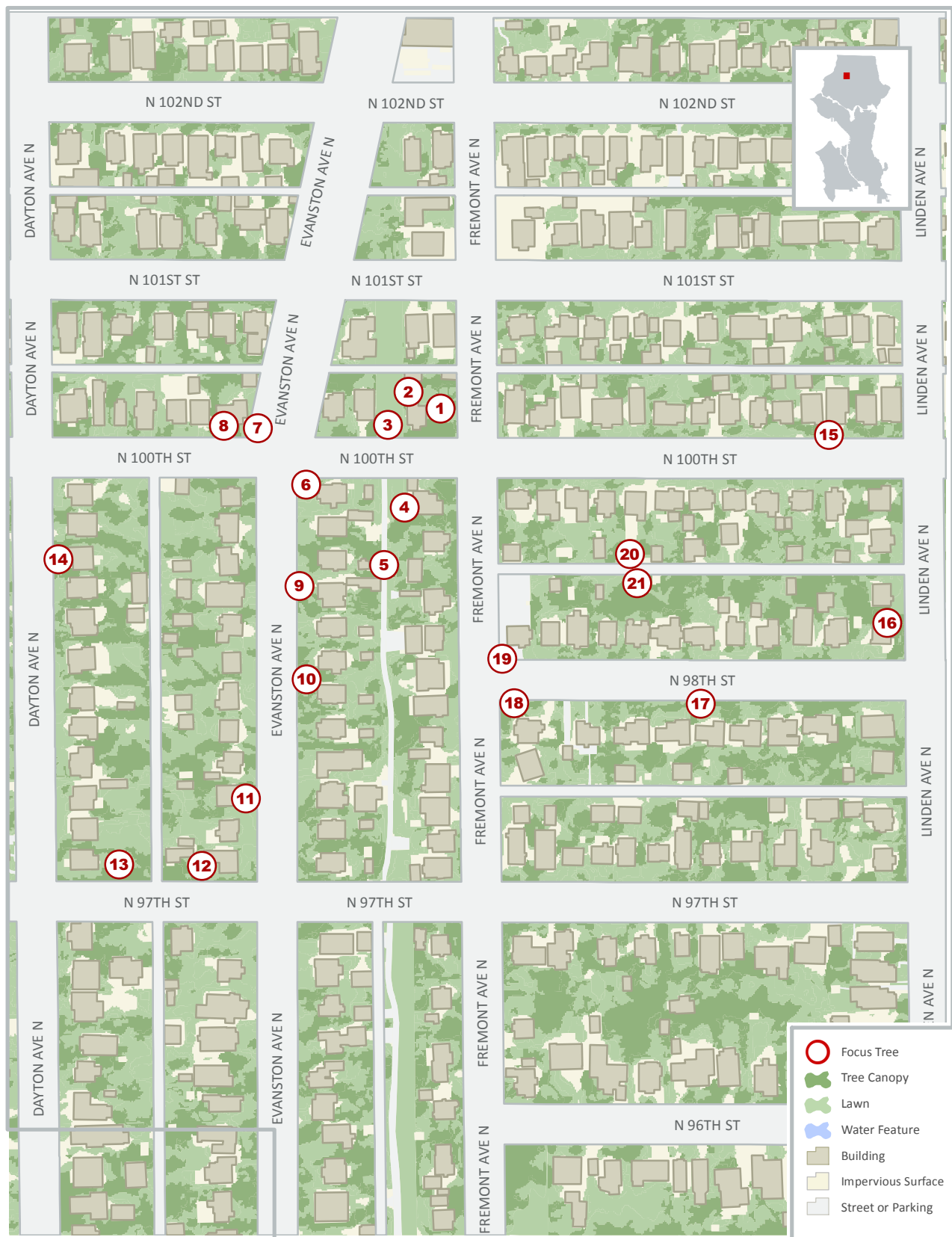


Northeast Greenwood Tree Walk



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



NE Greenwood Tree Walk


Conifers, how to tell them apart




Meet on North 100th St. & Fremont Avenue North

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Shore or Beach Pine <i>Pinus contorta</i> 641 North 100 th St	<p>This tree is native to the coastal Pacific Northwest. It has twisted branches and dark green needles 1 – 3 inches long, in bunches of two. The cones, which are lopsided and prickly, open with the heat of fires. A related species, Lodgepole Pine, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>, grows at higher elevations and was used by the Native Americans to build their lodges.</p>	
2. Douglas or Oregon Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> 614 North 100 th St	<p>Oregon's state tree, the Douglas Fir has a thick, furrowed bark and distinctive cones. These cones have 3-pronged "mouse tail" bracts attached to the scales, and are usually found all over the ground. The tree stands straight and tall, up to 300 feet, and when cut is used for framing houses, making plywood veneer, etc. Squirrels, nuthatches and chickadees eat the nutritious seeds. This tree is native to the Pacific NW, but is also found in China, Japan and Taiwan.</p>	


