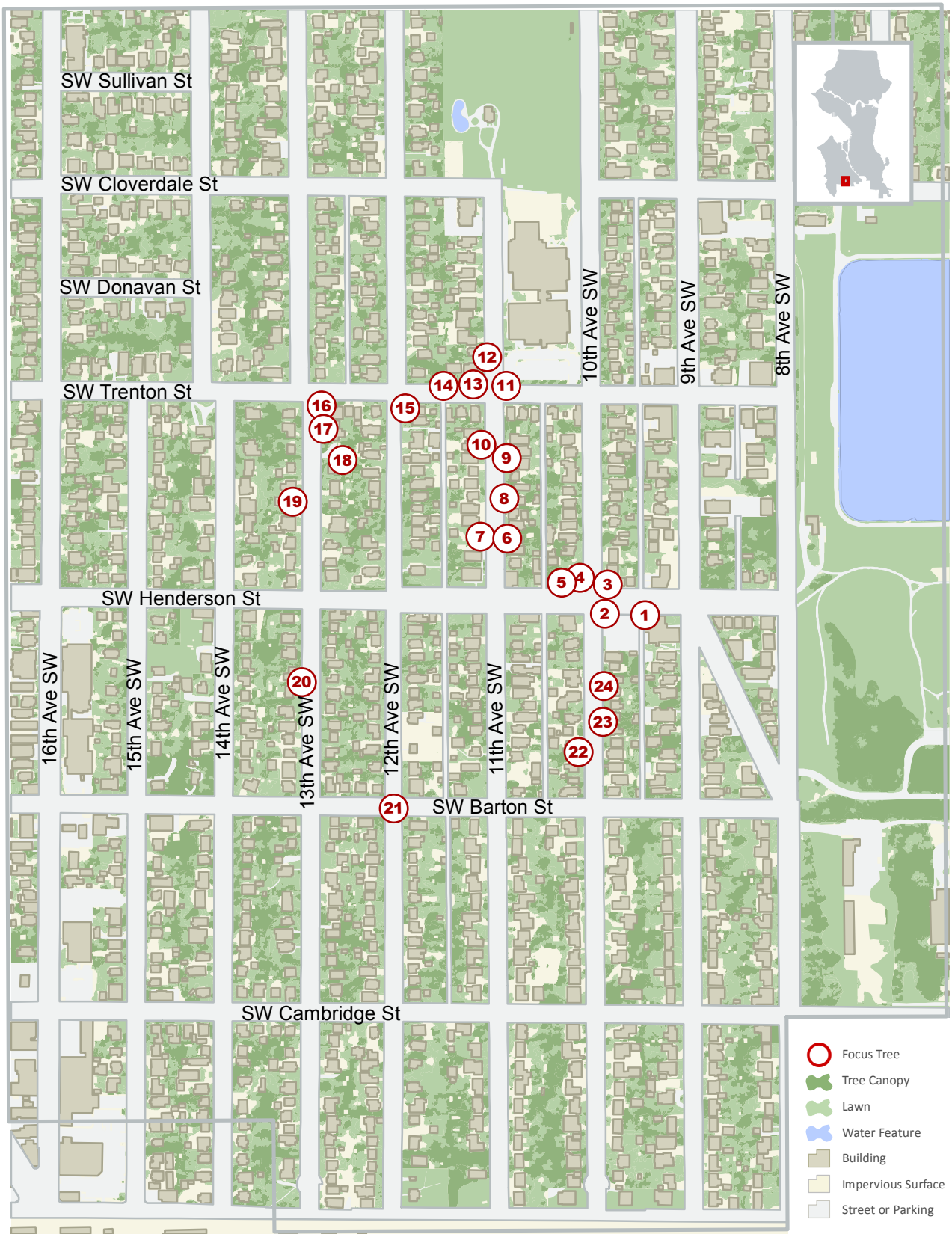
HIGHLAND PARK TREE WALK



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:

