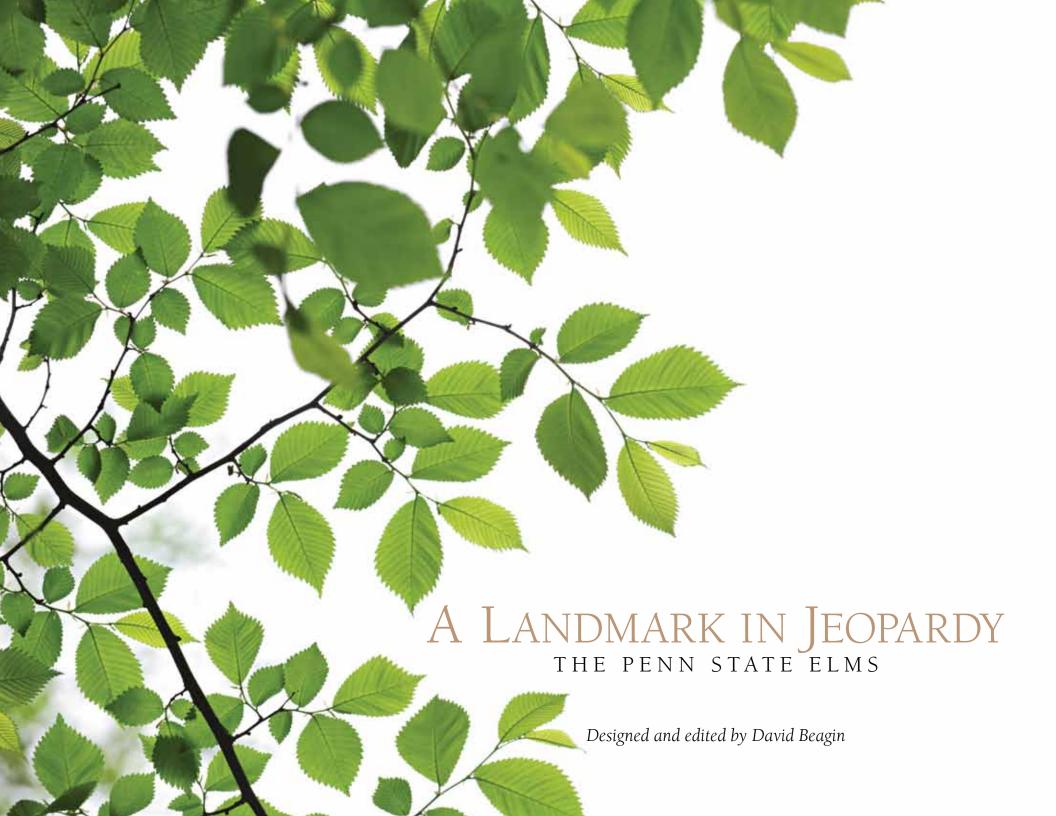


# A LANDMARK IN JEOPARDY THE PENN STATE ELMS





"When you mention the University Park campus, many people, especially our alumni, think of our elms, which are one of the most mature remaining elm stands in the country. We are committed to preserving our elms. No campus has as many elm trees as University Park. It simply would not be Penn State without them."

### Tom Flynn

senior landscape architect
Penn State Office of Physical Plant

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### LIVING WITNESSES

The stately Penn State elms have been the living witnesses to our roots as a University, dating back to the 1890s when the first elm tree was planted. They have watched history unfold through generations of students and have stood to symbolize Penn State as much as the iconic Nittany Lion Shrine and Old Main, making them near and dear to Penn Staters everywhere.







### The Penn State Elms Collection

nenn State's treasured elm trees are slowly disappearing. Elm yellows **I** disease, a deadly bacteria-like infection for which there is no known cure, has infected 54 of the 287 trees (as of November 2009), more than 15 percent of all elm trees at University Park since the disease was detected in 2008.

Elm yellows, also known as *elm phloem necrosis*, is a disease specific to North American elms. The disease infects the root cells and the inner bark that carries nutrients to all parts of the tree, but does not invade the core of the tree. The disease essentially prevents the tree from receiving adequate nourishment, ultimately killing it. Once a tree dies, so does the whitebanded elm leafhopper, leaving the elm wood unaffected.

Seventeen elms have been removed and will be replaced with several different species of trees that have a higher known disease resistance while still offering the majestic canopies associated with elms.

Wood from removed elm trees has been used to create The Penn State Elms Collection, with a portion of the proceeds will go toward planning replacement trees in the historic core of the Penn State campus.



# ELM YELLOWS DISEASE

While Dutch elm disease has posed the major ongoing threat to elms in the Center Region over the last half-century, another disease, elm yellows, is moving into Center County, bringing with it the potential for a major impact on American elms at University Park and the surrounding area.







### Penn State Prepares for Elm Yellows Disease

"Every effort is made to preserve the elms and other mature trees on campus. The beauty of our wonderful elms is extraordinary, and their age is a great source of pride. While many campuses have lost their elms to Dutch elm disease, our tree experts have successfully maintained some 300 of our elms to date."

> **Gordon Turow** director of campus planning and design

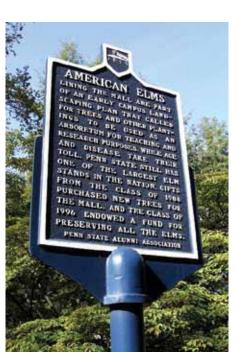
ong known for its majestic elms, the University Park campus is home Leto one of the most mature remaining elm stands in the country. The elms are considered a landmark on the campus and the University has long maintained a commitment to preserving the elm trees through a nationally recognized elm management and preservation program.

Penn State arborists from the Office of Physical Plant and the State College Borough are working with experts from the Departments of Plant Pathology and Entomology to prepare for this new infestation. Unfortunately, there is no known way to protect elms from elm yellows disease or to cure an elm tree once it is infected. No varieties of North American elms are resistant to elm yellows.

Recently the disease, also known as elm phloem necrosis, was positively identified as the cause of several elm tree deaths in Walnut Springs Park in the borough, along the lane to the Penn State president's home adjacent to campus, and along state routes 26, 45 and 64, as well as U.S. Route 322 close to State College. It appears that the disease has already infected elms within State College.

Elm yellows is caused by a bacteria-like organism that is spread from tree to tree by the whitebanded elm leafhopper. The only reported host plants for the whitebanded elm leafhopper are elm trees. The leafhoppe adults are 4 to 5 millimeters long with roof-like brownish wings. Both adult and nymphal stages can acquire and transmit the elm yellows disease.

