

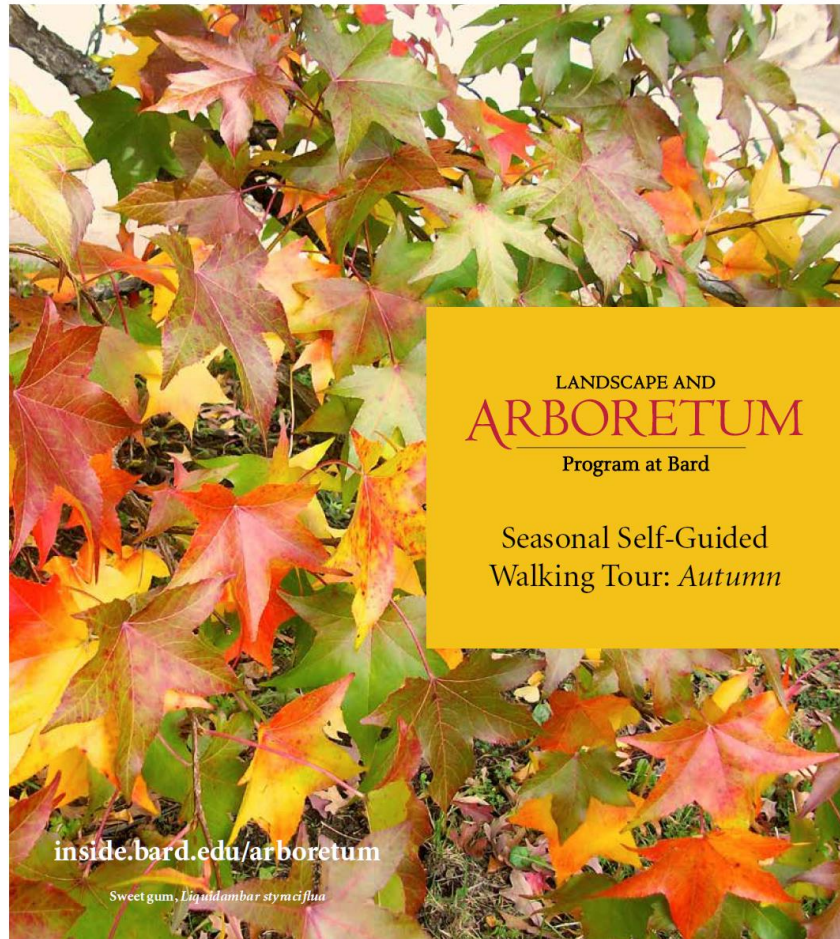
## ABOUT BARD COLLEGE

Founded in 1860, Bard College in Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, is an independent, nonsectarian, residential, coeducational college offering a four-year B.A. program in the liberal arts and sciences and a five-year B.A./B.S. degree in economics and finance. The Bard College Conservatory of Music offers a five-year program in which students pursue a dual degree—a B.Music and a B.A. in a field other than music—and offers an M.Music in vocal arts and in conducting. Bard also bestows M.Music degrees in curatorial, critical, and performance studies through The Orchestra Now, and at Longy School of Music of Bard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Bard and its affiliated institutions also grant the following degrees: A.A. at Bard High School Early College, a public school with campuses in New York City, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Newark, New Jersey; A.A. and B.A. at Bard College at Simon's Rock; The Early College, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and through the Bard Prison Initiative at six correctional institutions in New York State; M.A. in curatorial studies, M.S. in economic theory and policy, and M.S. in environmental policy and climate science and policy at the Annandale campus; M.E.A. and M.A.T. at multiple campuses; M.B.A. in sustainability in New York City; and M.A., M.Phil., and Ph.D. in the decorative arts, design history, and material culture at the Bard Graduate Center in Manhattan. Internationally, Bard confers dual B.A. degrees at the Faculty of Liberal Arts and Sciences, St. Petersburg State University, Russia (Smolny College); American University of Central Asia in Kyrgyzstan; and Bard College Berlin: A Liberal Arts University; as well as dual B.A. and M.A.T. degrees at Al-Quds University in the West Bank.

