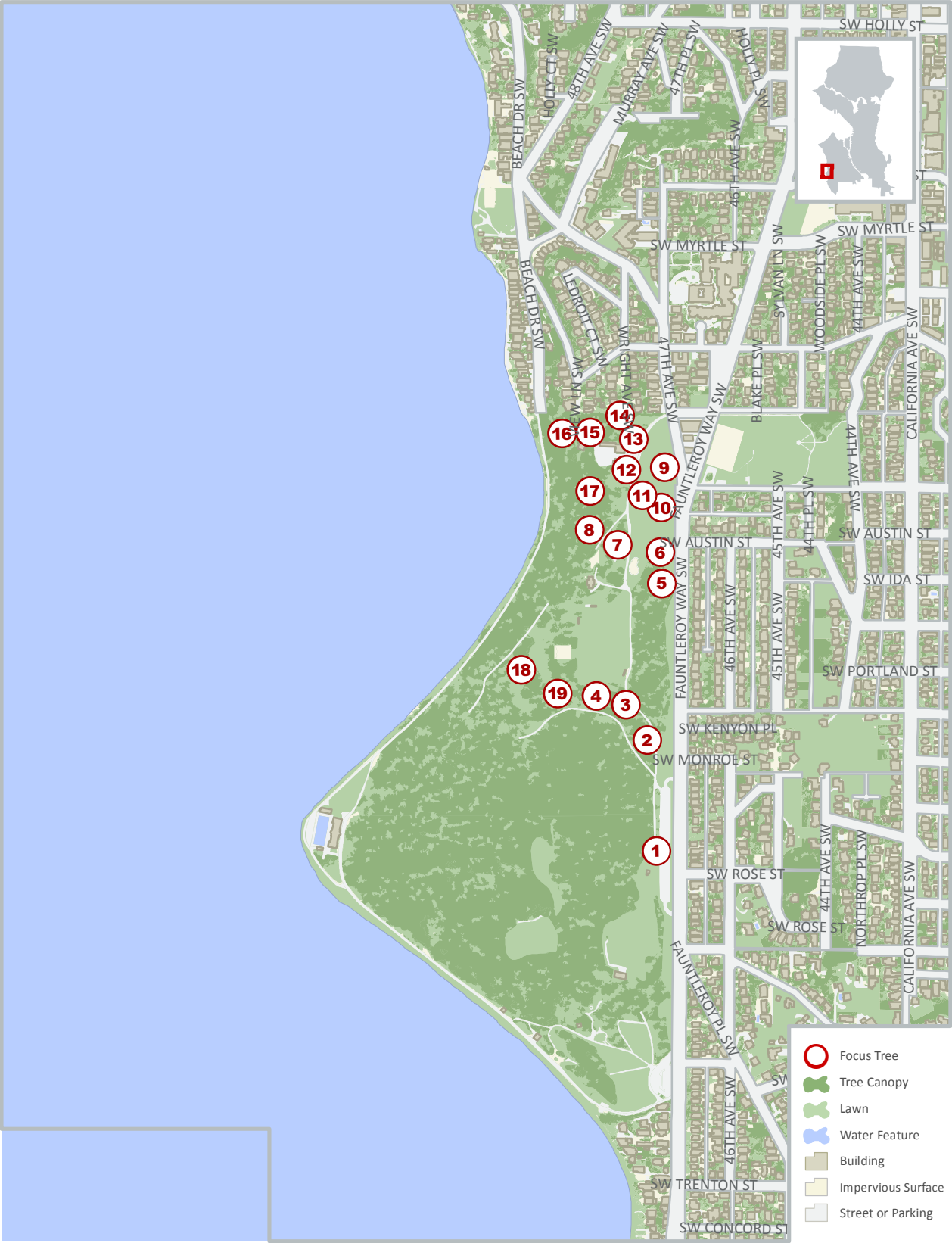


LINCOLN PARK TREE WALK



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









Lincoln Park Tree Walk





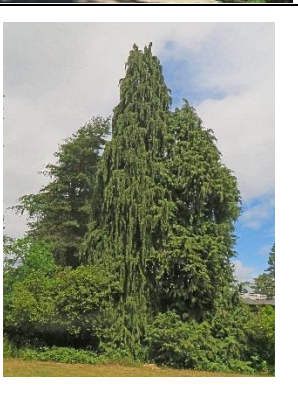



Featuring rare and remarkable trees




Start at the Lincoln Park information board, located in the parking lot on Fauntleroy Way.

