

1. Coast Live Oak (*quercus agrifolia*) In front of Watchorn Hall (209), this is the youngest oak tree on campus. Specimens of *quercus agrifolia* often feature twisted or gnarled trunks that grow increasingly contorted with age like many of the other specimens around the Quad.

2. Coast Redwood (*sequoia sempervirens*) In front of Grossmont Hall (205), this evergreen tree can live up to 2,200 years and is known as the tallest species of tree on Earth. It is native to coastal California and southwestern Oregon.

3. California Live Oak (*quercus agrifolia*) In front of Grossmont Hall (205), see #1.

4. Aleppo Pine (*pinus halepensis*) Between Grossmont Hall (205) and Bekins Hall (206), this pine has slender yellowish-green leaves or "needles." Unlike this solitary specimen, these pines typically grow in pairs and are found at lower Mediterranean elevations.

5. Italian Cypress (*cupressus sempervirens*) Overlooking Bekins complex (206), this medium-sized evergreen tree with a conic crown is a species native to the eastern Mediterranean region. Some trees of this species reportedly grow to be more than 1,000 years old.

6. Deodar Cedar (*cedrus deodara*) North of Larsen Hall (102), this species is native to the Western Himalayas and features long needle-like, bluish-green leaves. The female cones are barrel shaped and release their seeds at maturity, while the male cones shed pollen in the autumn.

7. Ginkgo Tree (*ginkgo biloba*) South of Larsen Hall (102), this unique tree has no close living relatives and is one of the best-known examples of a living fossil. It is female, and after pollination gives off a rather unusual scent.

8. Canyon Live Oak (*quercus chrysolepis*) On the path to Duke Hall (104), this tree is a species of evergreen oak typically found in the southwestern part of North America and commonly in the California Coast ranges.

9. Saucer Magnolia (*magnolia x soulangiana*) East of Duke Hall (104), this hybrid plant was crossed between *Magnolia denudata* and *Magnolia liliflora* and blooms flowers of various shades of white, pink, and purple. An unusual specimen, its flowers typically blossom only after the tree has shed all its leaves.

10. Canary Island Date Palm (*phoenix canariensis*) East of Administration Building (109), this palm features feather-like or "pinnate" leaves and 80 to 100 leaflets on each side of the central rachis. They grow in solitary fashion and are native to the Canary Islands off the northwest coast of Africa.

11, 12. California Sycamore (*platanus racemosa*) One on each side of the Greek Theatre stage (112), this species of sycamore tree is native to Southern California and Baja and typically grow in riparian areas, canyons, floodplains, and along streams and rivers.

13. "Founders Tree" (see #1) West side Willis Center (110), this oak is one of the oldest trees on campus and is known as the Founders Tree. Some records indicate this *Quercus agrifolia* specimen was planted in 1914.

14. See #1.

15. Chinese Pistache (*pistacia chinensis*) Along Colton Ave., south of California-Founders Hall (217), this small- to medium-sized tree is native to central and western China. It is a hearty tree, capable of withstanding harsh weather conditions and low-quality soils.

16. Flooded Gum Eucalyptus (*eucalyptus grandis*) South of California-Founders Hall (217), this tall, smooth-barked tree can grow to 40 meters tall at maturity, though older specimens can exceed 80 meters in height. White flowers often bloom in mid-autumn to late winter.

17. Lemon-Scented Gum (*eucalyptus citridora*) In front of Cortner Hall (216), this species of eucalyptus has smooth, pale, uniform, or slightly mottled bark and a narrow-leaved crown which smells strongly of lemons. Crush leaves between your fingers to release the citrus scent.

18. Brisbane Box (*lophostemon conferta*) Between Melrose and Cortner halls (215 & 216), this tree is common to the east coast of Australia and grows up to 30 meters tall. A particularly tough tree, it is resilient to the effects of disease, insects, and atmospheric effects like smog and drought.

19. Cajuput Tree (*melaleuca quinquenervia*) Several of these trees grow around Melrose Hall (215), this tree produces cajuput oil, an essential ingredient in aromatherapy. It is an evergreen species with pointed leaves that also blooms white, red, or green flowers.

20. Japanese Pittosporum (*pittosporum tobira*) East of Melrose Hall (215), this native to Japan is actually a shrub that can grow several meters tall and appear tree-like. Often used as an ornamental plant, it features oval-shaped leaves that measure up to 10 centimeters in length.

21. Victoria Box (*pittosporum undulatum*) In front of University Hall (214), this tree produces small orange woody fruit about 1 cm in diameter for several months after flowing in spring or early summer. Notorious for its rapid growth, it is considered an invasive species in some island regions.

22. Strawberry Tree (*arbutus unedo*) East of Memorial Chapel (210). Despite its name, this shrub does not produce strawberries. Also known by the moniker Apple of Cain, its small red fruit is commonly used for birdseed and can also be used to make jams and certain liqueurs.

