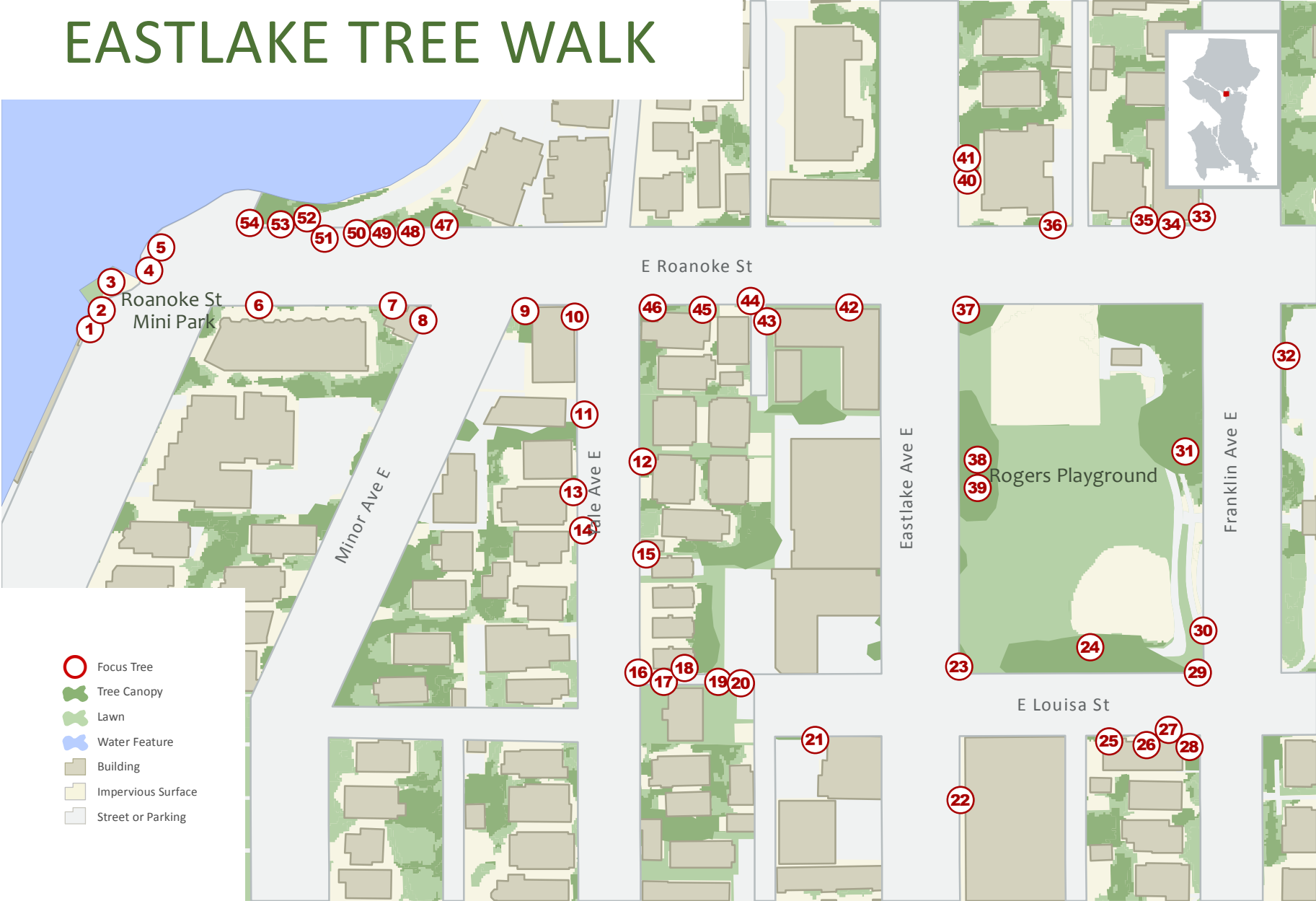


# EASTLAKE TREE WALK



- Focus Tree
- Tree Canopy
- Lawn
- Water Feature
- Building
- Impervious Surface
- Street or Parking

