





**CAMPUS BUILDING DIRECTORY**

1. Memorial Arch	22. School of Continuing Education
2. Regina Hall	23. Power Plant and Maintenance Building
3. Liberal Arts Center	24. Frichione Day Care Center
4. The Rotunda	25. Domiano Center for Early Childhood Education
5. Immaculata Hall	26. Insalaco Center for Studio Arts
6. Printing/Mailing Center	27. O'Neill Center for Healthy Families
7. McCarty Hall	28. Bethany Hall
8. Perpetual Help Hall	29. Future Site of Mellow Center for Athletics and Wellness
9. Maria Hall	30. Loughran Hall (Chapel)
10. Center for Natural and Health Sciences	A. Holy Family Home
11. The Memorial Commons	
12. Center for Learning Resources	
13. Media Center	
14. Center for Health and Physical Education	
15. Shields Center for Visual Arts	
16. Emmanuel Hall	
17. Madonna Hall	
18. Nazareth Student Center	
19. Sette LaVerghetta Center for Performing Arts	
20. Woodland Townhouse Apartments	
21. Center for Graduate and Professional Studies	

V Visitor Parking  
 P Parking for Physically Disabled  
 AA Baseball, Soccer, Softball, and Field Hockey Fields  
 BB Tennis Courts  
 R Restrooms  
 I Information Station

## Arboretum Identification Key

- A. Ponderosa Pine** - Native to western North America. Fast growth rate to 50-80', prefers full sun. Needles in bundles of 3 are 8-10" long. 4" long reddish brown cones are usually in pairs.
- A1. "Red Jade" Flowering Crab** - Hybrid weeping form to 10' by 15'. White flowers in May. Small red fruit persists into winter. Attracts birds. Prefers full sun and is tolerant to many soil types.
- A2. Green Colorado Spruce** - Native to southwestern United States. Evergreen tree with horizontal, stiff branches, overall conical shape. Slow growth rate to 30' to 60' tall.
- A3. Burning Bush** - Native to northeastern Asia. Deciduous shrub to 10' tall, slow growth rate, very adaptable and tolerant, full sun to partial shade and can be sheared.
- A4. "River's" Purple Beech** - Native to Europe. Deciduous tree to 60' tall and 50' wide, slow growth rate. Bark is light grey and smooth. Leaves are a deep purple in color, which tend to fade as the season progresses.
- A5. Red Oak** - Native to northeastern United States. A large, long-lived tree to 75'. Rapid growth, full sun, easily transplanted and withstands urban conditions well. Needs ample room to develop. Large acorns to 1" can be numerous, creating a litter problem on lawns and sidewalks.
- A6. "Legacy" Sugar Maple** - Native to northeastern and northcentral United States and Canada. Large deciduous tree to 75' or more. Best known for its autumn foliage of yellow, orange, or red. Prefers well-drained, moist, fertile soils. Not tolerant of high heat, pollution or road salt. One of the best large shade trees, if its growing conditions are met.
- A7. Weeping Hemlock** - Native to eastern North America. An evergreen tree that prefers cool, moist, well-drained soils. Not tolerant of pollution, salt, heat, or drought. Weeping Hemlocks may reach 15' tall and twice as wide.
- A8. American Linden** - Native to eastern North America. Large deciduous tree to 70'. Leaves are heart shaped, dark green above, and silvery underneath. Small creamy white flowers in June are very fragrant. This is a Witness Tree that was planted near the date of Marywood's founding (1915).
- A9. Colorado Blue Spruce** - Native to southwestern United States. Evergreen tree with horizontal, stiff branches, overall conical shape. Slow growth rate to 30' to 60' tall. "Glauca" is the blue variety of Colorado Spruce.
- B. Copper Beech** - Native to Europe. Deciduous tree to 60' tall and 50' wide,

