This is the "Jimmie's Garden" Tree Tour. It starts at the steps on the south door of Manzanita Hall (that is, the door nearest the small parking lot) and goes counterclockwise between the building and the large sidewalk between it and Manzanita Lake. The alcove area between the sidewalk and the building is one of the Arboretum Board's "Areas of Interest," called "Jimmie's Garden." It was started by his parents in his memory in 1976.

**Tree Tour 6. Jimmie’s Garden**

**Tree No. 1**

Contorted Eastern White Pine

From the door, walk toward North Virginia Street to the conifer at the corner of the building at number 1 on the map. This is **Contorted Eastern White Pine** (scientific name *Pinus strobus* 'Contorta'), a cultivar of the main conifer species native to the northeastern U.S. This cultivar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree No.</th>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern White Pine</td>
<td>Five needles in a bundle, making it a member of the White Pine Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weeping Mulberry</td>
<td>The flat-topped tree between it and the steps at number 2 on the map is the first of four weepers, Mulberry cultivated for millennia. The cultivar is grafted onto a White Mulberry trunk, and the branches grow only slightly taller than the graft. Because of the thick foliage all around the tree, branches inside the outer layer don't receive enough light to support leaves, and they have to be pruned out to keep the tree presentable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blireiana Plum</td>
<td>On the other side of the steps at number 3 is Blireiana Plum (scientific name Prunus x blireana, planted 1989). This tree is a cross between Japanese Apricot and Purple Leaf Plum (which is a few trees later in this tour). This tree is obviously struggling and may not look like much most of the year, but in April it has fragrant double pink blossoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eastern Arborvitae</td>
<td>Continue toward the corner of the building. The conifer at number 4 is Eastern Arborvitae (scientific name Thuja occidentalis). It is native to eastern North America, and is an evergreen tree with small inconspicuous cones and a columnar shape. These trees are often planted between buildings and sidewalks, and landscape architects use them to visually soften building corners, as in this case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tree
No.

5  
![Saucer Magnolia](image)
Saucer Magnolia

Follow the sidewalk around the building. The sidewalk splits and, at number 5, look at the tree next to the pergola, **Saucer Magnolia** (scientific name *Magnolia x soulangiana* 'Alexandrina', planted 1979). Saucer Magnolia is a hybrid of two other Magnolias and was first grown in France in the 1820s. Since that time it has become a favorite landscape plant, with flowers shaped like those of tulips and with many cultivars of various bloom colors. Saucer magnolia could be considered either a tree or a shrub.

6  
![Cornelian Cherry](image)
Cornelian Cherry

The tree next to it at number 6 has opposite branches (that is, buds are arranged opposite each other on the stem). This is **Cornelian Cherry** (scientific name *Cornus mas*), native to Central and Southern Europe and Western Asia. It is actually a Dogwood, but its red berries in Fall inspired the common name. It is one of the first trees to bloom in Spring, with irregularly-shaped yellow flowers. Compare the branch structure with that of the Magnolia; that tree has branches alternating, like most of the trees on campus.

7  
![Capital Pear](image)
Capital Pear

Go past another Saucer Magnolia to number 7, a tree with spoon-shaped leaves. This is **Capital Pear** (scientific name *Pyrus calleryana* 'Capital'). It is a cultivar of the China and Taiwan native **Callery or Flowering Pear**. It has Fall color which can range from yellow to orange to red to purple (depending on the tree and the year). Two features distinguish it from other cultivars: it has a narrow shape with leaves arranged almost cylindrically around the limbs, and its flower clusters are rounded.
Continue in the same direction and cross the sidewalk to the large tree surrounded by concrete sidewalks at number 8. This tree has pinnately-compound leaves. Note how the central stem of the leaf has 20 to 30 leaflets coming out from it, while the Aristocrat Pear has only one.