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

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## Eastlake Tree Walk

<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Location	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> <b>Notes</b>
<b>1. Lombardy Poplar</b> <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>  Roanoke Street Mini Park	The lone heritage Lombardy Poplar is in this grove of heritage trees, which were dedicated as such in April 2010. It shares the grove with 3 Weeping Willows (see #2 below). Heritage trees are selected based on historic or landmark importance. Poplars are related to Aspens and Cottonwoods. The Lombardy Poplar is characterized by its fast growth and bright yellow leaves in the fall, and is invaluable when used in a group as a windbreak.
<b>2. Weeping Willow</b> <i>Salix babylonica</i>  Roanoke Street Mini Park	Like the Lombardy Poplar that shares this heritage grove, these three Weeping Willows are fast growing and weak wooded but are still considered striking by many people. All heritage trees in this grove have fencing to prevent damage by beavers. North America has approximately 90 different types of Willows and many species interbreed. However, the droopiness of these three makes it certain they are in fact Weeping Willows.
<b>3. Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Pendula'  Roanoke Street Mini Park	Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar is an evergreen known for its graceful flowing nature and beautiful silvery blue-green needles. Generally the trunk of a Weeping Atlas Cedar can be trained as a spiral, grown horizontally or in a more upright form. Depending on its staking, the tree can reach a length of 10-15 ft and a width of 8-10 ft across and would be difficult to transplant once established.
<b>4. Shore Pine</b> <i>Pinus contorta</i>  Roanoke Street Mini Park	The native Shore Pine grows in inhospitable, infertile terrain from the northern coasts of California all the way up through the Alaska panhandle. In these hostile environments the tree often grows in a shrubby, distorted manner. In more favorable conditions it can grow straighter to a height of 50 ft, but still tends to maintain an irregular shape. The Shore Pine works well as a grove or a hedge. Needles grow in pairs, and the pine nuts are a favorite with the birds.
<b>5. Red Maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i>  Roanoke Street Mini Park	The Red Maple, a very adaptable tree, is native throughout eastern North America and noted for its brilliant fall color. There are two red maples in the Roanoke Mini Park.

<p><b>6. Weeping Crabapple</b> <i>Malus sp.</i></p> <p>South side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>These Weeping Crabapple trees have deep pink blossoms in the spring and red fruit in the autumn. They also have a fragrant scent. These trees are related to the rose and are considered ornamental. There are 5 Weeping Crabapple trees in this group.</p>
<p><b>7. Cutleaf Weeping Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i> 'Crispa'</p> <p>85 E Roanoke St</p>	<p>As reflected in its "pendula" name, the European birch has a more drooping habit than its American cousin. Birch is almost sacred in Scandinavian countries, which may explain its popularity in Scandinavian Seattle. These two Cutleaf Weeping Birches were planted sometime between the 1920s and 1950s by a parent of the couple who owned this house during that period.</p>
<p><b>8. Green Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p> <p>85 E Roanoke St</p>	<p>The Green Ash tree is native throughout the eastern US and can begin turning color as early as Labor Day. Leaves are pinnately compound with 7- 9 leaflets. This tree tolerates urban conditions very well, but it is threatened by the Emerald Ash Borer, an insect that was introduced in the 1990's and has already wiped out well over 50 million ash trees.</p>
<p><b>9. Crabapple</b> <i>Malus sp.</i></p> <p>2533 Yale Ave E</p>	<p>Crabapples are popular trees and are closely related to apple trees. They have small, edible fruits, under 2" in diameter. They are fairly drought tolerant and are considered a low maintenance type of tree. They are also small to medium-sized trees, making them ideal for smaller residential lots. There are six crabapple trees in this group.</p>
<p><b>10. Zebra Cedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Zebrina'</p> <p>2533 Yale Ave E</p>	<p>The Zebra Cedar, also known as the Zebrina Western Red Cedar, is an attractive variegated form of Western Red Cedar; it grows to 50ft. There are two Zebra Cedar trees at this address.</p>
<p><b>11. Sawara Falsecypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera'</p> <p>2523 Yale Av E</p>	<p>Sawara Falsecypress grows slowly to about 30 feet in height and 20 ft wide at the base of the tree. It has stringy, cordlike, horizontal to pendulous branches which form a dense, broad pyramid. The very attractive, reddish-brown, smooth, peeling bark is complemented nicely by the medium green foliage. This tree is quite popular in oriental and rock gardens, but can grow to be quite wide, so allow plenty of room for best form and development.</p>

