

Salve Regina University

Digital Commons @ Salve Regina

BIO 140 Arboretum Project

Student Work on Display

4-27-2020

Fagus sylvatica (European Greenleaf Beech) ID #1051

Sophie Beauchesne

Salve Regina University, sophie.beauchesne@salve.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.salve.edu/bio140_arboretum



Part of the [Environmental Monitoring Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Beauchesne, Sophie, "Fagus sylvatica (European Greenleaf Beech) ID #1051" (2020). *BIO 140 Arboretum Project*. 16.

https://digitalcommons.salve.edu/bio140_arboretum/16

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Work on Display at Digital Commons @ Salve Regina. It has been accepted for inclusion in BIO 140 Arboretum Project by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Salve Regina. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@salve.edu.

Sophie Beauchesne

April 24, 2020

Bio 140: Humans and their Environment Lab

Salve Regina University Arboretum

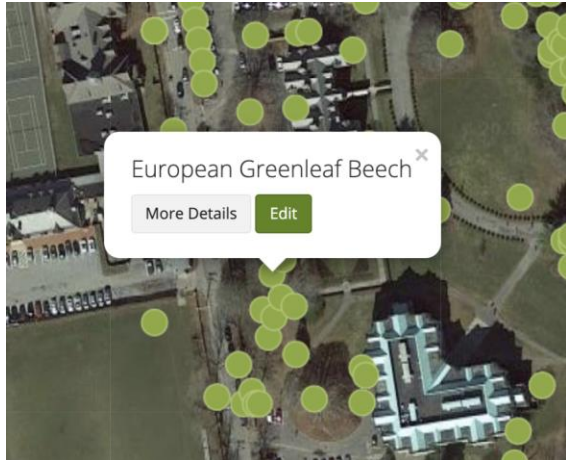


European Greenleaf Beech

Fagus sylvatica

ID #1051

During my time in Dr. Chace's BIO 140: Humans and their Environment lab, I have been observing one of the many spectacular trees that is part of Salve Regina University's arboretum. The tree that I have been studying is a European Greenleaf Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). This tree is located to the left of Gerety Hall, behind the



garden. The tree can be identified by its ID tag which reads #1051. Salve Regina has 1,200 trees of over 100

different species in its arboretum. The Morton Arboretum ArbNet Arboretum Accreditation Program has named Salve Regina a Level II arboretum.

I identified my tree with the help of the [Rhode Island Tree Register](#) and by personal observation. My tree is a European Greenleaf Beech. Its scientific name is *Fagus sylvatica*. The tree stands at a height of 8 meters or about 26 feet, with a breast diameter of 76.3 cm. The European Greenleaf is native to central Europe and was brought over to the United States in the 1700s. It is found in several New England states including Rhode Island. The European beech tree is known for its beautiful appearance and low hanging branches. Its bark is smooth and grey and is described as resembling elephant skin. The beech tree is found in anthropogenic habitats (man-made, like our campus). It can also be found occurring naturally in forests or the edge of forests. This tree is also deciduous, meaning it loses its leaves in the fall. In this picture captured March 3rd of this year shows this tree in its winter state, without leaves. Once the



weather gets warmer, this tree will start to produce buds, so that new leaves can form. These buds are light brown and have pointed ends. In late spring, as leaf shoots begin to appear, the tree has greenish brown colored blossoms. In September the European beech produces a fruit, called a beech nut. These beech nuts are cased in a spikey brown shell. Beech nuts supply food for organisms such as squirrels and chipmunks. Humans can consume beech nuts, but it is advised that they are consumed in low quantities.

Beech nuts contain toxins called tannins, which can be harmful in large amounts.



After observing my tree I noticed that it was covered in white patches all over the bark. I was curious about what exactly this was on my tree, so I conducted some background research. I have concluded that these white patches are most likely lichens. Lichens are both fungi and algae. Both fungi and algae form a symbiotic relationship where algae provides energy through photosynthesis to the fungi and the fungi gives the algae a place to live. Lichens are very common and do not harm the tree. There are many different species of lichen so it was difficult to identify the exact lichen growing on my tree. After looking at many pictures of lichens, it is possible that this lichen is White Crustose lichen. Crustose lichens are crust like lichens that

form tightly to tree bark and rocks.

After learning about this tree all semester, I have gained an appreciation for the beauty of the beech tree. This excerpt from a poem titled *The Beech Tree* by Edith Nesbit encapsulates the true beauty and meaning of the beech tree.

*“My beautiful beech, I carve upon you here
The master-letter which begins her name
Through whom, to me, the royal summer came,
And nightingale and rose, and all things dear.

And, in some far-off time,
I shall come here, weary and old,
When the hearth in my heart is cold
And the birds that nest there flown;

I will remember this summer in all its prime”*

It is easy to take for granted the beautiful views we get to see every day on campus. Over the course of this project I have gained appreciation for the wonderful trees that live on our campus.

Works Cited

- “The Arboretum at Salve Regina.” *Salve Regina University*, 6 Nov. 2019, salve.edu/the-arboretum-at-salve-regina.
- “Beech Blossom.” *Tree Guide*, www.tree-guide.com/beece-blossom.
- “European Beech.” *European Beech | The Morton Arboretum*, www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/european-beech.
- “European Beech.” *Tree Guide*, www.tree-guide.com/european-beech.
- “European Beech: Bates Canopy: Bates College.” *Bates Wordmark*, 24 Apr. 2020, www.bates.edu/canopy/species/european-beech/.
- “European Beech *Fagus Sylvatica*.” *European Beech Tree on the Tree Guide at Arboday.org*, www.arboday.org/trees/treeguide/treedetail.cfm?itemID=790.
- “European Greenleaf Beech on Rhody Trees.” *Rhody Trees*, www.opentreemap.org/rhodytrees/features/871800/.
- “*Fagus Sylvatica* L.” *Fagus Sylvatica (European Beech): Go Botany*, gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/fagus/sylvatica/.
- Myers, Vanessa Richins. “Five Common Beech Trees for Your Landscape.” *The Spruce*, The Spruce, 10 Dec. 2019, www.thespruce.com/five-kinds-of-beech-trees-3269706.
- Nesbit, Edith. “The Beech Tree, by Edith Nesbit.” *Poeticous*, Poeticous, 11 May 2019, www.poeticous.com/edith-nesbit/the-beech-tree-my-beautiful-beech-your-smooth-grey-coat-is-trimmed.
- “U.S. Forest Service.” *Forest Service Shield*, www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/beauty/lichens/about.shtml.
- “U.S. Forest Service.” *Forest Service Shield*, www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/beauty/lichens/biology.shtml.