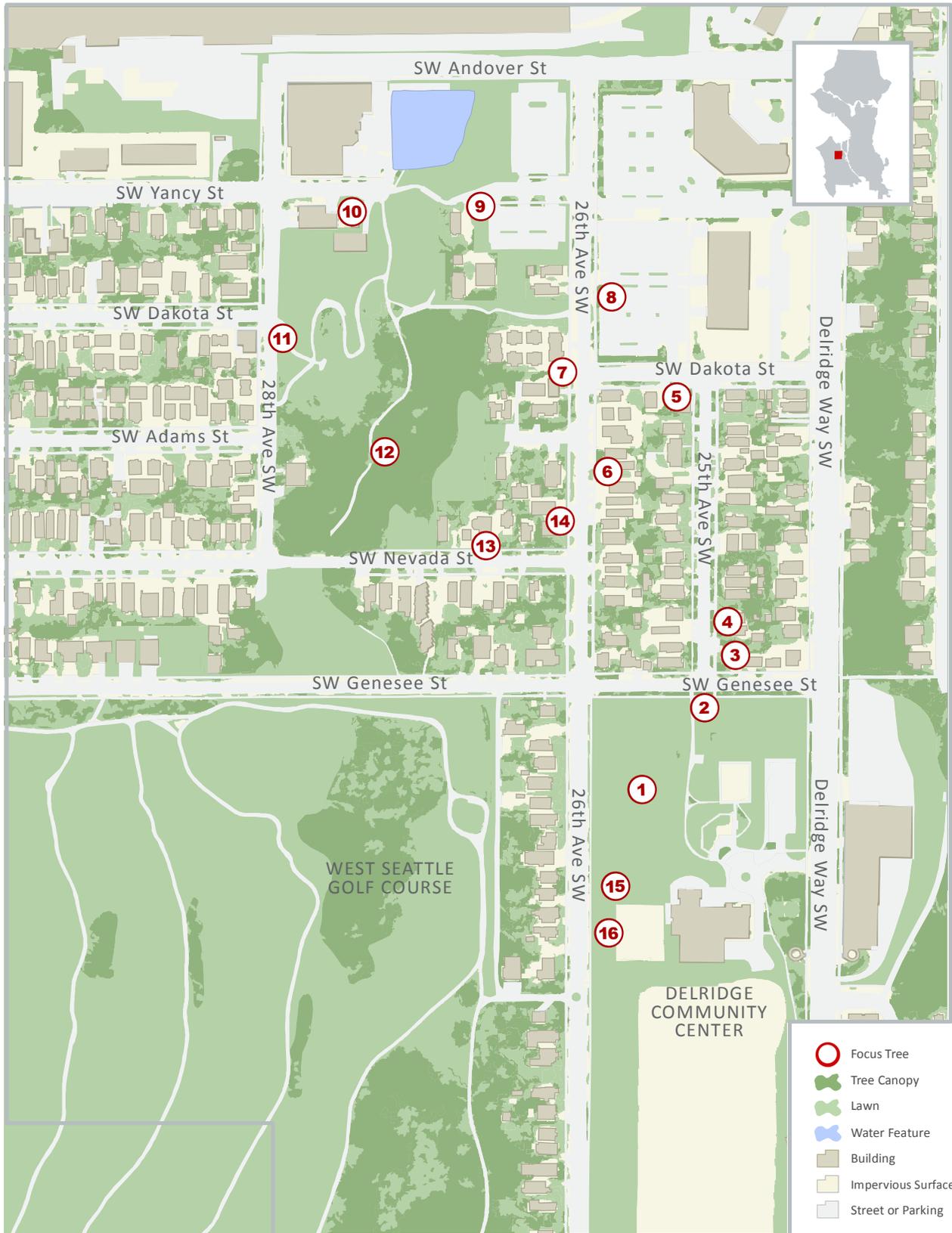


YOUNGSTOWN TREE WALK



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

Youngstown Tree Walk

Start at Delridge Community Center

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Simon Weeping Popular <i>Populus Simonii</i> 'Pendula'</p> <p>Standing alone on a field of grass at the northwest side of the Delridge Community Center Park.</p> <p>About 10 o'clock when looking north at the community center entrance.</p>	<p>The Delridge Community Park has about 15 Simon Weeping Popular scattered throughout its grounds. Able grow up to 45 feet tall, its roundish crown is composed of weeping branchlets that in the summer are lined with long ovate dark green leaves. The Weeping Popular in this park are older as result they have dark grey, rough, and deeply fissured bark. On younger trees the bark is smooth with a white to greyish green color. This elegant tree is a perfect to relax under on a hot summer day.</p>	 
<p>2. Shumard oak <i>Quercus shumardii</i></p> <p>2500 block of Genesee, between the skate park and the street there is a row of 9.</p>	<p>Native to the southeast United States, the Shumard oak is deciduous, drought tolerant, and fast growing tree, and grows to 80 feet tall, 50 feet wide. Its oval crown is open with irregular uniformity. The leaves normally have 7 lobes (though can have 5 or 9), with sinuses that extend more than half way to the midrib. In the summer, the leaves top side is a shiny dark green, with a pale underside. In autumn the leaves turn a bright red to red-orange in autumn.</p>	  

