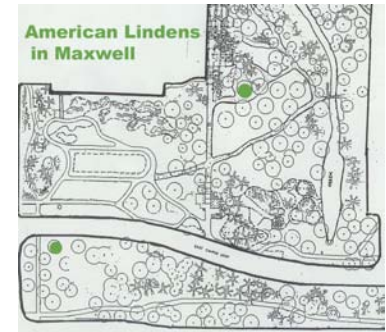
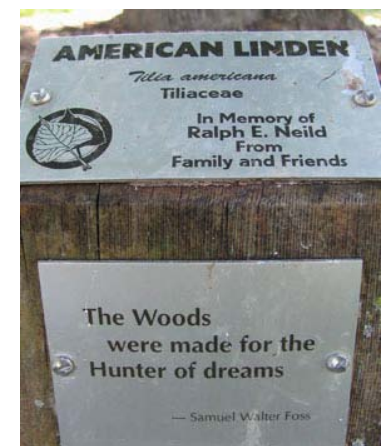


# Tilia Linden

Latin name	<i>Tilia americana</i>		Common name	American Linden	
cultivar			Family	Tiliaceae	
Year introduced	cultivated by 1830	Native range	eastern U.S./Canada, in NE: along Missouri R.		
Developed by					
Patent #/ information					
parentage					
Location	1-Holdrege frontage East, 1-shade bed, 1-Holdrege frontage West			Quantity	3
Source/date		Planting size		Planting date	
Culture					
Sun/shade	sun>pt shade	Soil	wide range, no salt	Drainage	average
Fertility	adaptable, prefers fertile	Moisture requirements	moist, but tolerant		
Plant characteristics					
Height x Spread	60-80x40'	Form	pyramidal, rounder with age		
Flower	very fragrant	Monocot/Dicot			
Color	pale yellow	Size	.5"		
Flower Form	cyme with distinctive spatulate bract (cladode)	Bloom time	mid June		
Leaf color	dark green above, light green below; yellow in fall		fall color		
Leaf size	4-8"	Leaf texture	glabrous above		
Leaf form	alternate, simple, sharply toothed	Leaf shape	broad-ovate; acuminate at tip, cordate at base, heart		
Fruit color	gray	Fruit type	nut-like		
Fruit time		Fruit size	pea		
Persistence	drop in winter with the cladodes	Fruit wildlife use	birds, small mammals		



Bark/stem color	gray/brown
Bark/stem texture	long narrow flat-topped ridges
Twig	
Bud	fat, like little footballs; 2 scales
Roots	
Seedhead	
Maintenance	Normal procedures for establishing, then little or no maintenance. Watch for included bark and basal suckers, as well as girdling roots when young
Pruning	prune only as needed, do not raise limbs unless necessary; basal suckers
Wildlife Use	BEES! Linden honey is prized. Deer and rabbits may eat sprouts in the wild
Native use	Bast used for rope (2,000+ year old graves in Canada hold ceremonial jewelry with cords of linden bast).
Historical/cultural info	"Sumptuous was the feast Nokomis/Made at Hiawatha's wedding./ All the bowls were made of bass-wood/White and polished very smoothly."--Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, <u>Hiawatha</u>
Folklore	
Insect Problems	minimal
Disease Problems	minimal
Landscape Uses	specimen, needs a big yard (or large public space)
Notes	Lindens make very deep shade, you'll have no weeds under them. The tree at the corner of Dairy Store Drive and East Campus Loop is "In Memory of John Wallace Rhodes."



Latin name	<i>Tilia americana</i>		Common name	American Linden	
cultivar	'Redmond'		Family	Tiliaceae	
Year introduced	1927	Native range	eastern U.S./Canada, in NE: along Missouri R.		
Developed by	Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Nebraska				
Patent #/ information					
parentage					
Location	southeast corner CYT Library			Quantity	1
Source/date		Planting size		Planting date	
Culture					
Sun/shade	sun>pt shade	Soil	wide range, no salt	Drainage	average
Fertility	adaptable, prefers fertile		Moisture requirements	moist, but tolerant	
Plant characteristics					
Height x Spread	60-80x40'	Form	very pyramidal		
Flower	very fragrant		Monocot/Dicot		
Color	pale yellow		Size	.5"	
Flower Form	cyme with distinctive spatulate bract (cladode)		Bloom time	mid June	
Leaf color	dark green above, light green below; yellow in		fall color		
Leaf size	4-8"	Leaf texture	glabrous above		
Leaf form	alternate, simple, sharply toothed	Leaf shape	broad-ovate; acuminate at tip, cordate at base, heart		
Fruit color	gray		Fruit type	nut-like	
Fruit time			Fruit size	pea	
Persistency	drop in winter with the cladodes		Fruit wildlife use	birds, small mammals	
Bark/stem color	gray/brown				
Bark/stem texture	long narrow flat-topped ridges				
Twig					
Bud	fat, like little footballs; 2 scales				
Roots					



