HIAWATHA PLAYFIELD 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

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Your City of Seattle Tree Resource

Hiawatha Playfield Tree Walk

Walk begins in front of the Hiawatha Community Center

Tree Number & Common name *Botanical name*	**Tree Descriptions Notes**	**Photos**
1. Northern Red Oak *Quercus rubra*	Larger than most oaks, this particular oak is one of Seattle's heritage trees. It is native to eastern North America, from Nova Scotia to Alabama. Its leaves are large, up to 9 inches long and 6 inches wide, elliptic to ovate in shape. The bark is grey and furrows with maturity.	
2. California Bay Laurel *Umbellularia california*	Also known as the Oregon myrtle and California olive, this evergreen is native to Southwest Oregon down through California. Smell its green leaves, but not too closely, its pungent odor may be the strongest of any tree.	
3. Norway Spruce *Picea albies*	The original Christmas tree, the Norway Spruce is the most common spruce in Seattle and worldwide. Needles are 4-sided and up to ¾ inch long, with the cones being the largest of any spruce, up to 7 inches long.	
4. Littleleaf Linden *Tilia cordata*	A very common street tree, the linden's natural range extends over Europe, to the British Isles where it is known as a lime. It can reach up to 100 feet but few in Seattle are that size. Flowers are fragrant, and form in clusters	

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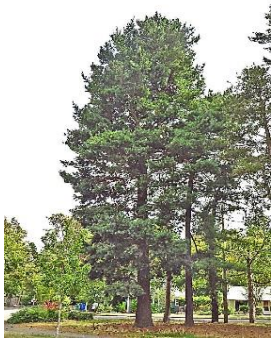
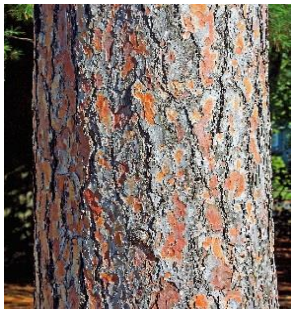
5. Downy Hawthorn *Cratægus mollis*	The downy hawthorn is most easily identified for its hairy (downy) leaf surface making it distinct among hawthorns. Its flowers are white and bloom before most hawthorns as well.	
6. Pitch Pine *Pinus rigida*	While tufts of needles sprout indiscriminately from its trunk, the pitch pine does not ooze pitch. It gained its name from early America where its resin was used to make tar and turpentine. Needles are 3 to a bundle with clusters of prickly cones.	
7. Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus*	The largest tree east of the Rocky Mountains, it was once the most important timber tree in the world, and contributed greatly to early American construction. Needles form in groups of 5 with 4-8 inch cones.	
8. Western White Pine *Pinus monticola*	A Northwest native, the western white pine is the state tree of Idaho, and tends to prefer foggy, coastal areas and mountain slopes. The bark is gray, becoming furrowed into blocks with maturity.	
9. Red Pine *Pinus resinosa*	The red pine's natural region is small—from the Great Lakes to New England, and has been greatly reduced by logging and fire. Needles occur in 2 to a fascicle and the bark is a silver-reddish brown with irregular scales. Its cones are ovate and 2 inches long.	

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10. Sycamore Maple *Acer pseudoplatanus*	The sycamore maple is a very common street tree. It is planted throughout the United States and Europe, where it is native east into the Balkans. Leaves have 3 to 5 shallow lobes and are dark green.	
11. Black Mulberry *Morgus nigra*	Native to central and western Asia, the black mulberry boasts delicious fruit that resembles long raspberries. The bark is orange-brown with simple glossy green leaves.	
12. London Planetree *Platanus x hispanica*	As the name suggests, the London Planetree is the most common street tree in London where it was cloned in the 1600's to withstand the pollution of the city.	
13. European chestnut *Castanea sativa*	The European chestnut is the original sweet chestnut. Native to Mediterranean regions, it was introduced to the Americas in the 19th century as the American chestnut declined due to a fungal blight.	
14. Deodar cedar *Cedrus deodora*	Hailing from the Himalayas, the deodar cedar is a true cedar and earns its name from the Sanskrit word *Devadau,* meaning "tree of lfie." It certainly deserves that name with the tallest measuring up to 265 feet and 50 feet around the trunk.	

15. Common Horse Chestnut *Æsculus hippocastanum*	Despite its name, the horse chestnut is not a true chestnut, it is a buckeye and the fruit is inedible. Its leaves are palmately compound and large, reaching up to 14 inches across.	
16. Fraser Lawson Cypress *Chamæcyparais lawsoniana cv. Fraseri*	Also known as the Port Orford Cedar, this tree is neither cypress nor cedar. It is instead a false-cypress. Native to a small area of southwest Oregon, it has mostly been logged out of existence.	
17. Cornish Elm *Ulmus minor var. cornubiensis*	A variety of the English Elm, the Cornish Elm is native to southwest England. It is distinct from other elms in that it has smooth and smaller leaves than other elms.	
18. Cucumber Tree *Magnolia acuminata*	The Cucumber Tree is the largest and northern most magnolia native to the Appalachian region of the United States. Its fruit resembles a small cucumber, and early settlers used it as a substitute to make pickles.	
19. Moss Sawara Cypress *Chamæcyparais pisifera 'Squarrosa'*	The Moss Sawara Cypress is a variant of the Sawara Cypress, with red-brown bark and moss-like leaves that appear in rising sprays. Squarrosa means rough in Latin.	

20. 'Horinji' Japanese Cherry *Prunus serrulata cv. 'Horinji'*	The Japanese Cherry has been cultivated in Japan for over 1.500 years. The Horinji is a rare cultivar of the Japanese Cherry. It takes its name from an ancient Buddhist Temple in Kyoto.	
21. Japanese Cherry 'Cascade Snow' *Prunus serrulata cv. 'Cascade Snow'*	Another cultivar of the Japanese Cherry, the Cascade Snow cultivar is the most disease resistant Japanese Cherry available in the Pacific Northwest. It was named in Portland in 1994, however some believe it comes from a much older cultivar in Japan.	

Originally created in 1911, Hiawatha Playfield is part of Seattle's Olmsted legacy. At its inception, it was the largest public playfield in Seattle. While much of it has changed today, you can still walk along the original paths, and enjoy many of the still-surviving trees from a bygone era.