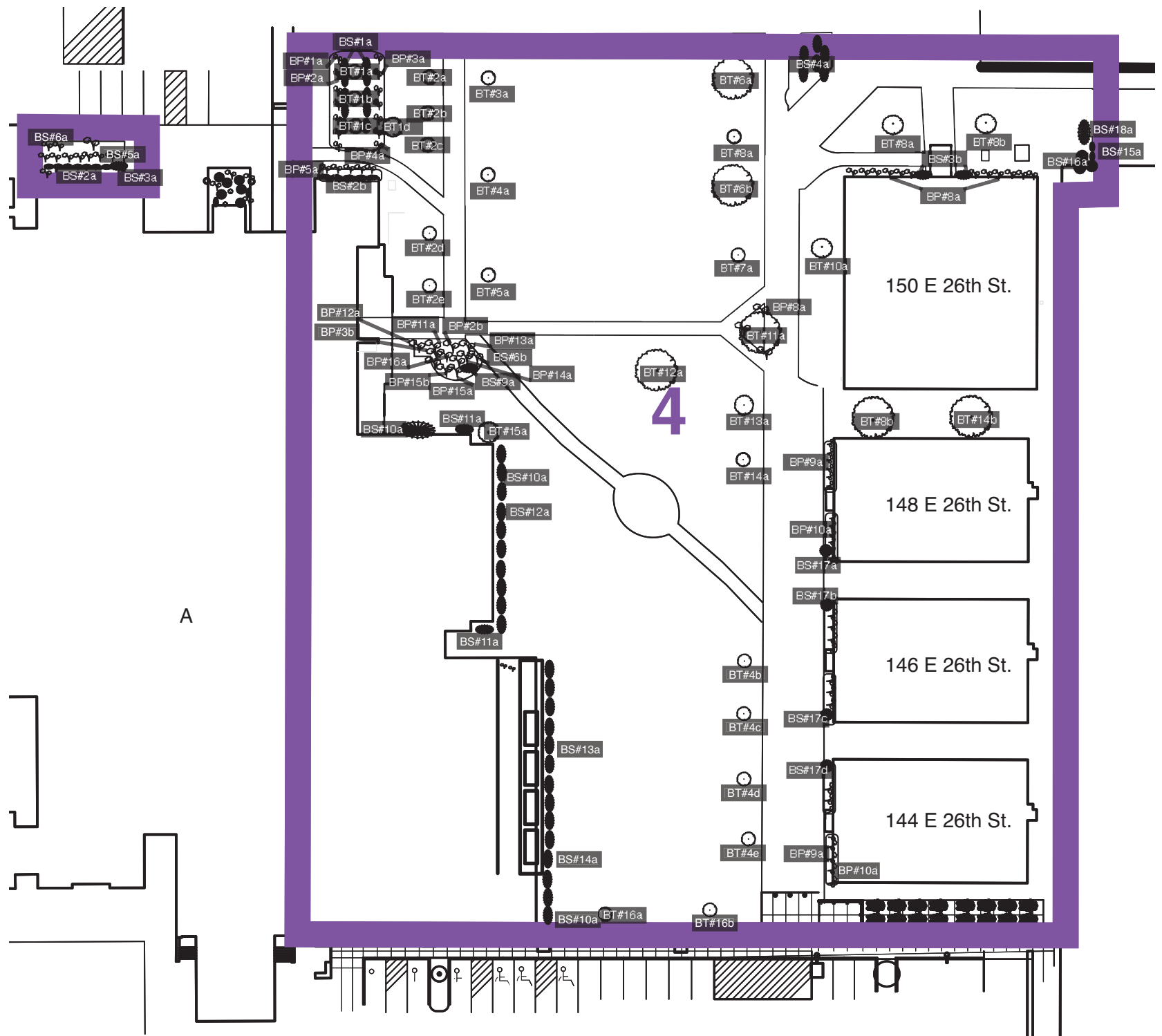
Fruitless, deciduous tree with a dense oval crown that grows between 25-30' tall with a 15-20' spread. Flowers in May or early spring with dense clusters of showy white flowers with pale yellow tipped centers. Green leaves change to yellow in the fall.

*Self-sterile but bees may be attracted to flowers while in bloom, likely not producing much nectar.

SECTION 4

Main Lawn





Main lawn and central campus beginning with 2 beds on either side of the main entrance and the entire back lawn demarcated by the sidewalk to the left and parking lot to the right and area between dorms 150-144 and the main building

B for Main Building



Astilbe simplicifolia 'Key West' astilbe

BP#6a-b

PRONUNCIATION (a-STIL-bee sim-plik-ee-FOH-lee-uh)

FAMILY Saxifragaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of a species native to Japan

LOCATION One clump growing in the front of the left bed to main entrance and one growing in front left corner of rock garden

Also known as false goat's beard or false spirea. Hybrid cultivar, herbaceous perennial with fern like foliage, that begins deep green turning to deep red over summer. Growing 16-18" tall with a 12" spread. It produces feathery plumes of pink flowers atop of maroon, slightly hairy stalks from early summer to late summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-August.



Tilia americana American basswood

BT#6a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (TIL-ee-ah ah-mer-ih-KAH-nah)

FAMILY Tiliaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Two large trees in the back row of the lawn with one beginning the chain in the far left corner and the other 3rd in the chain. Distinguishable by narrow fissures in bark and new growth leaves that are light in color and long and skinny in shape

Also known as American lindin. Medium sized to large deciduous tree that can grow to 60-120' with the trunk diameter reaching up to 4 feet. Fast growing hardwood with a life up to 200 years. With flowering and seeding occurring between the age of 10-100. It has a domed crown, grayish brown bark with narrow defined fissures. New growth is red and smooth. The leaves are simple, alternately arranged ovate, asymmetrical and can be up to 10" long and broad. Young leaves begin pale and mature to dark green, smooth and shiny.

*Bee friendly while in bloom early to mid summer. Mucilaginous sap in the leaf and twigs may be attractive to bees as a glue and sealant.



Ulmus 'Morton' ACCOLADE™ ACCOLADE™ elm BT#4a-e*

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus)

FAMILY Value Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Hybrid elm (*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus wilsoniana*) originated in 1924 at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois

LOCATION Row of 4 on small hill (young) and 1 in middle of small oaks in row of 3 opposite the sidewalk from the crab row in front of lawn

Deciduous tree that is vase shaped, growing between 50-60' tall. It is a Hybrid of two other varieties and resistant to dutch elm disease. Known for its growth and glossy dark green foliage and yellow fall color. The leaves are ovate, elliptic with toothed margins, distinguished from the American with distinctively longer top tip. It flowers in early spring with small yellow green flowers. Produces single seeded samara.

*Small non showy flowers typically aren't attractive to bees unless needed.



Ulmus americana American elm

BT#12a*

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus uh-mair-ih-KAY-nuh)

FAMILY Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Eastern North America

LOCATION Large tree growing in middle of second section of lawn to the right of the sidewalk

Deciduous hermaphroditic tree that can grow up to 100' tall with a high umbrella like canopy. The leaves are alternate with double-serrate margins. It flowers in early spring with small purple-brown flowers pollinated by the wind. The fruit is a flat samara, a circular papery wing that surrounds a small seed. Bark goes from light to dark gray as tree ages. Leaves turn yellow in fall.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers while in bloom in early spring, if other sources are unavailable.



Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance' Serviceberry BT#16a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (am-meh-LANG-kee-er x gran-dih-FLOR-uh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Two trees growing along the sidewalk of parking lot c, part of chain of 7

Deciduous tree that grows between 15-20' with a 15' spread. Flowers in early spring with clusters of small white 5 petaled flowers. Produces a large amount of edible purple berries in June similar to blueberries. Green foliage turns red in the fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April-early May.



Acer ginnala Amur maple

BT#15a

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser jin-NAY-luh)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Small deciduous tree/shrub

ORIGIN Asia, Russia

LOCATION Growing on the corner of the back of the main building to the left of back entrance

Spreading shrub or small tree that grows to 20' high, with a round crown. The leaves are opposite, longer than they are wide with 3 lobes and toothed edges. Foliage turns brilliant red in fall. Flowering in May-June in loose pinnacles of light green flowers. The fruit is red pinkish pairs of samara and are $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length. They produce many seeds and are becoming invasive in Minnesota.

*Flowers may attract bees May-June.



Iris germanica 'Deep Dark Secret' 'Deep Dark Secret' tall bearded iris BP#15a

PRONUNCIATION (EYE-ris jur-MAN-ee-ka)

FAMILY Iridaceae

PLANT TYPE Bulb Perennial

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION 2 varieties growing in 5-6 clumps behind the large rock in the rock garden located on the left of the back entrance of the main building (light purple)

'Deep Dark Secret' is a type of tall bearded iris. Growing between 24-36" tall, a dividing rhizome or bulb type plant. Foliage is made up of stiff stems and blade like leaves that are a glaucous medium green. Flowers bloom mid spring with a second round occurring in late summer. Each stem holds 8-10 buds with 3 blooming at a time. Bearded irises have 3 sepals or falls. The petals growing upward are called standards. The beard is made up of a tuft of the plants filaments growing down the center. The flowers are a light purple/indigo, with brown to deep purple veins in a white-yellow center, a pronounced ruffle, and yellow beard.

*May attract bees. But because of the anatomy bees seldom pollinate bearded irises while hybridization yields less nectar.



Iris germanica 'Superstition' 'Superstition' tall bearded iris BP#15b

PRONUNCIATION (EYE-ris jur-MAN-ee-ka)

FAMILY Iridaceae

PLANT TYPE Bulb Perennial

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION 2 varieties growing in 5-6 clumps behind the large rock in the rock garden located on the left of the back entrance of the main building (dark purple)

'Superstition' is a type of tall bearded iris. Growing between 24-36" tall, a dividing rhizome or bulb type plant. Foliage is made up of stiff stems and blade like leaves that are a glaucous medium green. Flowers bloom mid spring with a second round occurring in late summer. Each stem holds 8-10 buds with 3 blooming at a time. Bearded irises have 3 sepals or falls. The petals growing upward are called standards. The beard is made up of a tuft of the plants filaments growing down the center. The flowers are a dark reddish violet with veined white-yellow centers, with a slight ruffle and purple beard.

*May attract bees. But because of the anatomy bees seldom pollinate bearded irises while hybridization yields less nectar.



Rosa 'Champlain' 'Champlain' rose

BS#9a*

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Large clump on the right of the rock in the rock garden near the back entrance

Perennial and deciduous shrub that grows to 3' tall with a 3' spread. Part of the explorer class of roses. The flowers are showy, semi-double petaled, true red with yellow eyes. Blooming late spring through late summer. The foliage is made up of dark green, oval, compound leaves that turn yellow in fall. Fruit are orange hips that display from mid-late fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late May-September, if not overly hybridized. Some varieties with double flowers are sterile and not helpful to bees or have too many petals that obscure access.



Malus 'Prairifire' 'Prairifire' crabapple

BT#1a-d*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION Planted in row of 3 closest to main entrance of building in bed adjacent with Morrison stairs and 1 larger to the left of the bed

Round dense deciduous tree. Spanning from 15-20' tall. Pink-red buds, open into deep pink showy clusters in spring. Flowers are followed by many small purplish red ½" crabapples that mature in fall. Oval leaves begin purplish and spring and mature to a deep green with red tips through summer and turn orange in autumn.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April-May.



Iris sibirica cv. Siberian iris

BP#14a*

PRONUNCIATION (EYE-riss sih-BEER-ih-kah)

FAMILY Iridaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Plants in the Siberian iris group are chiefly of hybrid origin, primarily being derived from two blue-flowered Asian species, namely, *I. sibirica* (central Europe to north-eastern Turkey and southeastern Russia) and *I. sanguinea* (Russia, Korea and Japan)

LOCATION Growing in a patch in the front of the rock garden near the back entrance of the main building

Cultivated herbaceous perennial that spreads as a creeping rhizome, forming dense clumps of green grass like foliage 10-31" long. The plant produces hollow stems that reach between 20-47" holding 2-3 flowers each. Flowers bloom between May and June, ranging between blue and purple at 2-3" long. Each flower has 2 pairs of petals, including 3 larger sepals of falls that have the pronounced veining and lighter white/yellow centers, 3 inner petals or standards and another group of 3 smaller standards that are a lighter purple.

*Bee friendly while in bloom possibly, the stripes attract and direct bees to nectar, although being a cultivar may have changed some of its original traits.



Veronica spicata 'Glory Royal Candles[®]' Veronica BP#13a

PRONUNCIATION (veh-RON-ih-ka spi-KAH-tuh)

FAMILY Plantaginaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Northern Europe

LOCATION Growing in left corner of rock garden near back entrance

Herbaceous perennial that is clump forming and produces a summer long bloom of tiny purple star like flowers that grow in a dense spire like arrangement at 24-30" tall with stem. The foliage is made up of green, narrow, lanceolate leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom (cultivar).



Taxus cuspidata Japanese yew

BS#10a*

PRONUNCIATION (TAKS-us kus-pih-DAY-tah)

FAMILY Taxaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Japan, Korea, NE China, Russia

LOCATION Planted along edge of main building where painting studios are, at left and right corner, and around the wall to entrance

Evergreen shrub that can grow to 30-50' in height. Leaves are lanceolate, dark green, flat, and arranged spirally on stem. It produces seed cones with small scales which develop into red berry-like structures (aril), that mature 6-9 months after pollination.

*Sap may be used by bees as propolis, and bees may be attracted to the honeydew produced by other insects who digest the sap.



Malus 'Spring Snow' 'Spring Snow' crabapple

BT#2a-e*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION Planted in row of seven adjacent with sidewalk closest to the back of the main building punctuated by sidewalk

Fruitless, deciduous tree with a dense oval crown that grows between 25-30' tall with a 15-20' spread. Flowers in May or early spring with dense clusters of showy white flowers with pale yellow tipped centers. Green leaves change to yellow in the fall.

*Self-sterile but bees may be attracted to flowers while in bloom, likely not producing much nectar.



Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.

Rocky Mountain juniper

BS#17a-d

PRONUNCIATION (jew-NIP-er-us skop-oo-LOR-um)

FAMILY Cupressaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen shrub/tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in pairs of 2 beginning at the right corner of dorm 148, corners of 146 and one on the right corner of 144

Medium sized, evergreen, dioecious tree that grows up to 32-60' in height with a scraggly round crown and pyramidal shape. Bark is reddish-gray and peels with age. It has closely appressed scale like small leaves rather than needles, that are bluish-green in color, with immature cones at the tips that mature into winter (with separate male and female cones). They produce small poisonous blue berries in the spring. They have the ability to flower and produce pollen April -June.

*Flowers may attract bees although they are small and non-showy.



