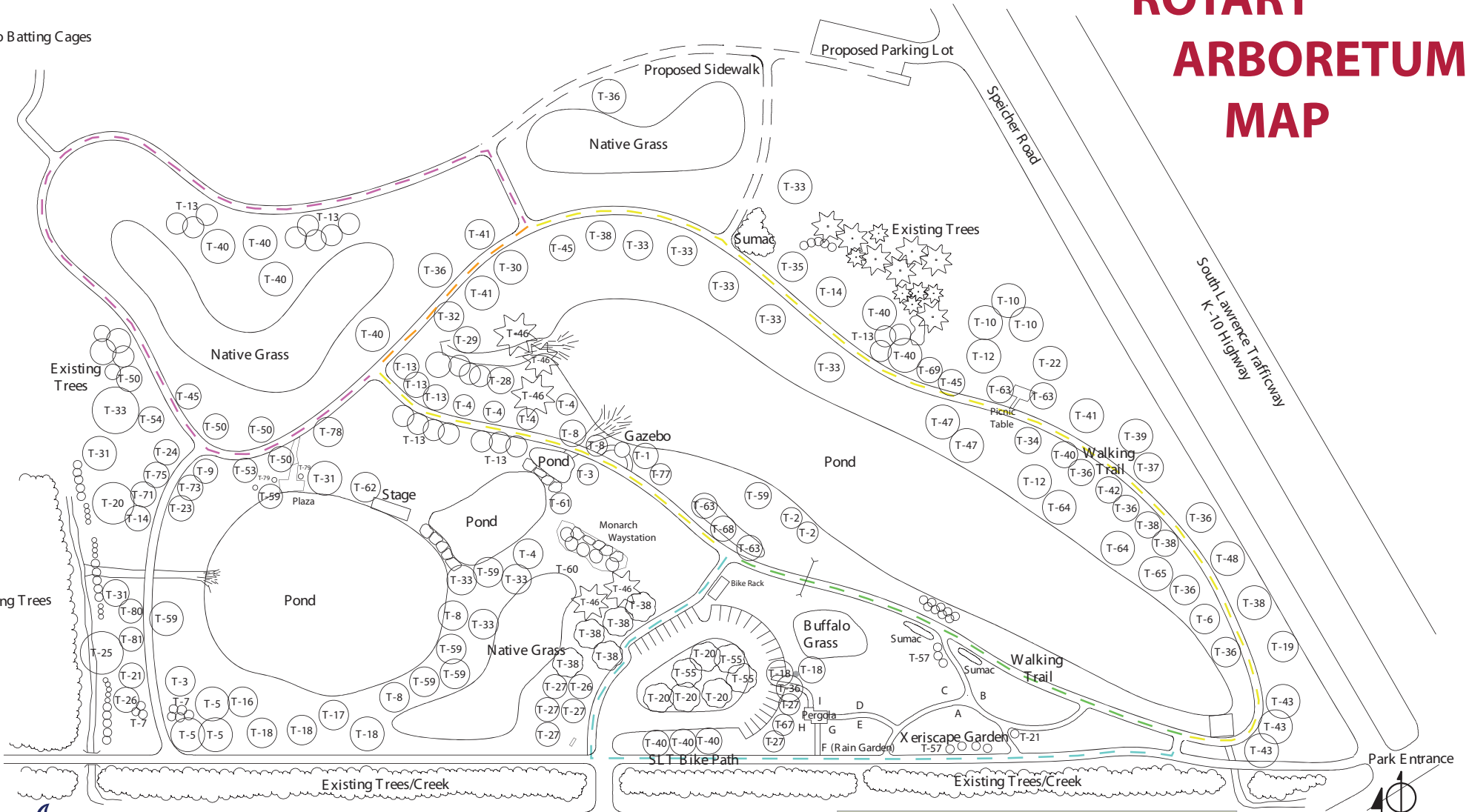
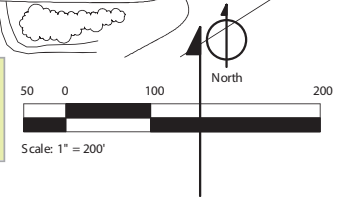