A major dilemma for arborists on campus and in the Centre Region is that all North American elms are susceptible to elm yellows. European and Asiatic elms and some hybrids of these with North American elms have resistance, although some elm hybrids are susceptible.



The University is developing an action plan as the situation spin

Penn State arborists have deployed monitoring traps to detect the leaf hoppers responsible for spreading the disease.

**unfolds.** Here are the key components of that plan:

- The tree crew from the Office of Physical Plant will move quickly to remove diseased trees on the Penn State campus.
- The Departments of Plant
  Pathology and Entomology will
  provide assistance with additional research and with the
  development of reliable diagnostic techniques.
- The Office of Physical Plant will assess the current IPM (Integrated Pest Management) strategy for Dutch elm disease and make the appropriate modifications to accommodate this new concern.

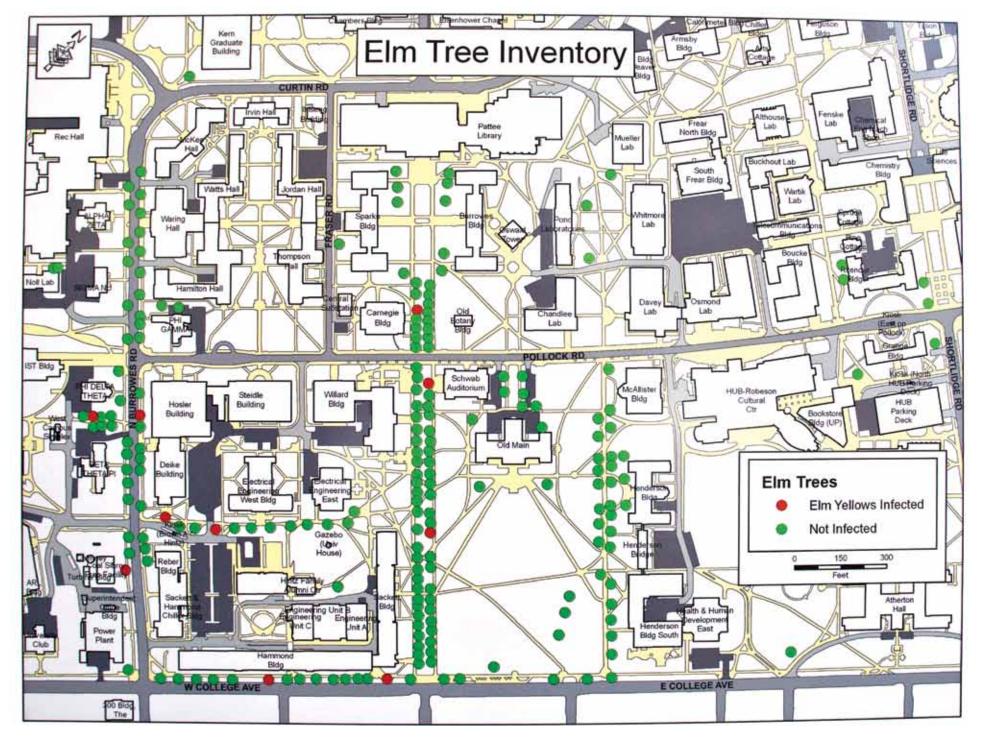
"There are no good varieties of elms that can be planted to replace the towering, graceful elms on campus and around State College," said Gary W. Moorman, a professor of plant pathology at Penn State. "Despite the time and effort that has gone into managing elms for Dutch elm disease on campus and in the borough, there is a distinct possibility that elm yellows may devastate the elm population."

Campus and borough arborists will continue to monitor and map the spread of the disease, but officials say based on experience in other areas of the country, the prognosis for the elms in our region is not good.



"Despite the time and effort that has gone into managing elms for Dutch elm disease on campus and in the borough, there is a distinct possibility that elm yellows may devastate the elm population."

**Gary W. Moorman** professor of plant pathology Penn State



14 Elm Yellows Disease 15

### DUTCH ELM DISEASE

They stood tall and broad — greyish brown statues honoring the passing years. As the seasons accumulated, the monuments grew stronger and prouder. Then one day, one of the statues fell. A part of the past crumbled with it. In a few months, five more monuments were gone.





# 18 Dutch Elm Disease

### A Landmark in Jeopardy

The elm trees gracing the Mall leading to College Avenue suffered **▲** from two diseases: wet wood — which didn't allow water to reach the leaves — and the dutch elm disease which rose through the roots and shut off water from the conducting vessels.

About 80 or 90 years ago the trees were planted, and they had become one of the finest and largest collection of elms on any college campus. About ten years ago, the trees showed signs of wilting leaves and lack of nutrients. It was in the spring of 1983, Dr. Robert Merrill, professor of plant pathology, said, that the symptoms became severe.

In 1983, it was found that the disease stemmed, not from the branches (as is common in dutch elm disease) but from the naturally occurring root grass underneath.

"We've got trees which are too close together," he continued, and this allowed roots to graft together and spread the disease.

What caused the dutch elm disease? "We've got an excellent stand of elms," Merrill said. But there were a few "odd-ball trees" that carried the disease and spread it.

Also causing troubles was a severe drought in 1983 and soil compaction on the roots. Merrill said that a quarter of a million feet stomped along the roots during the Arts Festivals, and that made the soil around the trees like concrete.

Attempts were first made to punch holes in the soil and aid the hair-like absorbing roots, but that proved rather ineffective. Workers then made trenches around the trees to sever the diseased roots; soil sterilement was also added. To reduce soil pressure, the University regretfully forbade the Arts Festival to be held on any section of campus where elm trees grew.

