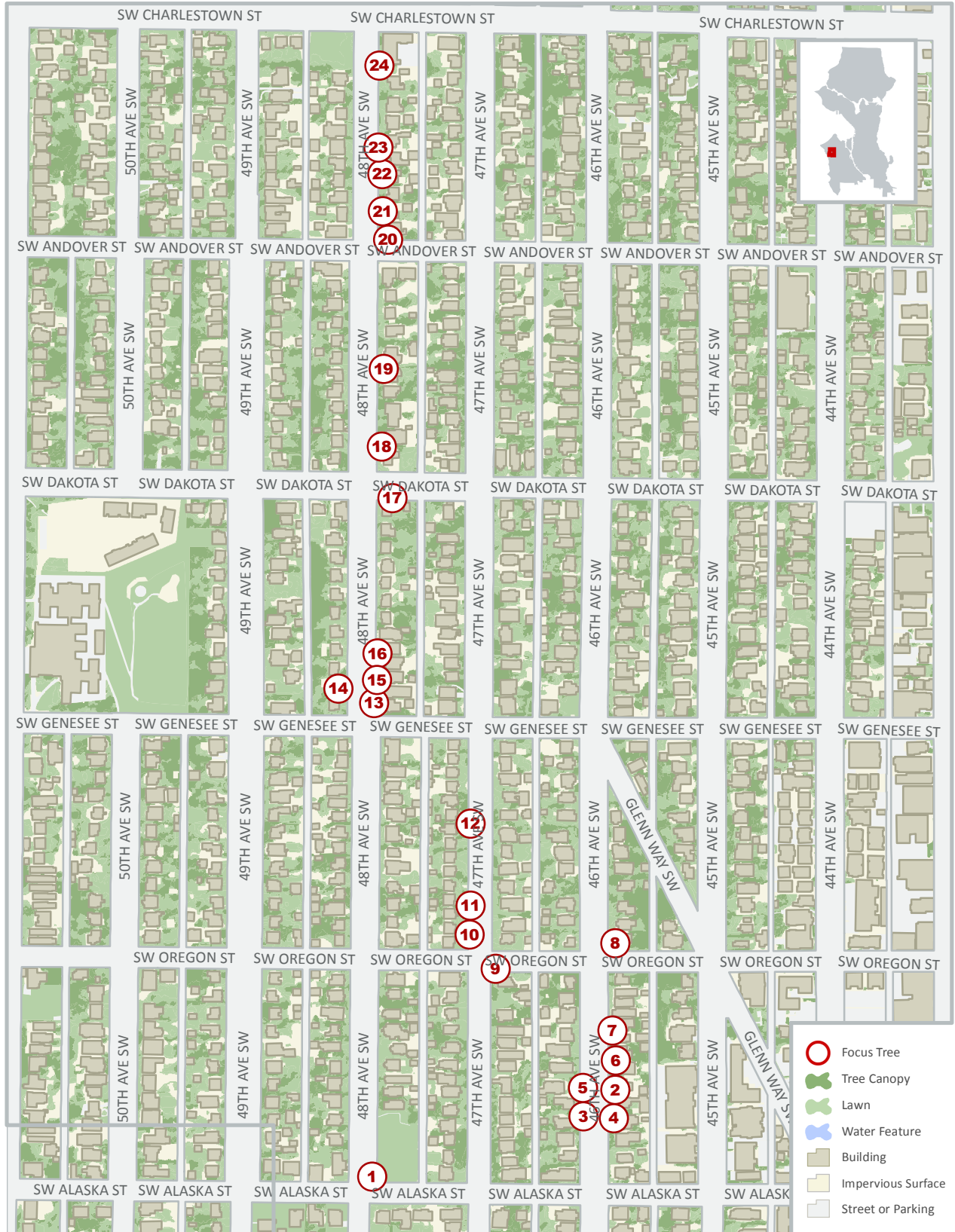


# GENESEE TREE WALK



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




# Genesee Tree Walk

*Seattle's common trees and its large, unique and rare trees that grace the neighborhood.*




Ercolini Park, NE cor. 48th Ave & Alaska.


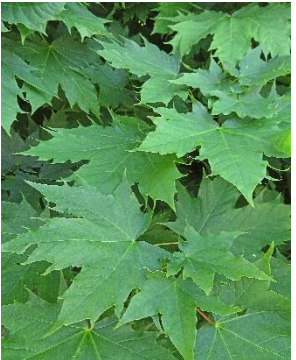




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p><b>1. Eastern Redbud</b> <i>Cercis canadensis</i> cv. 'Forest Pansy'</p> <p>NE cor. 48<sup>th</sup> Ave &amp; Alaska</p>	<p>North America still calls this tree by its Old-World cousin: Judas Tree. The leaves on this tree are heart shaped and reddish in color. They are bright canary yellow in autumn. Eastern Redbud is common in Seattle and is known for its bright rosy-pink flowers (April into June).</p>	
<p><b>2. Sierra Redwood</b> <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>4540 46<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>This Sierra Redwood is the sole living species in the genus <i>Sequoiadendron</i>. One distinct characteristic for the Sierra Redwood is the orange fire resistant bark. Sierra Redwoods are known to reach ages up to 3,000 years old and heights up to 279ft. They require frequent fires to help open their cones. The name sequoia refers to the subfamily Sequoioideae which includes the giant sequoia (sierra redwood), dawn redwood and coastal redwood.</p>	




