This is the "North Side of Canada Hall" Tree Tour. It starts at the southwest corner of Canada Hall and goes around the building clockwise, ending in the recess on the north side of the building. All the trees are between sidewalks and the building.

Unless otherwise noted, all trees were planted with the original landscaping in 1993.

Okay, let's get started.
1  Columnar Hornbeam

The tall thin tree with numerous small, almost vertical, branches at the corner of the building at number 1 on the map is **Columnar Hornbeam** (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata'). This cultivar of the European Hornbeam is often planted in parkway strips between the sidewalk and the street, as well as in narrow landscaping areas next to buildings.

2  Crabapple

Walk to one of the three small trees on the west side of the building at number 2 on the map. This is **Crabapple** (scientific name *Malus sp*.), a tree cultivated for thousands of years because it stays small, it has gorgeous flowers in Spring, and its fruits, if present, are small and not messy in a lawn setting. A few years after planting, crabapples have shaggy and mottled bark.

3  Norway Maple

Continue on the ramp to a rectangular recess on the north side of the building. In this recess are two tall thin trees with hand-shaped leaves at number 3 on the map. These trees are **Norway Maple** (scientific name *Acer platanoides*). Native to Northern Europe, Norway Maple has five sharply-pointed lobes with points along the lobes. It is another locally-popular tree because it is reasonably fast-growing, reasonably tough, and many of the numerous cultivars have bright yellow Fall color. In the Eastern U.S., where there is abundant rainfall, it is considered a "weed tree" because it makes many small seedlings. These trees are in complete shade and with little room to grow, but seem to be healthy.

Norway Maple has a simple leaf (that is, having a central stem with only one leaflet coming out from it).
Tree
No.

4  Raywood Ash

The tree between the Norway Maples and the sidewalk, at number 4, has a compound leaf (that is, having a central stem with 10 or 12 leaflets coming out from it in this case). This is Raywood Ash (scientific name *Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood'), a cultivar of the Narrow-leafed Ash native to the eastern Mediterranean. Raywood Ash was found growing naturally in Australia in 1910 and has become very popular since its introduction in America in 1979. Its leaves turn claret red in Fall.

Continue along the sidewalk toward North Virginia Street. There is a triangular recess in Canada Hall with some interesting trees, but they are below a rock wall, and we'll get to them in a little while.

5  Shumard Oak

Next to the sidewalk, at number 5, is a tree with branches extending horizontally from the trunk and which droop at their ends. This is Shumard Oak (scientific name *Quercus shumardii*), native to central and midwestern U.S. It looks very similar to Northern Red Oak, but the lobes are cut more deeply. Its Fall color is brownish red. This tree has simple leaves; that is, a central stem with one leaflet.

6  Blue Atlas Cedar

The gray-green conifer at number 6 is Blue Atlas Cedar (scientific name *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca'). It is one of three "True Cedars" which grow in Reno; all three are represented at UNR. Atlas Cedar is native to the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco. Its upward-pointing white to beige cones grow over the entire tree in Winter. This Cedar species can be identified by its pointed branches.
About 10 feet farther at number 7 is **Weeping Nootka (or Alaska) Cedar** (scientific name *Chamaecyparis nootkaensis* 'Pendula'), a cultivar of Alaska Cedar. This is not actually a True Cedar; pioneers thought a lot of conifers were Cedars. The species is native to mountainous areas along the U.S. and Canada west coasts. The sweeping drooping branch structure is different on every tree; this one is multi-trunked. Compare this with the one on the "Jimmie's Garden" Tree Tour.

Weeping Japanese Larch (Tree Number 8)
Thirty feet farther, at number 8, is a weeping conifer with needles radiating from points along the graceful branches. This is **Weeping Japanese Larch** (scientific name *Larix kaempferi* 'Pendula'). Its needles turn yellow in Fall, then either fall off or turn brown and stay on the tree. Like the Dawn Redwood and Bald Cypress trees in the "Fleischmann Ag Quad" Tree Tour, this is a deciduous conifer.

The middle tree, a conifer, is **Western White Pine** (scientific name *Pinus monticola*), a native of the Sierra Nevada. It is a member of the White Pine Group, with five needles per bundle; the needles have some silver color, and this makes them look light green. The needles are thin.
The tree on the left with roundish leaves is Eastern Redbud (scientific name *Cercis canadensis*), native to the eastern and midwestern U.S. It stays small and is a good accent tree because of its yellow Fall color, and especially because it is loaded with tiny purple flowers in April.

Continue in the same direction until you see the next tree at number 10 (another Eastern Redbud). Note that the leaves of this tree are larger and more pointed than the other tree's leaves. This shows the variation in leaf shapes in this species.

Follow the sidewalk leading to the building and look on the left. This is another European Mountain Ash.

On the right are two small, weeping conifers with 5/16 inch cones at number 11. These are Weeping Sawara Cypress (scientific name *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Aurea Pendula'). Amazingly, these trees are on the original landscape plans for the building, so they were probably planted in 1993 -- and yet so small! Sawara Cypress has smaller cones than other *Chamaecyparis* species which have cones about twice as long.

Between the parking lot and a fenced area, at number 12, are two Colorado Blue Spruces (scientific name *Picea pungens*). Native to the Northern Rocky Mountains, this tree grows quite well in Reno. Its blue-gray foliage makes it a desirable accent tree. It starts out with a pyramidal shape, but after a few decades it becomes round-headed and quite large.
Walk onto the red brick pavers. The tree between the building and the rock wall at number 13 is another Shumard Oak, but notice that the shape of this one is different from that of number 5: it is flat-headed rather than with the vertical leader of the tree at number 5. Why is this? Look at the middle of the tree at its top; the original top is gone.

Walk around the building into the mulched triangular recess area. When you get to the white-barked tree on the right next to the rock wall at number 14. This is European White Birch (scientific name Betula pendula), native to Europe. This species has leaning branches, but this particular tree seems to lean more than usual. This species is susceptible to the Bronze Birch Borer, which has killed many mature trees.

The tree between it and the building at number 15 is Goldenrain Tree (scientific name Koelreuteria paniculata). It is native to China, Japan and Korea. This is a four-season tree: in early Summer, after the other trees have bloomed, it has cylinders of small yellow flowers; in late Summer, it produces lantern-shaped fruit which start out green, turn to yellow in Fall, turn brown in Winter and stay on the tree until the leaves come out the next Spring.

Continue around the building to the tree with smooth-lobed leaves at number 16. This is Columnar English Oak (scientific name Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'), a cultivar of the species
native to Europe. These trees are often planted in narrow areas to offset the look of tall buildings.

17 European Beech

The last tree, at number 17, is European Beech (scientific name Fagus sylvatica) It is native to Europe, and is one of the trees most widely planted in public spaces there. Its smooth- or wavy-edged leaves are smaller than those of many other ornamentals, but are more durable. In a few years, this tree will bear spiny fruits which contain “beech nuts,” à la chewing gum or chewing tobacco. In fact, the leaf buds in winter are shaped like cigars!

This concludes the "North of Canada Hall" Tree Tour.