

TREE WALK at OLYMPIC SCULPTURE PARK



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




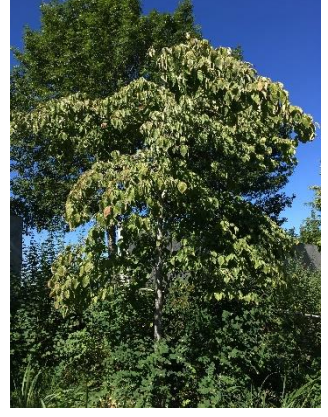
SAM Olympic Sculpture Park Tree Walk





Art & Native Trees





Olympic Sculpture Park, 2901 Western Ave





Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Location	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Saskatoon & Princess Diana Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> & <i>Amelanchier x grandifolia</i> Along Western Ave and at entrance at Broad St and Western	Serviceberries as a group tend to grow as shrubs however some varieties are used as street trees. The PNW native serviceberry, or saskatoon, is growing at the Western Ave entrance to the park shows its shrubbier nature. It grows in open areas and produces an edible fruit. A more upright serviceberry, a cross between two eastern North American natives: <i>A. arborea</i> (downy serviceberry) and <i>A. laevis</i> (Allegheny serviceberry), has been planted as a street tree along Western Ave.	
2. Garry Oak <i>Quercus garyana</i> Ackerley Family East Meadow	Garry Oak is the only native oak to this region. It is very slow-growing and requires full sun. They grow in meadows that indigenous peoples would keep open through controlled burns. Acorns and camas bulbs that grow underneath were major sources of food. This landscaped meadow emulates its native habitat.	
3. Western Larch <i>Larix occidentalis</i> SE corner of Gates Amphitheater	This conifer is native to the mountainous areas of the Pacific Northwest that can reach as high as 150 feet tall. In the fall, many think that this tree is dying, when in fact, it just loses its needles every fall. It is the Pacific Northwest's only deciduous conifer!	




<p>4. Gingko <i>Ginkgo biloba</i></p> <p>Growing in gravel SE of “Wake” sculpture</p>	<p>This is one of the earliest trees cultivated by people for its beauty, for food, and for traditional medicine. Its seeds are edible and leaf extracts are used to prevent memory loss. It is well-suited to an urban environment and is often seen in Seattle. While contemporary native populations are only found in China, prehistoric Ginkgo forests once covered this landscape millions of years ago, making it a “paleo-native” tree.</p>	
<p>5. Dawn Redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p> <p>Growing in gravel E of the “Wake” sculpture</p>	<p>The Dawn Redwood is a living fossil, at one point thought to be extinct, but a population was identified in China in 1944. It is not currently native, but it is found in the local fossil record making it a paleo-native like the ginkgo. This a deciduous tree, and will lose its needles in the winter. It is grown in some gardens as a symbol of renewal.</p>	
<p>6. Western Redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>North of the “Wake” sculpture</p>	<p>Endemic to the coastal Pacific northwest coast, this tree, more related to cypress than true cedars, is considered to be the tree of life for pacific Salish communities providing shelter, clothing, tools, and transportation. These trees can grow to massive heights.</p>	
<p>7. Flowering Dogwood “Eddie’s White Wonder” <i>Cornus nuttallii x florida</i></p> <p>Adjacent to path between the Valley and Moseley Path</p>	<p>This flowering dogwood is a cross between the (native) Pacific Flowering Dogwood and East Coast dogwood, making it resistant to dogwood anthracnose, a disease common to dogwoods. Be sure to visit this tree in the spring, when it is producing numerous beautiful white flowers.</p>	

<p>8. Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>NE side of intersection of Moseley Path and Menaroya Path, growing along Elliot Ave</p>	<p>Deodar Cedars are to the Himalayas as Douglas Fir are to the Cascades. They can grow into long-lived massive trees and is an important timber tree. It is considered a holy tree in its native range. This nonnative tree is not technically in the OSP but is planted as a street tree on Elliot Ave.</p>	
<p>9. Douglas-Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>NW side of intersection of Moseley Path and Menaroya Path, growing in Kreielsheimer North Meadow</p>	<p>The forests that once covered this land were primarily composed of Douglas fir trees. Coastal Salish groups use the wood for fuel and for tools. This tree literally made Seattle by providing a building material and economically by providing the city of Seattle's earliest industry.</p>	
<p>10. Pantmore Ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p> <p>Along Benaroya Path</p>	<p>This cultivar of the Green Ash planted along the main path of the park is native to eastern North America. It was intentionally planted as the only truly nonnative tree to the park along the paths to represent and recall that the park is human-designed. This cultivar was intentionally chosen because of its aesthetically pleasing "gumdrop" round shape.</p>	
<p>11. Quaking Aspen <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i></p> <p>In the Ketcham Families Grove</p>	<p>While more commonly found on the east side of the Cascades, aspen groves are found growing naturally in the Puget lowlands. This grove of over 100 trees was planted in a very intentional grid, to represent city blocks, with the understanding that it would quickly disintegrate. Aspen are famous for growing several trunks on one root system.</p>	

