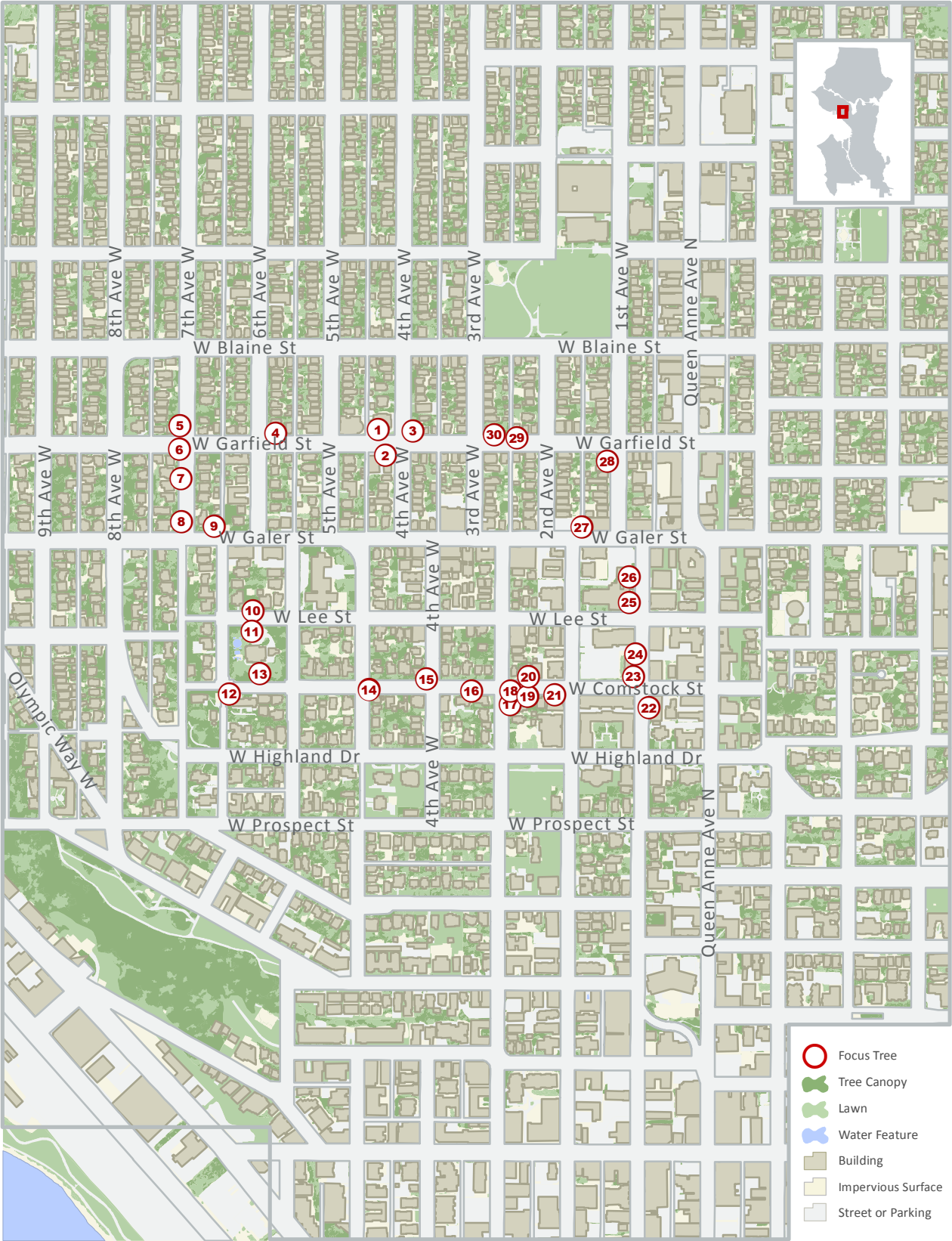


# WEST QUEEN ANNE TREE WALK



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




# Tall Timber on Queen Anne




## *Walking the West Side of the Hill*


Starts at Queen Anne Library, 400 W Garfield St, Seattle, WA 98119



Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p><b>1. Sawara Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p> <p>Start at Queen Anne Branch, Seattle Public Library, 400 W. Garfield</p>	<p>The Sawara cypress is easily confused with the juniper tree as well as our native cedar. This tree is known for having small, pale green, round cones that are only ¼” wide. The original Sawara cypress species line the steps of the library. If you look around, you may see other variations that have been cultivated by horticulturalists to have unique features that are favored in urban landscapes, including a dwarf version and cultivars with different shades of yellow/green foliage.</p>	
<p><b>2. Giant Sequoia</b> <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>Across the street from the Library on W. Garfield</p>	<p>Heights of 300 feet and diameters of 30 feet are not uncommon. These majestic trees were around when the dinosaurs roamed. Leaves are short, thick and sharp pointed, unlike the leaves of any other American tree. Cones are the size of an egg. Giant sequoias retain a nearly perfect conical shape up until they are considered old.</p>	
<p><b>For more information about the Queen Anne Library, see last page</b></p>		

<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> <b>Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<p><b>3. Paper Birch</b> <i>Betula papyrifera</i></p> <p>Across the street from the Library on 4<sup>th</sup> W 317 W. Garfield</p>	<p>Paper birches are easily distinguishable by their oval toothed leaves, slender, graceful twigs, and papery white bark. In early spring you can see many paper birches flowering. These hanging, brown, cone-like flowers are called catkins and blossom on males during this time of year. Trees are highly resinous and prone to aphids in this area. Peeling the bark from a living tree will kill it. They can be differentiated from white birch (#24) by their larger leaves and papery bark. Paper birch is also more upright (non-weeping), and are generally more stout.</p>	