In order to prolong the elms' stay

on campus, some have been filled

with a cement mixture, much to the

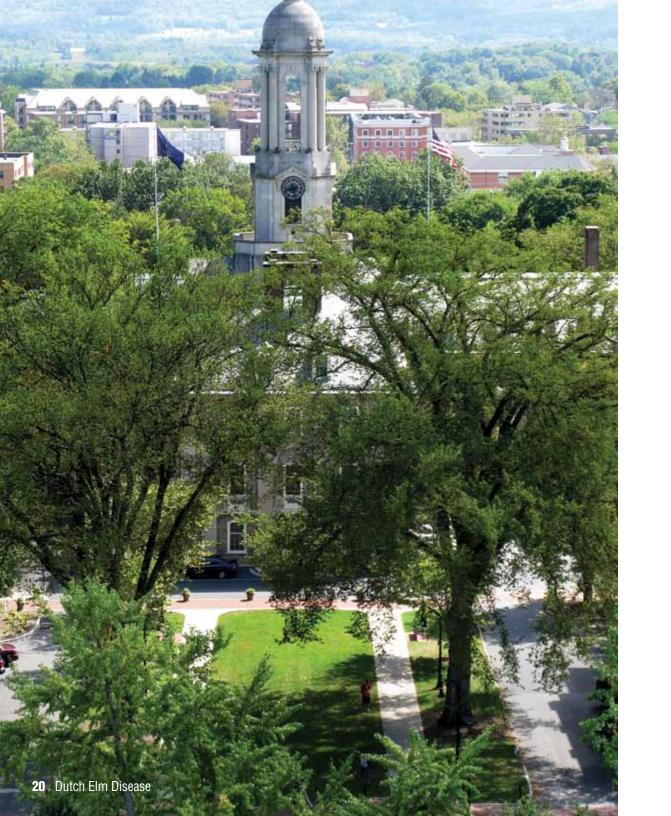
dismay of some and to the relief of

others. It was a temporary fix to keep the tree as long as possible

"Knock on wood," Merrill said, "we think we've caught it in time." Unfortunately, several trees had to be cut down, but new ones had been planted in their places.



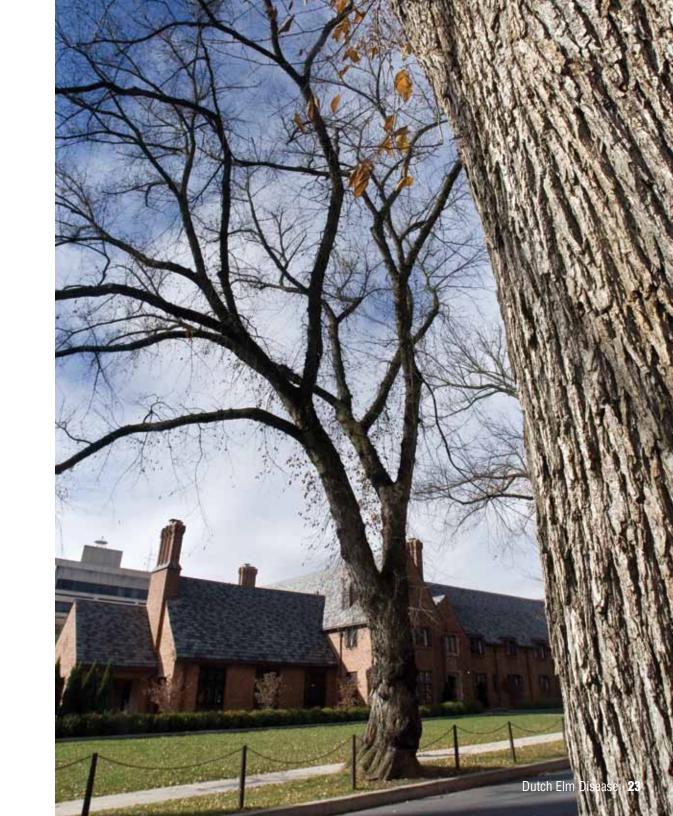
Eventually, diseased trees needed to be cut down in order to keep Dutch elm disease from spreading to the healthy elms.







The University's commitment to preserving its elm trees is carried out through a nationally recognized elm management and preservation program directed by Jeff Dice, supervisor of grounds. A crew of four arborists, headed by Kris Edson, lead arborist, regularly conduct a sampling of campus trees, make inspections and track the elm trees for signs of Dutch elm disease and the elm bark beetle. It's a year-round program, with arborists checking the trees even during the winter months.



### ELM TREE REMOVAL

As Penn State continues to battle several diseases affecting its landmark American elm trees on the University Park campus, the University will begin the removal of nine more affected trees from campus.







### Disease Forces Removal of Nine American Elms from Campus

**66** T t is unfortunately necessary to remove infected trees, which pose a **■** significant risk to the healthy ones," said Jeff Dice, supervisor of grounds maintenance. "In some cases, deterioration of the infected trees has been rapid. Once infected, they cannot recover and the disease can spread from tree to tree."

The two devastating diseases now facing one of the nation's oldest elm stands are Dutch elm disease, a fungal disease spread by the elm bark beetle and a more recent syndrome known as elm yellows. Dutch elm disease has devastated native populations of elms for decades and native trees have not had the opportunity to evolve resistance to it. Elm yellows, a bacteria-like organism spread by a tiny insect called the whitebanded elm leafhopper, infects the tree's root cells and the inner bark that carries nutrients to all parts of the tree. An infected tree cannot receive adequate nourishment and, by the end of summer, the tree's leaves turn yellow and the tree dies. Elm yellows has devastated trees in 22 states.

"This is a pivotal time right now and our crews are working very hard to hold off the disease," Dice said. "We need to be aggressive in removing the infected trees now, because this could really go either way."

He added that local residents and municipalities can help the situation by having their own infected trees removed to help prevent further spread of the elm diseases in the community.

Though the University has been aggressive in taking action to stop the spread, the lack of a definitive elm yellows treatment and the susceptibility of elms to the disease make it a difficult task.

For more on elm yellows and efforts to control its spread, the University has created an interactive website for information and discussion at <a href="http://elmyellows.psu.edu">http://elmyellows.psu.edu</a>.

Six of the trees to be removed have been confirmed or are suspected to have elm yellows; two more have Dutch elm and yet another has both. Dutch elm has threatened trees in the region for more than 50 years.

The process began on Thursday, August 19, 2010 with the removal of an elm with advanced elm yellows symptoms next to Henderson North and west of the Peace Garden on campus.

Other trees to be removed are at: Old Main parking lot (Dutch elm); corner of West College Avenue and North Atherton Street (elm yellows); Patterson Building (elm yellows); Borland Building (elm yellows); Dairy Farm House north of Park Avenue (elm yellows); west of Sigma Nu fraternity on North Burrowes Street (Dutch elm disease); intersection of College Avenue and Pugh Street (Dutch elm and elm yellows); and between Electrical Engineering West and Hintz Family Alumni Center (elm yellows).