Bard offers nearly 50 academic programs in four divisions. Total enrollment for Bard College and its affiliates is approximately 5,500 students. The undergraduate College has an enrollment of more than 1,900 and a student-to-faculty ratio of 10:1. For more information about Bard College, visit [www.bard.edu](http://www.bard.edu).

### Getting to Bard

Bard College is in Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 90 miles north of New York City and 220 miles southwest of Boston. For directions, visit [www.bard.edu/visiting](http://www.bard.edu/visiting).



## AUTUMN AT THE ARBORETUM

After the heat of late summer, the sun begins to set earlier each day, painting the distant Catskills shades of blue and purple, and lighting up the foliage around the Bard campus in a spectacular array of colors. The transition from lush summer greens to radiant reds and golds is not to be missed, making autumn one of the best times to visit the Arboretum. Gorgeous views command attention from many spots on campus, where state champion trees and other thoughtfully planted trees and shrubs create a rich palette of colors in every direction. This brochure will help you find and identify fall's star performers as you explore the Bard Arboretum.

## WHY LEAVES CHANGE COLOR

In temperate regions, which are characterized by the change in seasons that we are familiar with in the northeastern United States, deciduous trees shed their leaves in preparation for the cold and harsh conditions of winter. In order to survive and feed themselves through the winter, the trees have to store sugars produced in the leaves in their vascular system. In autumn, the tree retracts these sugars from the leaves, ultimately causing them to fall off. So why do we see the vibrant yellow and red colors in the leaves before they fall?

The color that we see in leaves is the reflection of pigments. We see green where chlorophyll is present; we see yellows, oranges,

and browns where carotenoids are present; and we see reds and purples where anthocyanin is present. These pigments are present in leaves all season, but chlorophyll (critical to the production of sugars) dominates in spring, summer, and early fall, giving leaves their green color. In the fall, with fewer hours of daylight and cooler temperatures, the tree slows and eventually stops the production of chlorophyll, leaving the other pigments to show off their colors. As you have probably noticed, not every fall season produces the exact same pattern of color, vibrancy of certain colors, or time line of color change. Several factors affect the fall foliage. Ideal conditions for vibrant colors are warm, moist days and cooler nights. Prolonged dry soil conditions and unseasonably cold temperatures can quicken or cut short the change in colors. At higher elevations, color generally comes sooner because of lower temperatures.

*Bard voted one of "America's Most Beautiful College Campuses"*

—Travel and Leisure

## VISITING THE ARBORETUM

### Arboretum hours

The Arboretum grounds are open year-round, from dawn to dusk. The Arboretum office is open Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., and is located at Buildings and Grounds (Physical Plant) on Campus Road. For more information, call the Arboretum office at 845-752-LEAF (5323).

### Group visits and guided tour reservations

The Arboretum offers staff-led group tours and welcomes group visits with advance reservations. Please contact Arboretum Director Amy Parrella at 845-758-7179 or e-mail [arboretum@bard.edu](mailto:arboretum@bard.edu) at least two weeks in advance to schedule your visit.

### Accessibility

Many of the gardens are not specifically handicapped accessible, but the entire campus is walkable and many sites have car drop-off areas located nearby. Public and wheelchair accessible restrooms are located in the Bertlesmann Campus Center. There are handicapped spaces available in each parking lot. For other special needs, please call in advance.

### Admission

Free. Donations are gratefully accepted.

For information about becoming a Friend of the Arboretum, please call 845-752-LEAF(5323) or visit [inside.bard.edu/arboretum](http://inside.bard.edu/arboretum).