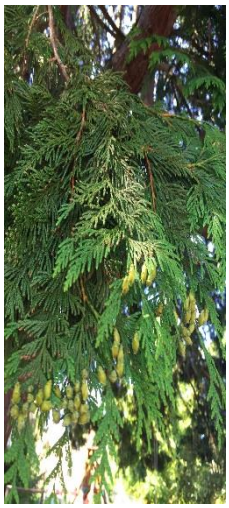
Visit: www.Seattle.gov/trees
Call: 206-615-1668
Email: treeambassador@seattle.gov
Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook

Highland Park Tree Walk

Tree Number & Common name *Botanical name* Address	**Tree Descriptions Notes**	**Photos**
1. Rain Garden 9th Ave SW and Henderson St (At the street corner)	A **rain garden** is a planted depression or a hole that allows rainwater runoff from impervious urban areas, like roofs, driveways, walkways, parking lots, and compacted lawn areas, the opportunity to be absorbed. This reduces rain runoff by allowing stormwater to soak into the ground (as opposed to flowing into storm drains and surface waters which causes erosion, water pollution, flooding, and diminished groundwater).	
2. Blue Spruce - *Picea pungens* 10th Ave SW and Henderson St. Continue walking a block down towards SW from the Rain Garden) Left side of the road	It is a columnar or conical evergreen conifer with densely growing horizontal branches. Needles are pokey and going out rather than bundles. It has scaly grey bark on the trunk with yellowish-brown branches. The pale brown cones are up to 10 cm (4 in) long. The Navajo and Keres Native Americans used this tree as a traditional medicinal plant and a ceremonial item, and twigs are given as gifts to bring good fortune. In traditional medicine, an infusion of the needles is used to treat colds and settle the stomach. This liquid is also used externally for rheumatic pains. This tree is the State tree in Colorado and Utah.	
3. Douglas Fir - *Pseudotsuga menziesii* 10th Ave SW and Henderson St (Across the St from the previous stop) Right side of the road House # 8858	*It is a Native Tree to the Pacific Northwest.* The straight, flat needles of Douglas fir have two pale white stripes running the length of each needle. Possibly the most distinctive characteristic of Douglas fir is that no other coniferous evergreen has cones with elongated **"bracts"** extending out from under many of the scales (at tips of arrows). Douglas-firs were used by American Indians for building, basketry, and medicinal purposes. This tree holds a lot of water, up to 300 gallons. The oldest Douglas Fir of Seattle is located at Seattle Seward Park.	

City of Seattle

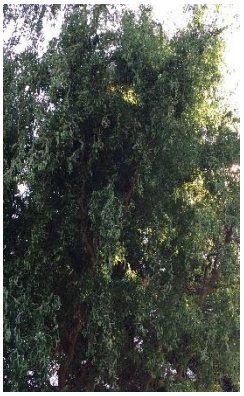
Trees for Seattle
Your City of Seattle Tree Resource

4. Korean Dogwood - *Cornus Kousa* 10th Ave SW and Henderson St (Across the St from the last stop) At the corner of the road House # 8852	Dogwood trees are widely known for their delicate beauty, and the kousa variety adds a toughness that makes this species an excellent choice for home landscapes and urban areas. The tree also makes a visual contribution year-round. In spring, it produces a heavenly array of star-like blooms. In summer, it's intriguing canopy of layered branches provides shade and beauty. In autumn, it offers spectacular bright red color. Even in winter, this tree has an appeal all its own with bark that resembles a jigsaw puzzle. The spring blooms are probably the tree's largest selling point—and its most misunderstood. The white "petals" aren't actually petals at all. They are modified leaves called bracts that surround the small, greenish-yellow, insignificant flowers.	
5. Western Red Cedar- *Thuja plicata* 10th Ave SW and Henderson St (Next to the last stop) Right side of the road House # 8852	Pyramidal form with straight, tapered trunk with a buttressed trunk. Flat, hanging, lace-like, green foliage sprays of small, decussate, scale-like leaves. Delightfully aromatic when crushed. Seed cones are egg-shaped, 1 centimeter long, with several pairs of scales. Pollen cones are small and reddish. Bark is thin, reddish brown, fibrous, with shallow furrows and long vertical ridges, peeling in long strips and taking on a grayish cast with age. Trunk base is often fluted. Coastal people used all parts of the tree. They used the wood for dugout canoes, house planks, bentwood boxes, clothing, and many tools such as arrow shafts, masks, and paddles. The inner bark made rope, clothing, and baskets. It was also used for many medicines.	
6. Thundercloud Plum- *Prunus cerasifera* 11th Ave SW (Walk a block down towards SW from 10th Ave, then turn to your right at 11th Ave SW) Right side of the road House # 8848	Rounded vase shape grows to a symmetrical dense canopy. The tree stands out in the landscape through summer because of its purple leaves against a mostly green background. Fruit is purple, one-to three-inch round. Fragrant pale pink to almost white flowers blossom in early spring before the leaves emerge. Throughout summer, purple, alternate, ovate leaves with serrated edges. A green dye can be obtained from the leaves. A dark grey to green dye can be obtained from the fruit.	

