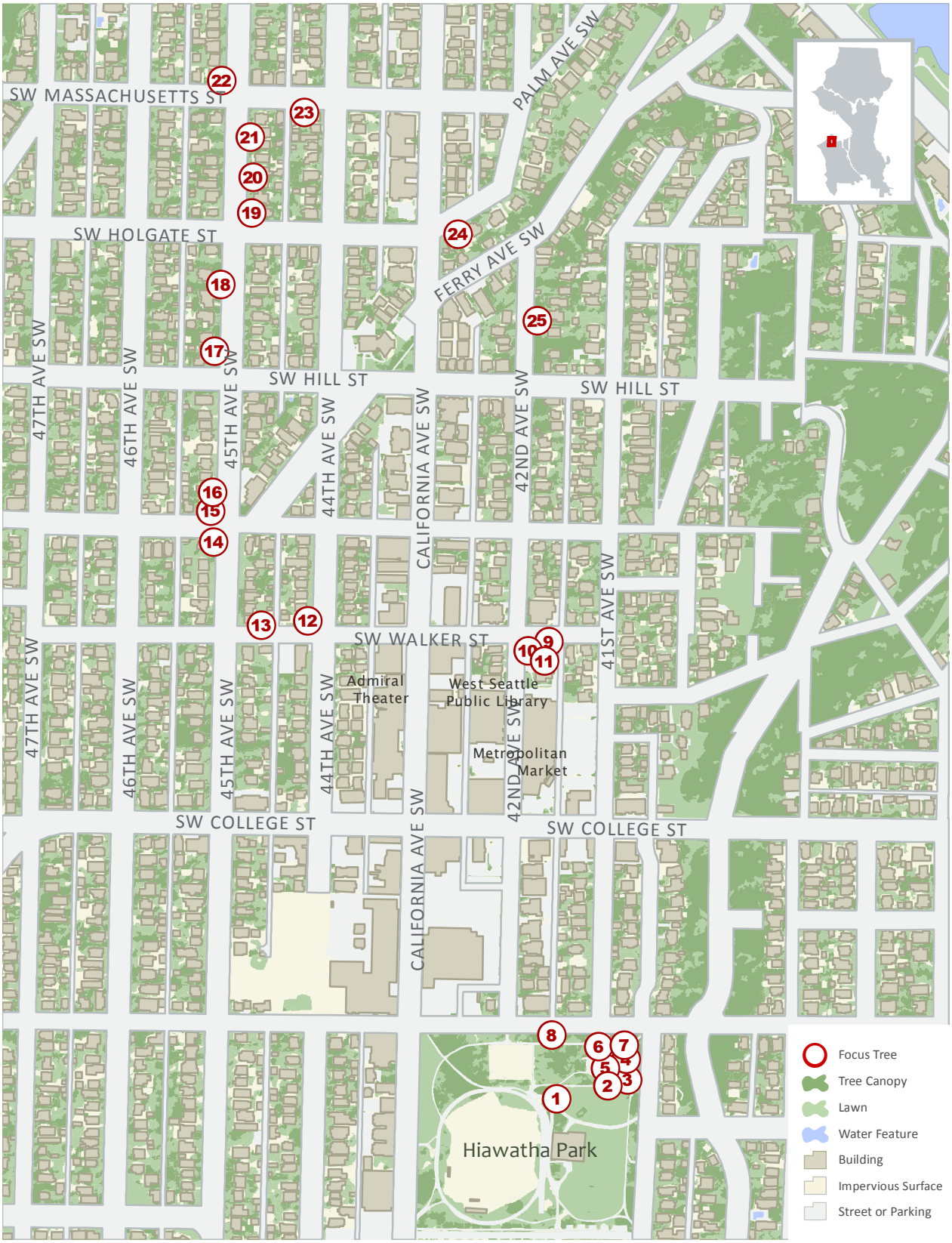
ADMIRAL TREE WALK



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

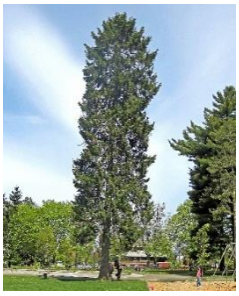
City of Seattle

Trees for Seattle
Your City of Seattle Tree Resource

Admiral Tree Walk

Massive and Majestic Trees

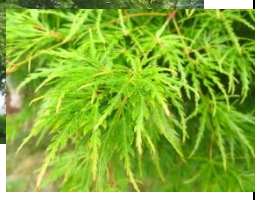
Begins at Hiawatha Community Center 2700 California Ave SW

