This quadrangle is known as the Women’s Memorial Quad and contains several attractive trees, including several mature scarlet oaks, black walnuts, a remarkable giant sequoia, a few dawn redwoods, and a number of catalpas.

19 Western Catalpa (Catalpa speciosa)
These interesting trees are native from the Midwest south to Texas. They are large, fast-growing trees, growing to 70 feet. They are known for their large, showy white flowers in the spring, large, bright green, coarse leaves in summer, and large fruit resembling bean pods in late summer and autumn.

20 Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)
Though its indigenous population survives as only a small remnant near Monterey, California, this tree is widely cultivated and grows along the west coast of the United States and throughout other parts of the world and is especially popular in New Zealand and Great Britain. This is a potentially large tree when sheltered from ocean winds and can reach over 100 feet tall. This particular tree can be seen in the movie Animal House, when it was much smaller.

21 Purple Threadleaf Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum ‘Dissectum Atropurpureum’)
This is a beautiful example of a Japanese maple, a slow-growing species. It is a small variety with purple leaves and twisting trunk and branches. Native to China, Japan, and Korea, this tree has been given special attention due to its size and unique character.

Johnson Hall / Collier House
This area is home to Johnson Hall (the administrative building for the University of Oregon) and Collier House. Collier House was built circa 1885 by Professor and Mrs. Collier and was acquired by the university in 1895. Mrs. Collier was one of the first trained female botanists in the country. She personally went out in horse and buggy to collect trees to be planted on the Collier House grounds, including a couple of examples noted here.

22 Port Orford Cedar, Oregon Cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)
This tree is believed to have been planted in the late 19th century by Mrs. Collier. It is a very large species, reaching 200 feet tall, and is native to southwest Oregon and northwest California. The extremely durable wood is highly prized, especially in Japan, for uses from shrines to arrow shafts. The original benches in Autzen Stadium were made of this wood and lasted for 35 years without maintenance. It is one of the most valuable woods harvested in western North America (largely due to present rarity).

23 Grand Fir (Abies grandis)
This type of fir is native to an area from Vancouver Island to California and Montana. It is a large tree species that can grow up to 250 feet. This is a tall specimen that is also believed to have been planted by Mrs. Collier. Its distinctly lap-sided form is due to its having grown in close proximity to a big leaf maple that is no longer on the grounds.

Land Acknowledgment: The University of Oregon is located within the traditional homelands of the Southern Kalapuya. Following the Willamette Valley Treaty of 1851, Kalapuya people were forcibly removed to the Coast Reservation in Western Oregon. Today, descendants are citizens of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon.

You are invited to come and explore the trees of the University of Oregon Campus. The campus today is a 295-acre arboretum containing approximately 4,000 trees of more than 500 species. This self-guided tour is an introduction to some of the many fascinating and significant trees on the University of Oregon campus. The marked route of the tour is about one mile long and will take approximately one hour to complete. The first stop on this tour, the “Moon Tree” Douglas Fir, is located near the northeast corner of the EMU along East 15th Avenue, west of Carson Hall, and south of Willamette Hall.

Tours available on the UOregon App
Self-guided Tour, April 2021

The University of Oregon

CARES
As you take a right around the west side of Friendly Hall, you will come upon what is known as the Old Campus Quad. This area, also predominantly evergreens, is the northern part of the Old Campus Quad. Recognized as a Legacy Tree, this tree is one of the original two “Condon Oaks” (the other was removed in 2004 due to its poor condition). When University and Villard halls were built, the campus was a treeless knoll with the exception of these two oak trees. Native from British Columbia south to the central California coast, Oregon white oaks are slow growing. This is the oldest tree on campus, likely predating Oregon Statehood (1859). It was adopted as a class tree by the class of 1897.

Old Campus Quad, South

As you take a right around the west side of Friendly Hall, you will come upon what is known as the Old Campus Quad. This area, also predominantly evergreens, is the northern part of the Old Campus Quad. Recognized as a Legacy Tree, this tree is one of the original two “Condon Oaks” (the other was removed in 2004 due to its poor condition). When University and Villard halls were built, the campus was a treeless knoll with the exception of these two oak trees. Native from British Columbia south to the central California coast, Oregon white oaks are slow growing. This is the oldest tree on campus, likely predating Oregon Statehood (1859). It was adopted as a class tree by the class of 1897.

Old Campus Quad, North

This area, also predominantly evergreens, is the northern part of the Old Campus Quad. It contains many of the campus’s oldest trees on campus and several class trees. The evergreens, including a giant sequoia (which lost its top in the Columbus Day Storm of 1962), a coast redwood, and a number of firs, spruces, and cedars, are mixed with smaller flowering trees such as dove trees and a variety of dogwoods and magnolias.

University Hall

Big Leaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum)

This tree species, whose native range is from Alaska to California, is one of the few maples native to Oregon. A particular tree is believed to be the sole survivor of the first successful planting effort on the UO campus (1884). The UO janitor carried out this planting after an unsuccessful planting of trees by students from the previous year; he was paid for each tree that survived.

University Hall Walk

This arrangement of trees is known as University Hall Walk and once represented the primary entrance to campus from town. Still an important feature on campus, it consists of a path lined with mature Douglas-firs that are replanted as needed.

North of Robinson Theatre

This area is home to several interesting and mature trees, including a male gingko and one of the oldest dawn redwoods on campus.

South of Robinson Theatre, Class Trees

This area south of Villard Hall and Robinson Theatre boasts many donated graduating class trees and some interesting tree specimens.

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South of Robinson Theatre, Class Trees

This area south of Villard Hall and Robinson Theatre boasts many donated graduating class trees and some interesting tree specimens.