OUTSTANDING TREES OF GREEN LAKE

Community Center subarea:

1 Two of the European Beeches (*Fagus sylvatica*) east of the ballfields are exceptionally handsome specimens in commanding locations.

2 The allee of 28 Planes or Sycamores (*Platanus* x *acerifolia*) near the Evans Pool are of landmark stature, planted in the 1930's soon after Field House construction.

3 The Weeping Lawson Cypresses (*Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana* 'Intertexta') are so rare that the only other mature specimens known on the West Coast are in Vancouver, B.C.

4 The Sierra Redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) by the play area is of landmark stature and location.

5 The Double-flowered Danube Crabapple (*Malus dasyphylla* 'Plena') is so rare that the only other specimen known on the West Coast was one at the Washington Park Arboretum, but it was destroyed.

6 The five Schwedler Norway Maples (*Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri') by the parking lot are striking in their ruddy spring color and dramatic row configuration.

7 One of the many Bald Cypresses (*Taxodium distichum*) in this grove is the tallest known in Washington. Collectively, the park's many Bald Cypresses form the most extensive planting of this species known on the West Coast.

8 Three Blue Atlas Cedars (*Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca*) northwest of the tennis courts are prominent accents all year.

Wading Pool subarea:

1 Three Bald Cypress groves (*Taxodium distichum*) by the path (approximately opposite Sunnyside, Corliss, and Meridian) are especially extensive and handsome.

2 Three Yoshino Cherry trees (*Prunus* x *yedoensis*) approximately opposite Corliss, Bagley, and 77th are especially conspicuous and attractive.

3 One of the Red Hawthorns (*Cratægus lævigata* 'Punicea') is the largest known in Washington: 32' tall, 42' wide, the trunk 4'3" around (1993).

4 The 25 Black Cottonwoods (*Populus trichocarpa*) at Gaines Point are a much beloved and highly prominent grove.

5 One of the Ringleaf Willows (*Salix babylonica* 'Crispa') is the largest known in Seattle: 44' tall, 48' wide, the trunk 6'5" around (1988).

6 The Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is so rare that the only other specimens known on Seattle park land are nine at Hiawatha Playfield.

7 The ten Sierra Redwoods or Giant Sequoias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) near the wading pool are immense and revered local landmarks. The tallest is 102' and the stoutest trunk is 21'0" around (1995).

OUTSTANDING TREES OF GREEN LAKE

Wading Pool subarea (cont.):

8 The five street trees of Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) are the vestige of an Olmsted design feature for Green Lake Way.

9 One of the Higan Cherries (*Prunus* x *subhirtella*) is the largest of its clone known in Seattle: 26' tall and wide, the trunk 3'0" around (1995).

Bathhouse subarea:

1 The Tanko-shinju Cherry (*Prunus* 'Tanko-shinju'—also known as 'Pink Pearl'), in the shadow of two adjacent European Larches, is so rare that the only other specimen known on the West Coast is one at the Washington Park Arboretum. This and other unusual flowering cherries in the park were probably among 3,500 given the City in 1930 by the Japanese Association of America.

2 Three of the American Witch Hazels (*Hamamelis virginiana*) are the largest known in Seattle except for one specimen on private property.

3 The Oshima Cherries (*Prunus speciosa*) are rare in the Seattle Park system, found only here and at the Washington Park Arboretum, Ravenna Park, and Williams Place.

4 The Ojochin Cherry (*Prunus* 'Ojochin') is the only specimen known in the Seattle Park system except one at the Washington Park Arboretum.

5 The so-called Mikuruma-gaeshi Cherry (*Prunus* 'Mikuruma-gaeshi') is actually unique and unidentifiable.

6 Five elms (*Ulmus* spp.) on the hill southwest of the Bathhouse Theatre were likely planted in 1932 to commemorate the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. In any case they are very handsome and well sited.

7 One of the Golden Rain trees (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) is the largest known in Washington: 42' tall, 32' wide, the trunk 5'2" around (1987).

8 Thirteen oaks (*Quercus* spp.) on the large hill opposite the parking lot are a handsome, prominently-sited grove.

9 Seventeen birches (*Betula* spp.) by the south end of the parking lot are a conspicuous grove.

10 Crabapple trees (*Malus baccata, Malus* x *micromalus*, and *Malus Niedzwetskyana*) southwest of the Bathhouse Theatre were planted in 1932 to commemorate the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. [One wonders why not cherries?]