The University has been battling Dutch elm disease for years, with an organized effort in place since 1990. Penn State first identified elm yellows in a handful of the campus' approximately 290 elms in 2007. To date, including the upcoming removals, the University has removed 82 elms because of elm yellows or Dutch elm since 2007.

Those removed will eventually be replaced by a diversity of species with higher known disease resistance.







Elm Tree Removed Near Deike Building
A tree crew from Penn State's Office of
Physical Plant removes an American elm

tree at the south end of Deike Building on the University Park campus. The tree was infected

with elm yellows, a bacteria-like disease for which there is no known cure or control.







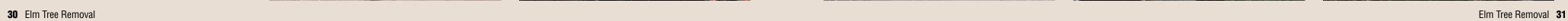












## HISTORIC BEGINNINGS

Archival records indicate Penn State's seventh president, George Atherton, planted a number of American elms on campus in the 1890s.

Another significant planting added more elms in the 1920s and, when Old Main was rebuilt from 1929 to 1930, the University grounds crew transplanted two elms, already sizeable and estimated to be 30 years old, in front.







### Penn State's Elms: Endeared and Enduring

The majestic trees with their arching limbs can reach more than 100 **▲** feet in height and, with optimal conditions, can live for more than 200 years.

But during the past 112 years or so, conditions have not always been optimal for the elms. One of the earliest threats to the towering trees came from the campus population increasing from several hundred

students in the 1890s to the current census of 43,000-plus. More students meant more pedestrian traffic on campus resulting in soil compaction, the earliest and most continuous threat to the trees' health. To reduce soil compaction, the University restricted pedestrians' contact with the trees with post-and-chain fencing and, where practicable, mulching around the trees to simulate the more porous conditions found in a forest.

The other significant threat to the elms— Dutch elm disease—led to removal of a "sizeable number" of elms infected with the disease

in 1968, said Mike Bezilla, a University spokesman and author of Penn State: An Illustrated History. Penn State's vigorous and largely successful efforts in fighting Dutch elm disease ensured that University Park's elms remained campus fixtures for the past 40 years.

During that time, Penn State students have twice contributed to saving the elms through senior class gifts. The 1986 class funded the Elm Re-Leaf effort, donating more than \$13,000 to purchase replacement trees for the Mall. The Class of 1996 also dedicated its class gift to preserving the elms by creating an endowment for maintenance and replacement of the landmark trees.



Small elms were planted between maple trees in the 1930s along the main campus drive.

The main campus mall leading to Pattee Library was in excellent health and provided a broad canopy of shade during the 1940s.

Even in the best of times, the giant trees are sometimes felled because of structural weakness, caused by old age or extreme weather conditions. A 1995 snowstorm damaged some of the older elms on campus. Five years later, on June 15, 2000, near hurricane-force winds blew through campus ripping a large limb from an elm behind Old Main. The falling limb heavily damaged another elm resulting in both trees being removed. During a 1992 thunderstorm, a falling elm limb struck and killed a Penn State student walking near Willard Building.

Having survived wind, wet snow, drought, and various diseases and insects, Penn State's elms face their most serious threat now with the arrival of elm yellows disease. Whether the elms will survive to shade future generations of Penn Staters depends on whether Penn State researchers and arborists can win their race against time now that elm yellows disease has infected trees on campus.

Even if all of the elms eventually must be replaced with a variety of other tall, shady species, Penn State's iconic elms will live on through works created by local artists. The late Harold Altman, Penn State professor of art emeritus and world-renowned lithographer, produced a series of elm prints in the early 1990s. Elm photos by State College-based photographer Bob Lambert '74 have sold well in local galleries for more than 25 years. And the late John Mason '71, a jewelry designer, used actual Penn State elm leaves in creating a cast for gold and silver elm leaf earrings, necklaces, and brooches.



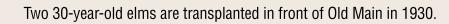
An 1890 photo of the original Old Main. The main campus drive was originally between two rows of elm trees.



"Every effort is made to preserve the elms and other mature trees on campus. The beauty of our wonderful elms is extraordinary, and their age is a great source of pride. While many campuses have lost their elms to Dutch elm disease, our tree experts have successfully maintained some 300 of our elms to date."