<p><b>12. Persian Ironwood</b> <i>Parrotia persica</i></p> <p>2516 Yale Av E</p>	<p>Persian Ironwood is a deciduous tree in the family Hamamelidaceae, and related to Witch Hazels. A native to northern Iran, the tree reaches a mature height of 20-40 ft tall with a width of 15-35 ft, with a round or vase shape. The bark is smooth, pinkish- brown flaking to leave colorful patches in a similar manner to Plane trees. Since the tree is on the smaller side it works well to be planted on parking strips where power lines are a consideration. There are two Persian Ironwood trees in this group.</p>
<p><b>13. Weeping Giant Redwood</b> <i>Sequoiadendro n giganteum 'Pendulum'</i></p> <p>2517 Yale Av E</p>	<p>When we think of the Giant Redwood, we tend to picture the towering redwood forests found in Northern California. This species differs slightly as it a 'Pendulum' which refers to plant material that hangs down. It fits well in a compact area as it grows to between 25-45 ft tall but only 3-4 ft wide. It prefers moist, acidic soils, warm summers and cool winters. There are two Weeping Giant Redwood trees at this location.</p>
<p><b>14. Royal Burgundy Cherry</b> <i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Royal Burgundy'</p> <p>2511 Yale Av E</p>	<p>The Royal Burgundy Cherry is a deciduous garden tree that grows to 20 ft in height and 20 ft in width. It bears ascending branches thus forming an oval to rounded crown at maturity. They are good shade trees and live long and are drought tolerant. There are two Royal Burgundy Cherry trees in this group.</p>
<p><b>15. Norway Maple</b> <i>Acer platanoides</i></p> <p>2510 Yale Av E</p>	<p>The Norway Maple is a species of maple native to Europe. It is a deciduous tree that can grow from 40 to 50 ft to over 90 ft tall and a trunk up to 4 feet in diameter. It is consider an invasive species because it grows quickly and shades out native plants. Planting this Maple species should be avoided.</p>
<p><b>16. Arizona Cypress</b> <i>Cupressus arizonica</i></p> <p>2500 Yale Av E</p>	<p>Arizona Cypress is native to the southwest of North America. It grows to heights of 30-80 ft and its trunk diameter reaches 19 inches. The foliage grows in dense sprays, varying from dull gray-green to bright glaucous blue-green in color. The leaves are scale-like and produced on rounded, not flattened, shoots. The cones remain closed for many years, only opening after the parent tree is killed in a wildfire, thereby allowing the seed to colonize the bare ground exposed by the fire.</p>
<p><b>17. Japanese Maple</b> <i>Acer palmatum</i></p> <p>Louisa Arborway</p>	<p>Japanese Maple is a species of woody plant native to Japan, Korea and China. Many different cultivars of this maple have been selected and they are grown worldwide for their attractive leaf shapes and colors. They are highly sought after and are relatively costly trees given their size. It is a deciduous shrub or small, upright tree reaching heights of 20-30 ft, often growing as an understory plant in shady woodlands. In habit, it is often shaped like a hemisphere.</p>