Juniperus sabina 'Broadmoor' Savin juniper

BS#18a

PRONUNCIATION (jew-NIP-er-us say-BYE-nuh)

FAMILY Cupressaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Central and Southern Europe

LOCATION Planted in large clump 1st plant along entrance to Mia ramp

Evergreen shrub with blue-green to soft gray foliage, and a low lying spread that can reach up to 3' in height with a 10' spread. Its leaves are scale like, opposite, 4 ranked with a blunt tip. Older branches have sharply pointed awl-like leaves and a foul odor. Broadmoor is a male cultivar, and may produce catkin-like pollen cones with no berries.

*Bees may be attracted to male flowers, although they are inconspicuous.



Acer x freemanii Jeffersred' **AUTUMN BLAZE**[®] **AUTUMN BLAZE**[®] maple **BT#9a-b**

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser x free-MAN-ee-eye)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Pair on either side of entrance to dorm 150

Also known as Freeman maple. Autumn Blaze is a hybrid resulting in a cross between red and silver maples. It reaches a shorter 55' in height. Flowering rarely, but when it does the flowers are small and yellow. Foliage is green oppositely arranged, 4" long, with 3-5 palmate lobes, and serrated margins. Fall color ranges yellow to bright orange.

*Sparse flowering and not bee friendly.



Acer saccharum 'Bailsta' *FALL FIESTA*[®] FALL FIESTA[®] sugar maple BT#13a

PRONUNCIATION (AY-sir SAK-har-um)

FAMILY Aceraceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in the back row of the second portion of lawn #5 in the chain

Deciduous tree that grows between 40-75' tall, with a dense rounded crown. Its leaves are green and 3-6" long and wide with 3-5 lobes. Known for its fall colors that range from bright yellow to fluorescent red-orange. It procures small yellow green flowers in pinnacles of 5-10 in early spring. The fruit are pairs of winged seeds also known as samara, that fall in autumn. Produces sap.

*May be attractive to bees while flowering if no showier flowers are available, drips in sap are beneficial to bees.



Quercus rubra northern red oak

BT#3a

PRONUNCIATION (KWER-kus ROO-bruh)

FAMILY Fragaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Planted on far left corner on first portion of lawn starting a group of small tree that are across the sidewalk from the row of crab apple trees

Deciduous tree that can reach up to 92-141' tall with rapid growth, and long lifespan up to 500 years. Stout branches grow at right angles forming a narrow, round topped head. Notable bark that is reddish gray with broad, skinny, rounded ridges that appear to have shiny stripes. The leaves are dark green and smooth, with an alternate pattern and 7-9 lobes. They reach 5-10" in length. (lobes are less deep than other varieties). Leaves turn deep red in fall. Flowering in May with male flowers being green catkins that hang down about 4" long and female flowers appearing as reddish spikes. Produces acorns.

*Flowers may attract bees but are small and unshowy. May be attracted to honeydew and drips in sap.



Quercus alba northern white oak

BT#7a

PRONUNCIATION (KWER-kus AL-bah)

FAMILY Fragaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Planted in back right corner in first section of the lawn near 150 separated by sidewalk

Grows to a height of 80-100', with lower branches apt to extend laterally, the canopy can become quite large. If growing in open space it has the potential to grow even taller. Lifespan of up to 300 years, trees don't produce many acorns until 50 years. The bark is ashy gray and peels from the top-bottom or side. Spring leaves are silvery pink and grow to be 5-9" in length. The upper side is glossy and dark green. Leaves are arranged alternate; they are obovate with 7 rounded lobes. Flowering in May with male flowers being green catkins that hang down about 4" long and female flowers appearing as reddish spikes. Produces acorns.

*Flowers may attract bees but are small and unshowy. May be attracted to honeydew and drips in sap.



Quercus ellipsoidalis northern pin oak

BT#5a

PRONUNCIATION (KWER-kus ee-lip-soy-DAH-lis)

FAMILY Fragaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Third tree in row of 3 (closest to door) across the sidewalk from crab apple tree row

Medium sized deciduous tree growing to 72' tall. Young trees have a straight trunk, smooth bark, and a pyramidal canopy. Once they reach 40 years old the bark becomes rough and the canopy loosens up and spreads out. The upper branches reach straight up while the lower branches droop downwards. The leaves are broad with 5-7 lobes, with each lobe having 5-7 teeth. A long hair on the end of each lobe distinguishes it from other varieties. Flowers bloom in late spring and require the presence of another oak for pollination. Flowers of each sex appear (monoecious) male staminate are yellow catkins that hang down while female pistillate are small red spikes.

*Bees may be attracted to honeydew or sap. Flowers are likely only attractive in times of need.



Cornus sericea variegated red twig dogwood

BS#13a

PRONUNCIATION (KORE-nus sur-ISS-ee-uh)

FAMILY Cornaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION 8 clumps against studio wall of the back of the main building with a few stragglers planted further down towards emergency exit notable for 2-toned foliage

Medium to tall deciduous shrub, branches and twigs are dark red, may lack color in shaded areas. The leaves are opposite with ovate-oblong shape dark green above and glaucous below with a creamy variegated edge. Shoots and leaves are hairless or finely pubescent. Sweet smelling fine white flowers are produced in early summer. Followed by white berries. Foliage turns bright red to purple in fall.

*Bee Friendly, June-August flowers before other summer plants and fills in gap between late spring and summer.



Physocarpus opulifolius 'Donna May' ninebark BS#14a

PRONUNCIATION (fyzz-oh-KAR-pus op-you-lih-FOE-lee-us)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in 5 clumps towards the end of the main building (parking lot) (red foliage)

Deciduous shrub growing to 4' tall with a 3' spread. It has burgundy foliage and flowers in early summer in clusters of small white flowers with pink undertones. The leaves are serrated and lobed turning purple in the fall. It produces small red fruits.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-July.



Quercus bicolor swamp white oak

BT#8a-b

PRONUNCIATION (KWER-kus BY-kul-or)

FAMILY Fragaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION First tree in pair between dorm 150 and 148 and second tree in the back left of lawn

Grows to a height of 60 to 80', bark is close to white oak and is ashy gray and peelable. Leaves are broad ovoid up to 7" long and 4" wide, light green with a paler underside. Notably shallow lobes with 5-7 on each side. Autumn colors range brown-yellow to brown-red. Flowering in May (monoecious) with male flowers being green catkins that hang down about 4" long and female flowers appearing as reddish spikes. Produces acorns.

*Bees may be attracted to honeydew.



Celtis occidentalis common hackberry

BT#14a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (SELL-tiss ock-sih-den-TAY-liss)

FAMILY Cannabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Large second tree between dorm 150 and 148 and one in the second portion of lawn making up number 6 in the back row

Also known as nettle tree, sugarberry, or American hackberry. It is a medium deciduous tree, growing between 30-50" tall. It is distinguishable from elms by its silvery brown cork like bark, warty growths, and irregularly spaced ridges. Leaves are alternately arranged, ovate-lanceolate and between 2-4" long. They are oblique at the base, serrate, and medium green in color. Turning yellow in fall. Flowers bloom in May and are (polygamo-monoecious) greenish and of 3 types. Male staminate, female pistillate, and perfect flowers on same tree. All have 5-4 sepals, males have stamens, females have oval ovaries, perfect contain both parts. Trees are wind pollinated, with female flowers becoming drupes that mature to deep purple, the flesh is date like, sweet, and edible.

*Bee Friendly, April to May when flowering and native.



Quercus macrocarpa bur oak

BT#11a

PRONUNCIATION (KWER-kus ma-krow-CAR-pah)

FAMILY Fragaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in island in front of dorm150

Grows to a height of 80-100', with notably large trunk that can reach up to 10'. One of the slowest oak growth rates at 1' per year. The bark is gray and rugged. Leaves are up to 6" long and 5" wide. The upper side is glossy and dark green with a very pale underside. Leaves are broad and variable in shape, with the basal being narrower, deeply lobed, and with the apical is wider with shallow lobes. Flowers are green-yellow catkins produced in spring. Acorns are notably large up to 2" in diameter.

*Bees may be attracted to honeydew.



Spiraea japonica 'Goldflame' 'Goldflame' spirea

BS#15a*

PRONUNCIATION (spy-REE-ah ja-PON-ih-kah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Asia

LOCATION Three mounds in rock garden walkway to the mia ramp next to dorm 150

Also known as Japanese spirea. Dense mounded shrub reaching 4-6' tall, with oval toothed leaves. It produces pink clusters of small flowers that bloom intermittently from late spring through mid-summer. It's known for its leaves to change color through the season from a bronze red in spring, maturing to yellow-green in the summer, and copper through fall. *Spiraea japonica* is considered invasive in parts of the United States.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late spring through summer.



Hemerocallis fulva tigerlily

BP#8a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss FUL-vuh)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous Perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing around the bur oak in the island

Also known as tawny daylily or ditch lily; Herbaceous perennial with linear, long, broad, leaves that can reach 20-35" in length and ornamental flowers that last for a day, hence the name. Blooms from early summer through late autumn, with large rusty orange blooms (2-5" across) in spikes of 10-20 opening successively. Fruit is a small capsule that splits open at maturity. Diploid and triploid varieties exist in the wild, but most cultivated plants are sterile triploids that reproduce through division.

*Bee friendly early summer through late fall when the bees collect pollen. Sterile varieties are not much help to bees.



Hemerocallis 'Superlative' 'Superlative' daylily

BP#9a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION In retaining walls in front of dorms 148,146,144
and in front of dorm 150 (red flowers)

Tetraploid cultivar, with 3-6" deep red/burgundy, single flowers that have ruffled edges and deep yellow throats. Flowers are supported by 24" scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. Extended, re-blooming that continues June to August. The foliage is made up of medium green blade like leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom summer June-August.



Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' fragrant sumac

BS#4a*

PRONUNCIATION (roose a-ro-MAT-ik-a)

FAMILY Anacardiaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in triangle island at end of sidewalk

Cultivar, dense low growing shrub growing 1-2' tall and up to 8' wide. Leaves are trifoliate and medium green, turning a bright red orange in fall. Leaves and twigs are aromatic when bruised. Small yellow flowers bloom in early spring before foliage. Separate male flowers (in catkins) and female flowers in clusters can appear on the same plant making it monoecious or more commonly on different plants dioecious. Male catkins form in late summer lasting through winter and blooming in spring. Female flowers in late summer lead the way for small clusters of hairy red berries that last into winter.

*Female flowers are bee friendly while in bloom in early spring.



Hydrangea macrophylla

Endless Summer[®] hydrangea

BS#2a-b

PRONUNCIATION (hy-DRAIN-jah mak-roe-FY-lah)

FAMILY Hydrangeaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Japan

LOCATION Growing on either side of the main entrance in 5 clumps on right side and 6 on the left

Deciduous shrub growing up to 7' tall and 8' wide, with opposite leaves that are simple, membranous, and can be different shapes; leaves are generally serrated and up to 6" long. There are two distinct types of flowers: ornamental fertile and peripheral ornamental (sterile). Flowers range in color from blue, red, pink, and purple depending on soil pH. Fruit is a subglobose capsule. In summer and autumn large heads of flowers are produced lasting from early summer through early winter.

*Bee friendly when non-decorative flowers are in bloom, (5 small greenish sepals and five small petals) between early summer and early winter. Large corymbs of colored flowers are likely sterile from cultivation and not of use to bees.



Thuja occidentalis eastern white cedar

BS#16a

PRONUNCIATION (THOO-yah oks-ee-den-TAL-is)

FAMILY Cupressaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Three conically shaped shrubs in rock bed at entrance to Mia parking ramp near dorm 150

Also known as American arborvitae or white cedar. Small deciduous shrub that can grow up to 33-66' tall with fan like branches, scaly leaves, and bark that is red brown and peely. Foliage forms in flat sprays. Cones are slender and yellow green before opening into brown flowerlike cones with 6-8 scales. It produces male and female flowers (monoecious) and usually on separate branches. Male flowers are tiny and have terminal cone like bodies and appear near base. Female flowers are pink and bloom at the terminal of branches. Flowers bloom April-May with pollen dispersal from late April to early June.

*Bees may be attracted to small flowers April-June, sap may be of use to bees.



Buxus sempervirens boxwood

BS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (BUCK-sus sem-pur-VYE-renz)

FAMILY Buxaceae

PLANT TYPE Broadleaf evergreen shrub

ORIGIN Europe, Africa, Asia

LOCATION Planted in 2 center rows of bed leading towards stairs, under skyway

Dense foliage with upper leaves that are a very dark and shiny green and lower leaf surfaces that are a much lighter green. Boxwoods do produce blooms, usually white, but they are small to the point of being inconspicuous.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late spring. Dwarfs not bee friendly.



Viburnum opulus European cranberrybush

BS#11a

PRONUNCIATION (vy-BURN-um OP-yew-lus)

FAMILY Adoxaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe, North Africa, and Central Asia

LOCATION Planted along back wall of the main building with one to left of emergency exit and 5 more plants punctuated by lilac and yews around corner to back entrance

Deciduous shrub that grows between 13-16' tall, with leaves that are opposite, 3 lobed, with rounded bases and serrated margins. White flowers bloom in early summer, in corymbs that consist of an outer ring of sterile flowers that surrounds a center of small fertile flower with petals. Fruit is a globose red drupe.

*Bee friendly in early summer when Inner flowers bloom.



Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora' peegee hydrangea BS#3a-b

PRONUNCIATION (hy-DRAIN-jah pah-nik-yew-LAY-tah gran-dih-FLOOR-ah)

FAMILY Hydrangeaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN China, Korea, Japan, and Russia

LOCATION First hydrangea on left bed of main entrance (largest) with two planted on either side of the entrance to dorm 150

Large deciduous shrub that is fast growing and can reach up to 15- 30' in height with a 10 -15' spread. It has ovate green-toothed leaves and produces giant panicles of showy cream florets, which grow more pink with age. Flowers are mostly sterile; panicles reach 6-8" wide but can get over a foot wide if pruned.

*Not very bee friendly as panicles are made up of mostly sterile flowers, bees may be attracted to smaller yellow-green fertile flowers in June-July.



Syringa vulgaris lilac

BS#12a*

PRONUNCIATION (sur-ING-guh vul-GAIR-iss)

FAMILY Oleaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Southeastern Europe

LOCATION Planted along back of main building between back entrance and emergency exit in 6 clumps punctuated by viburnum and yew

Large deciduous shrub or multi-stemmed small tree with an oval crown reaching up to 14' in height. Bark is grey to grey-brown; leaves are simple, light green to glaucous, oval to cordate arranged in opposite pairs or in whorls of three. Blooming in early summer with terminal panicles of light purple single-double flowers. Fruits are small woody capsules.

*Bee Friendly while in bloom in early summer.