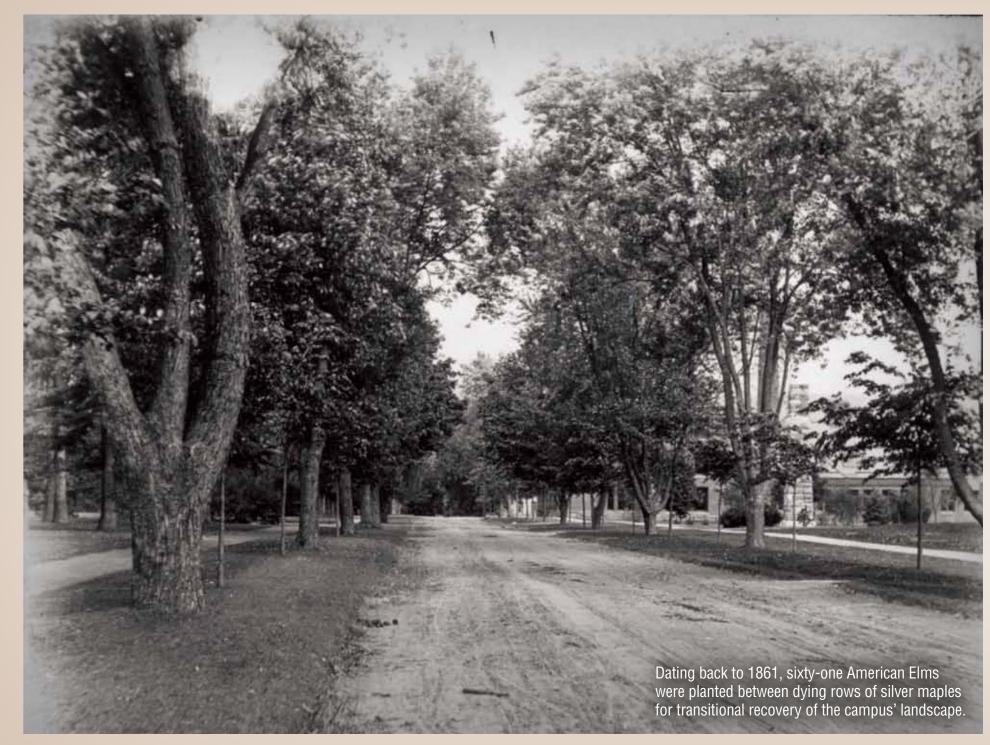
**Gordon Turow** 

director of campus planning and design









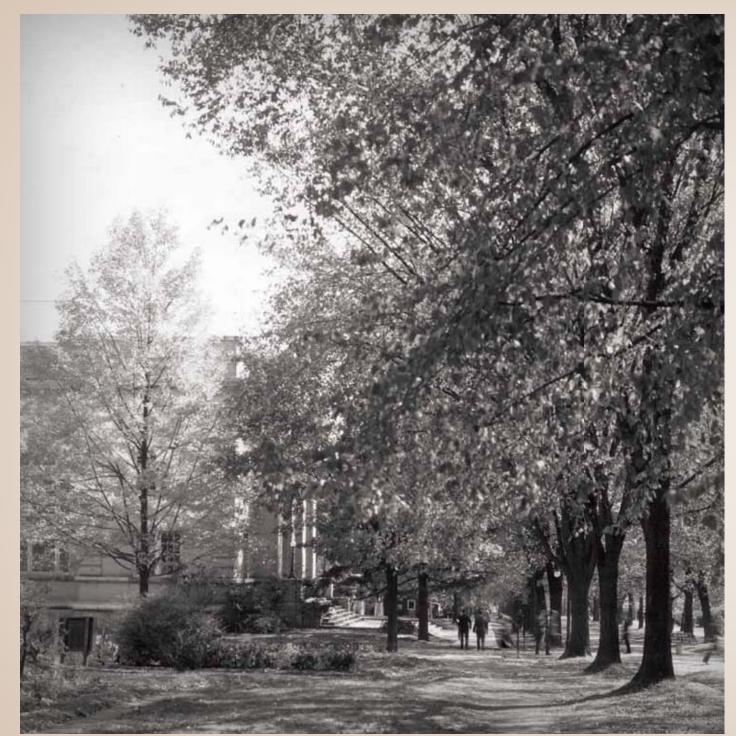












The mall area near Schwab Auditorium during the summer of 1936.

Lamps were installed along the mall in the 1930s. At this time, all campus malls were used for pedestrian traffic only.



### THROUGH THE SEASONS

The oldest elms on campus date back to the 1890s. The American elms on the University Park campus have become an iconic part of the landscape. Class gifts from the Class of 1986 and the Class of 1996 have raised funds to support the elms. The University is considering using several different tree species to replace the removed elm trees, including oak and sycamore trees.









































"I see the grand old elms that grace the campus as an icon. Our elms are very special. They have taken on a size and shape that is unique, particularly on the Henderson mall, with its cathedral-style view"

**Tom Flynn** senior landscape architect Penn State Office of Physical Plant





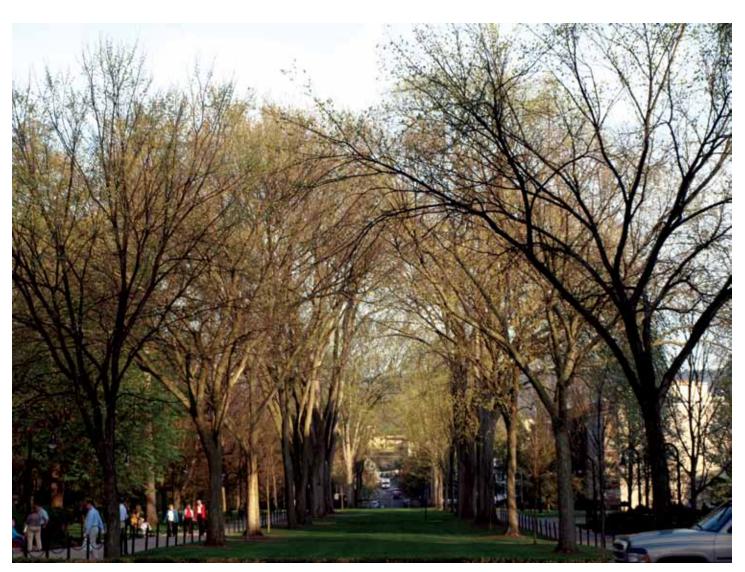


"The grand old patriarchs, those mighty elms, before which I often, when alone, and without affection, bowed my head and could without shame have knelt and kissed the turf at their feet — where are they now?"

### **Oliver Wendell Holmes**

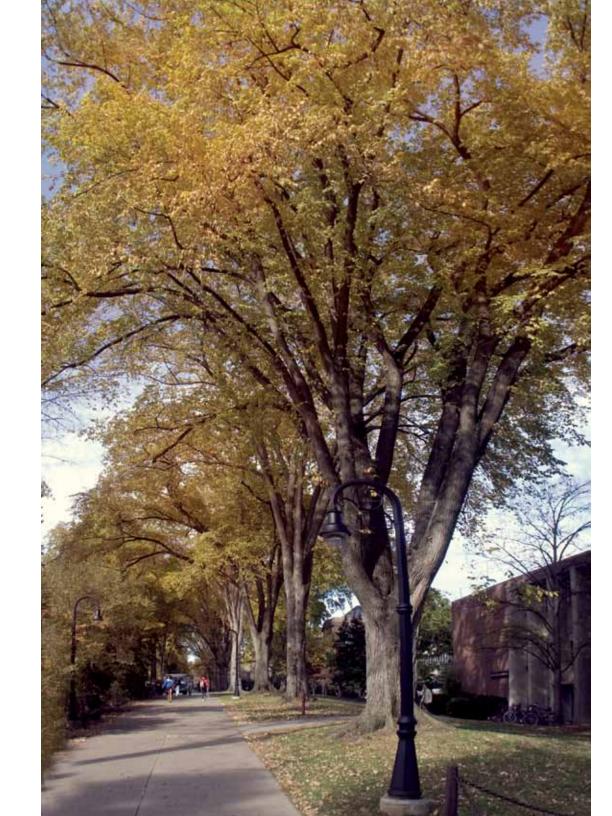
Typical Elms and Other Trees of Massachusetts







