

# Fall Guide



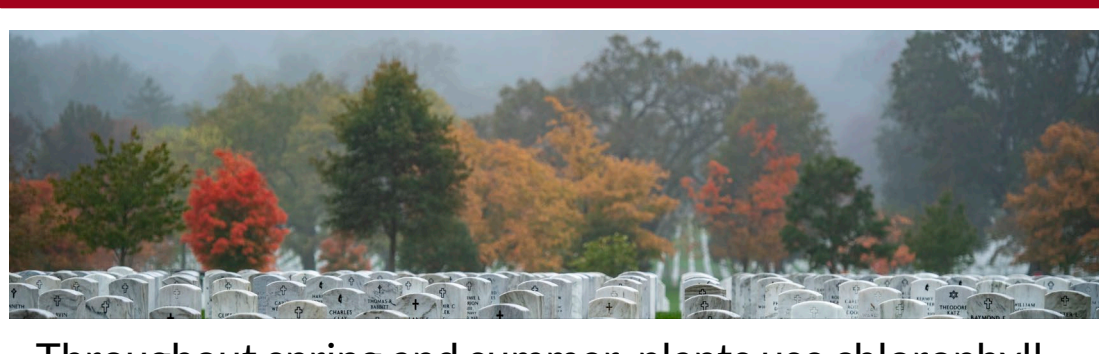
*In October, leaves change colors and fall in Section 43 of Arlington National Cemetery. (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser, 2019)*



## ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

### EDUCATION SERIES

#### Fall Foliage



Throughout spring and summer, plants use chlorophyll to produce food. As the days get shorter and cooler with the approach of fall, that process stops. Chlorophyll within leaves begins to break down and yellow and orange pigments in leaves become visible. Additional chemical changes create red, purple and similar colors.

Peak foliage at the cemetery is usually in late October or early November. However, the duration, intensity and timing of peak color is influenced by temperature, light, water and weather.

WHERE TO VIEW: Sections 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23

#### Maple Trees

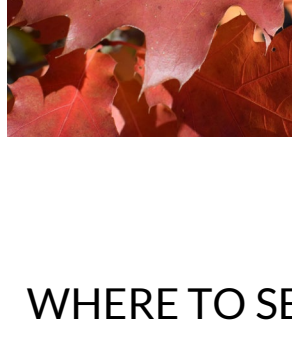


With 33 varieties, maple trees are among the most common trees at the cemetery. In the fall, their leaves turn shades of bright yellow, red and orange.

AT ANC : Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*), Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), Freeman Maple (*Acer x freemanii*)

WHERE TO SEE THEM: Sections 10, 12, 18, 20 and 34

#### Oak Trees



27 varieties of oak trees at the cemetery shed their leaves every fall. Leaves may be red, russet, yellow or burgundy.

AT ANC : Sawtooth Oak (*Quercus acutissima*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

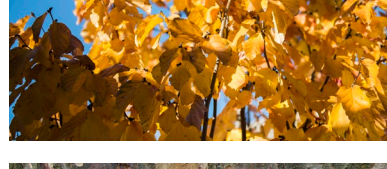
WHERE TO SEE THEM: Sections 1, 12, 13, 15 and 35

#### Persian Ironwood Tree (*Parrotia persica*)

Native to Iran, the wavy-edged leaves of the Persian ironwood turn shades of yellow and burgundy in the fall.

Over time, the bark matures from an almost solid gray into a mottled gray exfoliating bark.

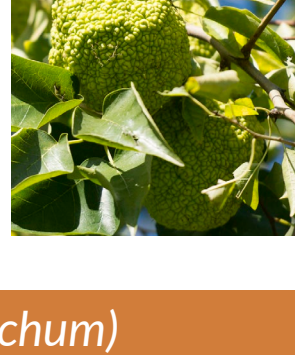
WHERE TO SEE IT: Columbarium Court 3



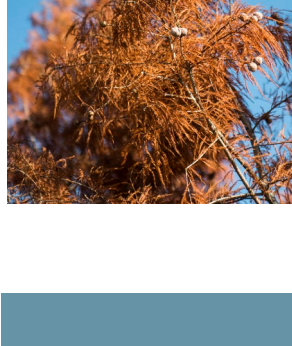
#### Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*)

In fall, the fruit from the Osage orange ripens and falls. The inedible, green fruit is about the size of a small grapefruit.

WHERE TO SEE IT: Section 23



#### Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)



The bald cypress is a deciduous conifer. In fall, the needles turn orange-brown before dropping. Often found growing in wild swamps, the bald cypress also thrives in drier conditions.

WHERE TO SEE IT: Section 71

#### Viburnums



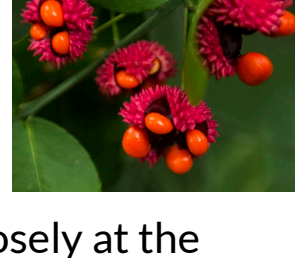
A variety of native and non-native viburnums dot the landscape at ANC. In addition to the beautiful fall leaf color, native viburnum fruits provide an excellent food source for birds.

AT ANC: Smooth Witherod (*Viburnum nudum* 'Winterthur'), Eskimo Viburnum (*Viburnum utile* 'Eskimo'), Brandywine Viburnum (*Viburnum nudum* 'Brandywine'), Chicago Lustre Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum* 'Synnvestedt')

WHERE TO SEE IT: Columbarium Court 5, McClellan Circle and near the Welcome Center

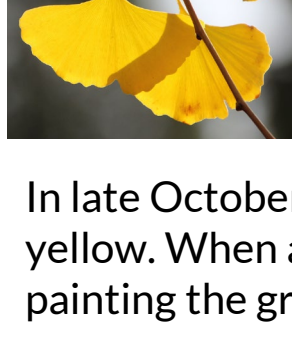
#### Strawberry Bush (*Euonymus americanus*)

Strawberry bush, or the native American Euonymus, is also known as "hearts-a-burstin." In the fall, pink capsules open to reveal bright orange seeds.



WHERE TO SEE IT: You'll need to look closely at the shady hillside of Section 48 off Wilson Drive. There are just a few, but they are a delight.

#### Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo Biloba*)

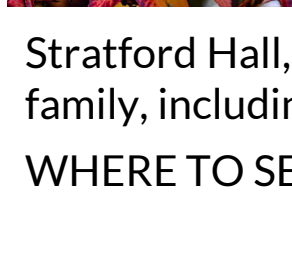


More than 200 million years ago, dinosaurs roamed North America and Ginkgo was the dominant tree species. Eventually, the tree went extinct in North America. Now native to Asia, it is still used in medicine around the world.

In late October, the fan-shaped leaves turn a brilliant yellow. When a freeze hits, most of the leaves drop, painting the ground yellow.

WHERE TO SEE IT: Sections 2 and 33, Memorial Section K, near Arlington House and along Marshall Drive between Sections 64 and 65

#### Sweetgum Tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)



Fall colors range from gold to red to purple and these variances can appear on a single tree. They grow to 60-70 feet tall and drop round, spikey fruit in the winter. The sweetgum in Section 2 is a descendant of a sweetgum tree at

Stratford Hall, home to four generations of the Lee family, including Robert E. Lee.

WHERE TO SEE THEM: Sections 2, 8, 10, 12 and 60