<p><b>4. Raywood</b> <b>Narrowleaf Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> "Raywood"</p> <p>Walk west on W. Garfield. Street trees; 6th Ave. W., McGraw to W. Galer</p>	<p>Ash trees are a member of the olive family, which also includes lilacs and osthmanthus. They are a common street tree in Seattle and in cities across north America, however they have become increasingly vulnerable to the emerald ash-borer, a parasite that has attacked east coast ash trees and is moving in toward the west coast. These ash trees, which were planted in 1995, will light up the street with an impressive glow of bronzy-purple in the fall, however cities are looking to add more diversity to street trees to limit invasion by pests.</p>	



<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> <b>Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<p><b>5. Weeping Alaskan Cedar</b>  <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>  'Pendula'  Cross 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. W. and continue on W. Garfield to view this tree just north of corner of W. Garfield and 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. W.  Side of 1603 7th W.</p>	<p>You might learn to recognize this tree by its smell alone, as bruised foliage emits a strong, distinctive odor. Common in Seattle, these trees are grown for their unique, evergreen, ornamental silhouette. Most are very slender with an exaggerated droop.</p>	
<p><b>6. Douglas Fir</b>  <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>At 7th Ave W. turn left (going south). Walk down 7<sup>th</sup> W. Corner, W. Garfield &amp; 7<sup>th</sup> W.</p>	<p>The Douglas fir is iconic in the Pacific northwest. Its common name is a nod to David Douglas, a Scottish botanist who explored these forests back in the 1820's. The Puget Sound Salish peoples of this region named this tree čəbidac in the Lushootseed language thousands of years before Douglas' time. Back then this landscape would have held many more fir trees, some over 1,000 years old!</p>	
<p><b>7. Japanese Red Pine</b>  <i>Pinus densiflora</i></p> <p>1525 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. W.</p>	<p>Pines are often identified by the number of needles in a single bundle. If you pinch a pine needle at the base and pull away two, you may have a Japanese red pine! These are small pines with little cones; native to Japan. Young bark peels in thin scales to reveal a reddish color; older bark is gray, typically seen on the main trunk. These trees are somewhat slow growing.</p>	