# ROTARY ARBORETUM MAP

To Batting Cages



**WALKING TRAIL KEY**  
 1 Lap of Orange + Yellow + Green = 1/2 mile  
 3 laps of Pink + Yellow + Blue = 2 miles



## ARBORETUM TREE GUIDE

CODE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
T-1	Trident Maple	Acer buergerianum
T-2	Flame Amur Maple	Acer ginnala 'Flame'
T-3	Pacific Sunset Maple	Acer truncatum x A. platanoides
T-4	Norwegian Sunset Maple	Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Keithsform'
T-5	Autumn Blaze Maple	Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred'
T-7	Service berry	Amelanchier x grandiflora
T-8	Riverbirch 'Heritage'	Betula nigra 'Heritage'
T-9	Hombeam (European)	Carpinus betulus
T-10	Pecan	Carya illinoensis
T-12	Northern Catalpa	Catalpa speciosa
T-13	Eastern Red Bud	Cercis canadensis
T-14	Whitebud	Cercis spp. 'Whitebud'
T-15	Smoketree	Continus coggygria
T-16	White Ash 'Autumn Purple'	Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Purple'
T-17	White Ash 'Rosehill'	Fraxinus americana 'Rosehill'
T-18	Patmore Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Patmore'
T-19	Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba
T-20	Skyline Honeylocust	Gleditsia triacanthos var. 'Skyline'
T-21	Kentucky Coffeebean	Gymnocladus dioicus
T-22	English Walnut	Juglans regia
T-23	Goldrain Tree	Koeleruteria paniculata
T-24	Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
T-25	Yellow Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera
T-26	Saucer Magnolia	Magnolia x soulangiana
T-27	Prairie Fire Crabapple	Malus 'Prairie Fire'
T-28	Crabapple 'Golden Raindrops'	Malus spp. 'Golden Raindrops'
T-29	Spring Snow Crabapple	Malus 'Spring Snow'
T-30	Dawn Redwood	Metasequoia glyptostroboides
T-31	Black Gum	Nyssa sylvatica
T-32	Amur Corktree	Phellodendron amurense
T-33	Bloodgood London Planetree	Plantanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood'
T-34	Canada Red Chokecherry	Prunus virginiana 'Schubert'
T-35	Aristocrat Pear	Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'
T-36	Sawtooth Oak	Quercus acutissima
T-37	White Oak	Quercus alba
T-38	Swamp White Oak	Quercus bicolor

## ARBORETUM TREE GUIDE

CODE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
T-39	Shingle Oak	Quercus imbricaria
T-40	Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa
T-41	Pin Oak	Quercus palustris
T-42	English Oak	Quercus robur
T-43	Red Oak	Quercus rubra
T-45	Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac	Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'
T-46	Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum
T-47	Redmond Linden	Tilia americana x euchlora 'Redmond'
T-48	Silver Linden	Tilia tomentosa
T-50	Lacebark Elm	Ulmus parvifolia
T-53	Patriot Elm	Ulmus x 'patriot'
T-54	Green Vase Japanese Zelkova	Zelkova serrata
T-55	Whiteshield Osage Orange	Maclura pomifea 'Whiteshield'
T-56	Sassafras	Sassafras albidum
T-57	Juniper 'Keteleeri'	Juniperus chinensis
T-59	Riverbirch	Betula nigra
T-60	Indian Summer Crabapple	Malus spp. 'Indian Summer'
T-61	Robin Hill Serviceberry	Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'
T-62	Valley Forge American Elm	Ulmus americana
T-63	Snowdrift Crabapple	Malus spp. 'Snowdrift'
T-64	Overcup Oak	Quercus lyrata
T-65	Boxelder	Acer nugundo
T-66	Adams Crabapple	Malus spp. 'Adams'
T-67	Caddo Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum 'Caddo'
T-68	Donald Wyman Crabapple	Malus spp. 'Donald Wyman'
T-69	China Snow Lilac	Syringa pekinensis 'China Snow'
T-70	Chinese Fringetree	Chionanthus retusus
T-71	Persian Parrotia	Parrotia persica
T-72	Katsura Tree	Cercidiphyllum japonicum
T-73	Shawnee Brave Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum 'Shawnee Brave'
T-75	Upright English Oak	Quercus robur
T-77	Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'	Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold'
T-78	Purple Prince Crabapple	Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold'
T-79	Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	Amelachier arborea 'Autumn Brilliance'
T-80	Royal Star Magnolia	Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'
T-81	Ann Magnolia	Magnolia x 'Ann'

