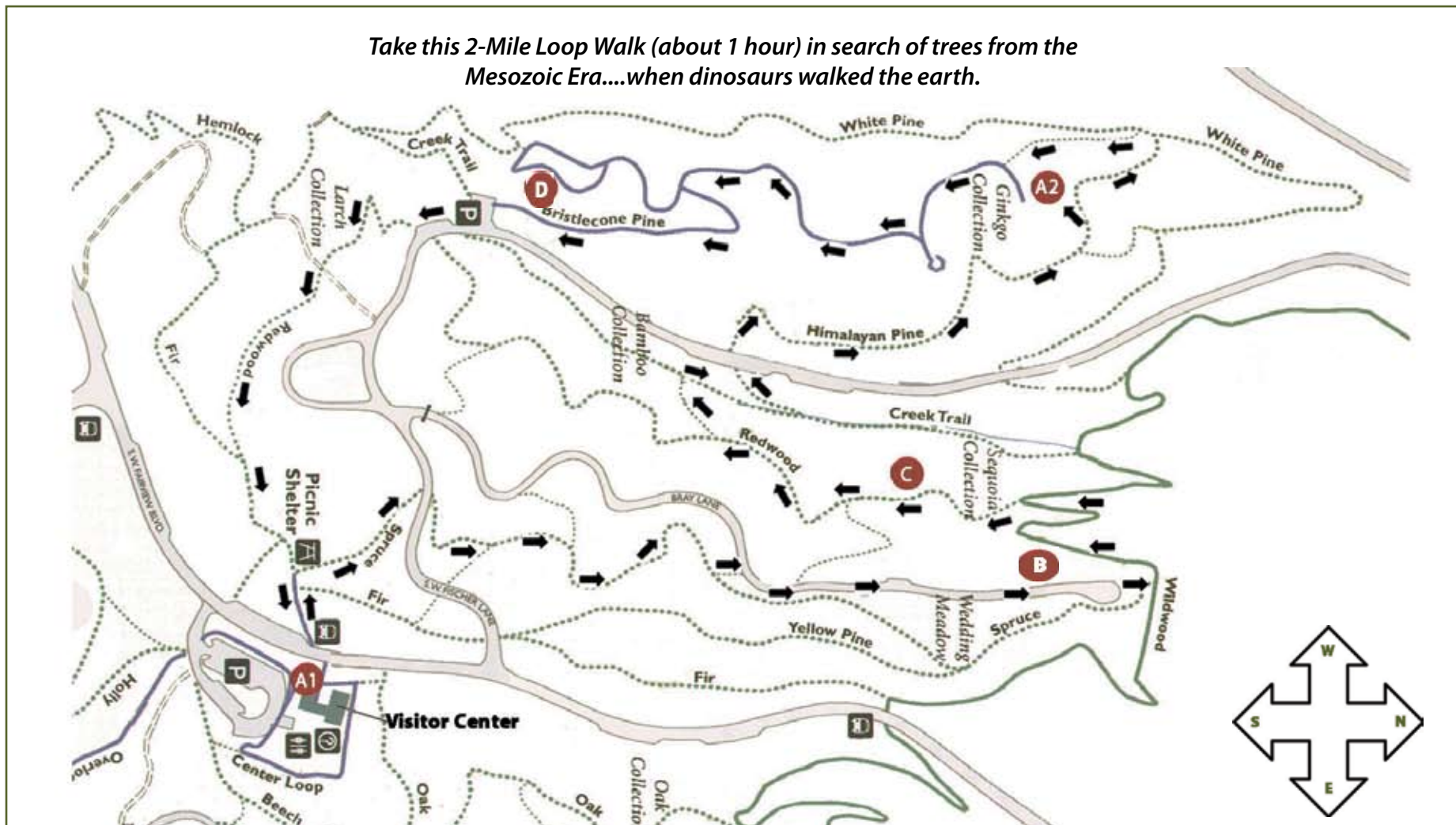
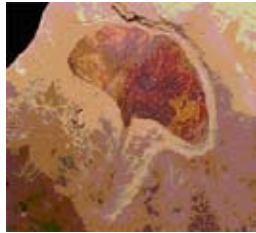


Take this 2-Mile Loop Walk (about 1 hour) in search of trees from the Mesozoic Era....when dinosaurs walked the earth.



A1 *Ginkgo biloba*
maidenhair tree

Fossils related to modern *Ginkgo biloba* date back to the Permian, some 270 million years ago. The genus diversified and spread during the middle Jurassic and Cretaceous, but became much rarer thereafter. At the end of the Pliocene, Ginkgo fossils disappeared from the fossil record everywhere except a small area of central China where the modern species survived.



Ginkgo fossil

B *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
dawn redwood

Metasequoia was originally known only as a fossil from the Mesozoic Era, but in 1944 a small stand of *Metasequoia*-like trees was discovered in China. Due to World War II, these were not studied further until 1946 and only finally described as a new living species of *Metasequoia* in 1948. In that same year the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University sent an expedition to collect seeds. Soon after, seedling trees were distributed to various universities and arboreta, including Hoyt Arboretum, for growth trials.