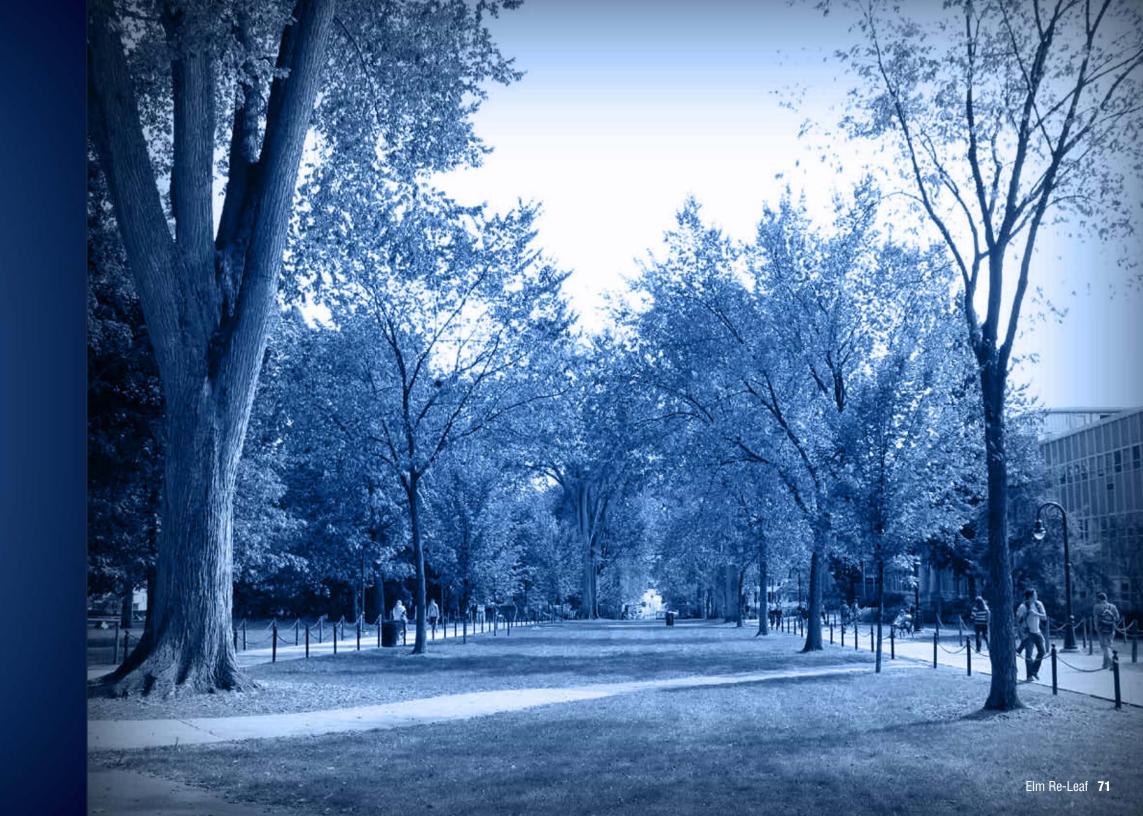




# ELM RE-LEAF

Increased funding, detailed planning and diligent monitoring mean that the number of trees being planted each year at the University Park campus has outgrown the number of trees lost to disease, age and drought.







### Class of 1986 Sponsors Elm Re-Leaf

Although we've lost many trees in the past couple of years, we've been planting a lot," said Kelleann Foster, associate professor in the Department of Landscape Architecture. "And we've rounded the corner of that decline curve. So, 50 years from now, it won't be a barren campus, it'll be much greener."

Right now, the University Park campus has about 12,000 trees of infinite variety planted in what are known as "stands," a group of a particular type of tree. From 1989 until 1997 the number of trees lost each year outweighed the number being planted, resulting in a downward spiral in the total number of trees. Following the winter storm of 1995 that toppled trees, knocked out power across the state and dumped 32 inches of snow in some regions — tree numbers tumbled to a low of about 10,900.

Since then, an increase in funding has helped turn the tide, with more than 600 trees planted in 1998; nearly 200 rooted in 1999; and 101 planted so far this year. In the 1999-2000 fiscal year budget, \$278,000 was earmarked specifically for maintaining the trees compared to \$148,000 in the 1996-97 fiscal year.

In both 1986 and 1996, the senior class gift was dedicated to saving the elms. The class of '86 spearheaded the *Elm Re-Leaf* campaign and spent \$13,210 purchasing elm trees. Students from the class of 1996 voted in record numbers to help preserve the aging elms on the campus — one of the last great American elm stands in the country. The class created an endowment for maintenance, upkeep and replacement of the stately giants.

But despite the best efforts for replanting and maintenance, all trees do naturally succumb for a variety of reasons over time, according to Jeff Dice, supervisor of grounds maintenance.

"The important part is to have trees of all types and ages, which in a forest occurs naturally through seeding."

Jeff Dice supervisor of grounds maintenance

"The important part is to have trees of all types and ages, which in a forest occurs naturally through seeding," said Dice, who supervises the four arborists responsible for the campus' 12,000 trees. "By planting trees, we try to accomplish the same thing."

This idea came to life two weeks ago when high winds from a thunderstorm caused tree damage around campus including the destruction of two aged elms at the rear of Old Main. On June 15, 2010 winds of up

> to 62 mph — just 10 mph short of what is considered hurricane level — ripped through the region tearing a mammoth limb from one of the elms. The large limb then fell on another elm that sits closest to the building. The damage was severe enough that both trees had to be removed. An elm on the mall, which had been damaged in the 1995 snowstorm, also buckled from the wind of the recent storm and had to be taken down.

> Much like people, as trees age their immune systems weaken making them more susceptible to diseases. In 1999, beech trees just behind the College Avenue wall were found to be infected with a fungus known as phytophthora, that can cause root and stem rot in plants, and were treated using a twoprong strategy. First, fungicide was applied. Then, arborists created an environment that emulates a forest f oor by adding a humus layer of organic materials, known as mulch, which also helps to reduce the soil compaction that results from being walked on. One beech tree had to be removed and the others are still in guarded condition.

Recently, similar action was taken with the two familiar elms marking the front of Old Main.

"Two of the most important elms we have on this campus have suffered severe stress over the last two or three years as a result of soil compaction and drought conditions."

> John Joseph senior landscape architect Office of Physical Plant





"I would argue that we're making a subtle change in the look at the ground plane to avoid a major change of losing altogether the trees that frame Old Main."