<p>3. Tulip tree, Yellow poplar <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>Corner of 25th Ave and Genesee, in the yard</p> <p>When it has leaves, you will clearly see it has been slightly trimmed for the powerlines.</p>	<p>Like many trees, the common name is the result of tree characteristic that resemble other things. For the tulip tree, this is no different, as its name was derived from its yellow spring blooms that mirror a tulip's flower. The tulip tree, although often referred to as a poplar – is not a true poplar. It is more closely related to magnolia trees and is native to eastern North America.</p>	
<p>4. Blue Giant Sequoia <i>Sequoia giganteum</i> 'Glaucum'</p> <p>On long the fence between 4150 & 4160 25th Ave SW</p>	<p>A cultivar of the Giant Sequoia, the world's most massive tree, the Blue Giant Sequoia is much better suited for the urban forest due to its compact size, normally under 50 feet tall, 30 wide. While the parent tree has awl-like needles that are bluish-green, the Blue Giant Sequoia awl-like needles are powder blue. The powder blue needles gives much landscaping appeal.</p>	
<p>5. Arizona ash, Velvet ash <i>Fraxinus velutina</i></p> <p>Planting strip at 2510 SW Dakota St</p>	<p>This fast-growing, deciduous, native United States southwest tree reaches a height of 30 to 50 feet, depending upon cultural conditions. It is capable of growing taller in its native habitat. Its leaves are 3 to 6 inches long and pinnately compound with five or seven leaflets. In early autumn the leaves turn a brilliant yellow before dropping. It also has inconspicuous, green, springtime flowers are followed by the production of showy, persistent fruits. Seattle has a borderline climate for the Arizona ash.</p>	

<p>6. Jeffrey Pine <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i></p> <p>Yard of 4200 26th Ave</p>	<p>A large, evergreen conifer able to reach heights of 140 feet and native from southern Oregon, California to Northern Mexico. The Jeffrey Pine has dark blue green needles that are 5 to 11 inches long, sometimes slightly twisted, and are in bundles of three. The cones conical in shape and 6 to 10 inches; the cones' scales have distinctive prickles on the end that curves downward. The Jeffrey pine was once considered a variety of Ponderosa pine due to numerous characteristic similarities, but has since been determined to be its own species.</p>	 
<p>7. Deodar cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>Planting Strip at Dakota & 26th Ave</p>	<p>Native to the Himalayas, the Deodar cedar has a pyramidal shape with soft grayish-green/blue needles that are bundled (up to 20 needles) and droopy branches. It is also considered a true cedar, unlike Seattle's native western redcedar. It grows rapidly to 40 to 50 feet tall and 20 to 30 feet wide, it also works well as a soft screen. The deodar cedar lines much of I-5 in Seattle as it is very pollution tolerant and are able to survive even when the needles are coated with car exhaust soot.</p>	 
<p>8. Japanese Maple <i>Acer palmatum</i></p> <p>Courtyard of 4040 26th Ave SW</p>	<p>Possibly the most beloved of all trees, the Japanese Maple's popularity has resulted in over 500 varieties and numerous books dedicated to just this tree. The graceful structure and small leaves of green, red, yellow, white, and purple are most known for their brilliant fall color. While many may associate Japanese Maples as shorter trees, up to 20 or 30 feet, some Japanese Maples can grow up to 60 feet.</p>	 

