This is the "West Side of Manzanita Lake" Tree Tour. It starts at the south door of Manzanita Hall near the small parking lot. It covers the trees between Manzanita Hall and the Orr Ditch, then includes the line of trees next to Manzanita Lake. It ends at the parking lot north of Juniper Hall.

Tree No.

1

Giant Sequoia awls and cone

The first tree, at number 1 on the map, is a tall conical conifer. This is Giant Sequoia (scientific name Sequoiadendron giganteum), one of many present 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.
In the circular area a few feet away at number 2 on the map is **Northern or Western Catalpa** (scientific name *Catalpa speciosa*, planted after 1992). Native to the area from southern Illinois to northern Arkansas, it has hand-sized heart-shaped leaves and 8-inch-long bean-shaped pods. The pods can create a mess on lawns.

_Between the parking lot and the street at number 3 are two kinds of trees with different colors and shapes. The trees with purple leaves are **Purple Leaf Plum** (scientific name *Prunus cerasifera* 'Krauter Vesuvius'). The species (that is, **Cherry Plum**) is native to Western Asia, and has been planted in landscapes for at least 400 years; this cultivar was named for the man who introduced it in 1947. Purple Leaf Plum has become a popular yard tree in the last few decades because of its purple leaves and its pink flowers which come out before the leaves in Spring._

The other trees, at number 4, are **Capital Pear** (scientific name *Pyrus calleryana* 'Capital'). 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).

_Walk on the sidewalk at the south end of the parking lot toward the lake and dam. The rest of this tour proceeds north (that is, to the left) on the West side of Manzanita Lake, covering in order all the trees between the lake and the sidewalk._
Across the path at number 5 are two **Japanese Flowering Cherry** trees (scientific name *Prunus serrulata*), native to Japan, China and Korea. This is one of many cultivars; I don't know which cultivar it is. It has a profusion of pink one-inch flowers in Spring, and it has blush Fall color.

The large twin-trunked conifer at number 6 is **Deodar Cedar** (scientific name *Cedrus deodara*). Native to the western Himalayas, it is one of the three "True Cedars" (i.e. species of the genus *Cedrus*) planted on the campus. It has needles radiating from points on the branch, and has both drooping branches and a drooping or flat top. Its four-inch cones are brown or white and are upright on the branch.

The small tree next to the lake at number 7 is **Amur Maple** (scientific name *Acer ginnala*, planted 1989). This native of China and Japan is available in both tree and shrub forms. It has reliable orange, red and yellow Fall color and is the only maple tough enough to survive the cold Spring and Fall mornings of the Martis Valley (near Truckee, California).

The next tree, at number 8, 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.
The tree with pointed-lobes leaves at number 9 is **Northern Red Oak** (scientific name *Quercus rubra*), a native of eastern North America. The pointed lobes are 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. Tiny oak flowers looking like strings drooping down from the branch appear before the leaves.

The tall conifer at number 10 is **Ponderosa Pine** (scientific name *Pinus ponderosa*). It is native to the Sierra Nevada, mostly on the western side because its elevation range is 1000 feet to 5000 feet and the tree line on the eastern side starts at 6000 feet. This tree has three needles in a bundle, like its close relative Jeffrey Pine.

The next conifer, at number 11, is a small conifer, **Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pine** (scientific name *Pinus aristata*). It is a native of the western United States between the Rockies and western Utah. It is a White Pine (it has five needles a bundle). It is one of the two State Trees, although not native to Nevada, because when the State Trees were named **Great Basin Bristlecone Pine** (*Pinus longaeva*) and Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pine were thought to be one species. One difference between the two is that Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pine has tiny pitch flecks. If you touch them, be forewarned: the pitch will not come off until you wash your hands.
The next conifer, at number 12, is Scotch Pine (scientific name *Pinus sylvestris*, planted 1988). This species, native to northern Europe, has two needles in a bundle. It is very commonly planted locally and is often confused with Austrian Pine, another European native. There are two major differences between these two trees. The Scotch Pine's upper limbs are brown (Austrian's are gray) and the upper limbs do not grow straight up like the Austrian's.

The next tree is another Ponderosa Pine.
The first of three weeping trees, at number 13, is **Weeping Willow** (scientific name *Salix babylonica*, probably planted when the lake was constructed in 1911). This tree has been cultivated for thousands of years. At one time it was thought to grow in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon (one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World), but this idea was discredited after the tree was named. It is a riparian (that is, streamside) tree; it grows rapidly but is short-lived, maybe an average of 50 years. Typically the trunk rots, and after a few years Weeping Willows have many pruned limbs.