<p><b>18. Arborvitae</b> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i></p> <p>Louisa Arborway</p>	<p>Arborvitae, “Trees of Life”, have dense evergreen foliage, and make a great wind and visual screen for home gardens. This genus is comprised of only five species: two are native to North America, and three to eastern Asia. Some members of this genus can live for centuries and are symbols of strength. Arborvitae (<i>Thuja</i>, pronounced Thu-ya) are sometimes called cedars. However, arborvitae are in the Cypress Family (Cupressaceae) while true cedars are in the Pine Family (Pinaceae).</p>
<p><b>19. Port Orford Cedar</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>Louisa Arborway</p>	<p>The Port Orford Cedar is another cypress! It has a limited native range from SW Oregon and NW California. Leaves are glaucous (blue/green/gray) with narrow white markings on the underside in the shape of an “X”.</p>
<p><b>20. English Holly</b> <i>Ilex aquifolia</i></p> <p>Louisa Arborway</p>	<p>English Holly is a problem in Washington State. It is grown commercially, and some people’s livelihood depends on it. However, it is classed as a Weed of Concern in King County because of its invasiveness in our natural areas and forests and is recommended for removal in all cases. Trees are male or female and pollinated by bees. You can differentiate young holly by its alternating leaves from our native Oregon Grape with its opposing leaves.</p>
<p><b>21. Katsura Tree</b> <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p> <p>Louisa Café</p>	<p>Katsura is the Japanese word for tree. These Katsura Trees are excellent shade trees and grow from 40 to 60 ft tall and 20 to 40 ft wide. They are a deciduous tree and release a strong, spicy fragrance likened to cotton candy just before they drop their apricot-colored leaves in the autumn. There are 6 Katsura Trees in this grove by the Louisa Café.</p>
<p><b>22. European Hornbeam</b> <i>Carpinus betulus</i></p> <p>2366 Eastlake Ave E</p>	<p>European Hornbeam, native to Europe and Western Asia, is a medium-size tree reaching heights of 50-80 ft and often has a fluted trunk. The bark is smooth and greenish-gray, even in old trees. The leaves are alternate, 1.5-3 inches long, with prominent veins giving a distinctive corrugated texture, and a serrated margin. Because it stands up well to cutting back and has dense foliage, it has been much used in landscape gardening, mainly as tall hedges and for topiary.</p>

<p><b>23. Bigleaf Linden</b> <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></p> <p>Eastlake &amp; Louisa</p>	<p>Bigleaf Linden is a deciduous tree native to much of Europe. It is frequently planted as an ornamental tree in parks, or as a shade tree or a lawn tree. It is a narrowly domed tree with a moderate growth rate. They can reach up to 100 ft in height. There are 21 Bigleaf Linden trees that flank Rodgers Playground on three sides, providing much of the tree canopy that you see around the park.</p>
<p><b>24. London Plane Tree</b> <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i></p> <p>E Louisa St – inside Rogers playground</p>	<p>This row of London Plane trees were planted sometime in the 1950's. It is a deciduous tree that can grow from 66 to 98 ft tall. They are particularly tolerant in urban areas. It is a hybrid between the Oriental Plane and the American Sycamore. This row of three and two more London Plane trees on the Roanoke side of the park help provide some of the shady canopy cover at Rodgers Playground.</p>
<p><b>25. Western Red Cedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>219 E Louisa St</p>	<p>Western Red Cedar is a large to very large tree, ranging up to 210–230 ft tall and 10–13 ft in trunk diameter. <i>Thuja plicata</i> is the cornerstone of Northwest coast Indian culture. It is long-lived, with the oldest verified being 1,460 years old. The Washington Champion is in Olympic National Park and is 159 ft tall with a circumference of 761 inches.</p>
<p><b>26. Goldenrain Tree</b> <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i></p> <p>219 E Louisa St</p>	<p>The Goldenrain Tree is native to eastern Asia, China and Korea. It is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree growing to 23 ft tall with a broad, domed shaped crown. There are two Goldenrain trees at this location.</p>
<p><b>27. Goldenchain Tree</b> <i>Laburnum x watereri</i></p> <p>221 E Louisa St</p>	<p>The Goldenchain Tree is native to Central and South Europe; flowers are yellow pendulous racemes occurring in late spring. The wood is used to make flutes and recorders and used to be popular for bagpipes.</p> <p><b>All parts of this tree are poisonous, and care should be taken when using it in public areas.</b></p>