> **Kelleann Foster** associate professor Landscape Architecture

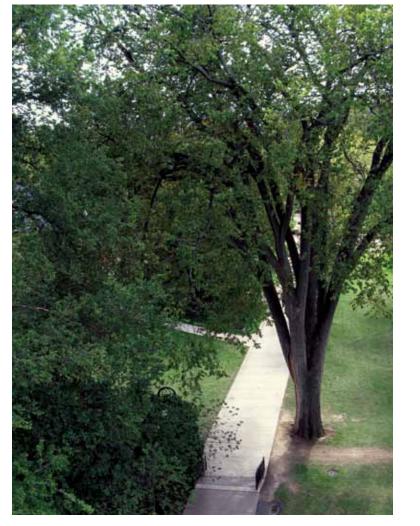
The elms were planted on the lawn when Old Main was rebuilt in the 1929-1930 school year. Not babies when moved there, the two elms are now approaching their centennial birthdays. Add to this a few years of drought and heavy foot traffic on the roots, and they began showing signs of stress, like browning tree tops, which could be precursors to Dutch elm disease — well-known culprit on campus.

"Two of the most important elms we have on this campus have

suffered severe stress over the last two or three years as a result of soil compaction and drought conditions," said John Joseph, senior landscape architect in the Office of Physical Plant. "Mulching and watering will go a long way to increase the longevity of these trees. At their age, they need all the help we can give them. With a little TLC, we should get another 100 to 150 years out of them, especially, if we can keep them healthy and vigorous enough to fend off attacks by insects, diseases and environmental changes."

To help get the trees on that healthy path, the Office of Physical Plant, in conjunction with recommendations from the University Tree Commission, decided to mulch around the elms that grace the Old Main entrance and other areas and have added post-and-chain fencing to discourage passersby from resting on the elms' fragile, aging roots.

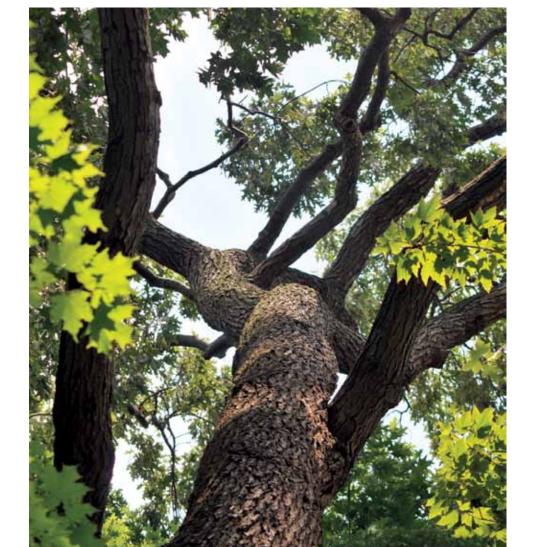
"I would argue that we're making a subtle change in the look at the ground plane to avoid a major change of losing altogether the trees that frame Old Main," said Foster, who chairs the tree commission. "So it's a tradeoff."



The value of that tradeoff can be seen in the 300 elms and 11,700 other trees on campus, not only in the aesthetic beauty they bring but as living laboratories for academic fields such as plant pathology, botany, horticulture and forestry — not to mention making excellent subject matter for art students and bringing a reduction in the University's summer air conditioning bill. Most importantly though, many believe, is the collective value of the trees and the vision they will bring to campus now and for another 100 years.

"Mulching and watering will go a long way to increase the longevity of these trees. At their age, they need all the help we can give them. With a little TLC, we should get another 100 to 150 years out of them."

> John Joseph senior landscape architect Office of Physical Plant



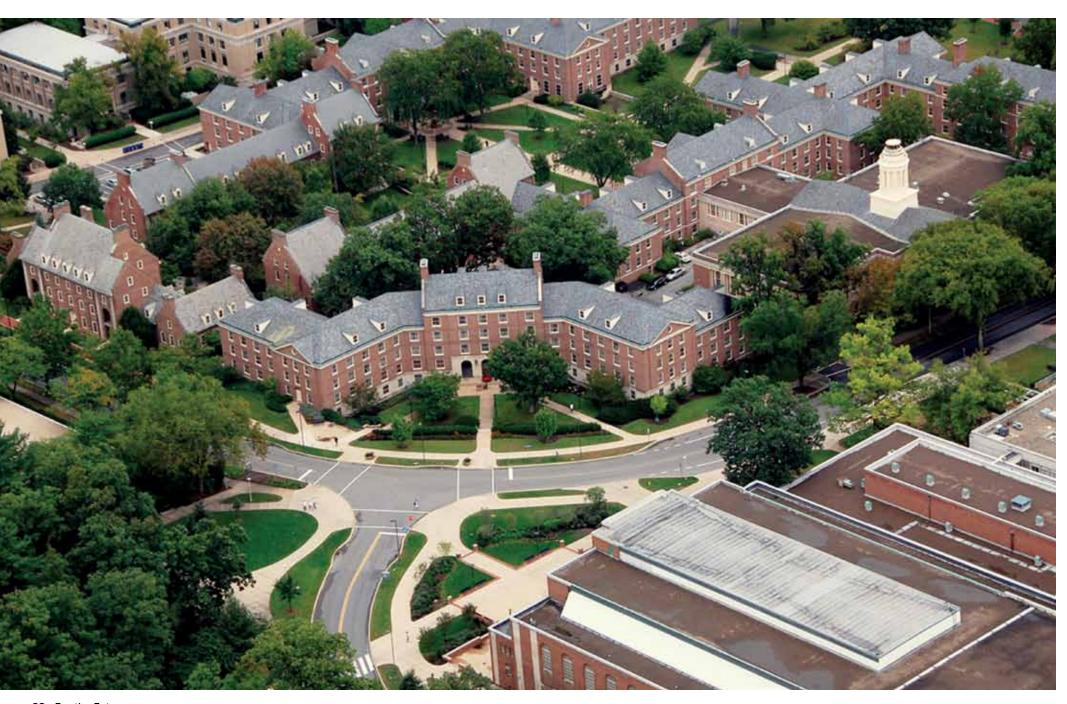


## FOR THE FUTURE

Penn State's goal is to slow down the spread of elm yellows disease and ultimately halt it. No tree will be removed unless repeated tests show that it has elm yellows. The University is firmly committed to protecting the elms.







### Frequently Asked Questions About Elm Yellows and the Penn State Elms

#### What is elm yellows?

Elm yellows, also known as *elm phloem necrosis*, is a disease specific to North American elms. It is caused by a bacteria-like organism that infects the root cells and the *phloem*—the inner bark that carries nutrients to all parts of the tree. The disease essentially prevents the tree from receiving adequate nourishment.