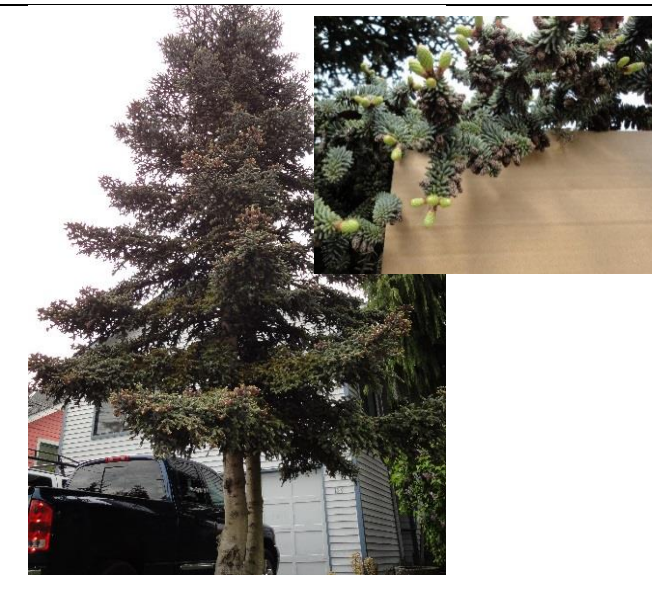
<p>3. Western Red Cedar or Giant arborvitae</p> <p><i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>604 North 100th St.</p>	<p>“Arborvitae” means “Tree of Life,” and this tree was surely the most important tree available to the Native Americans along the Pacific NW Coast. They used its wood and bark to make clothes, blankets, rope, baskets, longhouses, canoes, baby diapers, etc. Its smoke flavored their food. Also the Provincial Tree of British Columbia, the tree’s small, rosebud- shaped cones hanging from the end of the branches tell it apart from other red-barked cypress trees. When unripe, the cones are green ovals.</p>	
<p>4. Hemlock</p> <p><i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p> <p>611 North 100th St.</p>	<p>The Hemlock is the official state tree of Washington, and is one of the top timber -producing trees in the Pacific NW. “Heterophylla” means different sizes of leaves, which in the Hemlock are arranged untidily along the stem. The cones which are from ¼ to 1 inch long, hang down from the ends of the branches. Often the very top shoot of the tree will arch over. Hemlocks grow fast and will tolerate shade.</p>	


<p>5. Giant Sequoia or Mammoth Tree</p> <p><i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>Alley between Fremont and Evanston (South of Hemlocks)</p>	<p>Native to the west facing mountain slopes of California, the Sequoia can grow to be the most massive tree in the world. In Seattle its pointed, symmetrical green top stands out in the skyline. Its cones are about 2 and ½ inches long, brown and barrel shaped, larger than those of the Coast Redwood. The leaves are a deep blue-green, awl-shaped (pointed), hard and wrapped around the stem. Huge tree, tiny leaves. The thick, soft, fibrous bark protects it from forest fires.</p>	
<p>6. Deodar Cedar</p> <p><i>Cedrus deodar</i></p> <p>9752 Evanston Ave North</p>	<p>This majestic and graceful tree is native to the mountain forests of the western Himalayas. The branches droop, and the grey-green needles are arranged in tufts along the shoots. The needles are 1 and ½ inches long, which is longer than those of the Atlas Cedar. The female cones are bright green when young, purplish brown when mature. They are barrel shaped and sit on top of the branches. A valuable lumber tree, Deodar means “The Tree of the Gods” in Sanskrit (Devadaru.)</p>	