<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> <b>Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<p><b>8. Katsura</b>  <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p> <p>1505 7th W.</p>	<p>You can see one Katsura here on the street and two in a front yard. Katsura, originally from Japan, has heart-shaped leaves which are bronzy green in spring. In the autumn the yellow leaves give off a cotton candy fragrance.</p>	
<p><b>9. Western White Pine</b>  <i>Pinus monticola</i></p> <p>At corner of W. Galer and 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. W., turn left (east) on W. Galer. Tree is at corner of house.</p> <p>652 W. Galer</p>	<p>Like the Japanese red pine before, white pines can be identified by the number of needles per bunch, but you need to get up close for a good look. For the western white pine, needles come in bunches of 5 with long (10 inches!) cones. "Monticola" of the latin name means "mountain dweller", as these trees are native to the mountains of Idaho, Oregon, California, and the Cascades. If you decide to plant a western white pine beware: the cones can drip sap in warm weather and will make a mess of whatever lies below.</p>	
<p><b>10. Ponderosa Pine</b>  <i>Pinus ponderosa</i></p> <p>Walk to corner of Willard &amp; W. Lee.          620 W. Lee</p>	<p>Another species of pine! This one has needles that grow in clusters of three. Like the western white pine, ponderosa are also common throughout middle and higher elevations of the western U.S. This hardy tree is usually able to grow in locations with little water, due to its extra deep roots. This adaptation comes in handy for Seattle as our summers become increasingly hotter and drier.</p>	




<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> Notes	<b>Photos</b>
<b>For more information about The Black Mansion, see last page.</b>		
<p><b>11. Alaska Cedar</b>  <i>Cupressus nootkatensis</i>                      Inside Black Mansion property</p>	<p>The weeping version of this species appeared earlier on this walk, here is the "original", which is very common along the high-elevation, subalpine areas of the Cascades and coastal mountains of British Columbia and southern Alaska. The Alaska yellow cedar is the favored wood for carving among Pacific northwest Indigenous communities.</p>	
<p><b>12. Azara</b>  <i>Azara microphylla</i></p> <p>Walk south down Willard to W. Comstock.                      Corner of W. Comstock and Willard Ave. W.</p>	<p>These understory trees are native to Chile and Argentina. Petite, dark and very shiny evergreen leaves hide inconspicuous yellow flowers. Give them a smell! They have a very strong vanilla or chocolate scent in late winter. Azara is surprisingly in the willow family though you might not guess it from it's unique form and texture. Not typically seen on the streets of Seattle.</p>	




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<p><b>13. Sequoia</b> <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>Turn east on W. Comstock. Across the street on Black Mansion property. W. Comstock betw. Willard &amp; 6<sup>th</sup> W. (n. side of street)</p>	<p>Remember this tree from earlier on the walk? This one is even bigger, with a trunk that is 5 feet wide at the base. Heights of 300 feet and diameters of 30 feet are not uncommon for these giants among trees. Giant sequoias were around when the dinosaurs roamed. Leaves are short, thick and sharp pointed, unlike the leaves of any other American tree. Cones are the size of an egg. Giant sequoias retain a nearly perfect conical shape up until they are considered old.</p>	
<p><b>14. English Midland Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus laevigata</i></p> <p>Walk east down W. Comstock. Betw. 5<sup>th</sup> W. and 4<sup>th</sup> W on W Comstock</p>	<p>Bigger than your average shrub, but smaller than your average tree, these hawthorns rarely surpass 30 feet in height, making them a good choice in tight urban areas or under utility lines. They have dense crowns with lots of branches and tiny, lobed leaves. During the Middle Ages, wine made of hawthorn fruit was used in treatment for high blood pressure. Today, the fruit is used to facilitate digestion and to strengthen cardiovascular systems.</p>	









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<p><b>15. Chinese Elm</b> <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i></p> <p>Stop at 4th Ave W and W Comstock. 402 W. Comstock</p>	<p>The Chinese elm is native to Asia and rare in Seattle. It has small shiny dark green leaves and distinctive bark, which is smooth gray-green. Peeling flakes of the bark will reveal orange patches! These elms flower in the late summer or fall. Chinese elms are also resistant to Dutch elm disease, which has threatened many elm species.</p>	
<p><b>16. Deodar Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>Continue on W. Comstock. Stop at 3<sup>rd</sup> W. and Comstock. 303 W. Comstock</p>	<p>This true cedar is considered by some to be the Himalayan equivalent of our Douglas fir. They can live up to 1,000 years! The Sanskrit name translates to “Tree of the Gods”. This tree is also the national tree of Pakistan. Huge straight limbs exit from the main trunk. Deodar cedar is not an uncommon sight in Seattle - although not native to the region, all large conifer trees provide plenty of benefits to the urban environment.</p>	