Heuchera micrantha 'Obsidian' obsidian coral bells BP#5a-b

PRONUNCIATION (HEW-kur-uh my-KRAN-thuh)

FAMILY Saxifragaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous evergreen perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing on both sides of main entrance in front row of beds (distinguished by lobed leaves)

Also known as Heuchera. Clump forming perennial that grows in a compact basal mound reaching 8-10" tall with a 18" spread. It is a hybrid of coral bells noted for its dark purple-black foliage that retains its color throughout its growing season. Leaves are rounded and lobed. Panicles of small creamy white flowers bloom in late spring to early summer on the ends of naked stems.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late spring-early summer.



Echinacea purpurea 'Magnus Superior' purple coneflower BP#13A

PRONUNCIATION (eh-kih-NAY-shah per-per-EE-ah)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in 7-9 clumps in rock garden at back entrance with most planted to the front right of rock

Coarse hairy, herbaceous perennial growing 2-4' in height, with showy daisy-like purple cone flowers that bloom throughout summer on thick stems. Leaves are lanceolate, and dark green.

*Bee friendly throughout summer.



Monarda didyma 'Raspberry Wine' 'Raspberry Wine' bee balm BP#3a-b

PRONUNCIATION (moe-NAR-dah DID-ih-mah)

FAMILY Lamiaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in alternate groups in the 4th row of bed closest to main entrance and around the left backside of the rock in the rock garden

Also known as Monarda. Herbaceous perennial growing erect up to 35" tall. The leaves are opposite on square stems, 3-5" in length with red veins, coarsely toothed margins, and small hairs on the undersides. It has tubular raspberry red flowers that are about an inch long on showy heads in groups of up to 30 with reddish bracts. It blooms June-August. The leaves are fragrant when crushed.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-August.



Hosta lancifolia narrow-leaved hosta

BP#11a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh lan-sih-FOH-lee-uh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

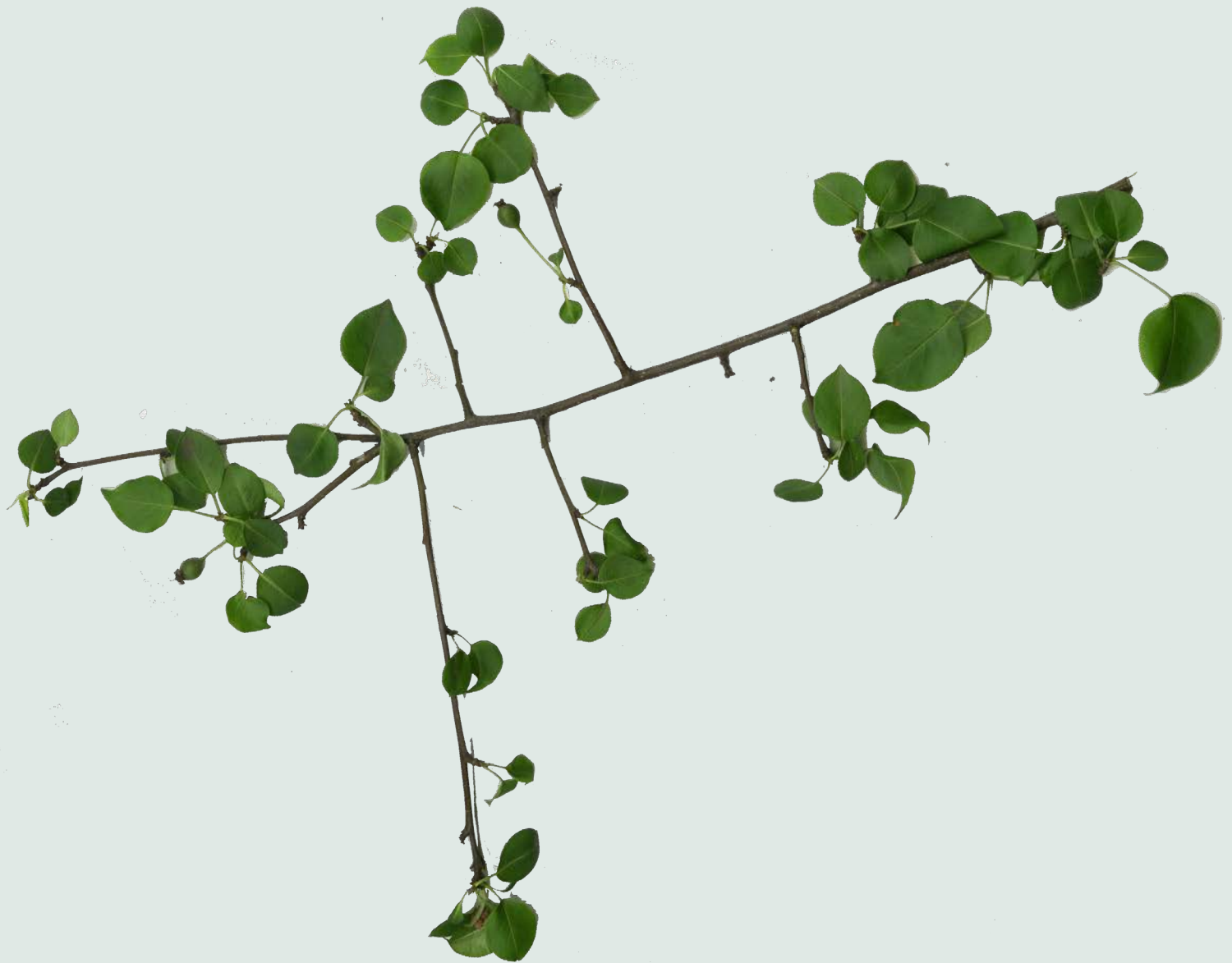
PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted in rock garden, front right (all green waxy leaves)

Medium sized hosta with an erect, vase shape. Mounds reach up to a foot in height and are made up of lance shaped, wavy margined leaves that are a medium green and glossy. Flowering between July-September, it produces racemes of funnel shaped lavender flowers on scapes that rise above foliage at 20" in height.

*Bee friendly while in bloom July-September.



Pyrus calleryana Callery pear

BT#10a*

PRONUNCIATION (PYE-rus kal-lee-ree-AH-nuh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN China and Vietnam

LOCATION Growing in far back right corner against dorm
150

Deciduous flowering tree, that reaches between 16-26' tall; it has a conic to rounded crown. Leaves are oval ranging 1.5-3" long; they are a glossy dark green with pale undersides. 5 petaled white flowers bloom in abundant clusters in early spring. The fruit is small, woody, and brownish green. Autumn leaves range yellow-orange and deep red-purple bronze.

*Cultivation causes the tree to produce a small amount of nectar; bees may be attracted and collect pollen if other sources are not available.



Leucanthemum superbum 'Becky' Shasta daisy

BP#1A

PRONUNCIATION (lew-KAN-theh-mum soo-PER-bum)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Hybrid produced in 1890 by the American horticulturist Luther Burbank from a number of daisy cultivars.

LOCATION Growing in the first row of bed in alternate clumps closest to main building under the skyway

Hybrid daisy from northern California, growing 3-4' tall on rigid stems. Flowers are 3- 4" inches in diameter with white rays and a yellow disk-like center. Leaves are coarsely toothed, lance shaped and medium green, blooming June-September.

*Bee friendly June-September.



Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans' 'Elegans' hosta

BP#7a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh see-bold-ee-AH-nuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in several clumps to left and right of main entrance

Large broad leaf mound forming, cultivar that grows between 30-48" tall with a similar spread. Foliage is a dusty blue green. Fragrant lavender bell shaped flowers bloom in late summer atop of 35-40" scapes.

*Bee friendly while in bloom throughout summer.



Hosta 'Patriot' 'Patriot' hosta

BP#12a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Two plants on the far right of rock garden

Mound forming, Hosta cultivar with a 12- 20" spread and height. It had large variegated oval leaves that have deep green centers and irregular white margins. It produces purple bell shaped flowers on scapes up to 34" tall throughout the summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom throughout summer.



Perovskia atriplicifolia 'Blue Spire' 'Blue Spire' Russian sage BP#16a

PRONUNCIATION (per-OV-skee-ah at-trih-pliss-ih-FOE-lee-ah)

FAMILY Lamiaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Himalayas, Western China

LOCATION Growing in a large clump behind the rock in the rock garden near the back entrance

Herbaceous perennial cultivar with an upright habit growing from 3-5' tall, with grey green foliage. It has thin whitish square stems, with feathery, deeply divided, opposite, greyish green, leaves that smell sage-like when crushed. Blooming June-October in panicles that range 12-15" long, of many branches or racemes arranged with pairs of small purple-blue flowers that are a centimeter in diameter.

*Bee Friendly while in bloom June-October.



Rudbeckia hirta black-eyed Susan

BP#2a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (rud-BEK-ee-ah HER-tah)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing alternately in first row of bed with daisys (under sky way), and in several clumps around the rock in rock garden

Upright annual with branching stems, and daisy like flowers that bloom between late summer and early autumn with yellow petals and brown black dome shaped centers.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late summer through early autumn.



Hosta 'Blue Angel' 'Blue Angel' hosta

BP#8a

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in 8 large clumps to the right of the entrance to dorm 150

Hosta cultivar with up to a 30" height and 40" spread, with large heart-shaped blue green leaves that have a creamy white margin that turns yellow in spring. It has lavender bell shaped flowers atop of 40" scapes that bloom mid summer into late summer.

*Bee friendly mid-summer into late summer



Hemerocallis 'Fairy Tale Pink' 'Fairy Tale Pink' daylily BP#17a

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in 2 clumps in front of rock garden to the left of the rock

Diploid cultivar, with clump forming, medium green blade like foliage that reaches 1-2' in height with a similar spread; flowers bloom early summer atop scapes that reach above the foliage. Flowers are pale pink, with 5.5" diameter, ruffled edges, and pale green center. Blooms last for a day, and multiple buds open in succession between June-July.

*Bee friendly June-July.



Hemerocallis 'Mini Pearl' 'Mini Pearl' daylily

BP#10a

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in retaining walls in front of dorms
148-144 (with red)

Diploid cultivar with fragrant neon, melon pink flowers, 3" in diameter, with hot yellow throats, that grow on scapes up to 16" above the medium green, linear, blade like, clump forming foliage that reaches 1- 1.5' tall with a similar spread.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-July.



Phlox paniculata 'Purple Kiss' 'Purple Kiss' phlox BP#4a

PRONUNCIATION (FLOCKS puh-nick-you-LAY-tuh)

FAMILY Polemoniaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to eastern and central United States

LOCATION Growing in alternate group in the 4th row of bed under skyway

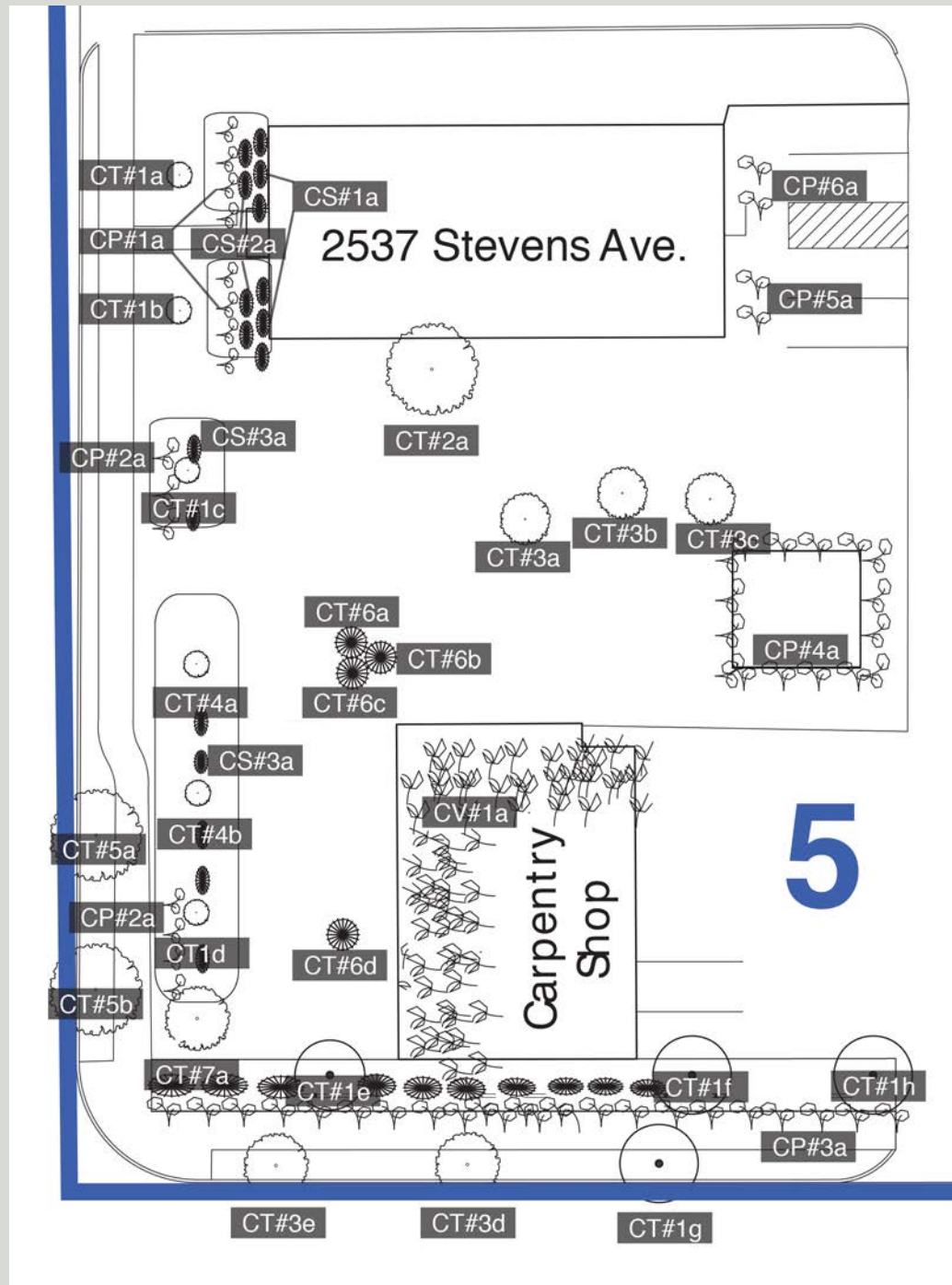
Upright, clump forming herbaceous perennial growing between 12-24" tall. With slender red, spotted stems, with simple medium green-maroon opposite leaves, it produces densely packed, terminal, domed, clusters of tubular, florescent purple flowers with white centers. Flowers are 3/4" in diameter and bloom from July-September.

*Bee friendly while in bloom July-September.