Red maple, *Acer rubrum*



Smooth witherod, *Viburnum nudum* 'Winterthur'



Witch alder, *Fothergilla gardenii*

A Gardener's Guide to Fall Foliage  
at the Bard Arboretum

1. AMERICAN BEECH

*Fagus grandifolia* | Family: Fagaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
This native has smooth gray bark and large oval leaves that are serrated, have parallel veins, and turn golden brown in autumn. Small, hardened fruits (beechnuts) are enclosed by spiny husks and eaten by both birds and mammals.  
Height: 50-70 feet | Spread: 40 feet

2. AMUR MAPLE

*Acer ginnale* | Family: Sapindaceae  
Native to China, Japan, and Korea  
This small tree, valued in Japan for its use in bonsai, has reliably brilliant reddish-purple color on its three-lobed leaves and produces many samaras ("helicopters") each year. The bark is grayish brown and develops darker striations ("snake bark") with age.  
Height: 20-30 feet | Spread: 20 feet

3. BEAUTY BERRY

*Callicarpa dichotoma* | Family: Lamiaceae  
Native to China, Japan, and Korea  
The bright purple berries of this graceful, arching shrub are borne in clusters above the leaves, open in September and last through November. They also contrast nicely with the chartreuse leaves to create a beautiful color combination.  
Height: 3-6 feet | Spread: 6 feet

4. BLACK GUM (aka Sour Gum, Tupelo)

*Nyssa sylvatica* | Family: Nyssaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
The leaves of this understated shade tree turn scarlet red in autumn. Small oblong fruits turn black-black as they mature in September and October, are often profusely borne, and are readily eaten by birds and squirrels.  
Height: 30-50 feet | Spread: 20-30 feet

5. BLACK MAPLE

*Acer nigrum* (or *Acer saccharum* subsp. *nigrum*)  
Family: Sapindaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
The leaves of this *silver*—and not commonly available—species turn shades of yellow, orange, and red. Its two-winged, horseshoe-shaped samaras are about 1 inch long and mature in early autumn. Syrup made from the sap is equal in quality to that obtained from the sugar maple.  
Height: 80-100 feet | Spread: 40-60 feet

6. CHOKEBERRY

*Aronia arbutifolia* "Brilliantissima" | Family: Rosaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
Recognizable in autumn by its bright, shiny red leaves and round fruits. The fruit is edible but, true to the shrub's common name, has a very strong taste. "Brilliantissima," a native alternative to the more invasive burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*), is more compact than the species and produces lustrous foliage with superior red fall color.  
Height: 6-8 feet | Spread: 3-4 feet

7. DWARF FOTHERGILLA (aka Witch Alder)

*Fothergilla gardenii* | Family: Hamamelidaceae  
Native to Southeastern North America  
The dwarf fothergilla's thick, pubescent, and oblong leaves turn brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and red. Beaked seed capsules mature in the fall. These shrubs express their colors for a long period of time.  
Height: 2-3 feet | Spread: 2-4 feet

8. GINGERBREAD™ Paperbark Maple

*Acer macrocarpon* (A. nikoense) x *A. griseum*  
Gingerbread™ ("Ginzam") | Family: Sapindaceae  
Native to North America  
This hybrid has thin, exfoliating (peeling) paper bark with a cinnamon color. Leaves turn rusty orange and red in autumn.  
Height: 25-30 feet | Spread: 15-20 feet

9. MAIDENTHAIR TREE (aka Ginkgo)

*Ginkgo biloba* | Family: Ginkgoaceae  
Native to China  
The unique fan-shaped leaves turn a clear yellow in autumn. Once they turn, they tend to fall all at once, sometimes overnight. This species has male and female trees; the female bears very stinky, yellow-orange fruit, and is not typically planted in landscapes.  
Height: 50-80 feet | Spread: variable

10. OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA

*Hydrangea quercifolia* | Family: Hydrangeaceae  
Native to Southeastern North America  
Named for the shape of its leaves, which turn various shades of purple, red, and orange in autumn. The oakleaf hydrangea has exfoliating bark and its open flower heads can last through the winter.  
Height: 6-8 feet | Spread: 6-8 feet

