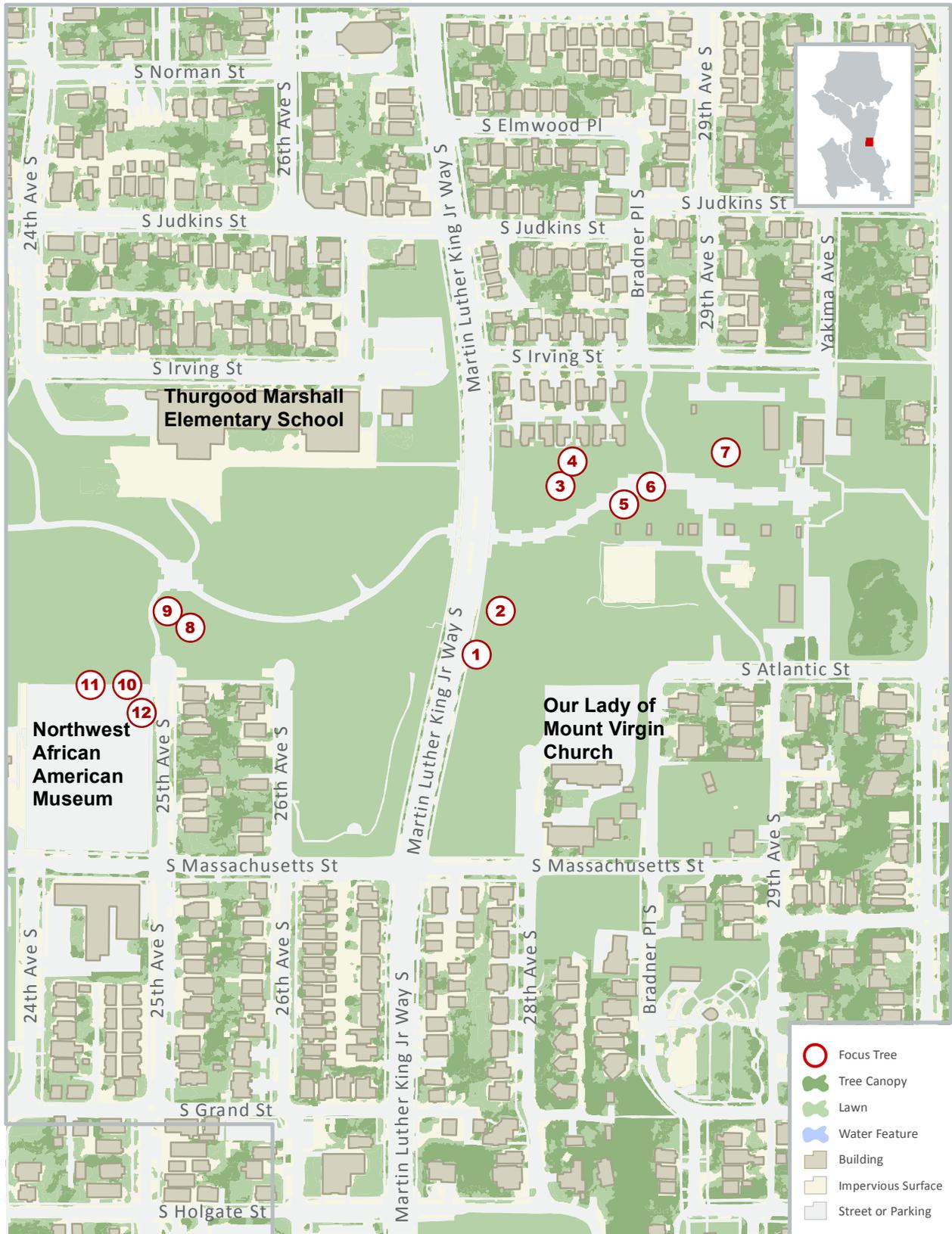


SAM SMITH PARK TREE WALK



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

Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook

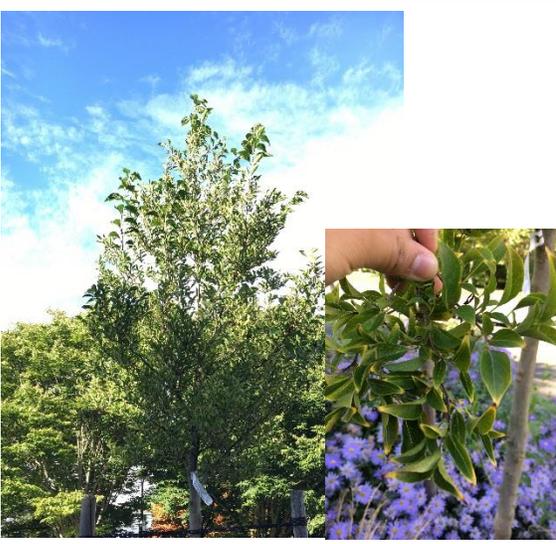
Sam Smith Park

Seattle's common and rare trees!

28th Ave S dead end, next to the Our Lady of Mount Virgin Church on
S Massachusetts St. & 28th Ave S.