<p>9. Sweet Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i></p> <p>Just of the side walk at the end Yancy street, between the parking lot and gravel driveway.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Continue along the dirt path to get to tree #10</p>	<p>All cherry trees possess one common feature which makes them easy to identify from other trees, their bark which is smooth with bulging, long horizontal lenticels. Another common feature of cherry trees is the magnification cherry blossoms that coat these trees in the spring. Determining the variety is much more difficult as result similarities and the numerous natural and cultivated varieties. The sweet cherry tree is distinguishable by its leaves which are ovoid 2 ½ to 6 inches long and 1 to 3 inches wide, with serrated edges. The fruit of the sweet cherry tree is edible.</p>	
<p>10. Lombardy poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i></p> <p>Between Longfellow Creek trail entrance and building at 2653 Yancy St</p>	<p>Common in Seattle, these tall and narrow trees grow up to 60 feet tall and 15 feet wide, and serve as a beacon for many of Seattle micro neighborhoods. A deciduous tree, with bright green leaves on both sides, they turning a blazing golden yellow in fall, before shedding. While best suited for parks and golf courses due to their size, they are, as in this case, also found on private property. Of all the trees in Seattle, the Lombardy Poplars may be the most musical, as their rustling leaves in even the slightest of breezes combined with hundreds of birds which frequently congregate on its limbs, create a joyful choral sound.</p>	
<p>11. Golden Raintree <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i></p> <p>Dragon Fly Park entrance at Dakota and 28th Ave</p> <p>Follow the dragon fly path, down the hill. Go right at the Longfellow Creek trail.</p>	<p>Golden Raintree grows 30 to 40 feet tall with an equal spread, with some trees appear vase-shaped. Golden raintrees tolerates dryness and cast little shade because of the open growth habit. It makes a good street or parking lot tree, particularly where overhead or soil space is limited, due to its adaptive abilities. The tree grows moderately and bears large panicles of bright yellow flowers in May. The seed pods look like brown Chinese lanterns and are held on the tree well into the fall.</p>	

<p>12. Grand Fir <i>Abies grandis</i></p> <p>On the Longfellow Creek trail, just off the Northwest side of Wishbone Bridge</p> <p><i>Note:</i> To tree 13, continue south over Wishbone Bridge. Take the stairs on the left just before you go under Nevada St bridge</p>	<p>Native to Seattle, this evergreen, conifer tree has a conical shape and can grow up to 250 feet. It has branches that droop slightly and are lined with short horizontal needles, between ½ to 2 inches long, in crowded rows of two. On the lower branches the needles lay flat, while on the upper branches, the needles turn upward. When the needles are crushed, they release a citrus-like scent. The grand fir played an integral role in Seattle developments as it wood was, and still is, a staple in construction.</p>	
<p>13. Colorado Blue Spruce <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>Yard of 2610 SW Nevada St</p>	<p>Native to the Central Rocky Mountains, Colorado blue spruce is the state tree of Colorado and Utah. It has tall, pyramid shape with able to grow to 150 feet by 30 feet wide in the wide and with short, prickly needles (¾ to 1 ½ inches long), that range in color from olive green to bluish or silvery white. Its needles and muted height (outside of the wild) typically less than 50 feet, as with in this case, gives it a great landscaping tree.</p>	
<p>14. Washington Hawthorn <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i></p> <p>Planting strip of 4217 26th Ave SW</p>	<p>Seattle has only one native hawthorn: the black hawthorn. The Washington hawthorn is native to the eastern United States (Virginia to Alabama and Missouri). The Washington hawthorn is a deciduous tree with a round crown between 20 to 30 feet tall, with equal spread when mature. It has triangular, oval shaped leaves with serrated edges and are 1 – 3 inches long and slightly narrower. In the spring new leaves unfold reddish-purple changing to a dark green in the summer then from orange to red to burgundy in autumn.</p>	

<p>15. Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>South side of Delridge Community Center Park, north of the tennis courts. Two stand side by side, one a little shorter than the other.</p>	<p>Seattle's most plentiful and largest spruce, in its native habitat of northern and central Europe, they can reach grow over 200 feet tall, while in Seattle few are taller than 120 feet. The Norway Spruce has a tall, pyramid shape with drooping branchlets. The needles that are short (1/2 to 1 inch) that turn from bright green to dark green as they age. Its cones are pendulous, 4 to 6 inches long and 1 to 1 ½ inches which, and are green or purple in youth and light brown when mature.</p>	 
<p>16. Pinyon, Pinon <i>Pinus edulis</i></p> <p>South side of Delridge Community Center Park, on the slope between the tennis courts and 26th Ave SW. Look for the tree hanging over the sidewalk. There are over 10 more Pinons on this slope.</p>	<p>Native to the Southwest United States and northwest Mexico, it is able grow to 50 feet and has 2 short needles (less than 2 ½ inch) per bundle. The most notable feature of the Pinyon pine is its seeds (nuts) are large and edible, and is the nut referred to as pine nut. In Seattle, Pinyon pines are rare with most found in parks and golf courses. The Pacific Northwest weather is less than ideal for the Pinyon pine that results in a very unfortunate side effect; its seeds are normally underdeveloped as a result seeds are too small to harvest.</p>	 