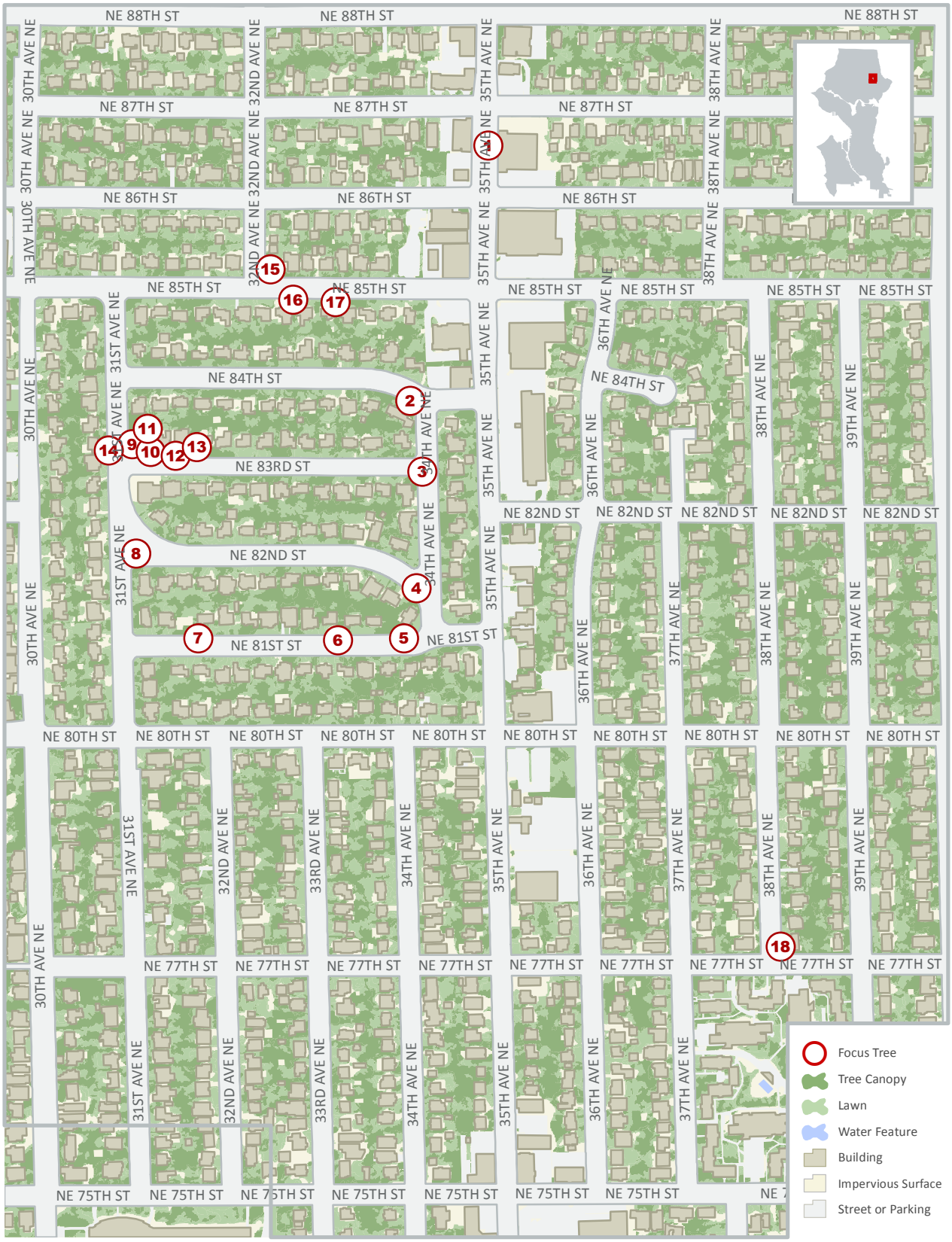
WEDGWOOD TREE WALK



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

Wedgwood Tree Walk

Wedgwood: A community of trees

"Wedgwoodians love their neighborhood trees. In addition to nurturing the trees that we already have, Wedgwoodians are enthusiastic about planting even more trees."
https://wedgwoodinseattlehistory.com/2016/07/10/wedgwood-a-leafy-neighborhood/

Starting spot: Café Javasti; 8617 35th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98115

Walk is on a level grade and is less than 1 mile.

