MAYBERRY PARK TAHOE-PYRAMID BIKEWAY
DISCOVER YOUR PARKS WALKS | SELF-GUIDED HIKE

Trail Information:
Length of Trail: 1.3 miles
Trail Type: Paved, asphalt
ADA Accessible: Yes, trail and parking ADA
Restroom/Drinking Fountain: Restrooms, open seasonally
Other: Dogs are allowed on trail but must be kept on leash. Good area for picnicking, bird watching, river fishing, biking, and photography.

History Highlights:
- Mayberry Park is home to Marker T-21 of the Truckee Trail, a historic wagon trail. It was the first emigrant/wagon trail that opened over the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range.
- Hunter’s Station, located 4 miles west of Reno, originally included Mayberry Park. Created and named after John Hunter in the 1860s, this crossing initially consisted of a hotel, bridge, and store, with a post office added in 1867. It was a vital starting point to move rail and timber to the mountain pass to help build the transcontinental railway. Construction of the Pacific Railroad reached Hunter’s Station in 1868.
- James Mayberry bought the station in 1893 and renamed it Mayberry’s Landing, for which the park is named.
- In 1978 Washoe County acquired 15 acres to develop into Mayberry Park. 40 years later, it’s quite a success!

Local Biodiversity:
Scouring Rush a.k.a Horsetail
ID Characteristics: Scouring Rush is an evergreen, reed-like plant about 3ft tall. The jointed stems are cylindrical and hollow.
Fun Facts:
- Over 400 million years old and reproduces via spores.
- The plants have abrasive silica inside which works like a sponge. Native Americans used them to scour and clean goods, and later pioneers would use them to scrub pots and pans clean.

Cottonwood
Identification: Two types of Cottonwood can be found on this hike. Cottonwood (Fremont) has a shorter leaf with notched, wavy edges. Cottonwood (Black) has a longer, smoother leaf.
Fun Facts:
- Co-dominant with willows
- Stands provide valuable habitat for many species of birds and other wildlife.
- Cottonwood (Black) was the first tree species to have its full genome sequences studied and published.
- Cottonwood (Fremont) was used for medicine, basket weaving, and musical instruments by Native Americans.

Great Horned Owl
Identification: Great Horned Owls are usually found during dusk and have two prominent, almost earlike, feather tufts.
Fun Facts:
- Like other raptors such as Ospreys and Prairie Falcons, Great-Horned Owls can take down mammals larger than themselves.
- It requires 28 pounds of force to open the Great Horned Owl’s grip.
- Great Horned Owls have large yellow eyes and excellent night vision. Their eyes don’t move, but they can swivel their heads 180 degrees to look in any direction.

Want to Learn More?
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