7. Poplar – *Populus nigra* 11th Ave SW (Across the St) Left side of the road) House # 8843	Black poplar has a multiple-stemmed, slender, columnar shape, often leaning to one side. The lower branches grow close to the ground and bend upward. It has dense, coarse-textured foliage comprised of deciduous, medium-green leaves that are alternately arranged along the stems, they are usually triangular and 2 to 4 inches long, with serrated edges. it is often used to provide a quick screen or windbreak. Inner bark - dried, ground then added to flour and used for making bread	
8. Sugar Maple - *Acer saccharum* 11th Ave SW (Across the St) Right side of the road House # 8826	It's palmate, 5-pointed LEAF with smooth margins is featured on the Canadian flag. The two-winged, two-seeded, U-shaped "helicopters" are about 1 inch long. The bark varies quite a bit as the tree ages. Young trees have smooth, medium-gray bark. Older trees form platy bark that grows into rough, deeply fissured bark as the tree reaches larger size. It's ability to reproduce under fairly heavy shade causes sugar maple to dominate northern hardwood stands to the point where it can form monocultures. Sugar maple is the only native maple to seed in late summer and fall. Sugar Maple is used to make items such as furniture, cabinets, and woodenware because its considered to be one of the densest and hardest of the tree species. American Indians first discovered how to make maple syrup	
9. Smoke Tree - *Cotinus coggygria* 11th Ave SW. Continue walking on 11th Ave towards SW. Right side of the road House # 8822	Originating in the wooded hills above the Mediterranean, the smoketree holds true to its name. The species boasts blooms that are wispy clumps of filaments—either cream or pink—that look like puffs of smoke. This easy-to-grow specimen is a good choice for a shrub border or other grouping. The smoke tree adapts well to many soils—growing in acidic, alkaline, loamy, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It has some drought tolerance and can withstand wet conditions.	
10. Black Locust - *Robinia pseudoacacia* 11th Ave SW. Continue walking on 11th Ave towards SW (Across the St) Left side of the road. House # 8809	It is easily recognize by its leaves and paired spines up to ½ an inch long. The leaves of this tree are pinnately compound, which means one leaf has many (7-19) leaflets on one main stem. They spread out fast by sending new sprouts from roots and stumps. Wood is used for lumber, poles, fence posts, paper, boxes, crates, pegs, stakes and firewood.	