<p><b>28. Eastern Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus florida</i></p> <p>221 E Louisa St</p>	<p>Various species of <i>Cornus</i>, particularly the flowering dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>), are ubiquitous in American gardens and landscaping; however, <i>C. florida</i> is very susceptible to the fungal disease anthracnose. When flowering, they are of rare elegance and beauty. Dogwoods have simple, untoothed leaves with the veins curving distinctively as they approach the leaf margins. Most dogwood species have opposite leaves. Cutting Boards and other fine turnings can be made from this fine grained and beautiful wood.</p>
<p><b>29. Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i></p> <p>Both sides of school path</p>	<p>Serviceberry kicks off in spring with beautiful white flowers, which develop into tasty purple berries that attract birds in early summer. You can harvest the berries and use them to make jams, jellies, and pies. The plant's bright green or bluish green leaves turn stunning shades of red and orange in fall, and its silvery bark offers winter appeal. You can grow serviceberry as a large shrub or small tree. It can grow from 6 to 25 ft tall and 4 to 20 ft wide. There are nine Serviceberry trees along this path.</p>
<p><b>30. Japanese Zelkova</b> <i>Zelkova serrata</i></p> <p>Right side of school path</p>	<p>Japanese Zelkova is also known by its more common name of Japanese Elm. Landscape architect Richard Haag, who was employed by WSDOT to landscape parts of the I-5 right of way, had many of these planted in 1962 on the east side of what is now Colonnade Park. There are five Japanese Zelkova trees along this path.</p>
<p><b>31. Pin Oak</b> <i>Quercus palustris</i></p> <p>Left side of school path</p>	<p>The Pin Oak is a large shade tree, maturing at about 100 ft tall by 40 ft wide when healthy under urban conditions, but even larger than that in the wild. They display an upright pyramidal growth habit in youth, becoming upright oval with age. Green, glossy leaves borne on relatively small- diameter branches give way to brilliant red to bronze fall color attracting attention in the landscape. There are three magnificent, large Pin Oak trees in this NE corner of Rogers Playground.</p>
<p><b>32. Yellow Birch</b> <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i></p> <p>Right side of school path</p>	<p>Yellow Birch is named for its characteristic shiny- golden, peeling bark. The tiny winged seeds germinate in cracks and crevices of rocks; mature trees can appear to spring straight out of boulders. Scratch a young twig, and smell the wintergreen fragrance characteristic of this species. Today, Yellow Birch is the source of most "birch wood" used for furniture and cabinet-making. Its wood is light, strong, lustrous, and takes stain easily. There are eight Yellow Birches on this path.</p>



<p><b>33. Pacific Sunset Maple</b> <i>Acer platanoides x truncatum</i></p> <p>2605 Franklin Ave E</p>	<p>Pacific Sunset Maple is a very attractive small to medium-sized tree and has glossy, dark green, sharply-lobed leaves, which change to a multitude of yellows, oranges and reds in autumn. It is known to perform well in trying conditions. Its flowers in late spring have little ornamental value. There are three Pacific Sunset Maples in this location.</p>
<p><b>34. Kousa Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus kousa</i></p> <p>2605 Franklin Ave E</p>	<p>Kousa Dogwood is a handsome small tree which adds year-round beauty. White flowers in May and June give a milky way effect; purple and scarlet fall leaves add intense color. It has a beautiful tree form, with horizontal branching, and grows well in partial shade to full sun. It grows to a height of 15 – 25 ft, with a 25 ft spread, and is resistant to the fungal disease anthracnose.</p>
<p><b>35. Paper Birch</b> <i>Betula papyrifera</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>The Paper Birch, also known as the American White Birch or Canoe Birch, is native to the northern US with an average height of 65 ft. It likes moist, sunny locations. Young trees have red/brown bark which begins to peel as the tree ages. Native Americans had many uses for the bark: canoes, housing, roofing, infant baskets; and it was burned to repel mosquitoes. Sap was used to make medicinal tea. There are three Paper Birches at this location.</p>
<p><b>36. Ponderosa Pine</b> <i>Pinus ponderosa</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>The Ponderosa Pine tree is probably known by more names than any other native tree. Some of the other names commonly used are western yellow pine, yellow pine, bull pine, and blackjack pine. It grows 150 to 180 ft tall and 3 to 4 ft in diameter. It has plated cinnamon-red bark on old trees, and rounded cones with prickles on the scales. With needles 5 to 11 inches long this is the longest-needled pine in Washington State. There are two Ponderosa Pines at this location.</p>
<p><b>37. Atlas Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i></p> <p>SE Corner Roanoke &amp; Eastlake</p>	<p>Atlas Cedar is a distinctive evergreen with silvery blue to bluish-green needles. Pyramidal in its youth, it becomes massive with horizontal, spreading branches and is quite a sight. The Atlas Cedar lives long and requires a lot of space to develop freely. 2-3 inch male cones form on the lower part of tree, with larger purple female cones developing on top branches. It grows 40-60 ft high with a 30-40 ft spread. There are two Atlas Cedars in this NW corner of Rogers Playground.</p>