SECTION 5

Carpentry Shop





Corner of Stevens Ave and 26th st, lawn around dorm 2537, carpentry shop ,and small garage demarcated by surrounding two driveways and sidewalk

C for Carpentry



Gleditsia triacanthos honeylocust

CT#5a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (gleh-DIT-see-uh try-uh-KANTH-oase)

FAMILY Fabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Last 2 trees on Stevens AVE before 26th Street
on outside of sidewalk

Deciduous tree that grows from 66-100' tall; It has small, pinnately compound green leaves that change to a light golden yellow in the fall. Flowering in late spring with clusters of cream, strongly fragrant flowers, it produces fruit, in the form of flat legume pods the mature in late autumn. Pods can be up to 10" long, the pulp is edible and mildly sweet. Honey locusts can have thorns that grow from branches, forming thick cluster. The thorns themselves are between ½-1" long.

*Bee friendly while in bloom in the late spring.



Ginkgo Biloba 'Autumn Gold' 'Autumn Gold' ginkgo CT#4a-b

PRONUNCIATION (GINK-go bye-LOE-buh)

FAMILY Ginkgoaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Eastern China

LOCATION Planted in pairs in the second bed with chips on the 4th and 5th row of trees that begins the small sidewalk to dorm 2537 and continues down Stevens Avenue to 26th Street

Deciduous conifer that can mature up to 100' tall. With an angular crown and long erratic branches that grow in shoots with regularly spaced leaves, the leaves are distinctive for their two lobed fan shape, with veins radiating out into the leaf, and leathery texture. Autumn Gold is a cultivar and is a clone of the male plant, which produces cones. Ginkgos are dioecious with separate male and female trees, with the females producing fleshy odorous fruit and males fruitless (both are male). In autumn; leaves turn bright yellow and fall shortly afterward (0-15 days).

*Ginkgos are non-flowering and not attractive to bees.



Euonymus alatus burning bush

CS#3a*

PRONUNCIATION (you-On-ih-mus eh-LAY-tus)

FAMILY Celastraceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Eastern Russia, China, Japan, and Korea

LOCATION Growing in wood chip beds down the perimeter of campus on Stevens ave and around the corner on the inside of the fence on 26th st ending at the carpentry shop about 30 plants total

Deciduous shrub that can grow up to 8' tall with a similar to larger spread. The stems are notable for their stripes and 4 corky ridges or wings. The leaves are broad, ovate-elliptic. In summer; small, 4-petaled yellow-green flowers are produced followed by fall foliage that turns bright red or a muted red/pink in shade and seed capsules that split to expose orange or red fruit

*Considered an invasive species that can infringe on bee's habitat. Small flowers may attract bees in times of scarcity.



Weigela 'Minuet' 'Minuet' weigela

CS#2a

PRONUNCIATION (wye-JEE-luh or wye-GEE-luh)

FAMILY Caprifoliaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Dwarf cultivar of species native to Eastern Asia

LOCATION Growing in 4 clumps on either side of dorm entrance at 2537 (middle row)

Dense rounded deciduous shrub, noted for dwarf size. Growing to 3' in height with a similar spread. It has purple foliage and purplish red flowers with yellow throats. The funnel shaped flowers bloom profusely in spring, re-blooming through mid to late summer.

*Very bee friendly as the flowers rebloom multiple time between June and later into the summer, July-August.



Ulmus americana American elm

CT#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus uh-mair-ih-KAY-nuh)

FAMILY Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Eastern North America

LOCATION Large tree planted very close to the right side of the dorm building

Deciduous hermaphroditic tree that can grow up to 100' tall with a high umbrella like canopy. The leaves are alternate with double-serrate margins. It flowers in early spring with small purple-brown flowers pollinated by the wind. The fruit is a flat samara, a circular papery wing that surrounds a small seed. Bark goes from light to dark gray as tree ages. Leaves turn yellow in fall.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers while in bloom in early spring, if other sources are unavailable.



Ulmus americana 'Princeton' 'Princeton' elm

CT#1a-h

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus uh-mair-ih-KAY-nuh)

FAMILY Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION pair on either side of entrance to 2537, that start a row of 7 trees in wood chip beds, with the 3rd, and 5th trees also elms. Around the corner another row of three is planted between the Carpentry shop/fence on 26th Street with an adjacent straggler on the outer side of the sidewalk just before the driveway

Deciduous tree that can grow up to 70' tall with a dense, symmetrical, upright form, dark green foliage, and umbrella crown. The leaves are serrated and elliptical. Princeton elms are notable for their double serration and longer tips. Small green flowers bloom before the foliage in spring. Large leathery dark green, single-seeded wafer-like samara mature from April-May, fruit matures from May-June. In fall, leaves turn yellow with great variation in intensity.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers while in bloom in early spring; honey bees may collect pollen if other sources are unavailable.



Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Virginia creeper

CV#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (Partheno-cis-sus quin-que-fo-lia)

FAMILY Vitaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous vine

ORIGIN Native to Eastern and Central North America

LOCATION Dense vine growing along all walls of Carpentry shop

Related to the grape family, Virginia creeper is a deciduous, climbing woody vine, that attaches itself to flat surfaces with strong sticky pads, climbing with small forked tendrils to 66-98'. The leaves are made up of 5 leaflets that are toothed and dark green in summer changing to deep red/burgundy in the fall. It produces small green flowers in the late spring that are hidden underneath the foliage that mature into hard dark purple berries that in late summer are an important food source to birds.

*Honey bees can gather pollen while flowering late spring-summer, hidden non showy flowers are less attractive to bees.



Acer negundo boxelder

CT#3a-e

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser nuh-GUHN-doe)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION The 3 large trees in a tight row in the center of lawn between the 2537 dorms and Carpentry shop, two more are planted along the sidewalk on 26th Street adjacent to shop before driveway

Also known as boxelder maple or maple ash. Fast growing, fairly short-lived tree that often has several trunks, shoots are green with a waxy coating when young. Branches are smooth and retain fresh green color. Bark on trunk is pale gray or light brown and scaly. The leaves are pinnately compound with 3-7 leaflets and occasionally with simple leaves that are a translucent and light green. Small flowers in clusters appear in early spring. Fall leaves turn yellow and in August-September, winged nutlets ripen on female trees.

*Bee friendly mid-April to late May while flowers are in bloom.



Picea glauca 'Densata' Black Hills spruce

CT#6a-d

PRONUNCIATION (PL-see-a Glaw-ka den-SA-ta)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Cluster of 3 small near back left corner of carpentry shop and one lone on the back right corner of shop (notably with brighter blue needles)

A type of white spruce, which is a coniferous evergreen, that grows to 40' in height with a 15' spread. It has brighter blue to green needles that are about half an inch in length, somewhat rigid, with sharp points that are spirally arranged around the branch. This variety has faint white stripes on top and bottom of needle, and yielding tan cones that measure between 1-2" long.

*Sap may be useful to bees as propolis, a type of glue used a glue/sealant in the hive.



Hemerocallis 'Superlative' 'Superlative' daylily

CP#2a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in several clumps in both wood chip beds (front with burning bushes) (red flowers)

Tetraploid cultivar, with 3-6" deep red/burgundy, single flowers that have ruffled edges and deep yellow throats. Flowers are supported by 24" scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. Extended, re-blooming that continues June to August. The foliage is made up of medium green blade-like leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom summer, June-August.



Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro' 'Stella de Oro' daylily CP#3a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in row against fence/Carpentry shop
on 26th st continuing on to sculpture garden

Diploid cultivar with 3" yellow flowers that have ruffled edges and deep yellow throats. Flowers are supported by scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. This variety is known for its vigorous growth and profuse blooms that continue May to August. The foliage is made up of blade like leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom May-August.



Juniperus chinensis var. *sargentii* 'Glauca' Chinese juniper CS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (joo-NIP-er-us chih-NEN-sis var. sar-JEN-tee-eye)

FAMILY Cupressaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN China, Japan

LOCATION Growing on either side of entrance to dorm 2537, in the back of bed in 6 clumps

Also known as sargent juniper. Low growing evergreen that reaches below 2' in height and can spread up to 5'. The foliage is needle like made up of groups of scales (adult) or awls (juvenile). It produces small-unornamented flowers in spring and produces blue berries from late spring through winter.

*Bees are not likely to be attracted to flowers. Sap may be useful to bees as propolis, a type of glue used a sealant in the hive.



Panicum virgatum switchgrass

CP#4a

PRONUNCIATION (PAN-ih-kum vir-GA-tum)

FAMILY Poaceae

PLANT TYPE Ornamental grass

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in many clumps around perimeter of garage 2545

Native warm season grass to most of the United States. It grows between 3-5' tall. It is distinguishable by the white patches of hair that grow where the blade like leaves attach to the stem. Stems are round with a reddish tint with seed heads that form an open spreading pinnacle.

*Does not attract bees.



Acer platanoides Norway maple

CT#7a*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser plat-uh-NOY-deez)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Growing on corner of lawn on Stevens Avenue and 26th Street

Deciduous tree that can grow up to 100' tall, with a broad rounded crown, and grey-brown bark with shallow grooves. Unlike other types of maple the bark does not get shaggy. Leaves are opposite, palmately lobed, with five lobes. Each lobe has 3 side teeth and an otherwise smooth margin. Autumn color ranges yellow-orange. It produces corymbs of 15-20 yellow-green flowers in early spring before new leaves emerge. The fruit are double samara. Cultivation in America shortens their lifespan from 200 to 60 years.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers in early spring.



Geranium macrorrhizum 'Album' rock cranesbill

CP#1a

PRONUNCIATION (jer-AY-nee-um mak-roh-RY-zum)

FAMILY Geraniaceae

PLANT TYPE Perennial

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Growing on both sides of entrance to dorm
2537

Flowering perennial growing to 2' in height. The foliage is made up of green, deeply lobed, rounded, palmate leaves that turn red in autumn. Small white flowers sit above the foliage on single stems. Each flower has 5 petals and prominent deep pink calyces. Blooming spring through early summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-July.



Hosta lancifolia narrow-leaved hosta

CP#6a

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh lan-sih-FOH-lee-uh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted in 2 planters to the right on the parking lot side entrance to dorm 2537

Medium sized hosta with an erect, vase shape. Mounds reached to a foot in height and are made up of lance shaped, wavy margined leaves that are a medium green and glossy. Flowering July-September, it produces racemes of funnel shaped lavender flowers on scapes that rise above foliage at 20" in height.

*Bee friendly while in bloom July-September.



Agastache 'Blue Fortune' 'Blue Fortune' hyssop

CP#5a

PRONUNCIATION (ah-GAH-sta-kee)

FAMILY Lamiaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in two planters on left to the parking lot side of the entrance to dorm 2537

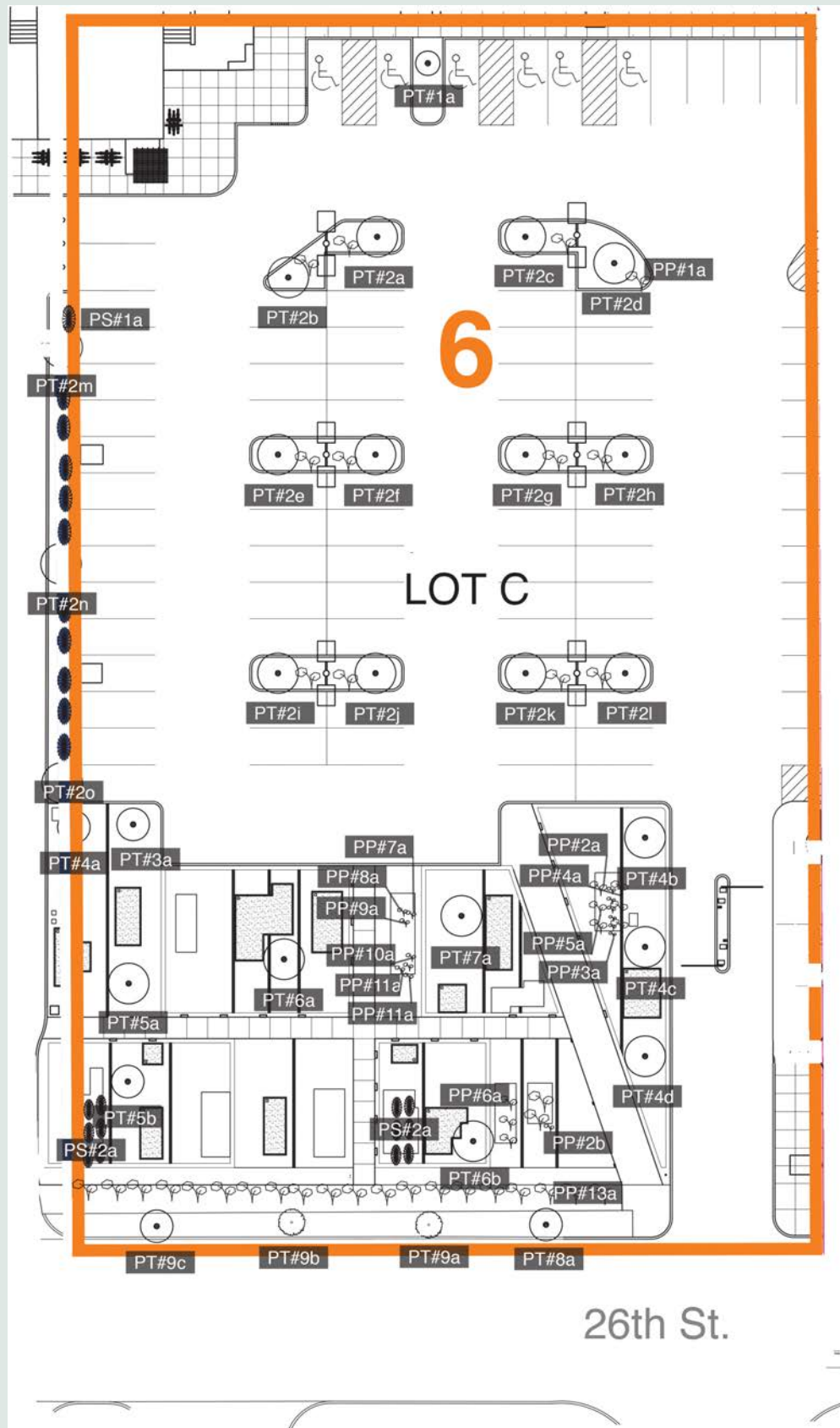
Also known as giant hyssop. Tiny blue, tube shaped flowers tightly packed in rounded verticillasters (false whorls) in 4" long terminal spikes, atop stiff squared stems, growing to 3' tall. Flowers bloom summer until early fall. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate, toothed, 4" long, and have a pleasant minty-anise fragrance and are edible.

Bee friendly while in bloom summer-early fall.