11. Shore Pine - *Pinus contorta* 11th Ave SW and Trenton St At the corner of the road at the Highland Park Elementary School	This species is an evergreen tree which grows an in a somewhat sprawling and irregular, broadly rounded form. No two trees look similar. Rarely does Shore Pine achieve a straight trunk. Branches bear needles in bundles of 2. These needles are typically 1”-3" long, stout, somewhat flattened and often appear twisted along their length. Shore pine flowers are monoecious. Male flowers are yellow, cylindrical and clustered at branch tips, while female flowers are reddish purple at branch tips and appear in the upper crown. Female flowers give rise to prickly cones which are 1”-2” long and egg-shaped. These cones are attached to the branches in pairs and without stalks. The Nisgaa used the roots for rope, The Haida used peeled sheets of bark as splints for broken limbs. The pitch was used by the Sechelt to waterproof canoes.	
12. Paperbark Maple - *Acer griseum* 11th Ave Sw and Trenton St (across the street) Opposite corner House # 8812	It is a small, deciduous, oval to oval-rounded tree with slender upright branching. It is particularly noted for its exfoliating copper orange to cinnamon reddish/brown bark and its showy orange to red fall color and it peels into large curls which remain on the tree rather than falling to the ground. Each trifoliate leaf (3-5” long) features three coarsely toothed leaflets, with the middle leaflet being short-stalked. Paperbark tree is a native of China but has become an ornamental favorite in North America and Europe.	
13. Contorted Hazelnut *Corylus avellana ‘Contorta’* Trenton St SW House front yard. House # 8812	It is a deciduous, rounded, multi-trunked shrub, as the cultivar name suggests, twisted and spiraling branches, twigs and leaves.These shrubs or small trees grow upright on curiously twisted trunks. The other ornamental feature about the trees are the male catkins. They are long and golden and hang from the branches of the tree beginning in winter, providing visual interest long after leaf drop. In time, the catkins develop into edible hazelnuts. Occasional ungrafted specimens do not require pruning maintenance because they have the advantage of producing contorted root suckers	

14. Black Spruce *Picea mariana* Trenton St SW. Next to last stop (Front yard) House # 1110	It often has a characteristic cluster of branches at the top forming a club or crow's nest. Needles are blue-green, short, stiff, and four-sided. The needles are arranged in all directions along the twig or mostly pointing upwards. Seed cones are small and purplish. The old cones hang on the tree for several years. Pollen cones are dark red. The bark is thin, scaly and dark greenish-brown. The Carrier people used black spruce wood to make fish traps. Other aboriginal people made snowshoe frames and drying racks.	
15. Pine Trees - *Pinus species*, **Thundercloud Plums**- *Prunus cerasifera* ,**Cherry Trees** - *Prunus serotina*, **Thuja** 'Green Giant' Trenton St SW and 12th Ave SW (At the corner of the street)	This stop, points at the variety of trees we can find around the neighborhood, but these are gathered into a small group. They all have different history background as well as characteristics and uses that makes them unique on their own; therefore, we should appreciate and value nature, in this case, trees. In our neighborhood and general as they already provide so much for us from their own nature	
16. Japanese Maple - *Acer palmatum* Trenton ST and 13th Ave SW. Continue walking on Trenton St towards SW. Left corner of the road. House # 1219	Japanese maple is one of the most versatile trees for any yard, patio or garden. Often grown for its unique 7-palmed green or red colored leaf, the maple also has an interesting growth habit with a fine leaf texture and muscular-looking multiple trunks. Japanese maples have extraordinary fall colors that range from bright yellow through orange and red, and is often striking, even on trees grown in total shade. Japanese maple has very few insect or disease problems.	
17. Gingko Tree *Gingko biloba* 13th Ave SW (Turn to your left on 13th Ave SW) Street strip. House # 1219	Unique, fan-shaped leaves turn a stunning yellow color in the fall. It can tolerate many urban conditions including heat, air pollution, salt and confined spaces. And it establishes easily. This why is so valuable now as a street tree. A "living fossil," the ginkgo is the only remaining species of a large order (Ginkgoales) of gymnosperms that existed in the Triassic period. The seeds and leaves have been (and are still today) used in medicine throughout the world.	