# ROTARY ARBORETUM

The Rotary Arboretum project began in 2003 with the Lawrence Rotary clubs in partnership with Lawrence Parks and Recreation Department. Along the way, additional partners have joined in the development of this educational area.

The Arboretum was created in 2005 as a local project in recognition of Rotary's 100th anniversary.

The Arboretum is designed to be a walking space, where individuals can get landscaping ideas and see what types of trees and plants grow best in Kansas.

Other public education space has been developed, noting scientific and common names of trees and shrubs. Cascading waterfalls also add to the tranquil environment.

The Arboretum is located just south of the Southwest Trafficway at the 28th Street stoplight. Nestled between the Youth Soccer Fields and the Softball Complex, the area comprises 14 acres of ponds, trees, shrubs and other plantings, interconnected with a series of walkways.

The area provides a pleasant area to enjoy nature and to learn about trees and other plantings.

The site contains several ponds with waterfalls, park benches, a gazebo (suitable for small wedding parties), a Girl Scout stage area and other attractive features.

Donations in support of the Arboretum are being accepted to enhance the facilities and assist Lawrence Parks and Recreation continue building a facility that will provide recreation and comfort for the Lawrence community for years to come.



City of Lawrence  
PARKS AND RECREATION

Xeriscaping is a method of gardening that involves choosing plants which are appropriate to their site and creates a landscape maintained with little supplemental watering. Xeriscaping is not a style or category of garden design; rather it uses common sense guidelines in developing a garden. With the Xeriscaping method, plants are grouped by their water needs, using mulch and drought-tolerant plants to conserve water. It also cuts down on the use of fertilizers and pesticides needed to maintain the garden or landscape appearance.

### XERISCAPE PRINCIPLES

1. Plan and design for conservation. Arrange plant material into water zones: Low, medium, high and turf. Group plants that require more water together, separate from plants with less water needs. Plant shade trees to cool the location, reduce wind and conserve energy.
2. Right plant, right place, right zone. Carefully analyze a site for a variety of growing conditions. Develop a plan to fit each plant and related needs to the best site.
3. Improve soil through use of city compost or any other recycled organic matter.
4. Use mulches. Apply 2-3 inches of mulch over all beds of shrubs, trees, perennials and annuals. This conserves moisture, keeps out weeds and cools the soil.
5. Irrigate efficiently in landscapes and lawns. Learn when and how to water. Most Kansas plants benefit from 1 inch average rainfall each week. Supplemental target watering should be done slowly, deeply and infrequently. Select and combine various irrigation systems such as drips, sprinklers and micro-sprays to suit different plant needs.
6. Select appropriate drought tolerant grasses. Reduce and maintain smaller practical size lawns. The reduction in maintained lawn areas reduces water use areas and irrigation runoff. Substitute wildflowers, ornamental grasses and native grasses in reduced water use areas.
7. Practice good maintenance. Pull and remove weeds, prune and fertilize properly, aerate lawns, mow grass high (about 3.5 - 4" high), water targeted plants during prolonged drought.
8. Use "cool" water sounds by trickling recycled water in a fountain or waterfall.
9. Select "cool" colors for flower beds such as blue, grey and white to make spaces feel cooler and more open.
10. What new principles can you think of?