- slow growth rate. Bark is light grey and smooth. Good tree for large open areas. Leaves are a shiny coppery red. This is a Witness Tree that was planted near the date of Marywood's founding (1915).
- B1. Weeping Alaska Cedar** - Native to coastal regions of North America from Alaska south to Oregon. Medium growth rate to 30' to 45' tall. An evergreen tree that prefers deep, moist, well-drained soil in full sun. "Pendula" is an extremely hardy cultivar with strongly weeping branches and deep green foliage.
- B2. Japanese Stewartia** - Native to Japan. Small to medium deciduous tree. Has good autumn colors of yellow, red, and purple. Has single, white, Camilla-like flowers from June to August. Prefers rich organic soil with shelter from afternoon sun. Difficult to establish. Dislikes heat and drought.
- B3. Snowmound Spirea** - Native to Japan. Deciduous shrub to 7' tall, vase shaped. Medium growth rate. Abundant white flowers in early summer. Leaves are a blue-green in color.
- B4. Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar** - Native to Atlas mountain of northwestern Africa. Evergreen tree with blue needles. Tolerant of pollution and urban conditions. Needs protection from wind, especially in winter. "Glauca Pendula" must be pruned and staked when young to develop a good form. Typically grows to 15'.
- B5. Dragon's Eye Pine** - Native to Japan. Slow growing evergreen, small tree or large shrub of irregular growth. Needs well-drained, acidic soil in full sun. "Dragon's Eye" has alternating bands of green and yellow on the needles.
- B6. Shadblow Tree** - Native from Maine down through the Carolinas. Naturally occurs in wet sites and swamps. Deciduous small tree or large shrub. Often multi-stemmed to 20' tall. Good fall color. Numerous small white flowers in early April.
- B7. Yellow/Tulip Poplar** - Native to eastern United States. A large deciduous tree that easily reaches 70' to 90' tall. Leaves and flowers are tulip shaped. Autumn color is golden yellow. Flowers are yellow green with an orange base.
- B8. Tanyosho Pine** - Native to Japan. Multi-trunked evergreen to 20' tall and wide, often vase-shaped and flat-topped in form. Bark is orange in color.
- B9. Red Maple** - Native to eastern United States and Canada. Deciduous medium to large tree to 70' tall. Relatively fast growing. Autumn color can vary from bright yellow to vibrant scarlet to burgundy. Tolerant of many conditions and adaptable. An excellent tree for fall color.
- B10. Variegated Norway Maple** - Native to Europe. A variegated form of Norway Maple. Has light green leaves with a creamy white edge. Slow growing.

- B11. Weeping White Pine** - White Pines are native from New England to Georgia. An evergreen with 4" long, 5-bundled needles that are soft with a bluish cast. "Pendula" is a weeping form with branches that twist and droop.
- C. "Shademaster" Honeylocust** - Native to the central United States. A medium to large tree to 40' tall with an equal spread. Full sun, very adaptable, and tolerant of pollution and salt.
- C1. Eastern Redbud** - Native to southeastern United States. Hardy to zone 5 if protected. Small deciduous tree to 35' tall and wide. Small, pink, pea-like flowers in early May are very showy. Leaves are heart shaped.
- C2. "Satomi" Kousa Dogwood** - Kousa dogwoods are native to Japan, Korea, and China. Small deciduous tree to 30' tall and wider than 30'. Autumn leaves turn a reddish purple. The fruit looks like large raspberries. The flowers are small greenish yellow, surrounded by four large pointed bracts. "Satomi" has bright pink bracts. Bark on older trees develops a camouflage-like appearance. Prefers moist, fertile, acidic, well-drained soil in full sun.
- C3. "Blue Boy" Holly** - "Blue Boy" holly is a hybrid male holly. Male hollies do not produce berries. A dense, shrubby, broadleaf evergreen to 8' tall and wide. Leaves are dark glossy green and serrated. Grows best in full sun. Prefers moist, slightly acidic soil.
- C4. "Blue Girl" Holly** - "Blue Girl" holly is a hybrid female holly. It is the female counterpart to "Blue Boy." Produces bright red berries.
- C5. Silver Maple** - Native to eastern United States and Canada. Large deciduous tree to 70' tall or more. Very fast growing tree. Leaves are bright green above and silvery below.
- C6. Cutleaf Weeping Birch** - Native to Europe and northern Asia. A deciduous tree to 60' tall and up to 40' wide. Main trunk is straight and branches are pendulous. Leaves in summer are dark green and yellow in autumn. Leaves of Cutleaf are deeply cut and serrated.
- C7. "Sky Rocket" Juniper** - Native to the Rocky Mountains of North America. A narrow, conical evergreen that is silvery blue in color. Tolerant of most soils, except wet soils. Prefers full sun.
- C8. Mountain Laurel** - Native to eastern North America. State flower of Pennsylvania. Typically found on forest edges. A broadleaf evergreen shrub to 12' tall and wide. Leaves are dark green and glossy. Pink flowers fade to white in late May.
- C9. White Oak** - Native to eastern United States. Large deciduous tree to 80' tall and as wide. Mature leaves are a dull blue-green, turning a purple-red in autumn.