<p><b>38. Copper European Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'</p> <p>Middle of Western side of Rogers Playground</p>	<p>European Copper Beech is a large deciduous tree typically growing to 50-60 ft tall with a dense upright oval to rounded spreading crown. Foliage emerges deep purple in spring, fading to purple green in summer, and finally turns a fiery copper in autumn. The fruit or "beechnut" of this species is edible and has a nutty flavor, but can be toxic if eaten in large quantity. It is a favorite of wildlife. There are two European Copper Beeches on the west side of Rogers Playground.</p>
<p><b>39. Norway Spruce</b> <i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>Middle of Western side of Rogers Playground</p>	<p>Norway Spruce needles are green on all sides and quadrangular in cross section. It has the longest cones of any spruce, up to nearly 7 inches. Old Tjikko in Sweden is one of the world's oldest trees at 9,550 years old. That is the age of the root system. The branches layer themselves and keep the tree alive by creating new trunks when needed or the live roots grow new trunks through vegetative cloning. This Norway Spruce is almost hidden between the two European Copper Birches.</p>
<p><b>40. Colorado Blue Spruce</b> <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>NE Corner Roanoke &amp; Eastlake</p>	<p>Colorado Blue Spruce is a medium-sized coniferous evergreen tree growing 80-100 ft tall with a trunk diameter of up to 5 ft. The crown is conic in young trees, becoming cylindrical in older trees. The leaves are a dull gray-green to bright glaucous blue, needle-like, with a tip that is viciously sharp. The Colorado Blue Spruce towers above the two Blue Atlas Cedar trees in front of it. (see # 42)</p>
<p><b>41. Blue Atlas Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca'</p> <p>NE Corner Roanoke &amp; Eastlake</p>	<p>Blue Atlas Cedar is a large evergreen native to the Atlas mountains of Algeria and Morocco. Identified by its short, silvery-blue needles which spiral around the stems, and the barrel shaped cones it produces, the 'Glauca Group' is one of the most striking in appearance of all the blue conifers. Ideally it needs to be grown in a large open area where it can properly develop its magnificent form and where there is space for it to be admired. There are two Blue Atlas Cedars at this location.</p>
<p><b>42. Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> var. <i>inermis</i></p> <p>115-111 E Roanoke St</p>	<p>Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn is an excellent small tree with a wide spreading plant form, growing to a height of 15 to 18 ft. This tree is drought-resistant and has low water needs. It is also resistant to cedar rust and has no serious pest problems. Foliage is dark green and very glossy, turning bright gold in fall. Fruit are a bright red, ¾ inch pome. They are produced in masses and provide excellent color in late summer and early fall. There are four Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn trees at this site.</p>

