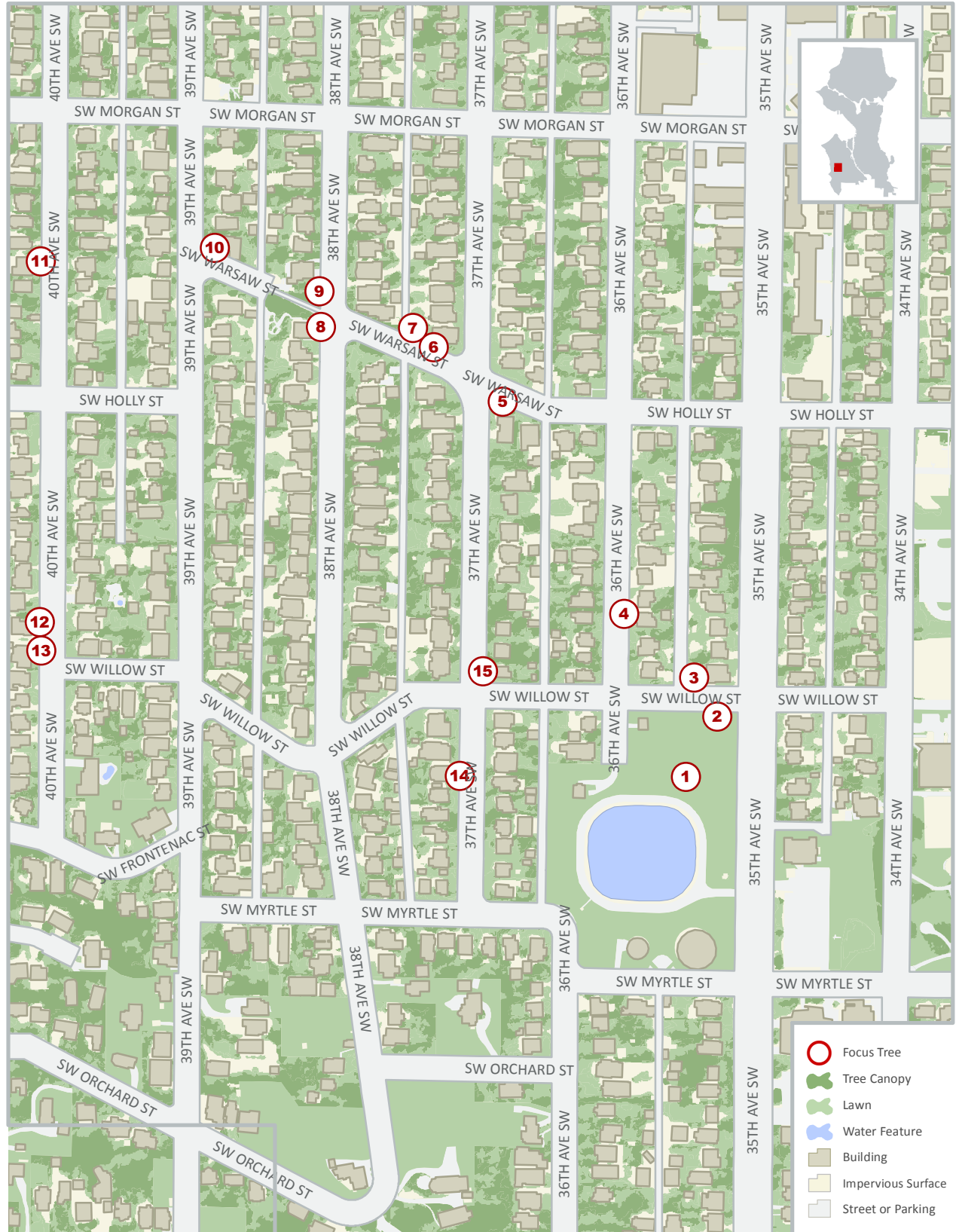


# GATEWOOD TREE WALK



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](http://www.Seattle.gov/trees)

**Call:** 206-615-1668

**Email:** [treeambassador@seattle.gov](mailto:treeambassador@seattle.gov)


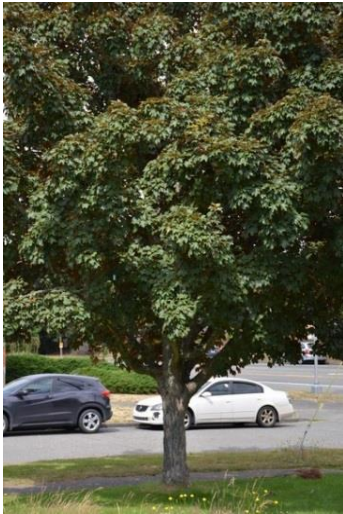
**Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook**

# Gatewood (West Seattle) Tree




## Walk

### Big, Bizarre, and Simply Beautiful Trees




Meet at Myrtle Reservoir Park (playground) – at 35<sup>th</sup> Ave SW and SW Willow Street The tree walk starts and end at the playground at Myrtle Reservoir Park in West Seattle. Please note that the playground borders SW Willow Street (not SW Myrtle).




