



OLATHE TREE TOUR I
THE TREES OF
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK

**THE OLATHE GARDEN
AND CIVIC CLUB**



1025 S. Harrison • Olathe, KS 66061
(Intersection of S. Harrison & Old 56 Highway)

For more information go to
**[http://www.olatheks.org/government/
parks-recreation/parks-trails-bike-lanes/tree-tours](http://www.olatheks.org/government/parks-recreation/parks-trails-bike-lanes/tree-tours)**

1 SAWTOOTH OAK

(Quercus acutissima) is native to eastern Asia. This oak has small chestnut-like leaves. It grows to about 50 feet making it one of the smaller oaks.



2 GOLDEN CHAIN

(Laburnum X water) is a stunning, small vase-shaped tree noted for its long, pea-like pendulous clusters of yellow flowers.



3 OVERCUP OAK

(Quercus lyrata) The name comes from their acorns being largely enclosed in a cup that provides a large food source for ducks, turkeys, deer and squirrels.



4 WHITE MULBERRY

(Morus alba) was imported from Asia to start a silk worm industry here but the silkworms failed. It now invades every odd corner. Birds love its purple berries and drop them on your car.



5 LACEBARK PINE

(Pinus bungeana) is not native to America. It is very slow growing making it a perfect tree for creating Bonsai. It is a popular planting at Buddhist temples.



OLATHE VETERAN'S PARK TREE MAP

Provided by
THE OLATHE GARDEN AND CIVIC CLUB
In cooperation with:



Old 56 Hwy.



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Graphic Design by Walker Design & Illustration Co.

10 BOSNIAN PINE

(Pinus helreichii, synonym P. leucodermis; family Pinaceae) looks similar to our Austrian pine but without fungal diseases. It is a good landscape tree and is adaptable to extreme weather conditions.



11 SOUTHERN RED OAK

(Quercus falcata) is an excellent shade tree and is sometimes called turkey foot oak. The fine grained heartwood makes fine furniture and flooring. Its acorns take 2 years to mature.



6 CHINQUAPIN OAK

(Quercus muehlenbergii) often has a very gnarly shape in nature due to its tolerance of rocky outcrops.



8 PIN OAK

(Quercus palustris) has smaller slender branches which were used historically for "pins" in wooden building construction. Its use is responsible for it being named Pin Oak.



12 SHINGLE OAK

(Quercus imbricaria) Early pioneers used its split wood for shingles on their cabins, from which the name is derived.



7 SWAMP WHITE OAK

(Quercus bicolor) Indians and pioneers used the ground acorns for stews, cereal, bread, and coffee. It can live as long as 350 years.



9 POST OAK

(Quercus stellata) wood is hard, strong and very durable. It is primarily used for posts, mine props and railroad ties.



13 BUR OAK

(Quercus macrocarpa) acorns are the largest of any N. American tree, dropping a large seed crop only every few years. It typically grows in the open making it an important tree for the prairie



14 WHITE OAK

(*Quercus alba*) does not produce large acorn drops until it is 50 years old. It has tyloses in the wood making it water resistant. Used in building ships and barrels.



15 WILLOW OAK

(*Quercus phellos*) looks different than other oaks because of its long 5" slender leaves. It grows rapidly and is used for making paper.



16 ENGLISH OAK

(*Quercus robur*) Very long lived oak with specimens in Europe that are 1500 years old. Valued for its importance to insects that live on the leaves, buds and acorns.



17 NORWAY SPRUCE

(*Picea abies*) One of the most widely planted spruces. Used for Christmas trees. It is the source of "spruce beer," once used to prevent and cure scurvy.



18 JAPANESE PAGODA TREE

(*Sophora japonica*) Native to China and Korea, introduced to the western world by France in 1747. It has a very distinctive fruit and a long yellow pod.



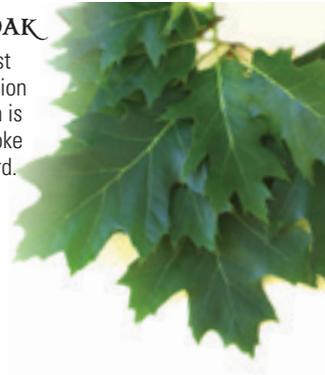
19 WESTERN SOAPBERRY

(*Sapindus drummondii*) is one of only two trees with scythe-shaped leaflets. West Indians/Mexicans used the crushed fruit with water as laundry soap and floor wax.



20 NORTHERN RED OAK

(*Quercus rubra*) is one of the most important oaks in timber production of lumber and veneers. The grain is so open that you could blow smoke through the grain of a sawn board.



21 SHUMARD OAK

(*Quercus shumardii*) is grouped with other red oaks. Used for flooring and furniture. It is an important food source for wildlife.



22 CHESTNUT OAK

(*Quercus prinus*) wood is flexible and splits easily, perfect for making baskets. The sweet acorns are eaten by livestock. It is also called "the basket oak".



23 BLACK OAK

(*Quercus velutina*) Native Americans preferred black oak acorns to make acorn meal, a main staple in their diet.



24 BLACKJACK OAK

(*Quercus marilandica*) Indians used the bark for dysentery and boiled acorns to drink. Choctaw people used the leaves as medication to aid in childbirth.



25 DOUGLAS-FIR

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) is not a true fir. Its bracts look like snake tongue sticking between cone scales. It yields more timber than any other tree in North America.