<p><b>43. Saucer Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i></p> <p>111 E Roanoke St</p>	<p>Saucer Magnolia was created as a hybrid in France in 1820 and is a very popular landscape tree because of its beautiful, numerous purple/pink flowers, which bloom before the leaves come out. It is often mistakenly called 'tulip tree'. It usually stays fairly short with a nearly equal width and is easy to grow.</p>
<p><b>44. Weeping Alaska Cedar</b> <i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i> 'Glauca Pendula'</p> <p>109 E Roanoke St</p>	<p>Weeping Alaska Cedar is an evergreen tree up to 150 ft tall, commonly with pendulous branches. It is native to the west coast of North America, from the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska, south to the Klamath Mountains in northernmost California. The Washington Champion is in the Olympic National Park and has a height of 126 ft and circumference of 451 inches.</p>
<p><b>45. Red Alder</b> <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> <p>2532 Yale Ave E</p>	<p>The Red Alder is the largest species of alder in North America, and found from Alaska to California. A russet dye can be made from its bark. It is the wood of choice for smoking salmon, and Native Americans used its bark to treat poison oak, insect bites, skin irritations, and tuberculosis. It is also a favorite host for the tent caterpillar.</p>
<p><b>46. Asian Pear</b> <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i></p> <p>2532 Yale Ave E</p>	<p>Asian pears, sometimes called Apple Pears, are commonly grafted onto a rootstock depending on its use, like a dwarf tree, a disease resistant tree, or for a particular soil type or cold hardiness. Asian pears are easily trained as a small tree, bearing their green fruits during summer. The fruit is more like an apple than a pear, and ripen from August to mid-October.</p>
<p><b>47. Gray Poplar</b> <i>Populus x canescens</i></p> <p>North side of Roanoke St</p>	<p>Gray Poplar gets its name from the gray, downy coating on the leaves; most cultivated Gray Poplars are males. Poplars are mentioned in the works of Ovid, Homer, and Shakespeare. Poplars have very aggressive root systems that can invade and damage drainage systems. There are two Gray Poplars at this location on the north side of E Roanoke St.</p>

<p><b>48. Common Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p><i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, known as Common or Singleseed Hawthorn, is a species of Hawthorn native to Europe, northwest Africa and western Asia. The Common Hawthorn is a shrub or small tree 15–45 ft tall, with a dense crown. The bark is dull brown with vertical orange cracks. It is one of the most common species used in traditional herbalism—most specifically used to treat cardiac insufficiency; their fruit, known as haws, is used for jellies, jams, syrups, wine and flavoring for brandy.</p>
<p><b>49. Kwansan Cherry</b> <i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwansan'</p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>The Kwansan Cherry does not bear fruit, but is planted for its striking beauty. It has beautiful double-pink blossoms in mid to late spring and yellow foliage in fall.</p>
<p><b>50. Apple</b> <i>Malus</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p><i>Malus</i>, apple, is a genus of about 30-35 species of small deciduous trees or shrubs in the family Rosaceae. Other studies go as far as 55 species including the domesticated orchard apple. The genus is native to the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere. Apple trees are typically 15- 40 ft tall at maturity, with a dense twiggy crown. Apple trees are self-sterile, requiring cross pollination by insects to bear fruit.</p>
<p><b>51. Douglas Fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>Entrance to Mallard Cove</p>	<p>Douglas firs were placed in the genus <i>Pseudotsuga</i> (meaning “false hemlock”) in 1867. The common name Douglas Fir honors David Douglas, the Scottish botanist who first introduced it into cultivation at Scone Palace in 1827. Coast Douglas Firs have attained heights of 390 ft, the tallest yet documented. Quinault Rain Forest on the Olympic Peninsula hosts most of the top ten known largest Douglas firs.</p>
<p><b>52. Bigleaf Maple</b> <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>Bigleaf Maple is a large deciduous tree in the genus <i>Acer</i>. It can grow up to 115 ft tall, but more commonly reaches 50-65 ft tall. It is native to western North America, mostly near the Pacific coast, from southern Alaska to southern California. It has the largest leaves of any maple, typically 8-12 inches across, with five deeply incised palmate lobes. The current national champion Bigleaf Maple is located in Marion, Oregon. It is 88 ft tall, has a diameter of 8 ft and a crown spread of 104 ft.</p>

<p><b>53. Deodar Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus deodora</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>Deodar Cedar is a species of cedar native to the western Himalayas. It is a large evergreen coniferous tree reaching 130-165 ft tall, with a diameter up to 10 ft. It has a conic crown with level branches and drooping branchlets. The needles are 1-2 inches long, borne singly on long shoots and in dense clusters of 20-30 on short shoots. The female cones are barrel-shaped, 2-5 inches long and 2-4 inches broad, and disintegrate when mature to release the winged seeds.</p>
<p><b>54. California Waxmyrtle</b> <i>Myrica californica</i></p> <p>North side of E Roanoke St</p>	<p>California Waxmyrtle, also known as Pacific Waxmyrtle, is a broadleaf evergreen tree native to the Pacific coast from Washington to southern California. The leaves are not aromatic and the berries have too little wax to be used to make candles.</p>