This is the "Around Parking Services" Tree Tour. It starts at the front door of the Parking Services Building, takes a detour to the bottom floor of the West Stadium Parking Complex, goes clockwise around Parking Services to a driveway, goes into the Cherry Blossom Garden toward the street in front of the Nevada Historical Society, then tours a few trees near North Virginia Street.

Okay, let's get started!
1. **Silver Linden**

The first small tree, to the left of the front door of Parking Services at number 1 on the map, has roundish leaves; it is **Silver Linden** (scientific name *Tilia tomentosa*, planted in 2006 like the rest of the trees next to the building), native to Europe and Asia. This tree's leaves are distinguished from those of its close relative American Linden by a silvery-white underside, and they turn easily in the wind, showcasing their underside. This tree has yellow Fall colors.

Please press "pause" and go across the street to the main entrance of the West Stadium Parking Garage, turn right and go down the stairs to the ground floor of the garage, then down go to the edge of the garage and look at the small plants at number 2 on the map, then press "play."

2. **Pawpaw**

These plants, specifically planted here because they need protection, are **Pawpaw** (scientific name *Asimina triloba*, planted one per year since about 2007), native to the southern part of the eastern and midwestern U.S. They grow pretty slowly here, but when they are large enough to bear fruit, it will be interesting: the pawpaw has the largest fruit of any indigenous U.S. plant.

Please press "pause" and retrace your steps to Parking Services, then press "play."

3. **Colorado Blue Spruce**

To the left of the Silver Linden, at number 3, is the silver conifer **Colorado Blue Spruce** (scientific name *Picea pungens*). Native to the Northern Rocky Mountains, it grows quite well in Reno. Its
blue-gray foliage make it a desirable accent tree. This tree will grow to 70 feet in a few decades, and then it will be the tallest tree in this area.

4

Weeping Sequoia

To its left, near the back of the building at number 4, are two Weeping Sequoias (scientific name *Sequoiadendron giganteum* 'Pendula'). This cultivar of the species, which is native to the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, has a vertical central trunk and branches hanging vertically. Each tree has a unique shape. These two seem well-matched.

5

Freeman Maple

Between the back of the building and the turnaround are three tall thin trees at number 5, Freeman Maples (scientific name *Acer X freemanii*), a cross between Silver Maple (with its dull yellow Fall color, rapid growth and weak branches) and Red Maple (with its attractive form and red Fall color). The result may be better than either parent: a strong, attractive, fast-growing tree with orange-red Fall color.

6

Quaking Aspen

Cross the grassy area between the turnaround street and the parking lot for the building. On the left, near the end of the pavement at number 6, is Quaking Aspen (scientific name *Populus tremuloides*). This tree is native to midwestern and western U.S. The name comes from the turning of the leaves in the wind due to their attachment to the branch. This species can form thickets if not controlled.
Across the street at number 7 is a leaning conifer. This, the first of five Pines on this Tree Tour, is **Eastern White Pine** (scientific name *Pinus strobus*), native to eastern North America. This is the principal Pine in Fall color areas of the northeastern U.S., and its green color provides a nice contrast to the yellow, orange and red of the Fall color species. Its needles are in groups of five (characteristic of White Pines) and are long, thin and light green. The 6-inch narrow cones are also characteristic of most White Pines.

The second Pine, a gray-barked tree next to it at number 8, is the almost-ubiquitous **Austrian Pine** (scientific name *Pinus nigra*), native to southern Europe. This is a very popular medium-sized conifer in this area because, if given good growing conditions, it grows quickly, has a straight trunk and is relatively trouble-free. It has needles in bunches of two and two-inch conical cones.

Head toward the street in front of the Nevada Historical Society Building, 16th Street. When you near the end of the building, turn around. The large tree between the street and the narrow path at number 9 is **Bur Oak** (scientific name *Quercus macrocarpa*). 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 the leaves are widest about halfway out and have deeply-cut lobes. 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.
Tree
No.

10
Juniper

The trees next to the building at number 10 are Juniper (scientific name *Juniperus sp.*). There are several species and many cultivars of Juniper, so I'm giving no further subdivision.

11
Utah Juniper

Directly across the parking lot street, at number 11, however, is another story. This is Utah Juniper (scientific name *Juniperus osteosperma*), native to the Great Basin of Utah and Nevada, including the hillier areas around Reno. This species has a more contorted shape than ornamental (or landscape) Junipers. All Junipers have blue berries, whose most popular use is for flavoring gin...

12
Mugo Pine

The next tree at number 12 is the third Pine, Mugo Pine (scientific name *Pinus mugo*), native to mountains of central and southern Europe. It is considered a treeshrub (a woody plant that can have either shrub or tree form). Perhaps the best one on campus is on the "Around Frandsen and Thompson Buildings" Tree Tour. This Pine has one-inch roundish cones and short, thick needles in bundles of two.
13. **Columnar Scotch Pine**

The columnar conifer at number 13 is the fourth Pine, **Columnar Scotch Pine** (scientific name *Pinus sylvestris* 'Fastigiata'). It is tall and thin, compared to the species native to Northern Europe. This cultivar is uncommonly planted in Reno. Scotch Pines have short needles in bunches of two and two-inch cones like the **Austrian Pine** at number 8, but there are differences...