<p>7. Common Yew</p> <p><i>Taxus baccata</i></p> <p>528 North 100th St</p>	<p>There are several of these trees in the neighborhood. Some grow tall and thin, such as the Irish Yew, and another at 355 N. 102nd, is the English Yew, a tree with a lollipop- shaped canopy. The leaves on all yews are dark green on top, lighter green underneath, with no white marks. On female trees, the red berries, called arils, take the place of cones. The little green seeds inside are highly poisonous and should never be eaten. The tree is native to Africa, Asia and Europe. In Olde England the wood was made into bows and arrows. Today the yew is found in cemeteries, or places where it can be fashioned into attractive shapes.</p>	
<p>8. Sawara Cypress</p> <p><i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p> <p>528 North 100th St</p>	<p>This tall, narrow tree with its dense growth habit is from Japan, originally, where it is valued for its fragrance, ability to withstand pests, and for wood that is used in carpentry. The leaves are spreading and scale-like with sharp tips. The undersides have a white pattern on them. The seed cones are round and green when immature, brown when ripe. The cones are quite small, which is what “pisifera” means. There are many attractive cultivated variations of this tree suitable for smaller landscapes.</p>	

<p>9. Colorado Blue Spruce</p> <p><i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>9740 Evanston Ave North</p>	<p>Native to the Western U.S., and found on dry slopes by streambanks in the Rockies, the Colorado Blue Spruce is the state tree of both Utah and Colorado. Like other spruces, the leaves are a bit sharp due to a spine at the tip. The branches can feel prickly as well, because there are rough pegs that stay attached when the leaves fall off. The ripe cones are 4 inches long, and are a pale buff color with tooth-tipped scales. The grey blue color makes this spruce popular in the landscape. It is also used in Navajo and Kenes traditional medicine and ceremonies.</p>	
<p>10. Thread-Branch or String Sawara Cypress</p> <p><i>Chamaecyparis pisifera 'filifera'</i></p> <p>9726 Evanston Ave North</p>	<p>This tree is a cultivar of the Sawara Cypress from Japan. It is semi-dwarf, with hanging branches and leaves that are awl-shaped (sharp) and scale-like. It can grow wide, and needs trimming to look its best. Note the beautiful reddish brown, peeling bark. A smaller version, the Golden Thread Cypress, is on top of the rockery at the corner of Dayton and 100th.</p>	
<p>11. Japanese Red Cedar or Japanese Sugi Pine</p> <p><i>Cryptomeria japonica</i></p> <p>9713 Evanston Ave North</p>	<p>Native to Japan, and long cultivated in China. This tree is similar to a redwood in appearance, but it has numerous spherical, prickly ripe seed cones, about ¾' in diameter, clustered at the shoot tips up and down the tree. The leaves are awl-like, small, and set spirally on the stems and branches. It can grow to be 230 feet tall and has fragrant, rot resistant wood used to make furniture. It is the national tree of Japan where it is planted along the streets leading up to the temples and shrines.</p>	

<p>12. Grand Fir <i>Abies grandis</i></p> <p>9703 Evanston Ave North</p>	<p>Native to the Pacific NW, at low elevation forests on both sides of the Cascades. This tree grows fast to from 130 to 200 feet with a straight trunk and pointed top, but is also cut for a Christmas tree. The leaves are fragrant. They are dark green, lie flat and have 2 layers, with the bottom layer being longer. They are not sharp like the spruces, but are notched at the end, and have 2 white bands underneath. The seed cones are barrel shaped, and sit on top of the branches. They disintegrate on the tree, leaving a spike-like core. The Grand Fir is grown for its light colored timber which is used for indoor trim and for pulpwood.</p>	
<p>13. Scots or Scotch Pine or Scotch Fir <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>9702 Dayton Ave North (In backyard)</p>	<p>Native to Europe and Asia, it has naturalized in the American temperate zone. The branches are short on top, where most of the foliage is seen. The bare trunks are orange-red toward the top of the tree. The leaves are about 3 inches long, in bundles of 2, and the cones are about 3 inches long and pointed. The Scots Pine is good for every kind of carpentry, perfect for building masts for boats. It provides pine oil, turpentine, rosin for violins, tar and pitch.</p>	

<p>14. Norway Spruce</p> <p><i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>9748 Dayton Ave North</p>	<p>This tree originated in Central and Northern Europe, but acid rain has killed off many forests there. Its cones are from 4 to 9 inches long, one of the longest in the Spruce family. Its dark green needles, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, have a sharp tip, and 4 sides. The bark is purplish grey to reddish brown. Like the Pacific NW native, the Sitka Spruce, the Norway Spruce's wood is used to make pianos. The famous Stradivarius violins were made from it.</p>	
<p>15. Spanish or Hedgehog Fir</p> <p><i>Abies pinsapo</i></p> <p>754 North 100th St.</p>	<p>The national tree of Andalusia, this endangered tree grows in southern Spain at the 3,000 and 6,000 foot level where it is subject to forest fires. The male and female cones are prominent, and the stems are covered with stiff, blunt leaves that remind you of a bottlebrush! The waxy needles and the conical shape of the tree might explain how it survived the last Ice Age, and it is thought to have endured for 2 million years. It can also grow in hotter, drier climates than other trees.</p>	