<p>12. Incense Cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i></p> <p>Along railroad tracks on Foster Foundation Path</p>	<p>These California Incense Cedars will one day reach heights of 40-60 meters, and help reduce air pollution from the train tracks. The tree gets its name from the fragrant aroma that emanates from resin in its bark.</p>	
<p>13. Pacific Crabapple <i>Malus fusca</i></p> <p>The “V” of the “Love & Loss” work</p>	<p>This is the only tree that is actively part of an art instillation. The artist and park spent a lot of time seeking the perfect v-shaped tree before settling on the native crabapple. This shrub-like tree will not grow much bigger. It produces small edible pomes that were prized by indigenous peoples but they can taste extremely acidic.</p>	
<p>14. Strawberry Tree <i>Arbutus unedo</i></p> <p>E side of the Elliot Bay Trail, N of the Sculpture Park</p>	<p>Strawberry Trees usually grow as bushes. Judging by their size, these are probably over 100 years old and were not planted as a part of the OSP. The tree has edible fruit, which tastes similar to a fig. Although not native to the region (they are from the Mediterranean), these trees are a close relative to the Pacific Madrona.</p>	
<p>15. Black Cottonwood <i>Populus trichocarpa</i></p> <p>Just N of the OSP beach in Myrtle Edwards park</p>	<p>Perhaps most well-known for releasing thousands of cottony seeds in late Spring, the Black Cottonwood is a pioneer species, and one of the first to establish on a disturbed site. These trees are short-lived, and often are succeeded by other species later on. Folks associate cottonwood trees with allergies, but the seeds are released at same time other plants are blooming. The Black Cottonwood was the first tree to have its genome sequenced.</p>	

<p>16. Shore Pine <i>Pinus contorta</i></p> <p>On the OSP beach</p>	<p>The shore pine is a subspecies of lodgepole pine. This is a fire-dependent species, as the heat of the fire opens up the cones to release seed, making it first on the scene after a wildfire. While some lodgepole pines are known for growing very uniform and straight, the shore pine is known for a twisted and “contorted” appearance.</p>	
<p>17. Red Alder <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> <p>S entrance of beach</p>	<p>Red alder is another short-lived pioneer species that thrive in disturbed environments. Although controversial to some people because of its rapid growth, these trees fix nitrogen from the air into the soil, providing nutrients for larger trees that will eventually succeed them as they die off. Alders are most successful in wet areas.</p>	
<p>18. Sitka spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i></p> <p>Adjacent to waterfront walking trail</p>	<p>The Sitka Spruce is named after Sitka, Alaska on the Kenai Peninsula, the northernmost range of the tree. This tree is never found (naturally occurring) more than 50 miles from the Pacific Ocean and its inlets. In Olympic National Forest, Sitka Spruce trees develop large tumor-like burls, which are not harmful to the tree but can be enormous bulbous growths on the tree.</p>	
<p>19. Paper Birch <i>Betula papyrifera</i></p> <p>S end of waterfront walking trail</p>	<p>This juvenile Paper Birch could easily be mistaken as a cherry tree, as it has yet to develop its signature papery-white bark that distinguishes it. This tree will eventually be around 60 feet tall. It's another pioneer species, and is rarely found in a climax forest.</p>	

<p>20. Western Hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p> <p>Inside Neukom Vivarium</p>	<p>This tree is very unique, as it is probably the first tree on a Tree Walk that is found indoors and also no longer living. However, this tree was too unique not to include. Be sure to visit the Neukom Vivarium to learn more about how this tree provides nutrients for other trees. The Western Hemlock is also the State Tree of Washington.</p>	
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