This is the "Around Reynolds Journalism" Tree Tour. It starts at the south door of the Reynolds Journalism Building and goes clockwise around the building, ending at the patio.

Okay, let’s get started!

From the south door, turn right and walk to one of the glossy-leaved trees planted next to the building at number 1 on the map.
1  Aristocrat Pear

This is Aristocrat Pear (scientific name *Pyrus calleryana* 'Aristocrat', planted 1992). This is one of the most popularly-planted cultivars of the Japanese and Korean native Callery (or Flowering) Pear; it has abundant half-inch white flowers in Spring, glossy dark green smooth-edged leaves in Summer, and bright colors which can range from yellow to orange to red to purple in Fall (depending on the tree and the Fall weather). These trees are smaller than those of similar age elsewhere on campus; one possible reason for this is the small planting area which only allows for limited root systems.

1  Capital Pear

Go to the west side of the Mack Social Sciences building next door, where there is a line of trees which look similar, also at number 1 on the map. These are another cultivar of Callery Pear, Capital Pear (scientific name *Pyrus calleryana* 'Capital'). There are two major differences between it and Aristocrat: First, the flowers of Capital are arranged in a circular pattern unlike the open pattern of Aristocrat; second, the branches attached to the limbs are short and are arranged all around the branch (making the net effect that of a bunch of cylinders), while the branches of Aristocrat are open. This is the only place on campus where these two cultivars are in close proximity.
Turn around. Walk on the sidewalk until you see a sidewalk leading to a door of Reynolds. There are two trees of the same genus. Both were planted in 1992, but look at the relative sizes. The tree on the right at number 2 on the map is White Alder (scientific name *Alnus rhombifolia*), a western North America native with light-colored bark and a few brown cones. The tree on the left at number 3 is Black or European Alder (scientific name *Alnus glutinosa*), a European native with dark-colored bark and loaded with black cones. Black alder, which grows more slowly than
White Alder, was commonly planted a few decades ago, but it is no longer present for sale locally. Alders are usually found along watercourses.

Austrian Pine with 2-inch cone

Turn around and look at the line of four medium-sized conifers with gray bark at number 4. These are Austrian Pine (scientific name *Pinus nigra*), native to Europe. They are the most-commonly-planted tree species in this area, because they grow quickly to medium size and are resistant to pests. They have two needles in a bundle and 2-inch cones.

Ponderosa Pine with 4-inch cone

Compare them with the trees to their right at number 5, Ponderosa Pine (scientific name *Pinus ponderosa*). Native to the mountains of the western U.S., these trees are probably the most abundant tree species in the western U.S. They have brown trunks and three needles in a bundle. They grow quickly and can exceed 200 feet in height.

Green Ash

Turn right and proceed along the sidewalk to the end of the building and look at the compound-leaved tree to the right at number 6. (A compound leaf has a stem attached to the branch at one end and leaflets -- in this case, five to seven -- sticking out from the branch.) This is Green Ash (scientific name *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, planted 1992), a native of Eastern North America. It has reliable bright yellow Fall color. For these reasons, Green Ash is one of the five most-planted trees in Northern Nevada. But there is trouble ahead: an insect called the Western ash borer has caused an epidemic of dead 50-year-old Green Ashes, and no way has yet been found to stop it.
Walk to the sidewalk heading to the entrance of the William Raggio Building. The trees on the left are more Austrian pines. Stop at one of the five small trees on the right at number 7. These trees have simple leaves, with only one leaflet. These are young Crabapples (scientific name Malus sp.). This tree has been 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.

The slightly larger trees lining the front of Raggio at number 8 are Kwanzan Cherry (scientific name Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan', planted 1999), one of the most popular of the Japanese Flowering Cherry hybrids. This is because it has double pink flowers about 2 1/2 inches in diameter that are hard to surpass in beauty. This tree is grafted at about 5 feet, and the branches above typically spread out.

Head down the diagonal sidewalk between Raggio and Reynolds. At the main path, look at the two small trees flanking the diagonal sidewalk at number 9. These are Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry (scientific name Amelanchier arborea 'Autumn Brilliance'), a popular cultivar native to the eastern and midwestern U.S., and available in either tree or shrub form. This tree has two-inch tubes of small white flowers in Spring, blue berries that birds find it hard to resist in Summer, and brilliant orange-red Fall color.
Head down the sidewalk toward Hilliard Plaza, past a group of Austrian Pines and Ponderosa Pines on the hillside, down a few steps, and stop at the left side of the patio area at number 10. The small tree at the base of the hill is Bur Oak (scientific name *Quercus macrocarpa*, planted 1992). This Eastern North America tree is a member of the White Oak group, which is identified by rounded leaf lobes. Bur oak is identifiable because its leaves are widest about halfway out and have a set of deeply cut lobes directly toward the branch. Its acorns are also distinctive -- they have a fringed cap. Bur Oak is a desirable species in Northern Nevada today because it is drought-tolerant. This particular tree is small for its age, but each year hangs in there.

This concludes the "Around Reynolds Journalism" Tree Tour.