SECTION 6

Lot C





*Perimeter of parking lot C and Sculpture Garden.
P for Parking*



Aesculus glabra American buckeye

PT#9a-c

PRONUNCIATION (ESS-kew-lus GLAY-bruh)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Row of 3 buckeye closest to 26th Street across sidewalk from sculpture garden

Medium sized deciduous tree growing 49-82' tall. The leaves are palmate and compound with 5 leaflets that are 3-6" long. It produces small yellow-green flowers in spring grouped in panicles. The stamens are longer than the petals. The fruit is a round spiny capsule 2" in diameter, they are brown with white scars and are poisonous to humans.

*Bee friendly while in bloom May and native.



Acer rubrum 'Autumn Radiance' 'Autumn Radiance' red maple PT#7a

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser ROO-brum)

FAMILY Sapindales

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Planted in second front bed from the parking meter

Growing between 40-50' tall with a similar spread, and rounded form. Leaves are green and about 4" long, turning to bright red in fall. The bark is gray and becomes more cracked and plated with age. It produces small red flowers, after maturing around age 8 that bloom April-May, and produce small fruit samara (helicopters) that ripen April through early July.

*Bee friendly to a lesser extent than the sugar maple, occasionally bees can make use of dripping/leaking sap at beginning and mid fall. When mature and in bloom may be attractive to bees.



Aronia melanocarpa black chokeberry

PS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (ah-ROE-nee-ah mel-an-oh-KAR-pah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Eastern North America

LOCATION Growing along left edge of parking lot in long island with the drive way and dorms on other side

Upright deciduous shrub, that is open and spreading. Growing to between 3-6' tall. It has glossy, obovate, dark green leaves that are 2-3" long and finely toothed. It flowers in May in clusters of small white 5 petaled flowers. It produces black autumn berries the size of a blueberry and has purple/red fall color.

*Bee friendly while in bloom mid-late May.



Rudbeckia hirta black-eyed Susan

PP#6a*

PRONUNCIATION (rud-BEK-ee-ah HER-tah)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION growing in back second bed in many clumps

Upright annual with branching stems, and daisy-like flowers that bloom between late summer and early autumn with yellow petals and brown black dome shaped centers.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late summer through early autumn.



Monarda didyma 'Blue Stocking' *blue bee balm*

PP#4a

PRONUNCIATION (moe-NAR-dah DID-ih-mah)

FAMILY Lamiaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in first front bed in sculpture garden between daylilies

Also known as 'Blue Stocking' bee balm or Bergamot. Herbaceous perennial growing erect up to 35", the leaves on each stem are green, slender, serrated, lancelet, and growing in opposite arrangement. Purple- blue flowers bloom June-late summer that are made up of tubular symmetric petals that have a narrow upper lip and wider lower lip. They can be single (wild varieties) or cultivated to be double. The leaves when crushed produce a fragrant essential oil that is spicy.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-August.



Digitalis purpurea common foxglove

PP#9a

PRONUNCIATION (dij-ah-TAL-is per-POOR-ee-uh)

FAMILY Plantaginaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Growing in 3rd front bed from parking (purple pink)

Also known as purple foxglove, fairy fingers, or fairy gloves. Foxglove gets its name because the individual flowers resemble the tips of a sniped gloves. The common variety is a purpley pink, with a dusty veiny exterior, dark purple ringed spots and fine hair in the interior. The flowers hang down and are tubular, funnel shaped, and pendulously hanging in sets of three on the underside of the stalk. These terminal racemes are 2-3" long and are atop leafy tall stalks that reach between 3-5'. Small green leaves grow above the flowers and get larger as they descend down the stalk. The blooms are larger at the base causing an arc as the flowers get smaller and more tightly position at the tip. Blooming June through early summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-early summer.



Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro' 'Stella de Oro' daylily PP#13a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Yellow daylilies growing in row against fence on 26th st continuing to parking entrance

Diploid cultivar with 3" yellow flowers that have ruffled edges and deep yellow throats. Flowers are supported by scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. This variety is known for its vigorous growth and profuse blooms that continue May to August. The foliage is made up of blade like leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom May-August.



Prunus serrulata Japanese cherry

PT#3a

PRONUNCIATION (PROO-nus sair-yoo-LAY-tuh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Japan, Korea, and China

LOCATION Double flowering cherry tree planted alone on left edge and the beginning of the sculpture garden closest to the corner of lot C

Also known as hill cherry or oriental cherry. Small deciduous tree, with a short single trunk and dense crown growing to 26-39' tall. It has smooth bark, alternately arranged oval-lanceolate leaves, that turn yellow-red at the end of autumn. It produces showy double flowers that are light pink in spring around mid May, the flowers are clustered together in groups of 5. The fruit is a globose black drupe.

*Attracts bees but the double flowers and hybridization make it harder for the bees to reach pollen/nectar and may produce less.



Ulmus 'Morton' *Accolade*[™] *Accolade*[™] elm

PT#8a*

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus)

FAMILY Value Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Hybrid elm (*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus wilsoniana*) originated in 1924 at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois.

LOCATION One growing on outside of sidewalk on corner to the right of the parking gate

Deciduous tree that is vase shaped, growing between 50-60' tall. It is a hybrid of two other varieties and resistant to dutch elm disease. Known for its growth and glossy dark green foliage and yellow fall color. The leaves are ovate, elliptic with toothed margins, distinguished from the American with distinctively longer top tip. It flowers in early spring with small yellow green flowers. Produces single seeded samara.

*Small non showy flowers typically aren't attractive to bees unless needed.



Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' 'Greenspire' linden

PT#4a-d

PRONUNCIATION (TILL-ee-uh kor-DAY-tuh)

FAMILY Tiliaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Europe, Asia

LOCATION Trees planted in front right corner of Sculpture Garden next to the cherry tree and in a row of 3, adjacent to the parking gate

Medium sized to large deciduous tree that can grow to 30-50' tall. The crown is rounded/pyramidal, bark is grayish brown bark with narrow defined fissures, and new growth is red and smooth. The leaves are simple, alternately arranged, ovate, asymmetrical and are much smaller at 2-4" long and broad. Young leaves begin pale and mature to dark green, smooth, and shiny. Fall color is yellow -green. Flowering occurs in early-mid summer with drooping cymose clusters of small yellow-white flowers. The fruit is small globose hard cream colored nutlets that are about an inch in diameter.

*Bee friendly while in bloom early to mid summer. Mucilaginous sap in the leaves and twigs may be attractive to bees as a glue and sealant.



Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain' 'Green Mountain' sugar maple PT#6a-b

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser sack-AR-rum)

FAMILY Aceraceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION One planted in center of the Sculpture Garden and the other planted in the back of the second section

Deciduous tree that grows between 40-80' tall, with a dense rounded crown. It has medium green leaves that are 3-6" wide with 3-5 palmate lobes. Fall colors range from bright yellow to orange. It procures small yellow-green flowers in pinnacles of 5-10 in early spring (after reaching between 5-10 years old). The fruit are winged seeds also known as samaras, that fall in autumn. Producer of maple syrup.

*Attractive to bees while flowering, drips in sap may be beneficial to bees.



Celtis occidentalis common hackberry

PT#2a-o

PRONUNCIATION (SELL-tiss ock-sih-den-TAY-liss)

FAMILY Cannabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION trees planted in pairs in each of the 6 parking lot islands, and in a row of trees on the left perimeter of parking lot, 15 total

Also known as nettle tree, sugarberry, or American hackberry. Medium deciduous tree, growing between 30--50' tall. It is distinguishable from elms by its silvery brown cork like bark, warty growths, and irregularly spaced ridges. Leaves are alternately arranged, ovate-lanceolate and between 2-4" long. They are oblique at the base, serrate, and medium green in color. Turning yellow in fall, flowers bloom in May and are (polygamo-monoecious) greenish and of 3 types. Trees are wind pollinated, with female flowers becoming drupes that mature to deep purple, the flesh is date like, sweet, and edible.

*Bee Friendly, April-May when flowering and native.



Eutrochium dubium 'Little Joe' Joe Pye weed

PP#12a

PRONUNCIATION (yew-ph-TOR-ee-um DOO-bee-um)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Dwarf cultivar of species native to eastern North America

LOCATION Growing in 3rd front bed from parking meter in Sculpture Garden

Coarse herbaceous perennial that grows between 3-4' tall with 2-4" wide purple-spotted stems with ovate, coarsely toothed, and veined leaves that grow up to 6" long, arranged in whorls of 3-4. It produces small disk like flowers (rays absent) in pale pink-purple that bloom in corymbiform, dome shaped clusters that are 4-7" across from July-September.

*Bee friendly while in bloom July-September.



Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster' feather reed grass PP#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (kal-uh-muh-GRAW-stiss ack-yoo-tif-FLORuh)

FAMILY Gramineae

PLANT TYPE Ornamental grass

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Europe and Asia

LOCATION Planted in each island in parking lot

An ornamental grass that can grow up to 5-6' tall. The leaves are medium green, and lanceolate. The inflorescence is a compact spiky panicle up to 12" long that has a reddish cast. They appear in summer and are followed by seed heads.

*Can serve as an overwintering habitat for bumble bees.



Penstemon x mexicali 'Pike's Peak Purple'[®] beardtongue

PP#10a

PRONUNCIATION (pen-STEE-mun)

FAMILY Plantaginaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Beardtongue (pinker and single flowers) growing in 3rd bed from sidewalk with foxglove

Perennial that typically grows in clusters with opposite leaves, reaching up to 3' tall. The flowers appear like small mouths and are purple-pink with a light center and stripe on each bottom lobe. They are partly tube-shaped, with a two lobed upper lip and 3 lobed lower lip, containing 4 stamens and a sterile stamen (yellow). They grow in opposite clusters with two flowers on either side ascending down the stalk in diminishing size and blooming from spring to fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-October.



Penstemon barbatus 'Purple Riding Hood' beardtongue

PP#11a

PRONUNCIATION (pen-STEE-mun)

FAMILY Plantaginaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION (Purple and double flowers) growing in 3rd bed from sidewalk with foxglove

Perennial that typically grows in clusters with opposite leaves reaching up to 3' tall. The flowers appear like small mouths and are purple with a light center and stripe on each bottom lobe. They are partly tube-shaped, with a two lobed upper lip and 3 lobed lower lip, containing 4 stamens and a sterile stamen (yellow). They grow in opposite clusters with 6 flowers on either side ascending down the stalk in diminishing size and blooming from spring to fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-October.



Monarda didyma 'Purple Rooster' 'Purple Rooster' bee balm PP#7a

PRONUNCIATION (moe-NAR-dah DID-ih-mah)

FAMILY Lamiaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in 3rd front bed from parking gate (in front portion in several clumps)

Also known as 'Purple Rooster' bee balm or bergamot. Herbaceous perennial growing erect up to 35". The leaves are opposite, on square stems, 3-5" in length, with red veins, coarsely toothed margins, and small hairs on the undersides. It has tubular royal purple flowers that are about an inch long on showy heads in groups of up to 30. Blooming June-August. The leaves are fragrant when crushed.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-August.



Tulipa 'Negrita' tulip

PP#5a

PRONUNCIATION (TEW-lih-pah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Bulb

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Central Asia

LOCATION Growing in several location in sculpture garden
large patch next in front left corner near parking exit

Bulb perennial that blooms in mid spring through late April or early May. Produces a deep purple-violet mid sized bloom, with a white and blue center. Has blue green foliage with a 7" stem.

*Bee friendly while in bloom through mid-spring.



Rosa 'Champlain' Champlain rose

PS#5a

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Growing in 2 small beds in Sculpture Garden in back rows, 2nd and 4th

Perennial and deciduous shrub that grows to 3' tall with a 3' spread. Part of the explorer class of roses. The flowers are showy, semi-double petaled, true red with yellow eyes. Blooming late spring through late summer. The foliage is made up of dark green, oval, compound leaves that turn yellow in fall. Fruit are orange hips that display from mid-late fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late May-September, if not overly hybridized. Some varieties with double flowers are sterile and not helpful to bees or have too many petals that obscure access.



Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance' Serviceberry PT#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (am-meh-LANG-kee-er x gran-dih-FLOR-uh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION First tree to the right of entrance

Deciduous tree that grows between 15-20' with a 15' spread. Flowers in early spring with clusters of small white 5 petaled flowers. Produces a large amount of edible purple berries in June similar to blueberries. Green foliage turns red in the fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April to early May.



Phlox paniculata 'Peacock White' garden phlox

PP#3a

PRONUNCIATION (flocks pan-ick-yoo-LAY-tuh)

FAMILY Polemoniaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing in first front bed on Sculpture Garden between two rows of daylilies

Herbaceous perennial growing to 18-24" tall, with a similar spread. This species is taller with a bushy habit. It produces large conical panicles of pure white flowers, that are five petaled and tubular. Blooming mid summer into early fall. Foliage is made up of simple leaves, medium green in color, in opposite arrangement on slender stems.

*Native and bee friendly while in bloom June-August.



Digitalis purpurea 'Pam's Choice' foxglove

PP#8a

PRONUNCIATION (dij-ah-TAL-is per-POOR-ee-uh)

FAMILY Plantaginaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Europe

LOCATION Growing in 3rd front bed from parking (white and red)

Also known as fairy fingers or fairy gloves. Foxglove gets its name because the individual flowers resemble the tips of a sniped glove with the white outer side of the petals and deep red spotted insides. The flowers hang down and are tubular, funnel shaped, and pendulously hanging in sets of three on the underside of the stalk. These terminal racemes are 2-3" long and are atop leafy tall stalks that reach between 3-5'. Small green leaves grow above the flowers and get larger as they descend down the stalk. The blooms are larger at the base causing an arc as the flowers get smaller and more tightly positioned at the tip. Blooming June through early summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-early summer.



Malus 'Spring Snow' 'Spring Snow' crabapple

PT#5a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America.

LOCATION Pair in left of Sculpture Garden

Fruitless, deciduous tree with a dense oval crown that grows between 25-30' tall with a 15-20' spread. Flowers in May or early spring with dense clusters of showy white flowers with pale yellow tipped centers. Green leaves change to yellow in the fall.

*Self-sterile but bees may be attracted to flowers while in bloom, likely not producing much nectar.