#### How is elm yellows detected?

The outward signs, yellowing and wilting of the leaves in late summer or early fall, resemble symptoms of other diseases that can aff ict elm trees. A visual examination of the inner bark and the presence of a wintergreen-like smell from the leaves of infected trees are more reliable ways of detecting elm yellows. However, cutting into the inner bark is invasive. Penn State scientists have developed a way to sample a tree's DNA to test for elm yellows without harming the tree.

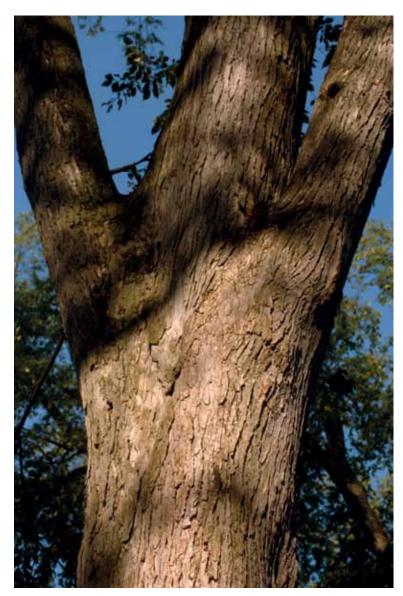
#### How did elm yellows spread to central Pennsylvania?

Elm yellows has devastated elm stands in isolated outbreaks in at least 22 states, mostly east of the Mississippi River. It is spread from tree to tree by a tiny insect, the elm leafhopper, whose only reported hosts are elm trees. There is some indication that once a tree becomes infected, the disease may spread to others via root contact, although research is not definitive on this question. It is impossible to say how the disease came to University Park, but storm winds depositing a cloud of leafhoppers on or near the campus is a likely possibility. University Park has the one of the largest stands of mature elms in the nation.

82 For the Future

#### **How many elm trees are there at University Park?**

About 287 on campus, with many more in outlying Penn State property and in the surrounding community. As of November 1, 2008, 47 elms tested postive for elm yellows.



#### How old are the elms?

The oldest elms were planted in the 1890s, stand as tall as 115 feet, and have spreads 100 feet across. Many of the elms have been designated "heritage trees." Visit http://lorax.opp.psu. edu/homepage.asp to learn more about the heritage tree program. The most recent elm plantings date from 1996 and 2006.

#### How can a tree be cured of elm yellows?

There is no known way to cure a tree once it's infected. Based on limited observations, elm yellows is always fatal to the trees it infects, with most trees dying within a year or two from the time they are infected. By the time symptoms appear, the leafhopper has moved on to other trees.

#### Can the spread of the disease be controlled?

Control seems to depend on the ability to control the movement of the elm leafhopper or other vectors, and little success has been reported anywhere in that regard. Most commonly, once a tree is confirmed to have elm yellows, it is removed.

The oldest elms were planted in the 1890s, stand as tall as 115 feet. and have spreads 100 feet across. Many of the elms have been designated "heritage trees."





#### If only some of the University Park elms are infected, must they all be removed?

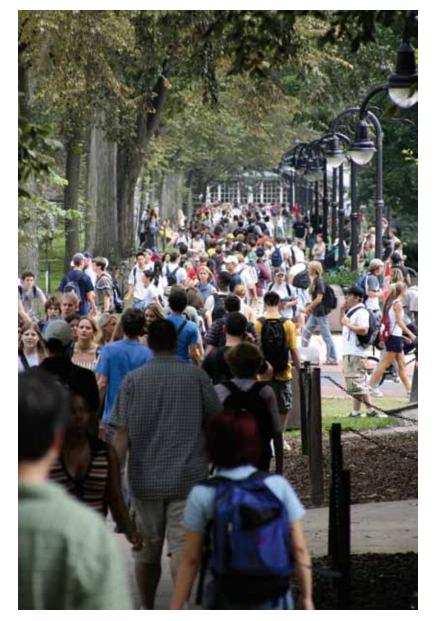
Penn State's goal is to slow down the spread of the disease and ultimately halt it. No tree will be removed unless repeated tests show that it has elm yellows. The University is firmly committed to protecting the elms.

#### What is involved in the removal process?

University tree crews remove the elm in pieces. The larger logs are held in storage pending a decision on whether and how to use the potential lumber. Smaller portions and roots are ground into mulch, which is safe to re-use.

#### Will all the elms become infected with elm yellows?

It is unknown at this time how extensive the infection ultimately will be, or how fast the disease will spread. Previous research on elm yellows is relatively sparse, and little is known with absolute certainty. It is hoped the Penn State experience will add significantly to the scientific knowledge about elm yellows. Experimentally, some diseased trees and some healthy trees will be injected with a substance that offers a possibility of at least slowing the spread of elm yellows Observations will be made over a period of a year or more to determine the effectiveness of this treatment



#### What kinds of trees will the University plant in place of the elms?

The University plans to replace diseased elms with several different species of trees that, when mature, will approximate the height and spread of the elms. Disease resistance will be a factor in the selection of replacement trees. Consideration also will be given to campus architecture and the size and kinds of buildings the new trees will complement.

#### Are there elm varieties that resist elm yellows?

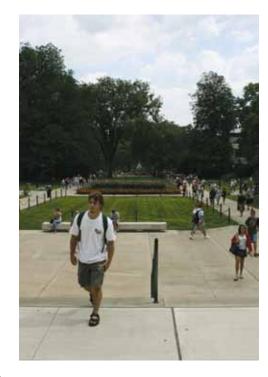
All native North American elm species are susceptible. European and Asian species have shown resistance. Consideration may be given to planting some of those non-native species, although they do not generally match the height and spread of American elms.

#### How long will it take to have another canopy of mature trees where elms have been removed?

It depends on the growth rate of the trees planted in place of the elms, but in any case many years will pass before replacement trees reach full maturity. One tree under consideration, the bur oak, grows at the rate of about one foot per year and often reaches a mature height of 100 feet.

#### What will happen to the gifts made by the graduating classes of 1986 and 1996 in support of the elms?

The class of 1986 spearheaded the Elm Re-Leaf campaign, which raised funds to purchase new elm trees to replace those lost to Dutch Elm disease. Students from the class of 1996 created an endowment that provides annual income for supporting general maintenance and upkeep of the elms. The University is attempting to address the issue with leadership from these two classes to determine the appropriate next steps.









It simply would not be Penn State without them.



Designed and edited by David Beagin