

GLENDALE PARK

DISCOVER YOUR PARKS WALKS | SELF-GUIDED HIKE

Trail Information:

Length of Trail: 1-mile round trip from Glendale Park to the McCarran Bridge and back

Trail Type: Paved, concrete

ADA Accessible: Yes, trail ADA. Street parking.

Restroom/Drinking Fountain: Restrooms, open seasonally

Other: Dogs are allowed on trail but must be kept on leash. Good area for picnicking, river fishing, biking, and photography.



History Highlights:

- Glendale Park, owned by the City of Sparks, was built in the 1970s. It encompasses three acres along the Tahoe-Pyramid Trail.

- This section of the Truckee River includes marker B-1 of the Beckwourth Trail, established by Jim Beckwourth in 1850. A precursor to the Western Pacific Railroad, this wagon trail stretched from Reno, NV to Marysville, CA. The westbound wagons forded the Truckee River right here in Glendale Park!

- Across the river is the site of the historic Flick Ranch. This property was sold in 1948 to the Reno Catholic Diocese and was the location of the first Bishop Manogue High School. The school moved out in 1957, and the property became a monastery, 'The Brothers of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary.'

- The monastery left in 1997 due to flooding, and a substance abuse treatment center, SageWind, took over the property and it remained a treatment center until 2013 when the property was left vacant for the first time in 70 years. The building was finally demolished in 2019.

Local Biodiversity:

Giant Sequoia

ID Characteristics: Giant sequoias have short, scale-like needles. Cones are small, only 2-3 inches long. Bark is reddish-brown, stringy, and very thick.

Fun Facts:

- The oldest living sequoia, located in California's Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, is estimated to be 3,200 years old!
- The native range of Giant Sequoias is limited to about 75 groves scattered on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountain range in central California.

Resources: "Sequoia giganteum." USDA. https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/misc/og_654/volume_1/sequoiadendron/giganteum.htm



Black locust

Identification: A deciduous tree with compound leaves and up to 19 leaflets. Red-brown branches with paired spines at each leaf scar.

Fun Facts:

- Member of the Fabaceae (pea) family, along with plants such as garden peas, peanut, and mesquite.
- Nonnative to Nevada; its native range follows the Appalachian Mountains from Pennsylvania to Alabama, with a secondary population in the Ozark mountains.
- Because of its hard, durable wood black locust is often utilized for fencing, mine timbers, and railroad ties.

Resources: "Black locust." USDA. https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rops.pdf



Brazilian free-tailed bats

Identification: Medium-sized bats with distinctive short snouts and wrinkled upper lips. These bats are most easily recognized by their "free-tail," which extends well beyond the end of their body.

Fun Facts:

- Brazilian free-tailed bats are aerial insectivores that use echolocation to catch flying insects while they, too, are in flight!
- These bats excrete guano, which can be harvested as fertilizer but can also pose a health risk by spreading diseases that are transmitted through the air (Histoplasmosis).
- Predators include red-tailed hawks, American kestrels, great-horned owls, and raccoons.

Resources: "Tadarida brasiliensis." ADW. https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Tadarida_brasiliensis/#physical_description



 Truckee Meadows Parks Foundation

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 MerlinTuttle.org