

Trees for Seattle, a program of the City of Seattle, is dedicated to growing and maintaining healthy, awe-inspiring trees in Seattle. Trees build strong communities by:

- Making our streets friendlier places to walk and bike
- Soaking up rainwater to keep our streams, lakes, and Puget Sound clean
- Calming traffic, helping to avoid accidents
- Cleaning our air, making it easier to breathe
- And much more!

Seattle's urban forest depends on you! 2/3 of Seattle's trees are planted around homes and maintained by residents. Without those trees, Seattle would be a sad place. Working together, we can have an urban forest that is healthy and growing.

You can get involved in many ways:

Attend a Tree Walk: We host free monthly tours of the unique and beautiful trees in neighborhoods across Seattle. Self-guided versions are also available on our website.

Volunteer: Our volunteers lead Tree Walks with friends and neighbors and participate in fun events like Tree Stewardship work parties to help keep trees healthy and thriving. You can commit for an hour or a lifetime. Everyone is welcome.

Plant a Tree: Our Trees for Neighborhoods project supports Seattle residents in planting trees around their homes by providing support, free trees, and workshops.

For more information on our work and how you can get involved:

Visit: www.Seattle.gov/trees




Call: 206-615-1668




Email: treeambassador@seattle.gov






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Crown Hill Tree Walk




Start on NW 95th St & 13th Ave NW




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> SW corner of 13th and 95th	Tree is at the SW corner of 13th and 95th. 55' tall. Several people nominated this tree as a favorite.	
2. Ponderosa pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> 9506 13 th Ave NW; In the back yard.	At 80', not the tallest in CH, but it has the largest trunk, with a circumference of 11'6".	
3. Purpleleaf plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> On 13 th Ave NW a row of purpleleaf plums	Popular type of tree that is planted for its fruit. These trees are common around the city. Many cultivars with this species. Typical lifespan of this species reaches about 10 to 15-years-of-age.	




<p>4. Pacific madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> <p>9515 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>This madrone is very healthy compared with most other Seattle madrones.</p>	
<p>5. Coast redwood grove <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>9610 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>3 of 4 are on one property; 1 is across the street. These are at the SE end of a larger, kind of dispersed grove: one is to the NW on Mary, and two are in Swanson's.</p>	
<p>6. Douglas-fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>9627 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>We think this is the Douglas fir with the largest diameter in Crown Hill. Most of our houses here are built out of wood from this tree.</p>	




<p>7. Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>9702 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>This Scots pine looks to be healthy and growing great. Owner is very proud of his tree. Needles are bundled together in two.</p>	
<p>8. Italian prune plum <i>Prunus domestica</i></p> <p>9702 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>White flowers bloom late March – early April. Plums emerge from late July – late September. Birds and other wildlife are attracted to the plums.</p>	 
<p>9. English walnut <i>Juglans regia</i></p> <p>9722 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>54.5' and very healthy. This is actually in the back yard of 9723 14th. This tree makes quite a racket when the walnuts are ripe and fall on the roof of the garage.</p>	
<p>10. Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>10004 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>Same as tree #7. Much larger than the previous one, Scots pines can act as a windbreaker during windy events.</p>	




<p>11. Purple leaf plums <i>Prunus cerasifera</i></p> <p>10031 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>At least they were purple leaf plums— Possibly have reverted to the green leaf root stock on which it was grafted.</p>	
<p>12. Austrian pine <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>10052 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>“Too common” according to Arthur in his TOS book. They are often found all around the city because they are well adapted to urban conditions.</p>	
<p>13. Douglas-fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>10306 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>Douglas-firs are found all around Seattle. These trees are known to get very tall outside the urban environment. Some can grow up to 300ft tall; historically can reach up to 400ft! Although they there are none this tall in Crown Hill, they are still tall specimens in the area.</p>	




<p>14. Japanese Maple <i>Acer palmatum</i></p> <p>10315 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>Spreading, multi-trunked, along the road</p>	
<p>15. Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p> <p>10316 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>Western hemlocks are usually found in the shade. They usually grow fast when they are exposed to full sunlight. Here we see this western hemlock in full sunlight and growing healthy. Western hemlocks are also Washington's state tree!</p>	
<p>16. Port Orford cedar <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>Next to Western hemlock</p>	<p>Native to Oregon, also known as the Oregon cedar was first discovered in 1854. Some characteristics are multi-trunked, blue-green foliage, pea-like cones and red bark. It is in the family of <i>Cupressaceae</i>.</p>	







<p>17. Noble fir <i>Abies procera</i></p> <p>10327 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>Very healthy, especially compared with the other larger specimens in CH. The ground around it is undisturbed. There could be some seepage because it appears to be getting plenty of water. At the time of the survey it had an incredible number of huge cones. Arthur predicted it would need to rest the next year (and not produce so many cones).</p>	
<p>18. Western white pine <i>Pinus monticola</i></p> <p>10327 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>At 101', we think this is the tallest of all the WP's we surveyed.</p>	
<p>19. Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>10327 Mary Ave NW</p>	<p>Owls prefer roosting in large conifers like the Scots pine. Was originally used as a Christmas tree because of its form. Its also a good choice for reclamation sites because of its reseeding capabilities.</p>	