Metasequoia fossil

One of the seedlings planted at Hoyt in 1952 eventually produced the first cones in North America in over 6 million years. You can see this **Oregon Heritage Tree** at the end of Bray Lane. Look for the plaque in front.

Start at the **Visitor Center** (A1) and walk toward the covered picnic shelter (west). Turn right on the **Spruce Trail**, curve around the picnic shelter and downhill, intersect with the paved road (**Fischer Lane**) and continue on Spruce on the other side of the road. Stay on the Spruce Trail (traveling north). You will see the gravel access road **Bray Lane** below you. Take the short, downhill connective trail to Bray Lane, veering to your left off Spruce. Travel north on Bray Lane (B) to the end of the road where it connects to **Wildwood Trail**. Turn left on Wildwood and left again on the **Redwood Trail** (C), continuing until you reach the first intersection, which is not marked. Go to your right here and proceed downhill until you see the marker for **Creek Trail**. Turn right, proceed a few hundred feet and take a sharp, uphill turn to the left. Cross the paved road (Fisher Lane) and continue across the street on the **Himalayan Pine Trail**. The Himalayan Pine Trail is a gradual uphill grade which loops around and connects to the **Bristlecone Pine Trail** (A2). You will see the sign "to Bristlecone Pine Trail" at the top of the hill. Veer to the right and connect with the paved, ADA accessible Bristlecone Pine Trail. Stay on this trail (D) to its end where you will see a small parking lot. Walk a short distance on the road (Fischer Lane) and take the Redwood Trail to your right. Continue uphill and then veer to your left (east), cross the gravel trail (**Hemlock**) and continue on past the picnic shelter and back across the street (Fairview) to the Visitor Center where you started.

For those wanting a shorter walk: Start at the head of the Bristlecone Pine Trail. Take the ADA paved path, suitable for wheelchairs and strollers, up to the Ginkgo Collection and back. About 1/4 mile.

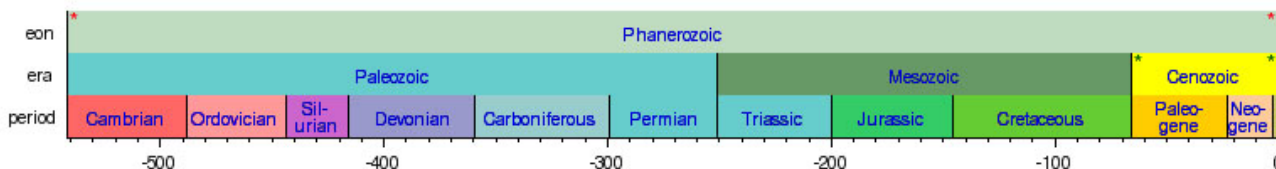
C***Sequoia sempervirens***
coast redwood***Sequoiadendron giganteum***
giant sequoia

The early history of conifers, including the ancestors of modern *Sequoia*, parallels the evolution of dinosaurs. They originated and diversified during the Mesozoic Era about 250-65 million years ago. Species of the genus *Sequoia* reached their widest global distribution around 50 million years ago (when the middle and higher latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere were warmer than today). A cooling and drying trend in global climate eventually led to the loss of *Sequoia* forests everywhere except on the U.S. Pacific coast, where the uplifting of the coastal mountain ranges (about 5 million years ago) created a moist, temperate climate for modern *Sequoia sempervirens*.

A2**Ginkgo Collection**

A number of varieties of *Ginkgo biloba* are planted in this area including 'Autumn Gold', 'Chi Chi', 'Jade Butterflies' and 'Princeton Sentry'.

Dinosaurs were the dominant vertebrate animals of terrestrial ecosystems for over 160 million years, from the late Triassic period (about 230 million years ago) to the end of the Cretaceous period (65 million years ago), when most of them became extinct in the Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction event.

**D*****Araucaria araucana***
monkey puzzle tree

This species is at least sixty million years old, dating from the Cretaceous Period in the fossil record. That means that the last of the dinosaurs walked amidst these trees, which likely developed their bristly razor-sharp limbs & fruits to limit the browsings of prehistoric giants. It is the most primitive conifer in the world today.



***Araucaria araucana* fossil cone from Patagonia**

Modern *Araucaria araucana* is native to Chile and Argentina and is rarely seen in North America outside the Pacific Northwest.

Did you know that....

~ Hoyt Arboretum is a museum of trees and plants from around the world and home to more than 1,000 species?

~ among the plants of the Arboretum are living examples of trees that once dominated the landscape when dinosaurs roamed the earth?

Inside this brochure you will find a map and instructions for taking a self-guided walk to see some of the unique and exotic trees from the Mesozoic Era.

Enjoy your time in Hoyt Arboretum!

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Hoyt Arboretum relies on the support of Hoyt Arboretum Friends, a membership-based, nonprofit organization working in partnership with Portland Parks & Recreation.

**Trees of the Pre-Historic World**

Araucaria araucana
Monkey puzzle tree