11 The mixed conifer grove (*Abies, Pinus* spp.) near the water southeast of the tennis courts provides a unique woodland feeling to the lake edge.

12 The six Cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) by the tennis courts are the largest in Seattle and have a fascinating history. They were planted in 1934 to placate an irate lawyer.

13 The 19 street trees of Norway and Sycamore Maples (*Acer platanoides* and *Acer Pseudoplatanus*) are a vestigial feature of the Olmsted design.

OUTSTANDING TREES OF GREEN LAKE

Aurora Strip subarea:

1 Two Blue Atlas Cedars (*Cedrus atlantica f. glauca*) are of commanding size and provide a prominent presence in a notably undistinguished context.

2 The grove of Bald Cypresses (*Taxodium distichum*) is important by virtue of its unique placement along and enhancement of the Aurora shore landscape.

3 One of the Sitka Pussy Willows (*Salix sitchensis*) near the aforementioned cypress grove is the largest known in Seattle: 36' tall, its largest trunk 1'5" around.

Aqua Center subarea:

1 Seven Red Oaks (*Quercus rubra*) provide a linear effect of shade trees next to the path, highly visible in fall from across the lake.

2 Twelve Incense Cedars (*Calocedrus decurrens*) are a handsome group. Bright green all year, they contrast pleasingly with deciduous trees dominating so much of the lake edge.

3 Twelve Sweetgums (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*) provide a linear effect of shade trees next to the path and provide highly-visible fall color.

4 The 50 Black Walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*) lining West Green Lake Way were planted in 1919 to commemorate Seattleites killed in World War I. Moreover, they are the only large-scale street tree planting of this species in Seattle.

5 Twelve Norway Maples (*Acer platanoides*) provide a strong linear effect of shade trees next to the parking lot.

6 One among these three Dawn Redwoods (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) is the largest in the Seattle Park system, and is unique for growing more in water than on land.

7 The Daimyo Oak (*Quercus dentata*) is the largest reported in cultivation anywhere (75' tall, 63' wide; trunk 10'0" around). The oak grove in which it is located is unique in Seattle outside the Arboretum—eight species all in close proximity.

8 The Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*) is the largest known in Seattle: 64' tall, 55' wide, its trunk 6'1" around (1988).

9 The shoreline willow thicket (*Salix* spp.) is unique in its large size and strong presence, screening the lake and hosting much wildlife year round. It has a controversial history and may have regenerated from original lakeside vegetation.

10 The largest of several Tulip Trees (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) in the golf course are the largest at Green Lake, and among the most impressive ornamental shade trees in Seattle.

11 The Mugo Pine (*Pinus Mugo*) in the golf course is the largest known in Seattle: 24' tall, 42' wide, its trunk 3'11" around (1992).

12 The dying Hybrid White Willow (*Salix x rubens*) in the golf course has the largest trunk for its kind known in Washington. In 1988 it was 71' tall, 57' wide, its trunk 12'9" around.

OUTSTANDING TREES OF GREEN LAKE

Aurora Strip subarea (cont.):

13 Six Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in the golf course are the only specimens at Green Lake, and gradually growing to majestic size.

14 The European Larch (*Larix decidua*) in the golf course is the widest known in Washington: 44' tall, 63' wide, its trunk 7'11" around (1987).

Southeast Shore subarea:

1 Seven Zebra Cedars (*Thuja plicata* 'Zebrina') are an eyecatching group year round with their golden variegation.

2 A Sepulchral Weeping Willow (*Salix* x *sepulcralis*) by the restrooms is the largest of its kind in Seattle north of the Ship Canal: 74' tall, 66' wide, its trunk 11'0" around (1988).

3 The 10 Bigleaf Maples (*Acer macrophyllum*) by the restrooms are likely as old as any Green Lake trees; although natives, they were probably not forest remnants. One is the largest of its kind in the park, of landmark stature.

4 The Sierra Redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) standing by itself next to the path is of landmark stature and presence.

5 The 21 European White Birches (*Betula pendula*) between the path and the lake provide almost uninterrupted continuity and help define a substantial portion of the park.