Hemerocallis 'Superlative' 'Superlative' daylily

PP#2a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted in front first bed from parking gate (red flowers) and in back 1st bed

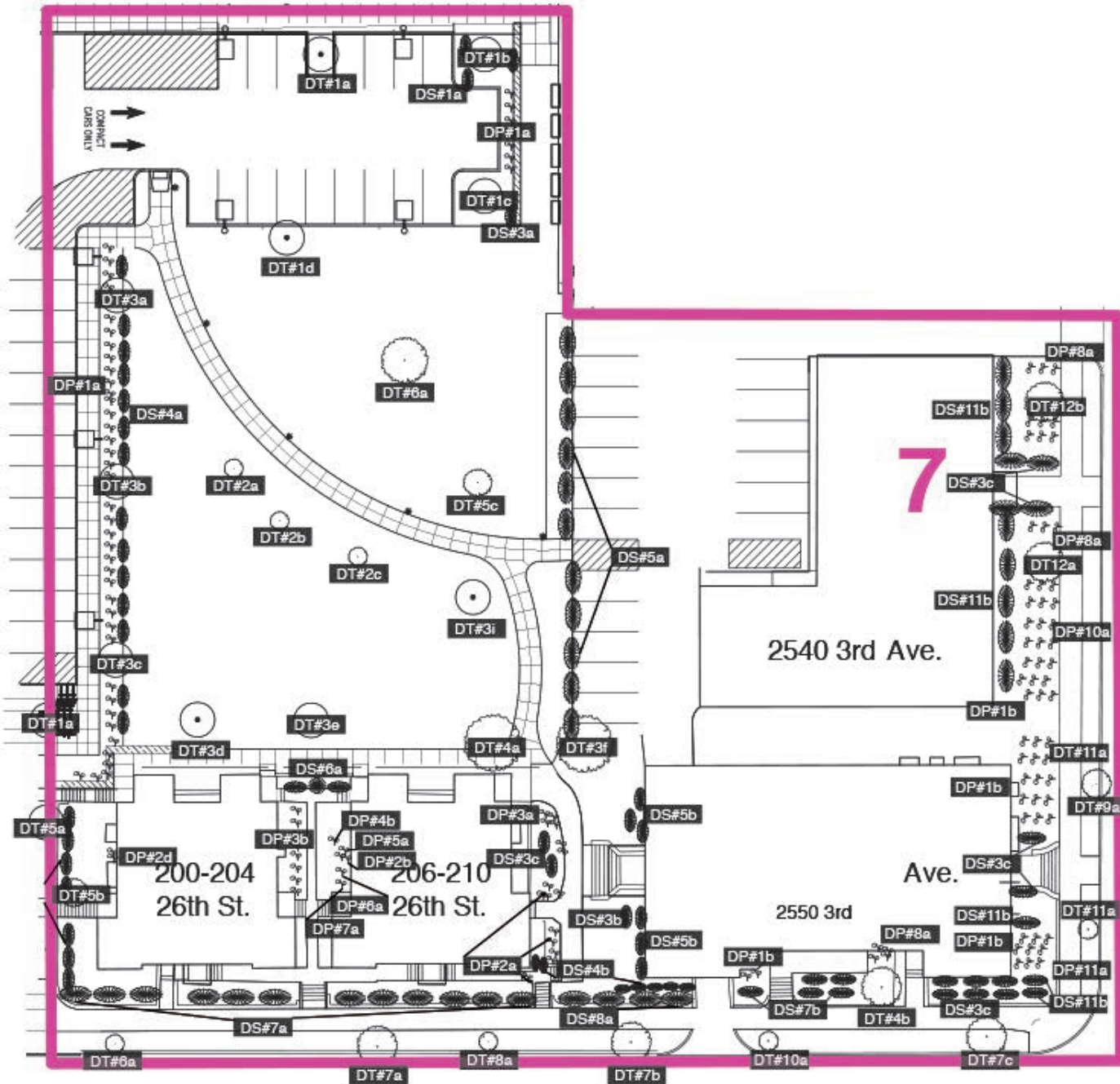
Tetraploid cultivar, with 3-6" deep red/burgundy, single flowers that have ruffled edges and deep yellow throats. Flowers are supported by 24" scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. Extended, re-blooming that continues June to August. The foliage is made up of medium green blade like leaves.

*Bee friendly while in bloom summer June-August.

SECTION 7

Corner Dorms





Beginning with compact car lot and periphery around dorm 2540, 2550, and 200-210.

D for Dorms



Acer negundo boxelder

DT#7a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser nuh-GUHN-doe)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION 2nd 4th and 6th in chain of 6 on outer side walk of 26th Street

Also known as boxelder maple or maple ash. Fast growing, fairly short-lived tree that often has several trunks. Shoots are green with a waxy coating when young. Branches are smooth and retain fresh green color. Bark on trunk is pale gray or light brown and scaly. The leaves are pinnately compound with 3-7 leaflets and occasionally with simple leaves that are a translucent and light green. Small flowers in clusters appear in early spring. Fall leaves turn yellow and in August-September winged nutlets ripen on female trees.

*Bee Friendly mid-April to late May while flowers are in bloom.



Taxus x media 'Tauntonii' Taunton's yew

DS#11a-b

PRONUNCIATION (TAKS-us x MEE-di-a)

FAMILY Taxaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN hybrid English and Japanese

LOCATION Two plants growing at the far corner where 26th Street meets 3rd Avenue, with 2 more around the corner near 2550 entrance and 5 plants in the back row on either side of the back entrance to dorm 2430

Needled evergreen growing 3-4" in height with a similar spread. Hybrid of English and Japanese varieties. Needles are two ranked, pointed and are medium to dark green year round. Plants are Non-flowering and dioecious with separate male and female plants, male plants produce cones while female plants produce red arils.

*Sap may be useful to bees as propolis, a type of glue used as a sealant in the hive.



Saccharum ravennae plume grass

DP#7a

PRONUNCIATION (SAK-har-um rah-VEN-nay)

FAMILY Poaceae

PLANT TYPE Ornamental grass

ORIGIN Europe and Asia

LOCATION Growing with ribbon grass to left of dorm 206
(extra tall)

Also known as ravenna grass or elephant grass. Invasive species, large perennial grass that grows in large dense clumps with erect stems that reach up to 6 -10' in height. It has serrated blade-like leaves that can reach 3' in length. The inflorescence is a plume-like panicle of spikelets covered in pale tan silky hairs.

*Not bee friendly.



Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' fragrant sumac

DS#7a*

PRONUNCIATION (roose a-ro-MAT-ik-a)

FAMILY Anacardiaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing in stone retaining wall along 26th Street in front of dorms 200-2550

Cultivar, dense low growing shrub growing 1-2' tall and up to 8' wide. Leaves are trifoliate and medium green, turning a bright red orange in fall. Leaves and twigs are aromatic when bruised. Small yellow flowers bloom in early spring before foliage. Separate male flowers (in catkins) and female flowers in clusters can appear on the same plant making it monoecious or more commonly on different plants, dioecious. Male catkins form in late summer lasting through winter and blooming in spring. Female flowers in late summer lead the way for small clusters of hairy red berries that last into winter.

*Female flowers are bee friendly while in bloom in early spring.



Gleditsia triacanthos honeylocust

DT#4a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (gleh-DIT-see-uh try-uh-KANTH-oase)

FAMILY Fabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION On the back right corner of the lawn across from 2550 (large). One large in bed along the 26th Street side of 2550 to the left of drain

Deciduous tree that grows from 66-100' tall. It has small, pinnately compound green leaves that change to a light golden yellow in the fall. Flowering in late spring with clusters of cream, strongly fragrant flowers. It produces fruit, in the form of flat legume pods that mature in late autumn. Pods can be up to 10" long, the pulp is edible and mildly sweet. Honey locusts can have thorns that grow from branches, forming thick cluster. The thorns themselves are between 1/2-1" long.

*Bee friendly while in bloom in the late spring.



Hosta lancifolia narrow-leaved hosta

DP#3a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh lan-sih-FOH-lee-uh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Large cluster growing in retaining wall in front of 210 and 8 clumps to right of dorm 208 entrance

Medium sized hosta with an erect, vase shape. Mounds reach to a foot in height and are made up of lance shaped, wavy margined leaves that are a medium green and glossy. Flowering July-September, it produces racemes of funnel shaped lavender flowers on scapes that rise above foliage at 20" in height.

*Bee friendly while in bloom July-September.



'Hosta x June' June' hosta

DP#9a*

PRONUNCIATION (joon HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Japan, Korea, China and Eastern Russia

LOCATION Planted in many small clumps around the tree to the right on the back entrance to dorm 2540

Mound forming herbaceous perennial. Foliage is variegated with gold centers and irregular blue-green edges. Notable for their small size growing up to 1' in height with a 2- 2.5' spread. Blooming July-August it produces 20" scapes that support lavender bell shaped flowers.

Bee friendly while in bloom July-August.



Euonymus alatus burning bush

DS#5a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (you-On-ih-mus eh-LAY-tus)

FAMILY Celastraceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Eastern Russia, China, Japan, and Korea

LOCATION Growing along front perimeter of parking lot of dorm 2540 and in 8 clumps at entrance to 2550 and along inner sidewalk in front of 200 (as you leave lot)

Deciduous shrub that can grow up to 8' tall with a similar to larger spread. The stems are notable for their stripes and 4 corky ridges or wings. The leaves are broad, ovate-elliptic. In Summer; small, 4-petaled yellow-green flowers are produced followed by fall foliage that turns bright red or a muted red/pink in shade and seed capsules that split to expose orange or red fruit.

*Considered an invasive species that can infringe on a bee's habitat. Small flowers may attract bees in times of scarcity.



Ulmus 'Morton Glossy' *Triumph™ elm* Triumph™ elm

DT#6a

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus)

FAMILY Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN The tree was derived from a crossing of two other hybrid cultivars grown at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois: 'Accolade' and 'Vanguard'

LOCATION First in chain of 6 trees on outer side of sidewalk from parking gate (L) in front of dorm 200

Growing up to 50' in height with a vase shaped spread reaching to 40'. It has a large symmetrical form with a pyramidal shape. Leaves are alternate, glossy green, with rough upper surfaces and finely toothed margins. Leaves reach up to 4" long. Produces small inconspicuous flowers that are reddish brown blooming in early spring.

*Elms are wind pollinated (and contain both sexes) but produce pollen that may be attractive in times of scarcity in early spring, weather permitting.



Gleditsia triacanthos var. *inermis* 'Harve' Northern Acclaim® honeylocust

DT#8a

PRONUNCIATION (gled-IT-see-ah try-ah-KAN-thos variety IN-er-mis)

FAMILY Fabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Growing on outer grass from sidewalk in front of 208 (3 in chain of 6 down 26th st)

Growing up to 50' tall with a 30' spread that is high and pyramidal. Leaves are bright green pinnately and bi-pinnately compound producing a dappled shape during the summer. They turn a golden yellow in fall. Male flowers are produced in spring in greenish yellow racemes. This cultivar was bred to not produce the pods associated with the female honey locust tree; it does not produce female flowers or thorns.

*Male flowers are friendly to bees in early spring but produce less nectar. Tree may not bloom often.



Malus 'Prairifire' 'Prairifire' crabapple

DT#2a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (MAY-lus)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America

LOCATION In row of three adjacent to middle side-walk towards dorms

Round dense deciduous tree. Spanning from 15-20' tall. Pink-red buds, open into deep pink showy clusters in spring. Flowers are followed by many small purplish red ½" crabapples that mature in fall. Oval leaves begin purplish in spring and mature to a deep green with red tips through summer and turn orange in autumn.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April-May.



Rosa 'Champlain' 'Champlain' rose

DS#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (ROE-sah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION planted in group of 3 off the corner of the compact car lot

Perennial and deciduous shrub that grows to 3' tall with a 3' spread. Part of the explorer class of roses. The flowers are showy, semi-double petaled, true red with yellow eyes. Blooming late spring through late summer. The foliage is made up of dark green, oval, compound leaves that turn yellow in fall. Fruit are orange hips that display from mid-late fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late May-September, if not overly hybridized. Some varieties with double flowers are sterile and not helpful to bees or have too many petals that obscure access.



Hosta 'Krossa Regal' 'Krossa Regal' hosta

DP# 8a

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh KROS-SA RE-gal)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Japan, Korea, China, Eastern Russia

LOCATION 8 clumps growing in the niche adjacent to the 26th st side of dorm 2550, with 20 clumps planted around the tree to the left of the entrance to dorm 2540

Clump forming herbaceous perennial with frosty blue-green foliage. Grows to a height of 3-6" tall with a similar spread. Blooms July-August with tall scapes of bell shaped lavender flowers.

*Bee friendly July- August.



Aronia melanocarpa black chokeberry

DS#4a-b*

PRONUNCIATION (ah-ROE-nee-ah mel-an-oh-KAR-pah)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Eastern North America

LOCATION Growing along edge of parking lot on inside of side walk behind grass, 4 planted on inside of fence leading up to right corner of dorm 2550, and one on the left of dorm 210

Upright deciduous shrub, that is open and spreading. Growing to between 3-6' tall. It has glossy, obovate, dark green leaves that are 2-3" long and finely toothed. It flowers in May in clusters of small white 5 petaled flowers. It produces black autumn berries the size of a blueberry and has a purple/red fall color.

*Bee friendly while in bloom mid-late May.



Hemerocallis 'Fair Child' 'Fair Child' daylily

DP#4a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing in front left of 206 in 3 clumps with grasses

Diploid cultivar, with 3 in light yellow veiny flowers, that have slight ruffled edges and light green throats. Flowers are supported by scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. This variety is known for its vigorous growth and profuse blooms that continue May-August. The foliage is made up of blade-like, medium green leaves that form clumps with a 18-24" height and spread.

*Bee friendly while in bloom May-August



Hemerocallis fulva tigerlily

DP#2a-d*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss FUL-vuh)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous Perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Planted in bed surrounding entrance of 210, also planted between 204-206 , in right corner of 2550 back entrance and in front of 200

Also known as tawny daylily or ditch lily; Herbaceous perennial with linear, long, broad, leaves that can reach 20-35" in length and ornamental flowers that last for a day, hence the name. Blooms from early summer through late autumn, with large rusty orange blooms (2- 5" across) in spikes of 10 to 20 opening successively. Fruit is a small capsule that splits open at maturity. Diploid and triploid varieties exist in the wild, but most cultivated plants are sterile triploids that reproduce through division.

*Bee friendly early summer through late fall when the bees collect pollen. Sterile varieties are not much help to bees.



Phalaris arundinacea var. *Picta* 'Picta' ribbon grass

DP#6a

PRONUNCIATION (FAL-ah-ris a-run-din-uh-KEE-uh)

FAMILY Poaceae

PLANT TYPE Ornamental grass

ORIGIN Europe, Asia, North Africa, North America

LOCATION Growing in several clumps in front of 2550

Flat green leaves are variegated and showy from spring to early summer. Blades are 8-16" long and 2/3" wide, and turn brown into summer. Airy pinnacles are greenish to pale pink and produce tiny non showy flowers in June or July. *Phalaris arundinacea* is considered invasive in the Midwest United States.

*Flowers are unlikely to attract bees, as they are not showy.



Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster' feather reed grass DP#1a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (kal-uh-muh-GRAW-stiss ack-yoo-tif-FLORuh)

FAMILY Gramineae

PLANT TYPE Ornamental grass

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Europe and Asia

LOCATION Planted along side walk on right edge of parking lot to dorm 204, along the back side of the compact car lot, 4 clumps beginning at corner nice on the 26th Street side of dorm 2550, with 12 more clumps around corner of the building on either side of the entrance and 16 more clumps leading to dorm 2540

An ornamental grass that can grow up to 5-6' tall. The leaves are medium green, and lanceolate. The inflorescence is a compact spiked panicle up to 12" long that has a reddish cast. They appear in summer and are followed by seed heads.

*Can serve as an overwintering habitat for bumble bees.



Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance' serviceberry DT#1a-d*

PRONUNCIATION (am-meh-LANG-kee-er x gran-dih-FLOR-uh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to North America

LOCATION Four trees growing along side walk on all four corners of the compact car lot part of (group of 7)

Deciduous tree that grows between 15-20' with a 15' spread. Flowers in early spring with clusters of small white 5 petaled flowers. Produces a large amount of edible purple berries in June similar to blueberries. Green foliage turns red in the fall.

*Bee friendly while in bloom April to early May.



Ulmus 'Morton' *Accolade*[™] Accolade[™] elm

DT#6a*

PRONUNCIATION (UL-mus)

FAMILY Value Ulmaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Hybrid elm (*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus wilsoniana*)
originated in 1924 at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois

LOCATION Large tree in center of lawn

Deciduous tree that is vase shaped, growing between 50-60' tall. It is a Hybrid of two other varieties and resistant to dutch elm disease. Known for its growth and glossy dark green foliage and yellow fall color. The leaves are ovate, elliptic with toothed margins, distinguished from the American with distinctively longer top tip. It flowers in early spring with small yellow green flowers. Produces single seeded samara.

*Small non showy flowers typically aren't attractive to bees unless needed.



Celtis occidentalis common hackberry

DT#3a-i*

PRONUNCIATION (SELL-tiss ock-sih-den-TAY-liss)

FAMILY Cannabaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Chain of 6 trees that begin at entrance to compact car lot and follow the sidewalk/driveway out of lot c wrapping around the corner of the lawn with a pair in front of 204 and 206 and the last tree to the right of the path way, a large straggler on the other side of the walk between 2550 and 2540 facing main campus, one large on corner near dorm 210 8 in total

Also known as nettle tree, sugarberry, or American hackberry. Medium deciduous tree, growing between 30--50' tall. It is distinguishable from elms by its silvery brown cork like bark, warty growths, and irregularly spaced ridges. Leaves are alternately arranged, ovate-lanceolate and between 2-4" long. They are oblique at the base, serrate, and medium green in color. Turning yellow in fall. Flowers bloom in May and are (polygamo-monoecious) greenish and of 3 types. Trees are wind pollinated, with female flowers becoming drupes that mature to deep purple, the flesh is date like, sweet, and edible.

*Bee Friendly, April-May when flowering and native.



Tilia americana American basswood

DT#11a*

PRONUNCIATION (TIL-ee-ah ah-mer-ih-KAH-nah)

FAMILY Tiliaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION On corner of 3rd ave and 26th st in front of 2550

Also known as American lindin. Medium sized to large deciduous tree that can grow to 60-120' with the trunk diameter reaching up to 4'. Fast growing hardwood with a life up to 200 years. With flowering and seeding occurring between the age of 10-100 . It has a domed crown, grayish brown bark with narrow defined fissures. New growth is red and smooth. The leaves are simple, alternately arranged ovate, asymmetrical and can be up to 10 inches long and broad. Young leaves begin pale and mature to dark green, smooth and shiny. Fall color is yellow green. Flowering occurs in early-mid summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom early to mid summer. Mucilaginous sap in the leaf and twigs may be attractive to bees as a glue and sealant.



Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' 'Greenspire' linden

DT#5a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (TILL-ee-uh kor-DAY-tuh)

FAMILY Tiliaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Europe, Asia

LOCATION Growing in pair on left side of parking gate and one on the back left corner of path near lot 2540

Medium sized to large deciduous tree that can grow to 30-50' tall. The crown is rounded/pyramidal, bark is grayish brown bark with narrow defined fissures, and new growth is red and smooth. The leaves are simple, alternately arranged, ovate, asymmetrical and are much smaller at 2-4" long and broad. Young leaves begin pale and mature to dark green, smooth, and shiny. Fall color is yellow -green. Flowering occurs in early-mid summer with drooping cymose clusters of small yellow-white flowers. The fruit is small globose hard cream colored nutlets that are about an inch in diameter.

*Bee friendly while in bloom early to mid summer. Mucilaginous sap in the leaves and twigs may be attractive to bees as a glue and sealant.



Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle' 'Annabelle' hydrangea DS#3a-f*

PRONUNCIATION (Hy-DRAIN-ja ar-bor-RES-senz)

FAMILY Hydrangeaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to the SE United States

LOCATION Growing in back right corner of compact car lot, with one to the left entrance of dorm 2550, facing main campus, 4 in front of dorm 210 in bed, 6 on the 26th st corner where it meets 3rd st, 8 planted on both side of entrance to dorm 2550, and 10 on eith side of entrnce to dorm 2540

Deciduous branched shrub with waxy leaves that grow 3-6' tall. With tiny white flowers that are fertile to bees between May and July while in bloom. Blooms with large clusters of what appear to be white flowers but are sterile and more akin to leaves in late summer into October.

*Bee friendly May-July if small flowers appear, large clusters may attract bees but are sterile.



Thuja occidentalis eastern white cedar

DS#6a

PRONUNCIATION (THOO-yah oks-ee-den-TAL-is)

FAMILY Cupressaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous shrub

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION One conical tree and trimmed hedge growing in between 205 and 204 in retaining wall

Also known as American arborvitae or white cedar. Small deciduous shrub that can grow up to 33-66' tall with fan like branches, scaly leaves, and bark that is red brown and peely. Foliage forms in flat sprays. Cones are slender and yellow green before opening into brown flowerlike cones with 6-8 scales. It produces male and female flowers (monoecious) and usually on separate branches. Male flowers are tiny and have terminal cone like bodies and appear near base. Female flowers are pink and bloom at the terminal of branches. Flowers bloom April-May with pollen dispersal from late April to early June.

*Bees may be attracted to small flowers April-June, sap may be of use to bees.



Hemerocallis 'Happy Returns' 'Happy Returns' daylily DP#10a

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia and central Europe

LOCATION Growing in a large clump to the far front left to the entrance of dorm 2540

Clump forming perennial with light green blade like foliage. Repeat blooming from June to October, with lemon-yellow ruffled flowers that are 3.5" in diameter sitting atop 18" scapes.

*Flowers may attract bees while in bloom July- October.



Hemerocallis 'Ruby Stella' 'Ruby Stella' daylily

DP#11a

PRONUNCIATION hem-er-oh-KAL-iss

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia and central Europe

LOCATION Over two dozen planted in the front row of the bed on either side of the back entrance to dorm 2550

Clump forming perennial with light green blade like foliage. Repeat blooming from June to October, with deep red flowers and a yellow center sitting atop 18" scapes.

*Flowers may attract bees while in bloom July- October



Rhapsiolepis indica Indian hawthorn

DS#8a

PRONUNCIATION (raf-ee-oh-LEP-iss IN-dih-kuh)

FAMILY Rosaceae

PLANT TYPE Evergreen shrub

ORIGIN SE Asia, China, Japan

LOCATION Growing in thick cluster in retaining wall before 2550

Low growing, dense mounded evergreen shrub that can reach up to 6' tall. It blooms with white-pink clusters of flowers in mid May-April. Bluish berries mature in late summer and persist through winter. The leaves are leathery, dark green, rounded and turn purplish in winter.

*Bee friendly while in bloom mid May-April (early).



Aesculus glabra American buckeye

DT#9a*

PRONUNCIATION (ESS-kew-lus GLAY-bruh)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Second tree in from sidewalk (26th st and 3rd ave) in front of 2550

Also known as Ohio buckeye. Medium sized deciduous tree growing 49-82' tall. The leaves are palmate and compound with 5 leaflets that are 3-6" long. It produces small yellow -green flowers in spring grouped in panicles. The stamens are longer than the petals. The fruit is a round spiny capsule 2" in diameter, they are brown with white scars and are poisonous to humans.

*Bee friendly while in bloom May and native.



Gymnocladus dioicus Kentucky coffee tree

DT#10a

PRONUNCIATION (jim-no-KLAD-us dy-oh-EE-kus)

FAMILY Caesalpinioideae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Midwest United States

LOCATION Planted on outside of sidewalk tree number 5 in chain of 6 trees starting from parking lot exit to 3rd st (right of driveway of garage for dorm 2550)

Growing to 60-70' high with a 40-50' spread. Separating 10' up the trunk into 3-4 divisions to form a narrow pyramidal head. Male trees are ornamental, losing their leaves in early fall and remaining bare for 6 months. Leaves begin light pink and then vary green to bronze and clear yellow in fall. Leaflets are ovate alternate, bipinnately compound, smooth, and grow in groups of 10-14. Whitish green flowers bloom in June, they are dioecious, male flowers are shorter panicles 3-4" in length, flowers are about an inch in diameter. Male trees do not produce fruit.

*Flowers attractive to bees from late spring to early summer (pollen).



Rudbeckia hirta black-eyed Susan

DP#5a*

PRONUNCIATION (rud-BEK-ee-ah HER-tah)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION Growing to the left of entrance to 206

Upright annual with branching stems, and daisy-like flowers that bloom between late summer and early autumn with yellow petals and brown black dome shaped centers.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late summer through early autumn.



Acer saccharinum silver maple

DT#12a-b

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser sak-kar-EYE-num)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Eastern and central North America

LOCATION Pair planted on either side of 3rd st entrance to dorm 2540

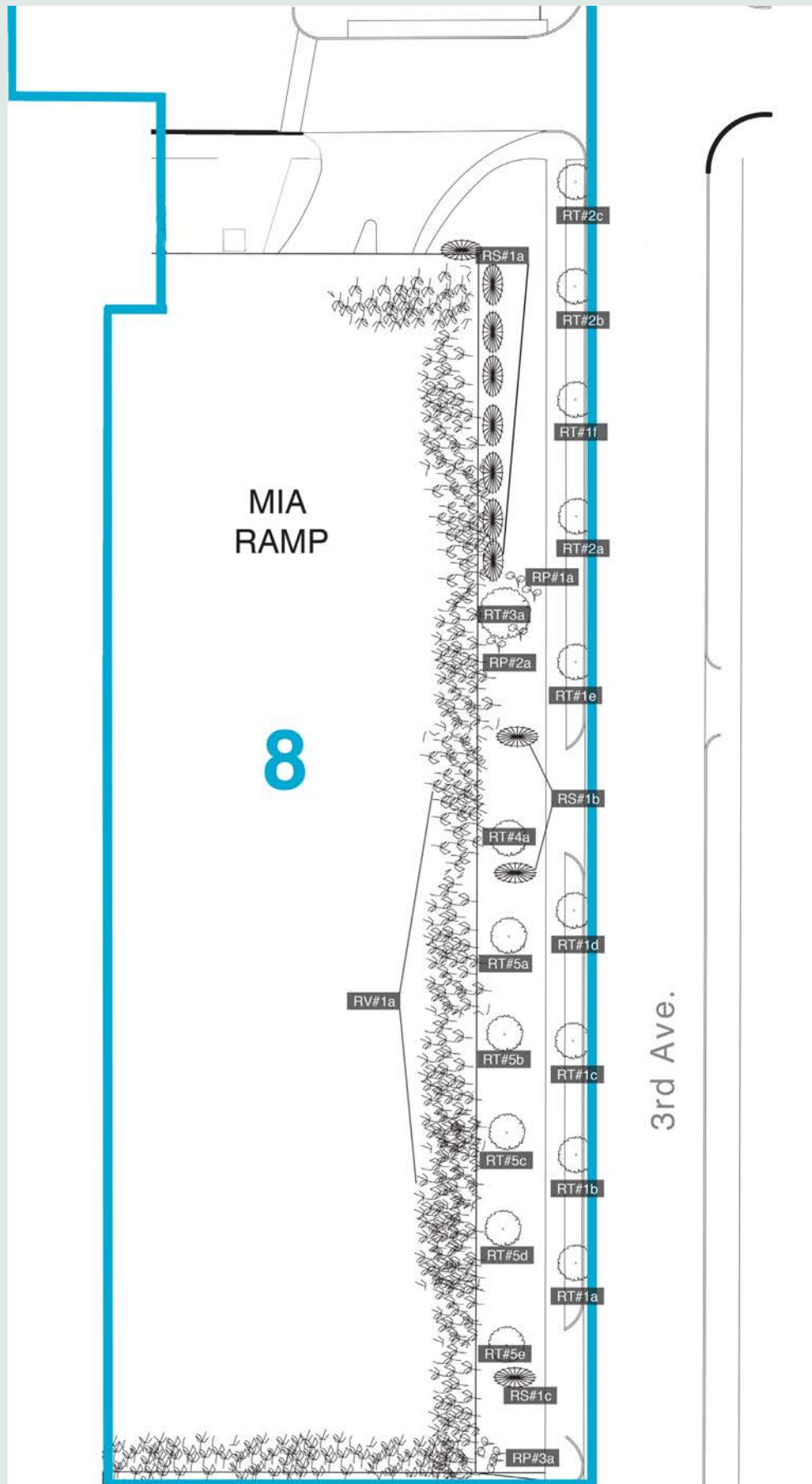
Fast growing deciduous tree reaching between 49-82' tall with a 36-49' spread. Its bark is gray and thin, becoming more furrowed with age. Its leaves are medium green, simple, palmately veined, 3- 9" long, with deep angular notches between its five lobes. Each leaf has a long stalk that allows the leaf to turn and expose its silver /light underside. Autumn color is less pronounced, with pale yellow with leaves falling earlier than most maples. Greenish yellow flowers bloom in early spring, with usually all male or all female flowers. Male flowers are staminate and female flowers are pistillate and in drooping racemes.

*Bees may be attracted to small flowers in early spring, and may be attracted to drips in sap.

SECTION 8

*Minneapolis
Institute of Art
(Mia) Parking
Ramp*





Along 3rd ave beginning at concrete driveway and continuing to walkway before dorm 2540.

R for Ramp



Fraxinus nigra black ash

RT#5a-e

PRONUNCIATION (Frax-i-nus ni-gra)

FAMILY Oleaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Eastern Canada and Northeastern US

LOCATION 5 inside of sidewalk along Mia ramp after 2550

Medium sized deciduous tree that reaches 50-60" high. Bark is thick and grey becoming more fissured overtime. Leaves are opposite, pinnate with 7-13 leaflets, each leaflet is 3-5" long and has a finely toothed margin and are notably directly attached to the rachis with no petiole. Flowers bloom in spring in loose panicles, with no petals and are yellow green-burgundy in color (dioecious male has stamens). The fruit is samara, with a tan oblong wing. Very affected by emerald ash borer.