<p><b>3. Golden Locust</b>  <i>Robina pseudocacia</i> cv. 'Frisia'</p> <p>4543 46<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Golden Locust is a great shade tree due to its 23 oval leaflets. In the late spring, and early summer this tree produces hanging white pea-like flowers. This tree is pretty tough because it can grow in urban settings and poor soils. It can tolerate heavy clay soils. The rugged branching pattern and deeply furrowed bark that develops on mature trees are picturesque.</p>	
<p><b>4. Cherry-plum</b>  <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> cv. 'Thundercloud'</p> <p>4540 46<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Native to western Asia and the Caucasus region. Today, it only exists in cultivation except for the many situations where it has escaped gardens and naturalized. This particular cultivar is a popular landscape tree due to its showy purple foliage. Cherry-plum are susceptible to a large number of insects and disease pests.</p>	
<p><b>5. Japanese Maple</b>  <b>'Bloodgood'</b>  <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Bloodgood'</p> <p>4531 46<sup>th</sup> Ave.</p>	<p>The Japanese 'Bloodgood' is one of many cultivars Japanese Maples that grows into a small, rounded, deciduous tree that grows up to 15-20ft tall. This tree has purplish-red flowers in spring and a deep reddish-purple foliage in the summer. The leaves are palmate (5-7 lobes) and are 2-5in long.</p>	






<p><b>6. European Larch</b> <i>Larix decidua</i></p> <p>4526 46<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The European Larch is native to the mountains of Central Europe, in the Alps and Carpathian Mountains. This deciduous coniferous tree can reach heights of 25-45m tall with a trunk diameter of 1m. This tree can survive cold temperatures reaching low as -50°C with altitudes of 2400m. The European Larch has cones that are 2-6cm long with scales. They start off green in color but turn to a brown color when mature 4-6 months after pollination.</p>	
<p><b>7. Japanese Lilac tree</b> <i>Syringa reticulata</i></p> <p>4514 46<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Japanese tree Lilac typically grows as a small tree or large shrub. The best ornamental feature this tree has are the white flowers that it produces during the first two weeks of summer. Genus name comes from the Greek word syrx meaning tube or pipe in reference to the pith-filled but easily-hollowed stems of some genus plants.</p>	
<p><b>8. Monkey Puzzle</b> <i>Araucaria araucana</i></p> <p>4456 46<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Native to Chile and Argentina and can live up 1,000 years old. This evergreen tree can reach heights up to 130ft. The leaves are a thick, tough, scale-like triangle shape. One possibility is that the bark is thick to survive wildfires. The monkey puzzle tree is not a member of the pine family. This tree is known for being Chile's national tree.</p>	




<p><b>9. Norway Maple 'Globsum'</b>  <i>Acer platanoides</i>  <i>'Globosum'</i></p> <p>Junction 47<sup>th</sup>  Ave &amp; Oregon</p>	<p>The Norway Maple gets its name from its dense, compact rounded crown. This tree is great to plant when there are overhead wires due to reaching heights up to 20ft tall. The leaves are a dark green throughout the season and yellow during fall. This tree provides great habitat for birds.</p>	 
<p><b>10. Japanese Maple 'Sango kaku'</b>  <i>Acer palmatum</i>  <i>'Sango kaku'</i></p> <p>4457 47<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Sango kaku is commonly referred to as the coral bark maple due to the color of the bark. The bark provides excellent color in the winter due to the color and contrast it creates in the snow. The Sango kaku produces small reddish-purple flowers in the spring, but not very showy. The cultivar name means coral tower (sango meaning sea coral and kaku meaning tower/upward growing).</p>	 
<p><b>11. Douglas-fir</b>  <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>4445 &amp; 4434  47<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Our native Douglas-fir was named after David Douglas, a Scottish botanist and collector. This is not a true fir (not a member of the <i>Abies</i> family) and one way to identify this species is its three tailed bract (mouse tail looking) shape on its cones. The Douglas-fir has thick furrowed bark that also make it easy to identify. This tree is dominated west of the Cascade Mountains in the PNW and occurring in nearly all forest types.</p>	 






<p><b>12. Sycamore Maple 'Prinz Handjery'</b>  <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>  <i>'Prinz Handjery'</i>  4421 47<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Prinz Handjery can be much like the <i>Acer brilliantissimum</i> but has a little more open in habit and the leaf color lasts a bit longer. The new foliage starts out as a shrimp pink color and then develops into a pink-bronze before turning green in the summer. In the summer, long yellow flowers are present and these later become winged red fruits by autumn.</p>	
<p><b>13. Bristlecone Pine (Rocky Mt.)</b>  <i>Pinus aristata</i>  4154 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Bristlecone Pine is capable of living for thousands of years where conditions are bone dry, harsh alpine environment. This pine is a 5-needle pine and has cones that are 1 ½ - 3 ½ inches long. They are native to the Rocky Mountains and range southwestern US in high elevations (5,500ft). In Wheeler Peak in E. Nevada is known to contain several trees over 3,000 years old and was the site of the Prometheus tree, which was cut down and dated to be just under 5,000 years old.</p>	