18. Western Hemlock - *Tsuga heterophylla* 13th Ave SW. Next to the last stop. House # 8808	Western Hemlocks have a rather narrow crown and conspicuously drooping new growth at the top of the tree. It has mostly down-sweeping branches and delicate feathery foliage. Needles are nearly flat, glossy, and soft; yellow to dark green on the upper surface and whitish underneath. The needles are unequal in length and produce feathery, flat sprays. The small, numerous seed cones are greenish to reddish-purple and turn brown with age. The bark is Dark brown to reddish-brown, becoming thick and strongly grooved with age. Western hemlock tolerates shade and grows abundantly underneath mature trees, where it provides an important source of food for deer and elk. Coastal people carved hemlock wood, which is easily worked into spoons, combs, roasting spits, and other implements.	
19. Corkscrew Tree - *Salix matsudana* 13th Ave SW (Continue walking straight on 13th Ave towards SW) House # 8845	The corkscrew willow tree is part of the willow tree family and is often grown for its attractive fall foliage color, fast growing habit, and unique branching structure. As the tree grows, its branches reach out horizontally and then twist this way and that, creating curls or corkscrews. This gives the corkscrew willow four season interest in the home garden. Because of its beautiful shape, unfussy nature and general disease resistance, this willow remains a popular choice among gardeners nationwide.	
20. Japanese Snowbell - *Styrax japonicas* 13th Ave SW (Continue walking straight on 13th Ave SW) House # 9033	Japanese snowbell is an ornamental tree that stays relatively small. Branches start low on the trunk and spread horizontally. Lovely, fragrant white flowers hang from strongly horizontal side branches that make a splendid small tree for patio or near a pathway. Attractive dark green leaves turn red or yellow in fall. The multi-season appeal and quick growth of this compact tree make it so appealing for landscapes of all sizes!	

21. Madrona - *Arbutus menziesii*, and **Birch**- *Betula* Barton St and 12th Ave SW (Circle traffic)	Glossy green leaves and clusters of creamy white blooms that give way to bright red fruits are all exquisite characteristics. But the most famous of the Madrone's features is the cinnamon brown/red bark. The trunk and branches of this Northwest Native evergreen are wrapped in bark of an extraordinary color that peels away in summer to reveal lighter tan underneath. As happy as a Madrone can be when it is established, they cannot be transplanted! Ever! When you plant out, that is it! No future moving! And they are particular as to where they will grow.	
22. True Cedar - *Cedrus atlantica,* and **Western Red Cedar**- *Thuja plicata* 10th AVe SW (Keep walking straight down from last stop and turn left on 10th Ave SW) Left side of the road. House # 9037	The true cedars are distinguished by their lateral branches, which form distinct shelves of foliage, they have needle-like leaves arranged in clusters on short twigs. The true cedars are distinguished by their lateral branches, which form distinct shelves of foliage. True cedars bear barrel-like cones that sit upright on the branches. Cedar wood and cedar oil are known to be a natural repellent to months.	
23. Himalayan White Birch - *Betula utilis Jacquemontii* 10th Ave SW. Continue walking on 10th Ave SW. Right side of the road. House # 9032	The Himalayan white birch has some of the whitest bark of any birch. Young trees have rich brown bark that will quickly change to a gleaming snow white as the tree matures. It is fast growing and has a noticeably better trunk color than the once popular European birch. Vertical form and branches are upright. Deciduous during the winter. The leaves, alternately arranged dark green leaves, which are wedge-shaped and slightly rounded over when viewed from above. The edges of the leaves are double serrated. Himalayan birch does best in full sun, but will tolerate light shade. While it will grow faster on well drained soils, it can tolerate wet sites.	

24. Juniper species - *Juniperus sp.* 10th Ave SW. Continue walking on 10th Ave SW. Right side of the road. House # 9020	Awl-shaped or scale-like; pressed close to the twig; not arranged in overlapping pairs; variable in color; retains blue-green color in winter; evergreen. Twigs slender, older twigs red-brown and nearly glabrous; bark peeling off; finest twigs covered by foliage. The seeds are nearly round; 1/4" to 1/3" in diameter; bright blue; often covered with a white coating; usually contains 2 seeds. Often used in windbreaks due to its toughness and retention of lower branches; also, good for visual screens and foundation plantings.	