Tree Number & Common name *Botanical name* Address	**Tree Descriptions** **Notes**	**Photos**
1. Flame ash *Fraxinus angustifolia* Along 35th Ave. NE from Meadowbrook to Wedgwood	These trees were planted along the main arterial of Wedgwood and Meadowbrook between 1965 and 1972. They provide a softness and sound barrier to a rather busy street.	
2. Copper beech *Fagus sylvatica*	Copper beeches are native to southern England and appeared as natural mutants of the common beech in various parts of Europe, as early as the 15th century. In spring, tassel-like male catkins hang from long stalks at the end of twigs, while female flowers grow in pairs, surrounded by a cup.	

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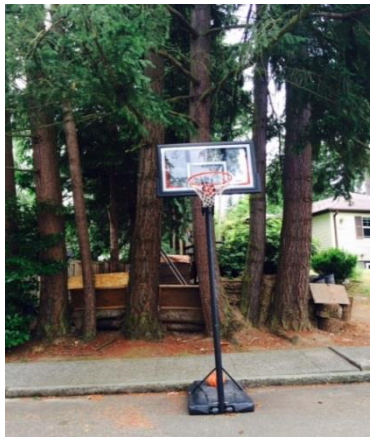
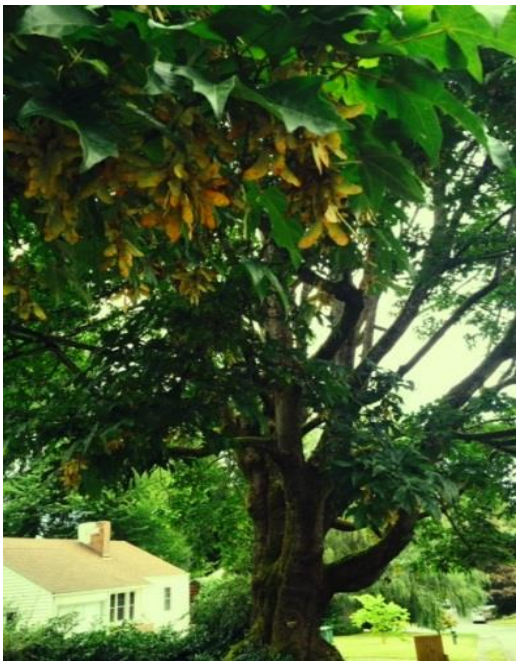
3. Deodar cedar *Cedrus deodora*	A large evergreen coniferous tree native to the Himalyan Mountain region. It can grow to be @ 195' tall and 3' circumference. Deodora cedar forests were favored by Hindu sages devoted to Lord Shiva. The inner bark is aromatic and was used to make incense and is also an insecticide and antifungal. Cedar oil is used in soaps, perfumes, household sprays and floor polish. It is now grown ornamentally in parks and large gardens in mild climates.	
4. Douglas-fir *Pseudotsuga heterophylla*	If you have lived in the NW for any length of time, you are familiar with this tree. It is common from BC to CA along the coastal regions. In our area, Douglas-fir grow with Vine Maple, Salal, Pacific Rhododendrons, Oregon Grape, Salmonberry and Red Huckleberry. But have you ever seen a small stand of Douglas-fir so well integrated into a neighborhood play area? There is a swing set, basketball hoop and other fun tucked underneath these trees.	
5. Silver (weeping) birch *Betula pendula*	The Silver Birch is native to Europe and parts of Asia. It is a hardy tree and one of the first trees to appear on bare or fire-swept land. Many species of birds and animals are found in birch woodland, the tree supports a wide range of insects. The light shade it casts allows shrubby and other plants to grow beneath. It is used for forest products such as joinery timber, firewood, tanning, racecourse jumps and brooms.	

6. Bigleaf maple *Acer macrophyllum*	Bigleaf Maple is native to western North America, mostly along the Pacific coast, from southern Alaska to California. It has the largest leaves of any maple. It is the dominant species in cool and moist woods. It is used in the timber industry, but you can also make syrup from Bigleaf Maples. This tree provides lovely shade and looks perfect for climbing. They are also a welcome home to birds and other animals: birds love to perch and nest within the broad network of branches; songbirds and small mammals eat the seeds that remain on the tree in winter. The early blooming spring flowers are a great nectar source for bees and other insects.	
7. Tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipfera*	This tree is growing next to a Deodora Cedar. Both trees take up most of the front yard. They trees were already mature when the current residents moved there in 1962. They are native to eastern North America and fossil remains dating from the late Cretaceous Age (over 66 million years ago).	
8. Douglas-fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii*	A Douglas-fir is the anchor tree of a cluster of trees, bushes and flowers on the "Wedgwood Square" a very small park that was part of the original Wedgwood allotment in 1941. It creates a nice buffer from noise and traffic and creates the feeling of a small town or tucked-away neighborhood.	