11. OGON SPIREA

*Spiraea thunbergii* "Ogon" | Family: Rosaceae  
Native to Japan and China  
This undersized spirea is a showpiece all year long, especially in the fall. It's narrow, willow-like leaves obtain their best orange-red color in full sun conditions. Leaves stay on this plant well into late fall and early winter.  
Height: 3-5 feet | Spread: 3-5 feet

12. PERSIAN IRONWOOD

*Parrotia persica* | Family: Hamamelidaceae  
Native to Northern Iran and Caucasus  
The Persian ironwood has oval, round-toothed leaves that turn dark red and purple in the fall. Exfoliating bark shows green and tan color variations.  
Height: 20-40 feet | Spread: 20-30 feet

13. PIN OAK

*Quercus palustris* | Family: Fagaceae  
Native to North America  
The pin oak's leaves have deeply cut sinuses (indentations between a leaf's lobes or teeth) and turn a bright orangish yellow in autumn. Its gray-brown bark usually develops ridging with age and its fruits are rounded acorns with shallow, saucer-shaped caps. It may take 15 to 20 years to bear a first crop of acorns.  
Height: 50-70 feet | Spread: 40-60 feet

14. RED MAPLE (aka Swamp, Water, or Soft Maple)

*Acer rubrum* | Family: Sapindaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
The red maple is one of the first trees to flower at Bard. In autumn, its leaves turn bright red and orange, with the reddish tint more visible in trees that receive the most sunlight.  
Height: 40-70 feet | Spread: 30-50 feet

15. SEVEN-SON FLOWER

*Heptacodium miconioides* | Family: Caprifoliaceae  
Native to China  
Distinguished by clusters of seven fragrant and showy white flowers that bloom in September, making this shrub a good source of nectar for butterflies in fall. Pinkish-red flower sepals remain colorful through the end of autumn; flowers are followed by purplish-red fruits. Tan bark exfoliates in long strips, exposing cinnamon-colored inner bark.  
Height: 15-20 feet | Spread: 8-10 feet

16. SHADBLOW SERVICEBERRY

*Amelanchier canadensis* | Family: Rosaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
The shadblow has oval leaves that turn rusty red, orange, and yellow. Its smooth gray bark appears black when wet.  
Height: 20-25 feet | Spread: 15-20 feet

17. SMOOTH WINTERBIRD

*Viburnum nudum* "Winterthur" | Family: Adonaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
This shrub has edible berries that turn from light pink to dark purple black in late summer. The glossy oval leaves turn deep red and purple. Introduced by Winterthur Gardens in Delaware and a Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Gold Medal winner. (Located next to north veranda stairs.)  
Height: 5-12 feet | Spread: 5-12 feet

18. SOUTHWOOD

*Oxycodendron arboreum* | Family: Ericaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
Noted for its lily of the valley-like dried flower capsules, or "dead-man's fingers," that stay on the tree through the fall and winter. The leaves produce consistently excellent fall color, typically turning crimson red, and have a sour taste, hence the common name.  
Height: 20-50 feet | Spread: 10-25 feet

19. SWEET GUM

*Liquidambar styraciflua* | Family: Hamamelidaceae  
Native to Eastern North America  
The sweet gum can be identified by the winged bark on its branches, star-shaped leaves, and spiky "gun balls" that fall to the ground in autumn. The leaves change color early in the season, turning brilliant shades of yellow, orange, red, and purple that persist until late fall.  
Height: 60-75 feet | Spread: 40-50 feet

20. TAMARACK (aka American Larch)

*Larix laricina* | Family: Pinaceae  
Native to North America  
This deciduous conifer loses its needles in autumn after they turn a vivid golden yellow. Its upright, half-inch cones are the smallest of the species.  
Height: 30-50 feet | Spread: 15-30 feet

LANDSCAPE AND  
ARBORETUM  
Program at Bard



Illustration Mark Hux  
Photos: Amy Fendley '99, Alexandra Shier '17  
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