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Ponderosa pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	<p>The ponderosa pine is the best known western pine, and has the widest range of any pine in North America. It is native to Washington state and can be found in many yards and gardens, as well as here in Lincoln Park. Its bark is distinctively yellow-orange, with scaly plates that resemble a jigsaw puzzle. Needles bundle in groups of three, with straight, egg-shaped cones.</p>	 
2. Coast redwood <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	<p>Revel in the size of these trees, as they are the world's tallest tree species! Native to the coast of Northern California and Oregon, they can reach heights of well over 300 feet. It is distinguished by its reddish brown bark and fir-like needles.</p>	 
3. Vine maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	<p>Native to the Northwest, it is a commonly planted ornamental tree in Seattle, preferring damp soil and mist. It stays short—20 feet or less, and is deciduous, lighting up the forest with pretty golden colors in the fall.</p>	 

<p>4. White oaks <i>Quercus alba</i></p>	<p>The white oak is native to the northeastern United States where it has been used for shipbuilding since colonial times. Named for its pale, gray, bark, it became a symbol of independence during the American Revolution and remains a state tree of four states!</p>	 
<p>5. Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p>	<p>Behold the tallest of all hemlocks, and the state tree of Washington—the Western hemlock! This native is easily recognizable for its drooping branches and short needles, with plenty of small cones. Its bark was eaten as a delicacy among native tribes.</p>	 
<p>6. Hardy rubber tree <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i></p>	<p>A China native, this is the only rubber producing tree outside the tropics. A sticky latex (rubber) can be seen when you gently tear one of its glossy ovate leaves in half.</p>	 
<p>7. Douglas-fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p>	<p>A Northwest icon, the Douglas-fir is one of the three most common trees in Seattle. Due to its high height and large mass, logging this tree brought early prosperity to Seattle, and remains a popular timber product today. Its bark is very thick and its cones have distinct 3-point bracts under the scales.</p>	  

<p>8. Grand fir <i>Abies grandis</i></p>	<p>Another Northwest giant, the grand fir is best known for its narrow, straight trunk and conical crown. Needles are flat and in parallel rows on each side of the twig. Cones are usually green, upright, and cylindrical.</p>	 
<p>9. Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p>	<p>The giant sequoia is the most massive of all trees, and among the oldest of living things, living over 3,200 years. It is similar to the coast redwood but has scale-like needles instead, and typically has a larger diameter base.</p>	 
<p>10. Maritime pine <i>Pinus pinaster</i></p>	<p>A coastal tree, the maritime pine is native to Mediterranean Europe. It prefers sandy soil and is very tolerant of salty air, making it an ideal choice to control erosion. It is also known as the cluster pine or star pine because its cones often group into star-like clusters.</p>	 
<p>11. Tarajo holly <i>Ilex latifolia</i></p>	<p>With over 400 species of this evergreen worldwide, hollies are easily identifiable for their glossy green leaves, small stature, and red berries. However, the Tarajo holly is an Asian holly, native to the southern islands of Japan, and is particularly rare in Seattle.</p>	 

<p>12. Western red-cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p>	<p>Though not a true cedar, the Western red-cedar is native to the Northwest, growing up to 200 feet! The bark is red-brown and fibrous, with scaly “butterfly” patterns on the underside (stomata) of its leaves. Contrast it with the Lawson cypress.</p>		
<p>13. Japanese cedar <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i></p>	<p>One of Japan’s largest trees, the Japanese cedar’s wood has been used to for everything, from matches, to houses, and to shipbuilding. Cones are round and small, up to an inch long, with peely reddish-brown bark.</p>		
<p>14. Weeping Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana cv pendula</i></p>	<p>Also known as the Port Orford-cedar, this tree is neither cypress nor cedar, but of a unique genus called “False Cypress.” It closely resembles the Western red-cedar but has x markings (stomata) on the back of its leaves.</p>		
<p>15. Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i></p>	<p>The source of the fragrant spice, bay leaf, the bay laurel comes from the Mediterranean. Wreaths of its leaves were given to sport and war heroes of ancient Greece and Rome. Today, the title of a bachelor’s degree comes from the Latin word for its berries, baccalaurus.</p>		

<p>16. Pacific madroña <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p>	<p>A beautiful evergreen, native to the Pacific coast, this tree is easily identifiable by its smooth, coppery-red bark that peels away to reveal new, pretty yellow-green bark underneath. It prefers areas not far from salt water, making it common around the Puget Sound and all the way down to California.</p>	
<p>17. Chinese chestnut <i>Castanea mollissima</i></p>	<p>While European chestnut varieties are fairly common across the United States, the Chinese chestnut is rarer, with fuzzier, shorter, and wider leaves than its European relatives. Catkins are also shorter and wider, and the leaves grow to be oblong and lanceolate.</p>	
<p>18. Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p>	<p>Known as the “Mother of the Forest” in medieval Europe, the common beech is a symbol of prosperity. The leaves are simple, alternate, and ovate in shape, with the bark being silver-gray and smooth.</p>	
<p>19. Yellowwood <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i></p>	<p>The yellowwood is native to the southeastern United States, though it is rare both in its native habitat and Seattle. Its leaves turn a golden yellow in the fall, but its name comes from the yellow color of its heartwood.</p>	