<p>20. Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> <p>At top of stairs on the 103rd dead end</p>	<p>At top of stairs on the 103rd dead end. This is the only alder we noticed during our survey. There were probably some in yards along the creeks which we were unable to see, and there are many in CH's numerous ravines.</p>	
<p>21. Crabapple <i>Malus spp.</i></p> <p>Looking at alder, it is behind you</p>	<p>Crabapples (<i>Malus</i> spp.) include about 25 species of deciduous or rarely half-evergreen trees or shrubs. Crabapple blooms from mid-April to early June depending on location.</p>	
<p>22. Paul's Scarlet hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Pauls Scarlet'</p> <p>Street trees from 103rd to 105th</p>	<p>This section there are multiple Paul's Scarlet hawthorns. Hawthorns are in the <i>Rosaceae</i> family and produce deep-pink flowers in the spring.</p>	





<p>23. Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>10335 14th Ave NW</p>	<p>Biggest trunk among maples in the survey.</p>	
<p>24. Bigleaf maple (Heritage tree) <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>Backyard of 10556 14th Ave NW (Not part of the walk)</p>	<p>This heritage tree has a circumference of 144 inches in December 2006. From the street you can see this tree has perfect round crown which provides great shade to the house. Bigleaf maples are native to the PNW and are commonly found near in areas that contain water – extremely flood tolerant species. Although this tree is not part of the walk, take the time to walk by it.</p>	 
<p>25. Downey birch <i>Betula pubescens</i></p> <p>10502 13th Ave NW</p>	<p>Can sometimes get mistaken for the European White Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>). To distinguish the two are by its smooth, downy shoots that are hairless in European white birches and the margins (edge of leaf), which are finely serrated in downy birches.</p>	


<p>26. Western larch <i>Larix occidentalis</i></p> <p>1212 NW 105th St</p>	<p>In Arthur Lee Jacobson's Trees of Seattle (TOS). 51.5'</p>	
<p>27. Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p> <p>10357 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>Here you can see the cones of the western hemlock.</p>	
<p>28. Small tulip tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>10504 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>Stop by this to get a close up view of the leaves. In a couple minutes you'll pass a much larger one, but you can only view it from a distance.</p>	

<p>29. Big tulip tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>In backyard of 10332 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>Tulip trees are part of the <i>Magnoliaceae</i> family.</p>	
<p>30. Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>10323 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>Strange tapered shape</p>	
<p>31. Tree of Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i></p> <p>1118 103rd Ave NW</p>	<p>A female</p>	

<p>32. Grove of nice cedars <i>Cedrus spp.</i></p> <p>10034 13th Ave NW</p>	<p>In Seattle, there are multiple groves (groups of trees) spread around the city. These are important to our urban forest and provide many benefits to wildlife.</p>	
<p>33. Irish yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'</p> <p>10023 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>Discovered in Ireland in 1780, Yews are commonly used for hedging purposes. They also produce berries that are edible, but the seed is poisonous!</p>	 
<p>34. Eastern black walnut <i>Juglans nigra</i></p> <p>10023 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>Found throughout eastern U.S., thus the name Eastern black walnut, they are also found in southern U.S. It usually takes 20 years before a tree will produce a large crop of nuts.</p>	 
<p>35. Pacific dogwood <i>Cornus nuttallii</i></p> <p>1120 NW 100th St</p>	<p>SW corner of yard. These have two beautiful blooms. It has become rarer to find these natives. People tend to plant hybrids these days.</p>	

<p>36. Weeping cherry <i>Prunus pendula</i></p> <p>9725 12th Ave NW</p>	<p>In TOS. If you were to buy at a nursery it would be grafted on a European cherry, which shortens its life span. It would be better to grow from the seed of this tree.</p>	
<p>37. Grand fir <i>Abies grandis</i></p> <p>1303 NW 100th St</p>	<p>This is only a medium-sized specimen for Crown Hill, but you can reach the needles. Crush them – they have a tangerine odor.</p>	
<p>38. Japanese angelica <i>Aralia elata</i></p> <p>10001 13th Ave NW</p>	<p>Be cautious when handling this tree as there are thorns on leaves and stems.</p>	
<p>39. Old orchard</p> <p>9724 14th Ave NW</p>	<p>This was a large orchard back in the 1930s. Currently there are pear and apple trees on this property.</p>	

<p>40. Deodar cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>9521 14th Ave NW</p>	<p>Native to the Himalayas, Deodar derives from Sanskrit that translate to “timber of the gods.” This tree species is a “true cedar.”</p>	
<p>41. Butternut walnut <i>Juglans cinerea</i></p> <p>9530 14th Ave NW (Left of conifer)</p>	<p>A WA State champion. At 81’ tall, this tree can be found in Champion Trees of Washington State, as well as Trees of Seattle (the others listed in TOS are 64’, 59’, 39’ and 46’). In the wild they are being wiped out by a disease.</p>	
<p>42. English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i></p> <p>9509 14th Ave NW</p>	<p>“baccata” means fruit-bearing which refers to the red fleshy berry.</p>	
<p>43. Dawn redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p> <p>9509 14th Ave NW</p>	<p>Remarkable squat shape. Once thought extinct, this prehistoric tree normally grows straight up.</p>	

<p>44. Mimosa or pink acacia <i>Albizia julibrissin</i></p> <p>9244 13th Ave NW</p>	<p>Some say the flowers smell like watermelon.</p>	
<p>45. Carolina hemlock <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i></p> <p>9240 13th Ave NW</p>	<p>This is the only known specimen in the entire City. This has much bigger cones than E and W hemlocks. Also note the elegant branch structure, which also sets this species apart.</p>	