<p>16. Monkey Puzzle Tree or Monkey-Tail Tree</p> <p><i>Araucaria araucana</i></p> <p>9801 Linden Ave North (In the front yard behind the hedge)</p>	<p>Habitat: the mountains of Chile and Argentina. The leaves, which are 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, surround the shoot. They are broad at the base and end in a sharp, spiny tip. The female seed cones are oval shaped, about 6 inches tall, and sit atop the branches. The male cones are about 3 inches, hang from branch tips, and don't usually grow on the same tree as the female cones. The national tree of Chile, this distinctive tree is important to the native people and is protected by the government.</p>	
<p>17. Port Orford Cedar or Lawson Cypress</p> <p><i>Camaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>719 North 98th St.</p>	<p>The tree's native habitat is the Klamath Mountains in Southwest Oregon and the Northwest California coast. The tallest member of the Cypress family, it is often narrow with drooping branches laden with whitish blue-green round cones about .4 inch in diameter. When ripe, the cones turn brown. The foliage is fernlike, flat, scale-like, pointed, with tips curved inward. There are white marks beneath the leaves. The fragrant tree has thick, reddish brown bark with uneven ridges. Hundreds of interesting cultivars used in landscaping are descendants of this tree, which mutates easily. A valuable timber tree, it also is subject to rot so forests of the cedar are protected from human contact.</p>	

<p>18. Mugo or Swiss Mountain Pine</p> <p><i>Pinus mugo</i></p> <p>703 North 98th St.</p>	<p>Native habitat is the European mountains from 3,100 to 7,000 feet. (The Pyrenees, the Alps.) This tree often has multiple stems that grow low to the ground, but it can hybridize with taller Mugos in Seattle. It has dark green leaves in bunches of 2, from 1 – 3 inches in length. The cones are from 1 to 2.2 inches long, are nut-brown and symmetrical. They are not prickly like the Shore pine, but smooth. The prominent stems of new growth in spring make spike-like, vertical exclamation points! Cultivars of the pine are decorative in rockeries, tub or as bonsai specimens.</p>	
<p>19. Common Juniper or Juniper tam</p> <p><i>Juniperis communis</i></p> <p>700 North 98th St.</p>	<p>Junipers are some of the most widely grown trees and shrubs in the world. The tam originated in Southern Europe and Asia. It grows from 2 – 3 feet wide, and is about 2 feet off the ground and prickly, because it has awl-shaped leaves and a rough bark. Older specimens and other kinds of juniper have more scale-like leaves. The female cones look like blue-green berries and take several months to ripen. Male cones are on separate plants. The plant has a strong scent and is drought tolerant, which makes it suitable for rockeries and slopes. Some species of juniper berries are toxic, but others are used to flavor gin and meat.</p>	
<p>20. Western White Pine</p> <p><i>Pinus monticola</i></p> <p>721 North 100th St (Backyard in the alley)</p>	<p>This pine is native to the northwest, from British Columbia to Southern California and into Montana. It is the state tree of Idaho. One of the tallest pines in the world, its seed cones are long, from 5 – 9 inches, narrow, pointed and curved. They have a stalk, and dangle in yellowish brown clusters. The needles are a blue-green, with whitish lines on the inner surface, and they are flexible. They come in bundles of 5. Lumber from the pine has no knots or twisted grain. It is great for making matches because it absorbs the chemicals on the match tip.</p>	



21. Atlas Cedar
Cedrus atlantica

Between 730
and 720 North
98th St. (In the
alley)

Originally from the Atlas Mountains in North Africa in Morocco and Algeria, the Atlas Cedar makes an impressive, spreading blue-grey park tree in Seattle. The leaves are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, a bit shorter than the Deodar Cedar, and they are sharply pointed. They also form tufts along the side shoots or are borne singly on the long shoots. The unripe seed cones are 3 inches long, green and carried on top of the shoots. They turn purplish brown when ripe, are barrel shaped and they break up while on the tree. The male cones are yellow. The lateral branches on the Atlas Cedar point up, while those on the Deodar droop. These old world cedars are useful for construction and furniture making.

