

T a dream of founder Alfred Archer

R a labour of love

E rare in this area

E many growing since 1922

S in Reston Memorial Park with signage

North West park area trees.

Pincushion flower – blooming yearly since 1955, the flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies

Colorado Spruce- native to the Rocky Mountains it can grow 115 feet high

Swiss Stone Pine- the largest of the edible pine nuts it takes 14 to 16 years to bear cones

Chokecherry- this fruit has been a food source for people throughout North American history

Bridal Bouquet Spirea-At least 60 years old this spirea looks like a fountain in June with its arching canes in massive clusters of pink flowers

Manitoba Maple- can be tapped to make maple syrup. It is fast growing with weak wood

Siberian Elm- introduced to North America about 1860 these trees can be invasive and are prolific seeders

White Paper Birch- Saskatchewan’s provincial tree and native to Manitoba; It is host to luna caterpillars and a moose winter staple food

South West Park area trees.

Mountain Ash –showy mountain ash is native to Manitoba; the abundant red fall fruit is winter food for many birds

Japanese Lilac- Native to eastern Asia with intense perfume and white panicles of bloom

Silver Maple- female flowers are dense red clusters that open often in March; close grained wood is used for furniture

Ure Pear- developed at Morden Research Station 1978; it is one of the oldest cold hardy pears

White spruce- Manitoba’s provincial tree that can be 40 meters high with a meter diameter. It has beautiful skunk smelling short needles.

Amure Maple- introduced to North America about 1860; winged seeds are pinkish and leaves turn brilliant red in fall

Ohio Buckeye- Canada’s only native species of chestnut and the state tree of Ohio. Nuts are toxic to humans and squirrels love them

South East park area trees.

Bur Oak-a beech family tree with fringed acorns and can live up to 300 years due to bark that is very fire resistant

Wild Plum- native in Manitoba and host to swallowtail and spring azure butterflies

American Basswood-linden family with fragrant floral bracts of June flowers and a source of nectar for beekeepers

Eastern Red Cedar- a red juniper with a powdery blueberry cone and bark that is thin and fibrous separating into narrow strands

Tamarack- the only native Manitoba conifer to lose its leaves each autumn; needles are soft, blue green in summer and golden yellow in fall

Black Spruce- the Provincial tree of Newfoundland/Labrador; one of the most widely distributed conifers and it prefers wet soils

Park Centre area trees

American Elm- this tree measures 83 inches circumference in 2017 and is about 104 years old

Black Walnut- edible sweet oily nuts appear in August

Sugar Maple- Canada's National tree and native in Ontario; sap from these trees is the main source of maple syrup

Butternut- Canada's only native walnut tree; mild sweet edible nuts are covered in a green sticky husk

Flowering crab- multistemmed decorative crabapple trees planted in the 1930's are beautiful in bloom in June. This tree is grafted with 2 kinds of apples on one tree

Flowering almond- pink pompom like flowers are impressive in early spring !

Jack pine- cones are 1 to 3 inches long, curved and in pairs; some can remain on the tree 10 to 20 years

Eastern White Cedar-Native to Manitoba; cedar oil extracted from foliage is used medicinally for its thujone,primary active ingredient

Green ash –native to Manitoba; note the irregular diamond shaped bark pattern on older trees

Scotts pine – originates in Europe and Asia. Evergreen needles are in bunches of 2 and bark is orange red and papery on older trees

Eastern White Pine - Ontario's provincial tree and the tallest in eastern North America. These trees can live to be 400 years old



T R E E S #2

Walk around the park perimeter inside the fence starting at the east gate walking souththere are many now established trees planted from 2017 to 2020 without signage. Lots of the original elm and ash trees planted 1920 and beyond have died and are being replaced.

EAST walking south

apricot – prunus x ‘westcot’

black walnut

Scotts pine – deer eaten as high as they could reach in 2023

Korean pine – pinus koraiensis

SOUTH walking west

prairie dream birch

pear

ironwood

hackberry – celtis occidentalis

sidewalk

hackberry

harvest gold linden

paper birch

black spruce

Japanese elm

sheepberry -this tree was planted many years ago- date unknown

WEST walking north

black spruce

alder – *alnus hirsuta* ‘prairie horizon’

hackberry – *celtis occidentalis*

mugo pine -*pinus mugo* ‘mughus’

alder

hackberry

yew – *taxisc* ‘morden’

admiration hybrid oak – *quercus x jackiana* ‘jefmir’

linden – *tilia mongolica* ‘harvest gold’

Horse chestnut – this tree is west of the ure pear tree. I thought it was a buckeye tree but identity is questionable. In 2025 the tree sprouted 3 little trees around it and those pristine samples had 7 leaflets rather than the buckeye 5 is each umbrella like leaf. We will watch closely as it flowers and confirm identity this year ...is my plan!

Sidewalk

Japanese plum – *prunus salicina* ‘brooks gold’

hackberry

maple – *acer platanoides* ‘deborah’

flowering crab – *malus* ‘spring snow’

winter splendor Russian birch

autumn blaze maple – *acer x freemanii* ‘jeffersred’

plum – *prunus nigra* ‘princess kay’

northern pin oak – *quercus ellipsoidalis* ‘durmarg’

ohio buckeye – *aesculus glabra*

prairie dream paper birch- *betula papyrifera*

black spruce

NORTH walking east

mugo pine

black spruce

hackberry

prairie dream birch

white ash – *fraxinus Americana* -struggling in 2025

linden harvest gold

hackberry

admiration hybrid oak

harvest gold linden

apricot

apricot

ivory silk tree lilac

hackberry

shooting star northern pin oak – *quercus ellipsoidalis* ‘Durmarg’

alder

prairie dream birch

ohio buckeye

sidewalk

yew – *taxus c* ‘morden’

larch – *larix siberica*