<p><b>14. European White Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>4148 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Native to Europe and parts of Asia. This tree has an open canopy which allows plenty of light to shine through. Very common here in Seattle, popular nearly everywhere and much planted; fully naturalized. Here in the U.S. birch trees are dealing with a type of insect pest known as the Bronze Birch Borer. The European White Birch is widely known for its white bark. As the tree gets older, the bark becomes more ridged and furrowed.</p>	
<p><b>15. Norway Spruce</b> <i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>4144 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Norway Spruce was the original Christmas tree. The tree is best used as a specimen in a lawn area or as a wind break or screen. They are easily identified by its very large, cylindrical cones that are 4-6in long with thin scales that are irregularly toothed. Another way to identify this tree is by its sharp needles. From a distance, you can see the Norway Spruce of having droopy branchlets.</p>	
<p><b>16. Coastal Redwood</b> <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>4144 48<sup>th</sup> Ave.</p>	<p>Coastal Redwoods are native in northern California growing to be the world's tallest trees; some reaching over 390ft tall. Their trunks can be as much as 100ft around – 32in in diameter. Their cones look very similar to their cousins the Sierra Redwood but smaller. The Coastal Redwood thrive in Seattle and are common; they are our tallest non-native trees.</p>	

<p><b>17. Box-elder Maple</b></p> <p><i>Acer negundo</i></p> <p>4102 48<sup>th</sup> Ave (Backyard, Dakota side)</p>	<p>The Box-elder is an unusual relative of the maples. Its compound leaf resembles that of the elders (<i>Sambucus</i> spp.) and its wood is used for making boxes – hence the name Box-Elder. In Seattle, this tree is rare in parks but common in old neighborhoods as a street tree. If well cared, they can make an adequate shade tree. The Box-elder maple still produces samaras like all other maples.</p>	
<p><b>18. Japanese Maple 'Seiryu'</b></p> <p><i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Seiryu'</p> <p>4048 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The Seiryu is the only dissected cultivar that has an upright form, whereas other Japanese maples originate from one point looking like an open hand with outstretched fingers. Leaves emerge light green with reddish tipped edges in spring, mature to medium green in summer and turn gold with orange and red hues in fall. The cultivar name means green dragon.</p>	
<p><b>19. Deodar Cedar</b></p> <p><i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>4032 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Native to the Himalays, the Deodar Cedar is a common species here in Seattle. Deodar Cedars can reach ages up to 1,000 years old. Its Sanskrit name Devadaru loosely translate “Tree of the Gods.” Easy identifying characteristics are its cones that grow upright (3-4in long) and its blue-green color foliage that is droopy.</p>	



<p><b>20. Wild Cherry</b> <i>Prunus avium</i></p> <p>3854 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Also named the Mazzard Cherry, are very common here in Seattle. They have a showy white flower and appear early spring. They produce sweet, dark red to nearly black drupes and mature early to mid-summer. Wild Cherry are the most frequently used root-stock for grafting of various fruiting and flowering cherry trees.</p>	
<p><b>21. Fern-Leaf Maple</b> <i>Acer japonicum</i> cv. 'Aconitifolium'</p> <p>3848 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>The foliage of this tree is most outstanding. Its deeply dissected leaves create a rich texture in the landscape. Early spring, the bright green new leaves and small red flowers are subtle yet lovely. In autumn the leaves turn to shades of red and orange tinged with purple and yellow. Its cultivar name translates as "foliage of aconitum" in reference to the supposed resemblance of the divided leaves to those of monkshood.</p>	
<p><b>22. Japanese Maple 'Boskoop Glory'</b> <i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Boskoop Glory'</p> <p>3838 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Native to eastern Asia, this cultivar features deeply lobed, palmate leaves which emerge pinkish-red in spring and deepen to burgundy-red in summer. The Boskoop Glory provides great shade for those hot summer months and grows up to 12-15ft.</p>	



<p><b>23. Chinese Sweetgum</b>  <i>Liquidambar acalycina</i></p> <p>3828 48<sup>th</sup> Ave</p>	<p>Native to the montane forests in southern China. Typically matures to 30-50ft tall and has a pyramidal-conical to oblong-rounded form. One noticeable characteristic is its maple-like leaves which have three pointed lobes. Gum balls are less rigid than those of the American sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>). The word <i>liquidus</i> means liquid and ambar meaning amber as two species produce a fragrant resin.</p>	
<p><b>24. London Planetree</b>  <i>Platanus x hispanica</i></p> <p>4715 Charlestown</p>	<p>This London planetree is a hybrid, thus, the x in its scientific name. They are crossed with American sycamore and the oriental plane. The leaves are maple-shaped and can easily be mistaken for an American sycamore. The London Planetree is a very common urban tree and can be found all over in Seattle.</p>	

To get back to the park, stay on 48<sup>th</sup> Ave SW and head south (you should already be on this street, you just need to turn around and head south).