*Wind pollinated, bees may be attracted to flowers in early spring for pollen but produce no nectar. Although the trees may exude a sugary substance/meli/honey that is attractive to bees.



Tanacetum vulgare common tansy

RP#3a

PRONUNCIATION (tan-uh-SEE-tum vull-GAIR- ee)

FAMILY Asteraceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Native to Europe and Asia

LOCATION Growing in front in small section to left of 3rd story parking lot entrance

Perennial herbaceous plant, growing up to 5' tall with single stem branches. Leaves are made up of alternate pinnately compound leaflets with irregular lobes, appearing fern like. Flat-headed yellow flowers form a cluster at the end of stem blooming from July-October. Invasive species MN.

*Bee friendly while in bloom July-October.



Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Virginia creeper

RV#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (Partheno-cis-sus quin-que-fo-lia)

FAMILY Vitaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous vine

ORIGIN Native to Eastern and Central North America

LOCATION Dense vine growing along all walls of Mia ramp and creeping into retaining walls/beds

Related to the grape family, Virginia creeper is a deciduous, climbing woody vine, that attaches itself to flat surfaces with strong sticky pads, climbing with small forked tendrils to 66-98'. The leaves are made up of 5 leaflets that are toothed and dark green in summer changing to deep red/burgundy in the fall. It produces small green flowers in the late spring that are hidden underneath the foliage that mature into hard dark purple berries in late summer, that are an important food source to birds.

*Honey bees can gather pollen while flowering late spring-summer, hidden non showy flowers are less attractive to bees.



Securigera varia purple crown vetch

RP#2a

PRONUNCIATION (sek-yew-RIJ-er-uh vair-ee-uh)

FAMILY Fabaceae

PLANT TYPE Perennial legume vine

ORIGIN Africa, Asia, Europe

LOCATION Growing all over Mia ramp near the entrance to the top and 2nd floor entrances of ramp

Low Growing herbaceous vine that grows in thickets reaching 1-3' long, it blooms with small crown like clusters of half pink and white tubular flowers from early summer into late fall. The leaves are small, pinnately, compound and fern like with 9-25 pairs. The stem has a wavy shape. Invasive to N. America.

*Bee friendly while in bloom, although flower shape can make it difficult for bee to access.



Acer Platanoides 'Deborah' Norway maple

RT#2a-c*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser plat-uh-NOY-deez)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Native to Europe (bred east coast US)

LOCATION Growing along street side of sidewalk in chain of 9 maples making up the 6th, 8th, and 9th ending at concrete drive

Ornamental deciduous tree that can grow up to 50 -60' tall. It has a broad rounded crown, grey-brown bark with shallow grooves. Unlike other types of maple the bark does not get shaggy. Leaves are opposite, 4-7" across, palmately lobed, with five lobes. Each lobe has 5-10 side teeth and are characteristically crinkly. New growth is ruby red, and matures to a deep maroon followed by dark green. Autumn color ranges to yellow. It produces corymbs of 15-20 yellow green flowers that tinge with reddish purple in early spring before new leaves emerge. The fruit are double samara.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers and sap in early spring.



Abies balsamea 'nana' dwarf balsam fir

RS#1a-c

PRONUNCIATION (A-bez bal-SA-me-a)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN North America, North Eastern US and Canada

LOCATION Beginning in front left corner of ramp and continuing closely along perimeter, planted to left and right of entrance to level 2, and one to the right of 3rd story entrance

Native to Minnesota, nana grows in a dense low mound with a round-flat top, growing 1-2' tall with a 3' spread. New growth is lime green and darkens to medium blue-green when mature. Needles are flat and rounded ranging ½-1" in length. They are arranged spirally on the shoot, the bases are twisted to appear in 2 horizontal rows. Male and female flowers (monecious) open in early June. Male strobili are yellowish red and form underneath new growth. Female strobili are purple and found in the crown. Cones are small and begin dark purple.

*Bees may be attracted to sap.



Acer platanoides Norway maple

RT#1a-f

PRONUNCIATION (AY-ser plat-uh-NOY-deez)

FAMILY Sapindaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN Europe

LOCATION Along street side of side walk (chain of 9 maples) Starting at beginning of Mia ramp first 5 trees and 7th tree

Deciduous tree that can grow up to 100' tall, with a broad rounded crown, and grey-brown bark with shallow grooves. Unlike other types of maple the bark does not get shaggy. Leaves are opposite, palmately lobed, with 5-7 pointed lobes. Each lobe has 2 basal lobes and a single sharp point. Leaves can be up to 10" wide, Autumn color ranges yellow-orange. It produces corymbs of 15-20 yellow-green flowers in early spring before new leaves emerge with separate male and female flowers. Male flowers have 8 spreading stamens, and females a curled style. The fruit are double samara. Cultivation in America shortens their lifespan from 200-60 years.

*Bees may be attracted to flowers in early spring and sap.



Populus tremuloides quaking aspen

RT#4a

PRONUNCIATION (Pop-u-lus tremu-loides)

FAMILY Saliceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree

ORIGIN North America

LOCATION One tree planted to right of second story Mia parking entrance

Tall fast growing tree that can reach up to 80' tall. Bark is smooth and gray marked with black knots and horizontal scars. Leaves are round and up to 3" wide with small round teeth and long petioles. Young trees have larger and more triangular leaves. Flowers are produced in early spring in catkins that hang 3" down with dioecious (separate male and female flowers). Fruits are 4" long pendulous strings of fuzzy capsules with seeds.

*Bee friendly while in bloom early spring.



Hosta 'Royal Standard'

'Royal Standard' hosta

RP#1a*

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Northeastern Asia

LOCATION Growing in retaining wall near evergreen in several clumps

Large broad leaf, mound forming, cultivar that grows between 1-2' high with up to a 3' spread. Leaves are green, glossy, wavy, and pointed. Fragrant white bell shaped flowers bloom in late summer atop of 35-40" scapes.

*Bee friendly while in bloom late summer.



Abies concolor white fir

RT#3a*

PRONUNCIATION (AY-beez KAWN-kull-er)

FAMILY Pinaceae

PLANT TYPE Needled evergreen

ORIGIN Western United States

LOCATION Lone evergreen in first portion of ramp before
2nd story entrance (in retaining wall)

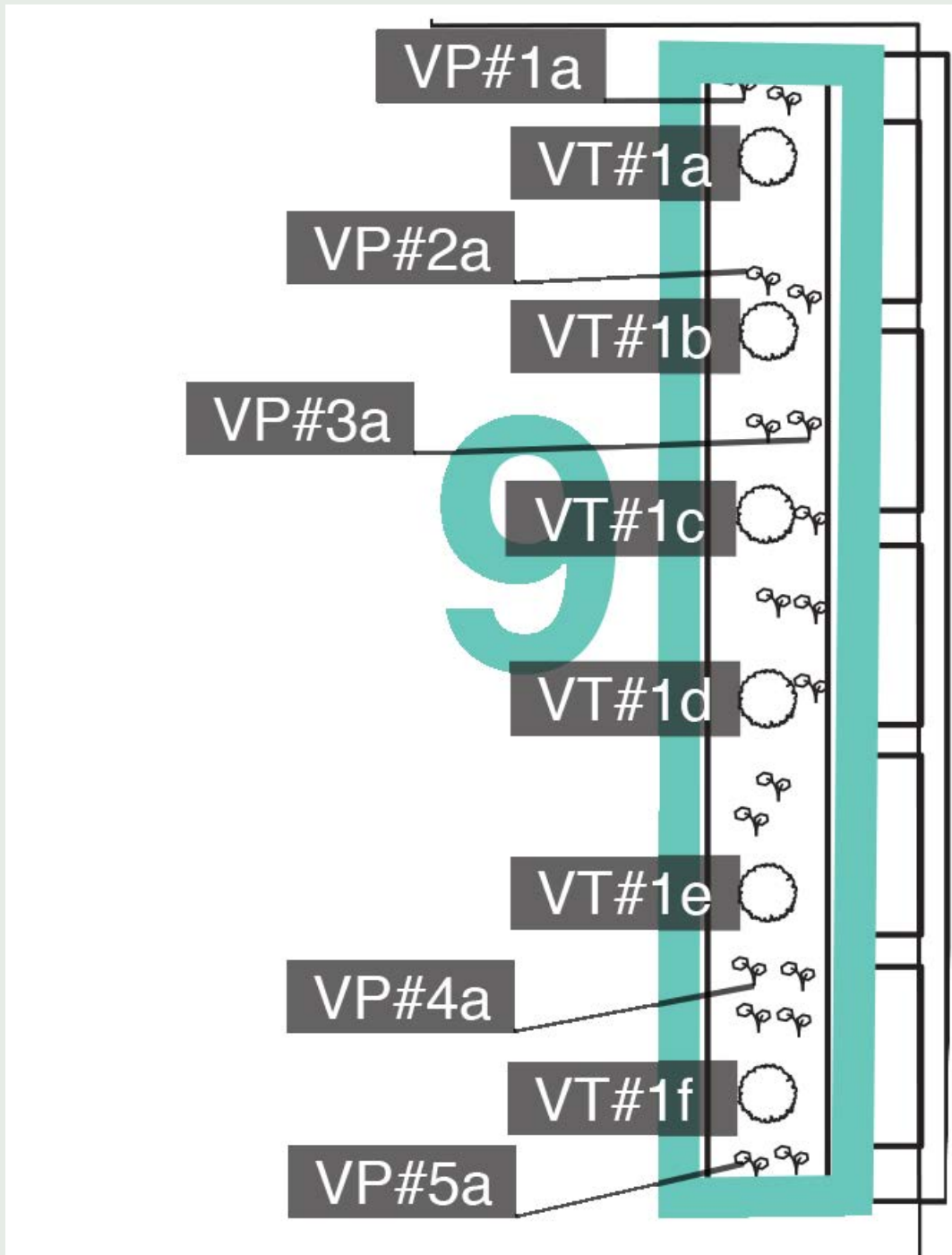
Medium to large evergreen tree growing from 82-197' tall . Needles spreading almost at right angles in two rows; flat, flexible; light blue-green with whitish lines on top and bottom surfaces. The arrangement of the needles is spiral with each needle twisted at the base to form to flat ranks on either side of the shoot that are upswept. Cones are 4-4.5" broad, they are green or purple when young and ripen to light brown scaled and become winged when mature.

*Sap is attractive to bees.

SECTION 9

DECK





*Long rectangular bed running the length of the 2nd story deck
U for Upstairs deck*



Sedum kamtschaticum 'Variegatum' stonecrop

UP#1a

PRONUNCIATION (SEE-dum kam-SHAT-tih-kum var-ee-GAY-tum)

FAMILY Crassulaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous succulent perennial

ORIGIN Northern China, Pacific coast of Siberia

LOCATION Growing in many small clumps in the first two portions of the retaining garden on deck in regular and variegated varieties

Also known as sedum. Stemless growth reaching up to 8" in height with up to a 1' spread. The leaves are semi deciduous, light green, simple with an alternate pattern, they are notably thick, and are slightly waxy (glabrous). With about half of the plants being variegated with a cream border, flowers bloom late spring-early summer in cymes of small yellow star like flowers.

*Bee friendly while in bloom.



Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk' Japanese tree lilac

UT#1a-f*

PRONUNCIATION (sih-RING-guh reh-tick-yoo-LAY-tuh)

FAMILY Oleaceae

PLANT TYPE Deciduous tree/shrub

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Japan

LOCATION Growing in row of 6 in retaining bed along the deck of the second floor of the main building

Small tree cultivar that grows to a height of 20 to 25' with a rounded crown. Creamy white, fragrant flowers bloom late May to June. Flowers are arranged in dense terminal panicles that can reach up to 1' long, blooming later than most lilacs. Leaves are elliptic to ovate, dark green in color, and up to 5" long, with no change of color in the fall.

*Bee friendly in June and into the summer while in bloom.



Astilbe x arendsii 'Ellie van Veen' 'Ellie van Veen' astilbe UP#3a

PRONUNCIATION (uh-STILL_bee x ar-END-see-eye)

FAMILY Saxifragaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN *Astilbe x arendsii* is a group of hybrids developed by German George Arends. This group includes crosses of four species of *Astilbe*. Over 95% of *Astilbe* sold in the United States are part of this group.

LOCATION Growing in back portion of garden in the two sections nearest the 1st door (over a dozen clumps)

Clump forming perennial, with fern-like compound leaves in groups of 2-3, that are dark green and sharply toothed with deep red edges and tinted stalks. Flowering in late spring with tiny white blooms of densely packed flowers that form arching groups of pinnacles, that rise above the foliage on slender stems reaching up to 1.5' high with a 1' spread.

*Attractive to bees while in bloom June-July although it is a hybridized cultivar and may produce less nectar.



Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster' feather reed grass UP#5a*

PRONUNCIATION (kal-uh-muh-GRAW-stiss ack-yoo-tif-FLORuh)

FAMILY Gramineae

PLANT TYPE Ornamental grass

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Europe and Asia

LOCATION Growing in several clumps at the end of deck

An ornamental grass that can grow up to 5-6' tall. The leaves are medium green, and lanceolate. The inflorescence is a compact spiky panicle up to 12" long that has a reddish cast. They appear in summer and are followed by seed heads.

*Can serve as an overwintering habitat for bumble bees.



Hemerocallis 'Fair Child' 'Fair Child' daylily

UP#4a*

PRONUNCIATION (hem-er-oh-KAL-iss)

FAMILY Xanthorrhoeaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Asia

LOCATION Growing at end of bed in several mounds

Diploid cultivar, with 3" light yellow veiny flowers, that have slight ruffled edges and light green throats. Flowers are supported by scapes or naked stems, and last for one day. This variety is known for its vigorous growth and profuse blooms that continue May-August. The foliage is made up of blade like, medium green leaves that form clumps with a 18-24" height and spread.

*Bee friendly while in bloom May-August



Hosta 'Blue Mouse Ears' 'Blue Mouse Ears' hosta UP#2a

PRONUNCIATION (HOSS-tuh)

FAMILY Asparagaceae

PLANT TYPE Herbaceous perennial

ORIGIN Cultivar of species native to Asia

LOCATION Growing in several clumps in center bed of deck retaining wall

Mound forming perennial with the round, thick (almost rubbery), round, blue green leaves the form in a tight symmetrical mound that reaches between 8-19" tall with a similar spread. Lavender purple clusters of bell-shaped flowers bloom atop 12" scapes in early-mid summer.

*Bee friendly while in bloom June-July.

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MCAD, Bees Please

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