- Acorns are 1" long. A slow growing tree that prefers full sun and acidic soils. This is a Witness Tree that is believed to be original to the property.
- C10. Climbing Hydrangea** - Native to Japan and China. Deciduous climbing shrub to 30'. Leaves are dark green. Flowers are large flat clusters, lacy in appearance and fragrant. Blooms in June. Bark in winter is very showy, exfoliating and cinnamon-tan in color. Prefers partial shade to full sun in a cool, moist, well-drained soil with a north or east exposure. Slow to establish.
- C11. Bigtooth Aspen** - Native to eastern North America. Medium-sized deciduous tree to 50' tall and 40' wide. Fast growth rate and tends to be short lived. Yellow autumn color.
- C12. Japanese Pieris** - Native to Japan and eastern China. Broadleaf evergreen shrub to 8' tall. Slow growth rate. Leaves are glossy green. Spring growth is reddish in color. Flowers are small, white, and hang in pendulous clusters to 6" long. Blooms in March/April.
- C13. Crimson King Norway Maple** - Native to Europe. A popular cultivar of Norway Maple. Leaves emerge crimson and change to a deep maroon color. Medium to large deciduous shade tree to 60' tall. Very adaptable and tolerant.
- C14. "Green Mountain" Sugar Maple** - Native to northeastern and northcentral United States and Canada. Large deciduous tree to 75' or more. Best known for its autumn foliage of yellow, orange, or red. Prefers well-drained, moist, fertile soils. Not tolerant of high heat, pollution, or road salt. One of the best large shade trees, if its growing conditions are met. "Green Mountain" is a popular form with dark green summer foliage.
- C15. Forsythia** - Of hybrid origin. Deciduous shrub, 8' to 10' tall and 10' to 12' wide. Very vigorous grower. Flowers are a brilliant yellow in early April. Very adaptable, tolerant of urban conditions, prefers full sun. Easily pruned or sheared.
- D. "Aristocrat" Flowering Pear** - Native to Japan and Korea. Medium-sized tree to 35'. Leaves are a glossy dark green that change to red, purple, and orange for autumn. Fast growth rate. Very showy small white flowers in April, mildly malodorous. Very tolerant and adaptable of hot dry conditions. Excellent street tree. "Aristocrat" is a cultivar more preferable to "Bradford," as it is less likely to split under snow load.
- D1. "Youngii" Weeping Birch** - Native to Europe and northern Asia. Deciduous tree to 20'. "Youngii" is a weeping form that lacks a central leader and has very pendulous branches. Tends to be short lived.
- D2. "Emerald Gaiety" Wintercreeper Euonymus** - Native to China. A

- semi-evergreen vining shrub with fast growth rate. Full sun to shade. "Emerald Gaiety" is a popular form, with green leaves variegated with a wide white margin.
- D3. "Heritage" River Birch** - Native to eastern United States. In the wild found along streams, rivers, and floodplains. Adaptable to drier sites. Prefers full sun. Often multistemmed, deciduous tree to 50'. Fast growth rate. Best known for its exfoliating bark of brown, tan, and white. "Heritage" has excellent disease resistance.
- D4. "Arnold Promise" Witch-Hazel** - A hybrid witchhazel. Deciduous large shrub or small tree, often multistemmed. Leaves are grey-green. Small spider-like flowers bloom early, from late January to March, are lightly fragrant. Prefers full sun to partial shade and moist acidic soil. "Arnold Promise" is the best yellow-flowered form.
- D5. Inkberry Holly** - Native to eastern United States. Typically found in swamps and wet areas. An evergreen shrub to 8' with glossy dark green leaves. Small black berries are borne on female plants. Prefers full sun to partial shade in acidic soil with adequate moisture.
- D6. Eastern Hemlock** - Native to eastern North America. Large evergreen tree to 70'. Prefers full sun to partial shade in cool, moist, well-drained soils. Not tolerant of pollution, salt, heat, or drought. State tree of Pennsylvania.
- D7. Shagbark Hickory** - Native to eastern North America. Large deciduous tree to 80'. Typically has a very straight central leader. Autumn color is a very showy golden yellow. Produces 1" to 1.5" rounded edible nuts with a sweet taste. Old bark shags into long plates.
- D8. Black Locust** - Native to central and southeastern United States. Medium-sized deciduous tree to 50'. Leaves are a dull blue-green. White, pea-like flowers hang in pendulous clusters to 8" long and are very fragrant. Very tolerant tree that prefers full sun.
- D9. Winterberry Holly** - Native to eastern United States and Canada. In the wild, often found at forest edges and in swamps. Deciduous, multi-stemmed shrub to 10'. Bright red berries are only produced on female plants. Berries are held well into winter, making them attractive to birds.
- D10. Vanhoutte Spirea** - A hybrid Spirea. Deciduous shrub to 8' tall and 12' wide. Fast growth rate. Leaves are blue-green in color. Very showy white flowers in April/May.

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