8  

**Japanese Pagoda Tree**

This is a Japanese Pagoda Tree (scientific name *Sophora japonica*), a native of China and Korea. It blooms later than almost any other tree here, around the first of August. The large clusters of yellow or white flowers are followed in fall by seedpods which look like strings of beads, and which stay on the tree all winter.

9  

**Purple Leaf Plum**

Go to the alcove of the building, walking on the paver path to number 9. The two purple-leaved trees right next to the building are Purple Leaf Plum (scientific name *Prunus cerasifera* 'Krauter Vesuvius'). The species (Cherry Plum) is native to Western Asia, but has been planted in landscapes for at least 400 years; this cultivar was named for a nurseryman who introduced it in 1947, and it has become very popular because of its purple leaf color and contrasting flowers in early Spring.

American Hornbeam (Tree Number 10)
Next to these trees at number 10 is a thin yet tall tree. This is American Hornbeam (scientific name *Carpinus caroliniana*), native to midwestern U.S. and Canada. In young trees, the trunk has a wavy cross section, which is one way to identify it. This tree has 1 inch by 3 inch toothed leaves and colors yellow in Fall. It also has light brown fruits reminiscent of hop fruits. This is the Nevada State "Up-and-coming Tree."

The tall tree at number 11 across the small path is Kobus Magnolia (scientific name *Magnolia kobus*). It has a more upright form than Saucer magnolia, and is taller than Star magnolia. But, like other magnolias, it has large fuzzy buds in late Winter. This tree has spectacular white flowers.

The short flat-topped tree at number 12 under the Kobus magnolia is the second weeper, Weeping European Beech (scientific name *Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula'). This is a cultivar of the European native European Beech, grafted at around three feet above the ground. In this case, the tree gets only slightly higher than the graft and the branches cascade to the ground. This tree will get no taller than this.

The largest tree in the alcove, at number 13, is Japanese Maple (scientific name *Acer palmatum* 'Suminagashi'), Native to Japan, Korea and China, Japanese Maple hybridizes readily, and this is one of hundreds of cultivars available. Japanese Maple 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 protect it from the prevailing winds.
The third weeping tree, at the end of the alcove, at number 14, is a conifer, Weeping Nootka (or Alaska) Cedar (scientific name Chamaecyparis nootkaensis 'Pendula'). 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, and this is an eye-catching evergreen tree.

The small conifer across the path closest to Manzanita Hall, at number 15, is the fourth weeper, Weeping Norway Spruce (scientific name Picea abies 'Pendula'). Plant sellers have an astonishing variety of dwarf and weeping Norway Spruces for sale. The weepers don't get very large in height or area, so they can be planted in areas with limited space. Each plant has a distinctive shape.

Where the two concrete paths converge at number 16 is a small tree, Candied Apple Crabapple (scientific name Malus 'Weepcanzam'). This cultivar, with its rosy pink flowers fading to pink, was plant patented in 1977. A North American native, Crabapple 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.

Walk along the sidewalk toward the end of the building. There is a tree with two-inch five-lobed leaves at number 17. This is Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn (scientific name Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'). This cultivar of the European and North African native English Hawthorn has clusters of small double red and white flowers; the overall effect in bloom looks like a reddish purple. The rest of the year it looks like other English Hawthorns.
Tree No.

18 **Saucer Magnolia**

The tree to the left of the sidewalk at number 18 is another **Saucer Magnolia** (scientific name *Magnolia soulangiana* "Lennei"). Most of the year this tree looks like number 5, but its flowers are more purple-colored. Magnolias are among the first trees and shrubs to flower in Spring.

19 **Crimson Cloud Hawthorn**

There are three trees at number 19 which look like the tree at number 17. **Crimson Cloud Hawthorn** (scientific name *Crataegus laevigata* 'Crimson Cloud'), a cultivar of English Hawthorn. The flowers have a white star-shaped center surrounded by dark pink outside, and are fragrant.

This concludes the "Jimmie's Garden" Tree Tour.