Welcome to "Rod's Tree Tours" of the University of Nevada, Reno Arboretum. My name is Rod Haulenbeek, AKA "The Tree Hunter." I am the host for this tour.

This is the "South of Sarah Fleischmann" Tree Tour. It starts at the west entrance of the Sarah Fleischmann Building, turning right along the sidewalk around the building to the parking lot, goes around a lawn area and follows a parking lot to the Orvis Building.

OK, let's get started.

Tree
No.

1

Japanese Maple

There are three small trees between the sidewalk and the building. The small tree, at number 1 on the map, has small maple-like leaves. It is Japanese Maple (scientific name Acer palmatum,
planted in 1990), native to Japan, Korea, and China. Japanese Maple hybridizes readily, and there are hundreds of cultivars available. It is sought after because it stays small, grows slowly, and has a controlled form (it is a major element of Japanese gardens); it is best planted to the east or north in Reno to avoid wind damage. This particular tree is protected by the large trees to its west.

Continue along the sidewalk to the next two trees.

2

Purpleblow Maple

Compare the Japanese Maple with the next tree a few feet along the sidewalk toward the end of the building at number 2 on the map, Purpleblow Maple (scientific name Acer truncatum, planted 1990), native to northeastern Asia. Its leaves have toothless lobes. This small maple turns yellow-orange in a good year.

3

Japanese Snowbell

At number 3 is Japanese Snowbell (scientific name Styrax japonicus, planted 1991), native to Japan. This tree stays small, with 3/4 inch white flowers that droop, as do the fruits. This tree is the only one at UNR, but its delicacy and beautiful form make it a desirable tree. It has maroon Fall color.

4

Eastern Arborvitae

The tall, thin conifer at the corner of the building at number 4 is Eastern Arborvitae (scientific name Thuja occidentalis). It is native to Eastern North America, and is valued because it is columnar and is an evergreen tree with small inconspicuous cones. These trees are often planted between buildings and sidewalks, and landscape architects use them to visually soften building corners.
Look to the right across the Orr Ditch (the concrete-channeled waterway). Some of the trees there were planted in the early 1900s, and this area has not been maintained. As a result, new trees have sprouted, filling in the landscape. This is the closest thing to a "forest" at UNR.

5  Leyland Cypress

Follow the sidewalk to a few feet from the end of the building. Look for a conifer with branches sticking up at a 45 degree angle next to the building at number 5. This is Leyland Cypress (scientific name \textit{x Cupressocyparis leylandii}), a hybrid of two Cypresses; it appeared in 1888. This tree grows quickly and is normally planted near the house, which is a mistake because it can grow to 20 feet wide. It is also used for screens.

6  Giant Sequoia awls and cone

The tall conical conifers near the parking lot on each side of the sidewalk at number 6 are Giant Sequoia (scientific name \textit{Sequoia sempervirens}), two of many on the campus. This native of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada grows quickly and has a conical shape. It also has egg-sized and -shaped cones, and awl-shaped needles.

7  Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn

Go around the railing where the Orr Ditch goes underground. Near the railing are two medium-sized trees with one-inch three-lobed leaves at number 7. These are Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn (scientific name \textit{Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'}). This cultivar appeared as one branch of an English Hawthorn in 1858; because it is covered in purple-pink flowers in May, it has become one of the most popularly-planted Hawthorns.

Head toward the very large tree at the edge of the "forest" at number 8.
This is the Nevada State Champion **Northern Red Oak** (scientific name *Quercus rubra*, planted around 1910), a native of eastern North America. This tree has leaves with pointed lobes indicative of the Red Oak Group. Northern Red Oak is an excellent ornamental tree for Northern Nevada because it has red, orange and yellow Fall color, has few problems, and grows rapidly.

**Sugar Maple**

Walk to the edge of the wall near Ninth Street. On the other side of the wall, at number 9, is a tree with a "Y" shape. This tree was cut back by Nevada Energy because it interfered with electrical wires. This is **Sugar Maple** (scientific name *Acer saccharum*), a native of eastern North America and arguably the most beautiful Fall color tree in this country. Sugar Maple leaves have five lobes with one point along the edge. If you see two or more points, you are probably looking at a Norway Maple.

This tree used to be the Nevada State Champion until a bigger one was found in Carson City. There are a number of these near the Womens' Softball Field east of Evans Avenue.

**Chalkbark Maple**

Walk along the edge of the wall toward the Fleischmann Ag Building. The medium-sized tree between the path and the pavement near the breezeway at number 10 is **Chalkbark Maple** (scientific name *Acer leucoderme*, planted 1957), a close relative of the previous tree, Sugar Maple. This tree has smaller leaves with rounded secondary points on its lobes.
The lone tree next to the wall of the Ag Building at number 11 is **Flowering Dogwood** (scientific name *Cornus florida*, planted 1957). This is the largest of many dogwoods on campus, and it has gorgeous white flowers in April.

Head back toward Sarah Fleischmann. The tree at number 12 with upward-sweeping, then downward-sweeping branches is **Weeping Higan Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula Plena Rosea', planted 1987). This popular cultivar of the Higan Cherry has a graft, usually at about six feet. The tree can reach 30 feet in height. It has double pink flowers, and, in good years it has bright yellow Fall color. This particular tree was planted in 1989.

Walk past a Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn to a group of three small trees with leaves different from those of all other trees on this tour, at number 13: the leaf is attached to the branch at one end,
and at the other end there are typically about 9 or 11 leaflets. This type of leaf is referred to as "compound."

Contrast it with the previous tree, which has only one leaflet. This type of leaf is referred to as "simple."

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

The next group of three trees in line, at number **14**, also have compound leaves, but the leaves can be a couple feet long with 20 or more leaflets. They are **Tree of Heaven** (scientific name *Ailanthus altissima*). A native of China, Tree of Heaven has escaped cultivation and is now considered a weed tree all over the world. It forms thickets and this is the only tree on the Acropolis in Athens, growing directly out of a rock!

Walk along the sidewalk to the top of the stairs next to Orvis. Look at the blue-green conifer to the right of the stairs at number **15**. This is **Blue Atlas Cedar** (scientific name *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glaucia', planted 1991). This tree has upright gray or light brown cones and needles that radiate from the branch.
Proceed past the parking lot to just past the front door of the Orvis Building at number 16. This is the Nevada State Champion Japanese Maple (scientific name *Acer palmatum*), native to Japan, China and Korea. It hybridizes readily, and there are hundreds of cultivars available. This tree was planted too close to the building, about 1966, so its leaves are touching the building and its trunk is leaning away.

This concludes the "South of Sarah Fleischmann" Tree Tour. Thank you for joining me on this tour. If you would like to support the Arboretum, please see the options on the “Donate” link on the UNR Arboretum website.