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<p><b>17. Big Leaf Maple</b>  <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>1224 3rd W.            (Corner of 3rd W. &amp; Comstock)</p>	<p>While these large-leaved maples can grow up to 160 ft tall, they more commonly reach 50–65 ft tall. Bigleaf maple is native to the region and dominant in many Seattle forests. It has the largest leaves of any maple, ranging from half a foot to a foot wide. The leaves have five deeply incised palmate lobes. In the fall, the leaves turn to gold and yellow, often to spectacular effect against the backdrop of evergreen conifers. This particular tree has unfortunately not weathered time very well.</p>	
<p><b>18. Sawara Cypress</b>  <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p> <p>Corner of 3rd W. &amp; Comstock</p>	<p>The Sawara cypress is easily confused with the juniper tree as well as our native cedar. This tree is known for having small, pale green, round cones that are only ¼" wide. The original Sawara cypress species line the steps of the library. If you look around, you may see other variations that have been cultivated by horticulturalists to have unique features that are favored in urban landscapes, including a dwarf version and cultivars with different shades of yellow/green foliage.</p>	

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<p><b>19. Colorado Spruce</b>  <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>1224 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. W.</p>	<p>The Colorado spruce is the state tree of Colorado and Utah. It is also known as the blue spruce. It varies in color from olive green to bright silvery-bluish. These trees are highly valued as ornamentals. They are tall with 2-5 inch cones, and flaky texture. Blue ornamental varieties are abundant in Seattle.</p>	
<p><b>20. Lawson or Port Orford Cypress</b>  <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>Across W. Comstock on north side of street            222 W. Comstock</p>	<p>Also called the Lawson cypress, the Port Orford cedar looks a lot like the native Western red cedar, however the cones are much smaller and the foliage has a slightly bluish tint compared to the dark green of our native cedar. There are small stands of Port Orford cedar naturally occurring in parts of southern Oregon, however this tree is very common throughout Seattle. It is surprisingly adaptable to a wide variety of conditions, making it a resilient member of the urban forest.</p>	
<p><b>21. Double Chinese Cherry</b>  <i>Prunus serrulata</i>            'Kanzan'</p> <p>Continue east on W. Comstock.            203 W. Comstock</p>	<p>Also called the Kanzan cherry, referring to a sacred mountain in the tree's native Japan. This is the same species featured annually in the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington D.C. It is very common in Seattle thanks to the beautiful, dense clusters of white or pink blossoms in spring.</p>	

<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> <b>Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<p><b>22. Black Poplar or Lombardy Poplar</b>  <i>Populus nigra</i>  'Italica'</p> <p>View trees to south of corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. and W. Comstock.  1216 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W.</p>	<p>These were probably planted at the time the Ballard mansion was built in 1901; thought to have originated in Italy and widely grown throughout Europe. Seattle has largest recorded Lombardy poplars outside of New Zealand. Reproduces from suckers not seed.</p>	
<p><b>23. Cherry Flowering Plum</b>  <i>Prunus cerasifera</i></p> <p>1305 1st Ave. W.</p>	<p>These plum trees are typically grown for their attractive flowers and leaf color rather than for fruit, which in urban locations often cause more problems than rewards - fruiting trees in the city can lead to messy, slippery sidewalks and attract unwanted pests. The flowers are white or pink, and bloom in late winter to early spring. Seattle has mostly purple-leafed plum varieties, like the trees featured here.</p>	
<p><b>24. (European) White Birch</b>  <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>Continue up 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W. on west side of street.  1305 1st Ave. W.</p>	<p>This very common white-barked tree is the stuff of stock images. Also known as silver birch, these trees have been widely planted throughout Seattle. Look for rugged black patches of the trunk, particularly on older trees. Many birch trees in the city are being affected by a parasitic beetle called the bronze birch borer. Keeping trees well watered through the summer helps ward of pests.</p>	