Seedhead	
Maintenance	Normal procedures for establishing, then little or no maintenance. Watch for included bark and basal suckers, as well as girdling roots when young
Pruning	prune only as needed, do not raise limbs unless necessary; basal suckers
Wildlife Use	BEES! Linden honey is prized. Deer and rabbits may eat sprouts in the wild
Native use	Bast used for rope (2,000+ year old graves in Canada hold ceremonial jewelry with cords of linden bast).
Historical/cultural info	“Sumptuous was the feast Nokomis/Made at Hiawatha’s wedding./ All the bowls were made of bass-wood/White and polished very smoothly.”--Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, <u>Hiawatha</u>
Folklore	
Insect Problems	minimal
Disease Problems	minimal
Landscape Uses	specimen, needs a big yard (or large public space)
Notes	<p>Voted 2000 Urban Tree of the Year by the Society of Municipal Arborists.</p> <p>Missouri Botanic Garden Plant of Merit</p> <p>Formerly classified as <i>Tilia xeuchlora</i></p> <p>C.M. Redmond, a Fremont, Nebraska nurseryman is credited with “discovering” the selection--in his front yard--in the early 1920s. It was propagated by Plumfield Nurseries.</p> <p>In Memorium Arnold E. Baragar 1929-1969 Longtime employee in the Research area of the Home Economics Department</p>





A close-up photograph of a tree branch with green, serrated leaves and clusters of small, light-colored flowers. The flowers are arranged in dense, drooping clusters. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green. In the bottom left corner, the text "©Kim Todd" is visible in a red, serif font.



© Kim Todd

Color	creamy to light yellow	Size	
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Leaf color dark green above, light green below fall color

Leaf form **alternate, simple; finely serrate** Leaf shape **short acuminate tip, base cordate; heart-shaped**

Fruit time	late summer	Fruit size	.2-.3"
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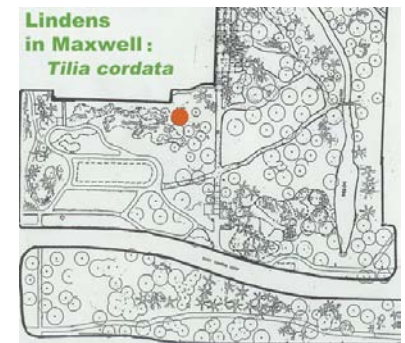
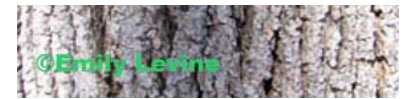
Persistency		Fruit wildlife use	
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Bark/stem texture	ridged and furrowed
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Bud	plump
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Roots	
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Seedhead	
Maintenance	minimal
Pruning	keep to a minimum
Wildlife Use	BEES! great honey.
Native use	
Historical/cultural info	Nat'l tree of Czech Republic and Republic of Slovinia. Medicinal use in Europe: tea from flowers is anti inflammatory for respiratory problems, colds, sore throat,bronchitis, etc.
Folklore	From <u>The Golden Bough</u> : One of many European tree-related cures for toothache: "A simpler plan, practised in Persia as well as in France and Germany, is merely to scrape the aching tooth with a nail or a twig until it bleeds, and then hammer the nail or twig into a tree. In the Vosges, in Voiland, and probably elsewhere, it is believed that any person who should draw out such a nail or twig would get the toothache. An old lime-tree [Linden] at Evessen, in Brunswick, is studded with nails of various shapes, including screw-nails, which have been driven into it by persons who suffered from aching teeth." (original sources below)
Insect Problems	none serious
Disease Problems	none serious
Landscape Uses	none serious
Notes	Original sources for <u>The Golden Bough</u> quote above: <u>Le Folk-Lore des Hautes-Vosges</u> , L.F. Sauvé, 40 and <u>Braunschweiger Volkskunde</u> , R. Andree, 307. Frazer also says that certain Finnish tribes used cudgels of lime-wood or linden to beat the walls in order to drive demons out of their houses. There are two additional <i>Tilia cordata</i> on Holdrege Frontage West



Latin name Tilia cordata Common name Littleleaf Linden  
cultivar 'Greenspire' Family Tiliaceae



Year introduced 1963 Native range   
Developed by Princeton Nursery, Princeton, NJ  
Patent #/ information PP2,086, Sept. 5, 1961  
parentage

Location 2-SW corner of CY Thompson Library, 1-Holdrege Frontage West Quantity 2  
Source/date  Planting size  Planting date

Culture   
Sun/shade full sun>light shade Soil adaptable Drainage   
Fertility  Moisture requirements

Plant characteristics straight trunk  
Height x Spread 40-50' x 35-40' Form densely pyramidal to narrow oval