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Description - Notes	Photos
<b>1. Giant Sequoia</b> <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>  NE corner of Myrtle Reservoir Park	Giant sequoias are aptly named, as they are some of the biggest trees on earth. They can grow 1 to 2 feet per year and live to be around 3,000 years old. Their wood is not good for building, as it breaks easily across the grain.	
<b>2. Sycamore Maple</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatannus</i>  NE corner of Myrtle Reservoir Park, by stop sign	This tree was first planted in the U.S. in the late 1800s, being a native of central Europe and Western Asia. It is considered an invasive species by the USDA because it produces a lot of seeds and outcompetes other trees. It produces a hard-wearing wood that turns golden with age. The wood can be used for making musical instruments, furniture, and flooring. Because it is non-staining, is used for kitchen utensils, wooden spoons, bowls, rolling pins and chopping boards. It is tolerant of wind, urban pollution, salt spray, and low summer temperatures, which makes it a popular tree for planting in cities, along roads treated with salt in winter, and in coastal localities. Horses that eat seedlings may contract a fatal condition that affects their muscles.	







<p><b>3. Monkey Puzzle Tree</b> <i>Araucaria araucana</i></p> <p>Private property: 6757 35<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>It is native to Chile and Argentina and can live to be 1,000 years old. It existed 200 million years ago – along with dinosaurs. It might be such a survivor because its very spiny leaves discourage just about anything from eating it, and its bark is so tough it can survive lava flows.</p>	
<p><b>4. Purple Smoke Tree</b> <i>Cotinus coggygria</i></p> <p>Private property: 6744 36<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>This tree originated in the Mediterranean. The blooms look like puffs of smoke, hence the name. It can be pruned to be a shrub or a tree; it doesn't get much about 15 feet, so it's a nice choice for visual interest and color that won't overwhelm a patio space.</p>	
<p><b>5. Deodar Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>3625 SW Warsaw St</p>	<p>This tree is native to the Himalayas, where the name in Sanskrit means “wood of the gods.” Ancient Hindus considered forests of deodars as sacred places. The essential oil can be used as an insect repellent and the resin to help cure skin diseases. They have distinctive upright green cones that are barrel-shaped.</p>	



<p><b>6. Mazzard/Sweet Cherry</b>  <i>Prunus avium</i></p> <p>6547 37th Ave SW (to right of driveway in parking strip)</p>	<p>This tree originated in Europe and western Asia. The ripe cherries are edible. The cherry wood can be used for smoking items, especially meats. If wounded, it releases a type of gum that can be used as chewing gum.</p>	
<p><b>7. Corkscrew Willow Tree</b>  <i>Salix matsudana</i></p> <p>6547 37<sup>th</sup> Ave SW, but on property</p>	<p>This tree comes from China and is fast growing, up to 2 feet in a year. But, they are unfortunately prone to disease and often short-lived – but they're bizarre and beautiful while alive.</p>	
<p><b>8. Red Oak</b>  <i>Quercus rubra</i></p> <p>6601 38<sup>th</sup> Ave SW (in parking strip)</p>	<p>This tree is native to eastern North America. It might be 40 years before this type of oak has a bumper crop of acorns – so it must be hardy to survive and keep the species alive.</p>	

<p><b>9. Atlas Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i></p> <p>Private Property: 6533 38<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>This tree is named after the Atlas Mountains in northwest Africa, so you will find this tree in Morocco. Ancient Egyptians used oil extracted from the wood for embalming, cosmetics, perfumes, incense and medicinal purposes. The oils also deter pests, so the wood is good for furniture. An Atlas Cedar is planted at the White House South Lawn in Washington, DC. President Carter had a tree house built within the cedar for his daughter Amy. The wooden structure was designed by the President himself, and is self-supporting so as not to cause damage to the tree.</p>	
<p><b>10. Russian Olive</b> <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i></p> <p>Private Property: 6526 39<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>It is native to Asia (as apparent from the name). Although the Russia Olive is a very pretty tree with its silvery leaves, it is considered invasive because it outcompetes native plants and trees for resources. It has edible fruit that birds enjoy, and thus seeds are dispersed – helping the tree spread.</p>	
<p><b>11. Giant Sequoia (Heritage)</b> <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>Private Property: 6531 40<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>This is the second giant sequoia on the tour, and much larger than the first. But it's only 90 years old! These trees add bulk and height very quickly. This is one of Seattle's Heritage Trees, which are trees of exceptional size, form, or heritage; or historic; or a landmark; or part of notable grove, avenue, or planting.</p>	

<p><b>12. Magnolia</b> <i>magnolia grandiflora</i></p> <p>Junction of SW Willow St and 40<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>This is an evergreen tree, which means it keeps its leaves all year. It has beautiful fragrant flowers. The wood is hard and heavy and can be used for furniture.</p>	
<p><b>13. Southern Catalpa</b> <i>Catalpa Bignoniodes</i></p> <p>6757 40<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>This tree is native to the southeastern U.S. The leaves are unusual in that they secrete nectar, which makes it of special value to honey bees.</p>	

<p><b>14. Chinese Kousa Dogwood</b>  <i>Cornus kousa var. chinensis</i></p> <p>6913 37<sup>th</sup> Ave SW (Strip)</p>	<p>This is a beautiful tree with lovely clusters of white flowers in late spring. It's a great choice for color too, as the leaves turn red or scarlet in the fall. It's resistant to disease and pests.</p>	
<p><b>15. Eastern White Pine</b>  <i>Pinus strobus</i></p> <p>Private property:          6760 37<sup>th</sup> Ave SW</p>	<p>It is the tallest tree in eastern North America. The needles are typically in groups of five, and more rarely in 3 to 4, like this tree, which has four. It was extensively logged in the late 1800s, which means very little old growth remains. Some stands are protected in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Pine tar mixed with sulfur is useful to treat dandruff, and marketed in present-day products.</p>	

It is the highest park in the city, which means great views— but also some hills and stairs—so please be prepared. Parking is available on the streets. There are no restrooms at this park.