The University is committed to a number of long-term horticultural initiatives in addition to maintaining the diversity and historic scope of existing campus collections. Since the early 1890’s, the University has been collaborating with the Morton Arboretum in testing of disease-resistant elm clones. The Arboretum selected the University as one of the locations for the large stand of trees growing on campus, the donors of Elmwood and Vanwinkle varieties, and long-time collaborators in the study of these trees. Thicker clones on campus were deemed to withstand Dutch elm disease more effectively than thin clones and also serve as a larger element to preserve the look and function of the American landscape. There is considerable interest in preserving the existing clones on campus because of their size and the history found all of these trees. The nearly identical clones of the 1920’s have been propagated in the same nursery for many years.

In addition to the University’s Elmwood clones, Beatrix Jones Farrand brought to the original design a range of elms. The Arboretum selected the University as a test site because of the large stand of elms surviving on campus, and to study the variety of microclimates and soil conditions on campus, and long-term flexibility of observing the trees. The trial was intended to determine which varieties are suitable for commercial trade but were also part of a larger effort to examine the long-term conservation of these elms (are the long-term trends). The lidstone-covered seating of the site and the shade produces a unique outdoor setting in another unique way. To enhance the diversity and historical context of the overall landscape, the lidstone-covered seating is organized as a unique outdoor setting in another unique way. The Trial was organized as a test of the University’s ability to conserve the elm from obsolescence in the American landscape. Since the early 1980’s, the University has been collaborating with the Morton Arboretum in testing of disease-resistant elm clones. The Arboretum selected the University as one of the locations for the large stand of trees growing on campus, the donors of Elmwood and Vanwinkle varieties, and long-time collaborators in the study of these trees. Thicker clones on campus were deemed to withstand Dutch elm disease more effectively than thin clones and also serve as a larger element to preserve the look and function of the American landscape. There is considerable interest in preserving the existing clones on campus because of their size and the history found all of these trees. The nearly identical clones of the 1920’s have been propagated in the same nursery for many years. Since the early 1980’s, the University has been collaborating with the Morton Arboretum in testing of disease-resistant elm clones. The Arboretum selected the University as one of the locations for the large stand of trees growing on campus, the donors of Elmwood and Vanwinkle varieties, and long-time collaborators in the study of these trees. Thicker clones on campus were deemed to withstand Dutch elm disease more effectively than thin clones and also serve as a larger element to preserve the look and function of the American landscape. There is considerable interest in preserving the existing clones on campus because of their size and the history found all of these trees. The nearly identical clones of the 1920’s have been propagated in the same nursery for many years. Since the early 1980’s, the University has been collaborating with the Morton Arboretum in testing of disease-resistant elm clones. The Arboretum selected the University as one of the locations for the large stand of trees growing on campus, the donors of Elmwood and Vanwinkle varieties, and long-time collaborators in the study of these trees. Thicker clones on campus were deemed to withstand Dutch elm disease more effectively than thin clones and also serve as a larger element to preserve the look and function of the American landscape. There is considerable interest in preserving the existing clones on campus because of their size and the history found all of these trees. The nearly identical clones of the 1920’s have been propagated in the same nursery for many years.

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Acanthopanax
Syringa reticulata
Sorghastrum
Salvia
Hydrangea quercifolia
Viburnum
Craetegus mollis
Allium globemaster

Hydrangeas (Hydrangea plicatum tomentosa) are the Doublefile Viburnums (Viburnum) of the garden as well as the Oak Leaf Hydrangeas (Viburnum x macrocephalum) along with the English Oak (Quercus robur) and the Boxwood (Buxus sempervirens) which are underplanted with Amelanchier X grandifolia. University students planted and maintained these sections of the garden.

The gardens that flank Cobb Gate enhance the grand scale of the gatehouse, one of the structures used to test resistance to Dutch Elm Disease. George Ware from Morton Arboretum designed this garden using berms and fescue to frame a central garden filled with perennials, shrubs, and specimen trees. The garden’s design took its design reference from the Midway. Site Design Group and Craig Bergman developed the design using berms and fescue to frame a central garden filled with perennials, shrubs, and specimen trees.

The Jean Block Garden, on the north side of Regenstein Library, was a gift to the University from an alumna in 1985. Designed by Olmsted and Olmsted, the Jean Block Garden contains the outdoor sculpture garden at the Smart Café. As a gift to the University from an alumna in appreciation for times the garden is open to the public, the planting plan covers a large area on campus. The garden contains the outdoor sculpture garden at the Smart Café.