9. Silver birch *Betula pendula*	This silver birch is clustered with a ponderosa pine and a western red cedar. One wonders if this was an intentional clustering or happened by chance. They look to be the same age.	
10. Ponderosa pine *Pinus ponderosa*	Native to western North America, it is the most widely distributed pine in North America, mostly in mountainous areas. It covers I million acres of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Some specimens have been found to reach over 200' tall.	
11. Western red-cedar *Thuja plicata*	A species of thuja, an evergreen coniferous tree in the cypress family. It is among the most prolific trees in the Pacific NW and grows along with Douglas-fir and Western Hemlock. It is a very large tree, reaching 215 – 230' tall. Native NW peoples (People of the Red Cedar) use the wood has been used for housing, totem poles and many household and ceremonial objects. The soft red-brown timber is valued for its distinct appearance, aroma, and its high natural resistance to decay.	

12. Vine maple *Acer circinatum*	Native to the western coast of North America from British Columbia to northern California, usually under a larger tree canopy but sometimes in open settings. It usually grows as a large shrub – 15 – 25' tall. Like all maples, it is colorful in the autumn. A magical property allows this species to root itself into the earth where branches unite with the forest floor.	
13. Western hemlock *Tsuga heterophylla*	Western Hemlock is one of the key components of a NW climax temperate rain forest. It is the tallest species, growing to @ 230' tall. Hemlocks can prevent erosion when planted along river banks. It is very shade tolerant.	
14. Atlas cedar *Cedrus atlanticus*	A large coniferous evergreen, it is a true cedar and is native to the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. It is commonly found in ornamental gardens in temperate regions.	

15. Western red cedar *Thuja plicata*	*Thuja plicata* is among the most widespread trees in the Northwest and often grows with Douglas fir and Western Hemlock. It flourishes in lush forests, mountainsides, forested swamps and streambanks. It does well in shady conditions. These three examples serve as a boundary and all grow in an unusual shape.	
16. Eastern juniper *Juniperus virginiana* (just a guess)	Also known as eastern red cedar; it is a dense, slow-growing coniferous evergreen tree. A 940 year old example has been documented in West Virginia. It is a pioneer invader, but can be considered invasive, even in its native habitat. It thrives in open pasturelands. Cedar waxwings are fond of these juniper berries. It takes about 12 minutes for their seeds to pass through the birds' guts, and seeds that have been consumed by this bird have levels of germination roughly three times higher than those of seeds the birds did not eat. Many other birds and mammals also consume them	
17. White pine *Pinus strobus* 85th NE near 35th	Native to eastern North America, it was known as the *Tree of Peace* to the Iroquois Confederacy. Their forests once covered most of NE North America but now only 1% of old growth remains. A quarter million white pines were harvested in a single year during the height of the NE timber industry. Eastern white pine needles are high in vitamin C and make an excellent herbal tea. Some native groups dried the cambium and ate it as a starchy. Adirondak means tree eater!	

18. Scarlet Oak *Quercus coccinea* 77th and 38th Ave. NE	Optional, bonus tree! Native to central and eastern US and grows to @ 100' tall. Read all about it here: http://sdotblog.seattle.gov/2016/06/20/preserving-a-best-in-city-scarlet-oak/	

The Duwamish lived in longhouses located along the shores of Lake Washington, Lake Union and Elliot Bay. They traveled and hunted through the area now known as Wedgwood. The Wedgwood Rock became an intersection along their trail system through old growth forests.

Approximately 115 years ago, Charles Thorpe purchased 40 acres and built a log cabin where present-day 81st street runs, just west of 35th Ave. NE. He created lattice "sheds" and grew ginseng on his forested land. Thorpe lived there until 1929 when he sold his land to the Jesuits for $65,000 just one month before the stock market crashed. They renamed his cabin The Chapel of St. Ignatius and regularly held mass there. In 1940, they sold the land to Albert Balch (at a loss – for $22,000) and the rest is, as they say history. Balch built the original Wedgwood development on this 40 acre tract. Although this area of Wedgwood is close to the busy main street of the neighborhood, it is a quiet, leafy area with large trees of many varieties. Join us and learn about a tree-lined neighborhood in the north end of Seattle.