Flower  Monocot/Dicot   
Color creamy to light yellow Size   
Flower Form cyme with distinctive spatulate bract (cladode) Bloom time late June

Leaf color dark green above, light green below fall color yellow in fall  
Leaf size 2-4" Leaf texture glabrous  
Leaf form alternate, simple; finely serrate Leaf shape short acuminate tip, base cordate; heart-shaped

Fruit color creamy gray Fruit type nut-like  
Fruit time late summer Fruit size .2-.3"  
Persistency  Fruit wildlife use



Bark/stem color gray-brown  
Bark/stem texture ridged and furrowed  
Twig glabrous, lustrous green>brown  
Bud plump  
Roots



Seedhead



Maintenance

minimal

Pruning

keep to a minimum

Wildlife Use

BEES! great honey.

Native use

Historical/cultural info

Folklore

Insect Problems

none serious

Disease Problems

none serious

Landscape Uses

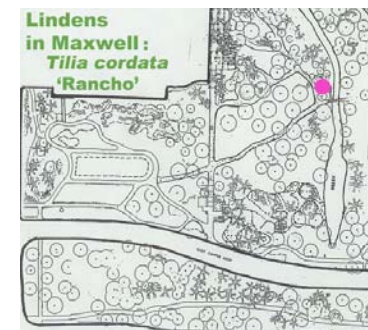
none serious

Notes

The parents of 'Greenspire' are 'Euclid' and 'Boston'. Is said to grow faster than the species  
The east tree is "In Memorium Mogens M. Plum, Professor Animal Science, University of Nebraska, 1949-1971." Dr. Mogens M. Plum, retired U of N Prof. of Dairy and Animal Science, died May 8, 1973, following an apparent heart attack after delivering a personal tribute to Myron Rumery, longtime coworker and personal friend, at a testimonial dinner honoring Rumery's retirement. Dr. Plum, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, retired from the U of N in 1971. He held degrees from the Royal Vet and Ag College in Copenhagen (1926), Michigan State U (M.S. 1932), and Iowa State U (Ph.D. 1935). Plum was one of the first graduate students Dr. J. L. Lush guided to a doctorate at Iowa State U. Upon completion of his Ph.D. degree, Plum returned to Denmark where he served as Secty of the Animal Breeding Comm. of the Royal Ag Soc. Plum returned to the U.S. and the University of Nebraska in 1949. Dr. Plum was author or coauthor of 30 or more scientific publications."--Journal of Dairy Science  
The west tree is "In Memory of Clyde C. Noyes, Coop Extension Service 1935-1975." Noyes was acting Director and Dean of International Proograms in the College of Agriculture.



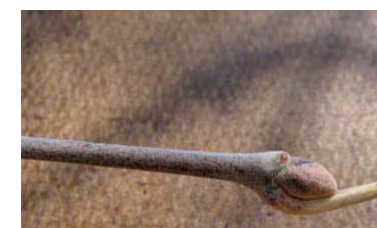
Latin name	<i>Tilia cordata</i>		Common name	Littleleaf Linden	
cultivar	'Rancho'		Family	Tiliaceae	
Year introduced	196?		Native range	throughout Europe and Asia, at higher elevations	
Developed by	Edward H. Scanlon, nursery at Olmsted Falls, Ohio				
Patent #/ information	PP2,092 Sept. 19, 1961				
parentage	selected from 2,000+ seedlings				
Location	northwest of bridge			Quantity	1
Source/date		Planting size		Planting date	
Culture					
Sun/shade	full sun>light shade	Soil	adaptable		Drainage
Fertility		Moisture requirements			
Plant characteristics					
Height x Spread	45 x 20		Form	upright oval	
Flower	flowers heavily			Monocot/Dicot	
Color	creamy to light yellow			Size	
Flower Form	cyme with distinctive spatulate bract (cladode)			Bloom time	mid June
Leaf color	dark green above, light green below		fall color		
Leaf size	1.5-3"		Leaf texture	glabrous	
Leaf form	alternate, simple; finely serrate		Leaf shape	short acuminate tip, base cordate; heart-shaped	
Fruit color	creamy gray		Fruit type	nut-like	
Fruit time	late summer		Fruit size	.2-.3"	
Persistency			Fruit wildlife use		
Bark/stem color	gray-brown				
Bark/stem texture	ridged and furrowed				
Twig	glabrous, lustrous green>brown				
Bud	plump				
Roots					



Seedhead	
Maintenance	minimal
Pruning	keep to a minimum
Wildlife Use	BEES! great honey.
Native use	
Historical/cultural info	
Folklore	
Insect Problems	none serious
Disease Problems	none serious
Landscape Uses	none serious
Notes	<p>Dirr: "has proven to be a good selection"</p> <p>Donated by the August F. Dreier Family. Dreier was a professor in the Agronomy Department.</p> <p>From the patent application:</p> <p>"A new and distinct variety of Littleleaf Linden tree (<i>Tilia cordata</i>), substantially as herein described, characterized and distinguished from the species by its straight and rapid growth, its uniform branching habit in whorls about the trunk and its excurrent form."</p>