(Wow, this is the best place on campus to compare these two popularly-planted Pine species, so if you want to, compare them. Hint: the trunk of **Austrian Pine** is gray with vertical limbs, and the trunk of **Scotch Pine** peels and is yellow-brown with non-vertical limbs.)

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14. **Northern (or Western) Catalpa**

The tree at number 14, with large roundish leaves, is **Northern (or Western) Catalpa** (scientific name *Catalpa speciosa*). Native to the Midwestern U.S., this tree has 6-inch-long panicles of white flowers in Spring, followed in Fall by yellow leaf color and dark brown green-bean-like pods several inches long. Because the wood does not shrink much, it is used for building wooden boats.

To your right is a narrow non-paved path. The gate you see has writing in Kanji, a Japanese written language. For all you non-Kanji-reading Tree Tourists, there is a sign in English on the other side which says "Cherry Blossom Garden." There is more information a few trees ahead, but let's look at some trees first. There are four Flowering Cherry species present in the garden.
Just past the gate to the left of the path at number 15 is **Japanese Flowering Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus serrulata*, not further differentiated because there are a lot of cultivars). These trees have pink buds which open to light pink flowers fading to white. These trees can get to 30 feet tall and wide; the Nevada State Champion is on the "Hilliard Plaza" Tree Tour. All the Cherries in the Garden are this species except for the next three individual trees.

Walk along the path and over the bridge. Ahead, behind a bench at number 16, is **Weeping Higan Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula Plena Rosea'), a weeping cultivar of the species native to Japan. These trees are grafted at about five feet to provide a weeping form.

A few feet behind it and a few feet to the left at number 17 is **Kwanzan Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus serrulata* 'Kanzan'), another cultivar grafted at about five feet to provide several upswept limbs at the point of the graft and gorgeous double pink flowers.
Continue on the path to where it joins the other path. To the right is a small tree at number 18, **Mount Fuji Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus serrulata* 'Shirotae'), a cultivar of the species native to Japan, China and Korea. This small tree has upswept branches and fragrant white flowers.

Please press "pause" and walk back on the path.

The medium-sized tree left of the path just before the bridge at number 19 is **Crabapple** (scientific name *Malus sp.*). There are many, many cultivars of Crabapple with white flowers like this tree's, but this could be Spring Snow, the most popular white Crabapple cultivar.

The compound-leaved tree next to the Crabapple at number 20 is **Sunburst Honeylocust** (scientific name *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Sunburst'). Compound-leaved means that there is a central stem attached to the branch with leaflets --in this case, 20 to 30 -- along it. The species is native to eastern and midwestern U.S. This cultivar's leaves are golden yellow in Spring, and during Summer the new growth is also golden yellow; that's why it is called 'Sunburst.' It has yellow Fall color.
The other large tree on the left, at number 21 past the water feature, is **European Ash** (scientific name *Fraxinus excelsior*), native to Europe and Turkey but cultivated for thousands of years. This compound-leaved tree has 7 to 11 leaflets. The other trees on this Tree Tour have simple leaves, with only one leaflet. This particular tree is the Nevada State Champion.

Continue to the end of the path. Next to the street at number 22 is a treeshrub with purple leaves. This is **Purple Leaf Sand Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus X cistena*). It is a hybrid of **Sand Cherry** (scientific name *Prunus pumila*, native to southeastern Canada and northeastern and north-midwestern United States) and **Purple Leaf Plum** (scientific name *Prunus cerasifera*, native to central Asia). It looks similar to Purple Leaf Plum.

Under this treeshrub are two rocks with plaques. The one on the left tells something about the origin of the Cherry Blossom Garden.

**Umbrella Catalpa (Tree Number 23)**
Head toward North Virginia Street, past another Japanese Flowering Cherry to the round-headed tree at number 23. This is **Umbrella Catalpa** (scientific name *Catalpa bignonoides* 'Nana'), a cultivar of the southeastern U.S. native. This grafted cultivar, introduced in the 1880s, produces an umbrella shape and does not have flowers. It is often used in more formal landscapes.

In the area with various shrubs and perennials south of this tree at number 24 is **Russian Olive** (scientific name *Elaeagnus angustifolia*), native to southern Europe and central and western Asia. This tree is not really an olive, though its leaves are a similar color. It has nasty thorns and is used as a windbreak or for erosion control. This tree, once established, is extremely drought-tolerant.

The last tree, the fifth Pine at number 25, is **Western White Pine** (scientific name *Pinus monticola*). This Sierra Nevada native tree grows from about 7000 feet to 9000 feet there, but it can also thrive in this area. It is uncommonly-planted in the Reno area.

(Another opportunity to compare tree species. Compare this tree with the **Eastern White Pine** at number 7. Hint: this tree’s needles are thicker and shorter).

This concludes the "Around Parking Services" Tree Tour.