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Sugar Maple <i>Acer saccharum</i></p> <p>Behind Arbor Day stands</p>	<p>Sugar maples are famous for fall color and the best maple syrup and sugar. They are commonly found much of central and eastern N. America. Its stylized leaf is Canada's National symbol. They typically reach heights up to 80 – 115ft and its leaves can get as big as 7,9 inches long and equally wide with five palmate lobes.</p>	
<p>2. White Ash <i>Fraxinus americana</i></p> <p>Next to MLK Jr Way S</p>	<p>From the eastern half of the U.S., and S Ontario is where the white ash is commonly found. In autumn, the white ash leaves turn yellow with a rosy purple shading. The wood is used for baseball bats, hockey sticks, oars, paddles and many other things. This tree can grow up to 50 – 80ft and a spread of 40 – 50ft. The seeds are eaten by wood ducks, finches and cardinals.</p>	

<p>3. Beacon Oak <i>Quercus bicolor</i> 'Bonnie and Mike'</p> <p>Crossing over the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail</p>	<p>This is a cultivar of the Swamp White Oak. This oak's branches grow upright and tight to the trunk. They survive well in boulevards, residential lawns, parks and gardens. The leaves are shiny, dark green in the spring and summer and change into a nice golden yellow in the fall. Younger beacon oak trees are smoother and light-brown in color, while older mature beacon oak bark is a light gray and is furrowed with irregular fissures.</p>	
<p>4. Austrian Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>Behind the Beacon Oaks</p>	<p>Commonly found around Seattle, the Austrian pine is originally from Europe ranging from Spain to the Black Sea. It has long been planted as an ornamental tree and N. American homesteaders planted it as windbreaks. Austrian pines can reach height between 66-180ft and a spread of 20 to 40ft wide. They moderately grow fast, at about 12 – 28 inches per year.</p>	
<p>5. Japanese Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i></p> <p>Next to the median filled with plants and trees</p>	<p>Native to Japan, Korea, eastern China and Taiwan. The Japanese Zelkova is highly resistant to Dutch Elm disease, which makes a good replacement tree for American elm. Can reach up to 80ft tall and has a spread of 50 to 75ft, with its leaves measuring up to 1.5 to 4 inches long. This tree is successful in growing in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common.</p>	

<p>6. Japanese Snowbell <i>Styrax japonicas</i> <i>cu. Snowcone</i></p> <p>Inside the medians</p>	<p>The Japanese snowbell is native to China, Japan, and Korea. Since they're easy to grow, they're common in Seattle. You can distinguish this tree because it's covered with small white flowers in late May – Late June. The fruit is egg-shaped or round drupe, ½ inch long and grayish green. They start maturing in late summer and persisting to fall.</p>	
<p>7. Swamp White Oak <i>Quercus bicolor</i></p> <p>Left side leading to open area</p>	<p>From the northern half of the central and eastern U.S., and extreme S Canada, this oak is rare in Seattle. The foliage is glossy and underneath the leaves tend to be whitish-felty. The leaves are broad ovoid, 5 - 7 inches long and 3 – 4 inches wide. Big acorns are borne on long stalks and the bark is flaky, resembles that of the white oak. This tree can reach up to 60-80ft and can live up to 350 years.</p>	
<p>8. Incense Cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i></p> <p>Crossing over MLK Jr Way S into the West side of the park. Before you reach the soccer field on your left.</p>	<p>The genus is related to the <i>Thuja</i> and has similar overlapping scale-leaves. The Incense Cedar is native to Oregon, California, the SW corner of Nevada, and NW Mexico. In the wild, they can live up to 1000+ years and can grow up to 100 to 150ft. In cultivation, it typically grows shorter to 30 to 50ft tall. The foliage has an incense-like aroma when crushed.</p>	

<p>9. Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>Next to the Incense Cedar</p>	<p>Native to western N. America, the western red cedar is not a true cedar. One way you can distinguish the western red cedar is by looking at its cones. The cone has 4 – 6 pairs of very thin scales versus 2 – 3 pairs of moderately thin, erect scales which are from the incense cedar. The western red cedar is a shade-tolerant and able to reproduce under dense shade. They are very large trees which can range from 213 – 230ft tall and its trunk diameter can reach up to 9.8-13.1ft. They can live over a thousand years, with the oldest verified being 1460 years old.</p>	
<p>10. x Chitalpa <i>X chitalpa tashkentensis</i></p> <p>In the Jimi Hendrix Park, next to his flower garden</p>	<p>The x Chitalpa is a hybrid cross between desert willow (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>) and southern catalpa (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>). The x Chitalpa was first hybridized in Tashkent (capital of Uzbekistan) in the 1960s and was introduced to the U.S. in 1977. In the late spring through summer you can see the blossom of trumpet-shaped pale lavender-pink flowers with pale yellow throats.</p>	

<p>11. Empress Tree <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i></p> <p>Next to the NW African American Museum</p>	<p>The empress tree can be mistaken for the catalpa due to the leaves. They are native to central and western China. This tree can grow 32-82ft tall with large heart-shaped to five-lobed leaves 6-16 inches across. Their flowers are very fragrant and you can see them in early spring with purple corolla resembling a foxglove flower. The empress tree can survive wildfires because the roots can regenerate new, very fast-growing stems.</p>	
<p>12. Honey Locust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i></p> <p>Next to 25th Ave S</p>	<p>Also known as the thorny locust, is a deciduous tree in the Fabaceae family. Its native to southeastern South Dakota to New Orleans and central Texas to eastern Massachusetts. In other parts of the world, the honey locust has become a significant weed. They can reach heights of 66-98ft and are relatively short lived, about 120 years. The thorns can be as big as 8 inches long growing out of the branches and can be found in clusters. Most <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> you see are variety <i>inermis</i>. This means they are thornless.</p>	

Walk onto S Massachusetts St. and head east until you come across 28th Ave S. Take a left and you are back at the church.