Tree Number & Common name *Botanical name* Address	**Tree Descriptions** **Notes**	**Photos**
1. Northern Red Oak (Heritage Tree) *Quercus rubra* North side of community center	This large tree was measured in 2006 as 112 feet wide, 77 feet tall, and a trunk diameter of 14 feet. Northern red oaks are native to eastern North America. You can tell this is a red oak by looking at its leaves which have shallow, pointed lobes.	
2. Norway Spruce *Picea albies* About 30 meters east of the Northern red oak	The Norway spruce is Seattle's largest species of spruce tree. They are native to northern Europe and was the original Christmas tree. It was also Europe's main timber tree and is used for string instruments and pianos because of the great musical tones the wood produces.	
3. Red Pine *Pinus resinosa* Three trees a few steps north and east of the swings	Red pines are native to the Great Lakes and east coast region, but is rare to find in Seattle. These trees are best identified by its scaly, red-tinged bark that is somewhat similar to the Ponderosa pine. They normally grow 70-80 feet tall.	
4. Pitch Pine *Pinus rigida* Just west of the Red pines in the northeast corner of the park	The pitch pine – despite its name – does not ooze pitch. The tree is unusual looking because tufts of needles sprout from its trunk making it unique. The branches also have numerous cones that are about 1.5 to 3 inches long.	

City of Seattle

Trees for Seattle
Your City of Seattle Tree Resource

5. Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus* In the same corner of Hiawatha Park as the Red and Pitch pines	The Eastern White pine is the only pine with five needles to a bundle. It reaches 120 feet but can grow to be much taller in the wild. They are common in Seattle and were important timber trees.	
6. Western White Pine *Pinus monticola* A few steps north of the Eastern White pine	The white pine is native to our area and is Idaho's state tree. It is similar to the Eastern White pine because of its form and use as a timber tree, but the 'Western' is taller, with longer needles and cones, darker in color and narrower in form.	
7. Downy Hawthorn *Cratægus mollis* Northeast corner of Hiawatha Park	Native to eastern North America and can be distinguished from other hawthorns by the shape and size of its leaf. The leaves are large compared to other hawthorns – up to 5 inches long – with shallow toothed lobes. The hawthorn fruit becomes bright red in the autumn. In the spring they have white flowers.	
8. Littleleaf Linden *Tilia cordata* Over a dozen on the street on the west side of Hiawatha Park	The Littleleaf linden is a common street tree in Seattle. The species is native to Europe and the British Isles where some trees are over 2000 years old and over 100 feet tall. Littleleaf and Bigleaf lindens look very similar. The Littleleaf has smaller leaves with less hair and is a lighter green. They also sucker at the base while Bigleaf lindens do not.	
9. Variegated Norway Maple *Acer plantanoides x Drummondii* Two trees at 2306 42nd Ave in front of West Seattle Library	These two small trees in front of West Seattle library are cultivars of the commonly planted Norway maple. It is a favored street tree because of its high tolerance for urban pollution. sThe shape and patches of green of the five-lobed leaves are good ways to identify these trees.	

10. Variegated Western Red Cedar *Thuja plicata 'Zebrina'* Two trees in front of the West Seattle Library	The Western Red cedar is native to Seattle and one of our most common trees. It is identified from its red-brown fibrous bark and scale-like leaves. This tree is a *Zebrina* cultivar with golden and dark green foliage.	
11. Portugal Laurel *Prunus lusitanica* 2306 42nd Ave in the garden of the West Seattle library	This tree is an evergreen and common in Seattle as a street and yard tree. It is a member of the cherry genus. Do not eat the fruit or leaves of the tree because they contain cyanide!	
12. English Yew *Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'* 2229 44th Ave	These two yew trees in front of the house are female cultivars known as Irish Yews. They are small trees and only reach about 30 feet tall and are often planted as a bush or hedge. English yews can live to be over 2,000 years old and were used in medieval times as a longbow for English archers with great success. DO NOT EAT the berries! The seed is bitter and lethal.	
13. Japanese Maple 'Seiryu' *Acer palmatum* Seven trees on the NE corner of 45th Ave & College St	These seven trees are examples of one of hundreds of different Japanese maple cultivars. They are usually under 20 feet tall. This cultivar's leaves are bright green in the spring, change to light green in the summer, and are gold and crimson in the fall.	

14. Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga Menziesii* Three trees at the junction of 45th Ave and Walker St	The Douglas fir is native to the Pacific Northwest. It is not a true fir, but a pseudo fir as the Latin name implies. A very common tree in Seattle and the most important timber tree in the United States.	
15. Pere David's Maple *Acer davidii* NW corner of 45th Ave & Walker St	This tree is identified by its olive green bark marked with narrow white vertical streaks. These maples are from Asia and are rare in Seattle. Leaves turn yellow or orange-red in the fall with leaf lobes that are nearly non-existent.	
16. Siebold's Crabapple *Malus sieboldii* Three trees in front of 2137 45th Ave	These three crabapple trees are also known as the 'Toringo' crabapple. This species is rare in Seattle but are native to Japan. Siebold's crabapple is also similar to the Cutleaf crabapple which is native to western China. These trees reach about 25 feet tall at most.	
17. Variegated Sycamore Maple *Acer pseudoplatanus x variegatum* 1937 45th Ave	Sycamore maples are native to Europe but are naturalized in the United States. This subspecies is rare in Seattle and is called '*Simon-Louis Frères'*. It has dark green leaves with a creamy-yellow splash.	
18. London Plane *Plantanus x hispanica* 1911 45th Ave	These three large London plane trees are examples of a commonly planted tree in Seattle. They are sometimes mistaken for American Sycamores but the London Plane has more prominently lobed leaves. It is a good tree for urban environments because it can tolerate pollutants. Mature trees can reach over 150 feet tall and 25 feet in diameter.	

19. Bigleaf Maple *Acer macrophyllum* NE corner of 45th Ave & Holgate St	These three very old and large trees are native to the northwest coast. The Bigleaf maple is the world's largest maple in size and produces the largest leaves of any maple. Because of their massive size, they can no longer be planted as street trees in Seattle.	
20. Japanese Spicebush Tree *Lindera obtusiloba* 1733 45th Ave	This tree is native to China, Korea, and Japan but is closely related to our native Sassafras tree. They reach about 20 feet tall and wide and have yellow flowers in early March before the leaves arrive. This tree produces a medicinal herb used in Asia to treat inflammation, and liver diseases.	
21. European White Birch *Betula pendula* 1708 45th Ave	The European White birch or Silver birch are native to Europe but they are now naturalized in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest. The bark is smooth in young trees, but becomes rugged with age. The leaves are triangular with teeth that are on 'weeping' twigs.	
22. Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica f. cuprea* 1637 45th Ave	Beech trees can grow to be 150 feet tall and 30 feet in diameter. The Copper beech has bronze or purple colored leaves and is a variant of the Common beech.	
23. Bechtel's Crabapple *Malus ioensis 'Plena'* 4409 Massachusetts St.	This species of crabapple used to be the most planted crabapple in America but it became susceptible to disease. Recent clones have been produced that resist the disease. This is small tree that reaches 25 feet tall and 20 feet wide. It has pink flowers that are about 2.5 inches wide with a violet-like odor.	
24. Paper Birch *Betula papyrifera* 1746 Palm Ave	The Paper birch is common in Seattle. This birch is easy to identify with its white, papery bark that peels to reveal orange or pink inner bark. The leaves are similar to European White birches except they are larger and more ovate.	

25. White Oak (Heritage Tree) *Quercus alba* 1925 42nd Ave	The White oak is a large tree that can reach over 100 feet tall. It is native to the Midwest and east coast but is uncommon in Seattle. They have a tall trunk with leaves that are pinkish and then become bright green with deep lobes that are rounded and tapered toward the base.		