The second weeping tree, at number 14, is the 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, but all are eye-catching. This tree has only been here a few years; after a few decades it may reach 50 feet tall.

The tree at number 15 with the purple leaves is **Crimson King Norway Maple** (scientific name *Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King'). Native to Northern Europe, the species has five sharply-pointed lobes with points along the lobes. It is another locally-popular tree because it is reasonably fast-growing and reasonably tough. Many of the numerous Norway Maple cultivars have bright yellow Fall color, but this cultivar, introduced into the U.S. in 1948, has rust-colored leaves all year. In the eastern U.S., where there is abundant rainfall, Norway Maple is considered a "weed tree" because it makes many small seedlings.
The conifer with the sparse-looking foliage at number 16 is **Eastern White Pine** (scientific name *Pinus strobus*). This is the predominant conifer in northeastern North America, and its green color sets off the Fall colors in northeastern forests. The tree is recognizable as a White Pine by the five needles in a bundle.

The small tree at number 17 with two-inch five-lobed leaves is **Crimson Cloud Hawthorn** (scientific name *Crataegus laevigata* 'Crimson Cloud'). Native to Europe and North Africa, the species has been cultivated for hundreds of years, and has white flowers. In contrast, this cultivar's flowers have a white star-shaped center surrounded by dark pink outside. The half-inch round fruit attracts birds.

Look at the island in the middle of the lake at number 18. It has six tree species planted on it, but it is inaccessible except for riding on a swan's back most of the year. Nevertheless, you can see the trees quite well by walking along the shore or walking along the path on the other side of the lake. I'll tell you what the species are, starting on the south end of the island and going clockwise.

The white-barked trees with roundish leaves are **Quaking Aspen** (scientific name *Populus tremuloides*), the most widely distributed broadleaf tree in the U.S. This tree's native habitat is moist woods, so this is a good place to plant it. This tree sends out root suckers all around the tree ("cloning" itself) and makes thickets. This tree has reliable yellow Fall color; some trees have orange color.
The tall conifer with sharp-edged branches and light brown bark is Juniper (scientific name *Juniperus sp.*). There are several species and even more cultivars growing around the world, and species identification is difficult. The light blue, small berries (which easily identify the genus) are spicy and are used to flavor beverages; they also are used in some cultures for medicinal purposes.

The tree with long, thin leaves is Willow (scientific name *Salix sp.*). Willows are riparian like Quaking Aspens, and they have long water-seeking roots. This is a good place to plant them. There are several Willow species which look similar; therefore, I won't attempt a further distinction here.

The conifer at the other end of the island is White Fir (scientific name *Abies concolor*), a Sierra Nevada native which constitutes many of the trees on the its east flank a few miles from here. It has horizontal branches and cones on only the top part of the tree.

The other conifer on the north side of the island is another Deodar Cedar.

The last tree on the island, which has compound leaves with one-inch roundish leaflets, is Black Locust (scientific name *Robinia pseudoacacia*), native to eastern and midwestern U.S.
This tree has white panicles of flowers in Spring and four-inch brown pods in Fall; it is not much-used in landscapes today because it suckers readily.

Peking Lilac leaves and fruits

Back on shore, there are three small trees in a row at number 19. These are Peking Lilac (scientific name Syringa reticulata subsp. pekingensis, planted in 2013). It is native to China and was introduced in 1881. It has 5-inch panicles bursting with tiny white flowers in Spring and tulip-shaped seed capsules which hang on all Winter. The yellow-green peeling bark threw me for a while, but I believe that this is the cultivar ‘China Snow.’ These three trees are the only ones I have seen in Reno.

Blue Atlas Cedar

The conifer near the sidewalk between the lake and Jot Travis at number 20 is Blue Atlas Cedar (scientific name Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'). It is another of the three "True Cedars" which grow on campus. It is native to the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco. Its upward-pointing white to beige cones cover the entire tree in Winter. This species can be identified by its pointed branch ends, and the cultivar by its silver-gray color.

Weeping European Beech

The third weeping tree, next to the Atlas Cedar at number 21, is Weeping European Beech (scientific name Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'). This is a cultivar of the long-cultivated European Beech. The branches of this tree sweep up and ground-ward. Comparing this tree to the Weeping European Beech in the alcove of Manzanita Hall (about 100 feet away on the Jimmies's Garden Tour) shows that particular trees vary in shape and size.

Please press "pause" and head toward the large lone tree between the parking lot and North Virginia Street at number 22, then press "play."
This is **Crabapple** (scientific name *Malus sp.*, probably the cultivar 'Hopa' and probably planted about 1960), 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. This particular tree has pink flowers and has grown to be the Nevada State Champion.

This concludes the "West of Manzanita Lake" Tree Tour.