Latin name	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>		Common name	Silver Linden	
cultivar	'Sterling'		Family	Tiliaceae	
Year introduced	patent 1986		Native range	species: SE Europe, W Asia	
Developed by	Willet N. Waddell; Wandell Nursery				
Patent #/ information	PP6,511 filed Dec. 24, 1986, issued Jan. 3, 1989				
parentage					
Location	Yeutter East			Quantity	1
Source/date		Planting size		Planting date	
Culture					
Sun/shade	sun	Soil	tolerant	Drainage	
Fertility		Moisture requirements	more drought tolerant		
Plant characteristics					
Height x Spread	50+ x 35		Form	moderately pyramidal, very symmetrical, compact	
Flower	sparse			Monocot/Dicot	
Color	pale yellow			Size	
Flower Form	pendulous cyme with bracts		Bloom time	late June	
Leaf color	upper: dark green, under: white		fall color	rusty yellow	
Leaf size	2.5-4' x 2-3.5 wide		Leaf texture	upper: glabrous under: tomentose	
Leaf form	simple, sharply serrate		Leaf shape	base strongly asymmetrical, tip shortly acuminate	
Fruit color	silvery tomentose>brown		Fruit type	nut like	
Fruit time			Fruit size	1/3-3/8"	
Persistency	few fruits, persistency is good		Fruit wildlife use		
Bark/stem color	light gray>gray brown				
Bark/stem texture	smooth>shallow furrows; smooth, flat ridges				
Twig					
Bud	solitary, ovoid, reddish-brown, 4 exposed scales				
Roots					



Seedhead	
Maintenance	minimal
Pruning	only if needed; do not "limb up"
Wildlife Use	
Native use	
Historical/cultural info	
Folklore	
Insect Problems	
Disease Problems	
Landscape Uses	
Notes	<p>Highly recommended for residential use by Dirr: "an extremely beautiful ornamental shade tree"</p> <p>From the patent: "This new selection of linden had its origin in a group of seedlings purchased from an unknown source [records destroyed in fire] in 1957. I selected from those outplanted in a nursery row at Myra Station Road, Urbana, Ill., six superior plants which have been again transplanted and cultured since that date. This tree, 'Sterling', is the outstanding tree of those selected." Wonderful effect from the leaves, especially when the wind blows.</p> <p>"In Loving Memory-Julia Miller 1890-1984 By the Miller Girls</p>





Latin name Tilia x europaea Common name European Linden

cultivar \_\_\_\_\_ Family Tiliacea

Year introduced \_\_\_\_\_ Native range \_\_\_\_\_

Developed by \_\_\_\_\_

Patent #/ information \_\_\_\_\_

parentage naturally occurring hybrid; parents: *T. cordata* and *T. platyphyllos* (Littleleaf and Bigleaf Linden)

Location 1-East of Creek North, 2-Holdrege Frontage West Quantity \_\_\_\_\_

Source/date \_\_\_\_\_ Planting size \_\_\_\_\_ Planting date \_\_\_\_\_

Culture \_\_\_\_\_

Sun/shade \_\_\_\_\_ Soil \_\_\_\_\_ Drainage \_\_\_\_\_

Fertility \_\_\_\_\_ Moisture requirements \_\_\_\_\_

Plant characteristics \_\_\_\_\_

Height x Spread >100' Form pyramidal in youth, then more rounded

Flower pale yellow Monocot/Dicot \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_

Flower Form \_\_\_\_\_ Bloom time June

Leaf color dk gr above, bright gr beneath fall color yellow

Leaf size 2 -4 x 2-4" Leaf texture glabrous

Leaf form simple, sharply serrate Leaf shape heart-shaped, short acuminate, base cordate

Fruit color \_\_\_\_\_ Fruit type nut-like

Fruit time \_\_\_\_\_ Fruit size 1/4"

Persistency \_\_\_\_\_ Fruit wildlife use \_\_\_\_\_

Bark/stem color gray

Bark/stem texture \_\_\_\_\_

Twig brown, hairless

Bud \_\_\_\_\_

Roots \_\_\_\_\_



Seedhead	
Maintenance	minimal
Pruning	minimal, basal suckers
Wildlife Use	
Native use	
Historical/cultural info	
Folklore	
Insect Problems	
Disease Problems	
Landscape Uses	
Notes	Hybrid between <i>T. cordata</i> and <i>T. platyphyllos</i> . Dirr believes it is inferior to <i>T. americana</i> and <i>T. cordata</i> .