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<p><b>25. Pacific Dogwood</b>  <i>Cornus nuttallii</i></p> <p>1411 1st Ave. W.</p>	<p>This is one of the Pacific northwest's most prized flowering trees. The largest of the dogwood species, these trees can grow up to 100' tall given the right conditions. It has creamy white flowers in spring, and often has a second bloom later on in the summer.</p>	
<p><b>26. European (Green) Beech</b>  <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> <p>1411 1st Ave. W.</p>	<p>Even the largest, old European beech trees have surprisingly smooth, gray bark. As is the case here, beech have been commonly used as street trees, lining 8th Avenue. This approach creates continuity within the landscape, and these trees help keep the neighborhood cool on hot summer days while absorbing stormwater and pollution from the street. Beech trees are often associated with some of the best mushroom hunting, including truffles, chanterelles, and morels.</p>	
<p><b>27. Paperbark Maples</b>  <i>Acer griseum</i></p> <p>Cross W. Galer and continue up 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. W.            W. Galer betw Q.A. Ave. and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave W.</p>	<p>Another common Seattle street tree, these maple trees have an eye-catching combination of dark green leaves and reddish brown, peeling and shredded bark. They remain relatively small, which is important here underneath the utility lines where a larger tree will lead to costly problems later on.</p>	

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p><b>28. Purpleleaf Plum Thundercloud</b> <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Thundercloud'</p> <p>1531 1st. W.</p>	<p>Plums hide well in the foliage as are the same color as the leaves. Grown in Seattle for ornament. Most are street trees planted during the 1970's and 1980's.</p>	
<p><b>29. Norway Spruce</b> <i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>Turn left and go west on W. Garfield.</p> <p>210 W. Garfield</p>	<p>This was the main timber tree of most European forests. Beautiful in youth, it loses much of its charm as it ages. At 5-6 inches long, Norway spruce cones are much longer than the native Sitka spruce, which are only 3-4 inches. Without this distinguishing characteristic, the two species can be very difficult to tell apart.</p>	
<p><b>30. Chilean Fire Tree</b> <i>Embothrium coccineum</i></p> <p>On W. Garfield to west of 1602 3rd W.</p>	<p>An exotic looking tree, unlike anything else in Seattle's urban forest. It blooms in May and June, when it becomes covered in masses of absolutely stunning, vivid red blossoms that will attract hummingbirds for miles.</p>	

**The Black Mansion:** In 1909, Seattle Hardware Co. founder Charles H. Black (d. 1922) built a large home on 1.7 acres on the south slope of Queen Anne Hill. The Seattle firm of Bebb and Mendel designed the house in an eclectic Tudor or English Arts and Crafts style. It had 33 rooms and 11,600 square feet of living space. The landscaping was done by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, who had designed Seattle's system of parks and boulevards.

The home's north side served as a vehicle entrance. A stable was built on the 6th Avenue W side and connected to the main house by means of a tunnel. The Black Home was designated a Seattle Landmark on April 16, 1970, because of its distinctive visual characteristics and because of its prominence in the neighborhood.

**Queen Anne Public Library:** On January 1, 2013, the Queen Anne Branch of the Seattle Public Library entered its 100th year of service. Designed by Seattle architects W. Marbury Somervell and Harlan Thomas, the building was constructed at a cost of \$32,677 with a gift from the Carnegie Foundation along with \$500 from Seattle Times publisher and Queen Anne resident Alden J. Blethen. The City of Seattle paid \$6,500 for the building site which had been a subject of neighborhood discord. The Queen Anne neighborhood is one of 1,689 lucky places in America to have a Carnegie public library and ours is a quintessential example.

#### Top Seven Genera of Seattle Street Trees

Tree Type	1994	2011
Prunus (Flowering Cherries and Plums)	26%	21%
Acer (Maples)	17%	20%
Crataegus (Hawthornes)	8%	6%
Malus (Crabapples)	5%	5%
Tilia (Lindens)	4%	3%
Quercus (Oaks)	4%	4%
Liquidambar (Sweetgums)	4%	3%