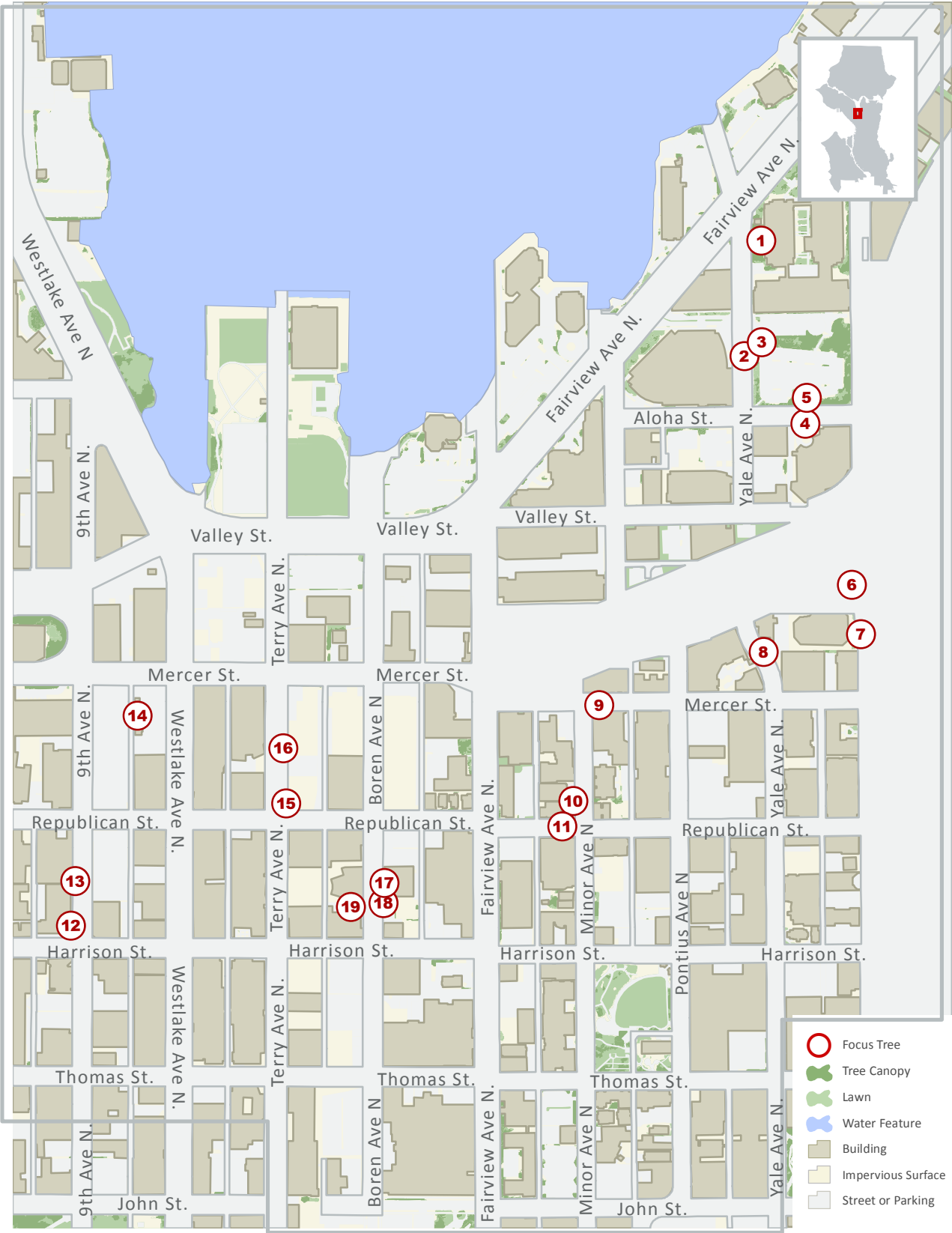


SOUTH LAKE UNION TREE WALK (Leg 2)



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


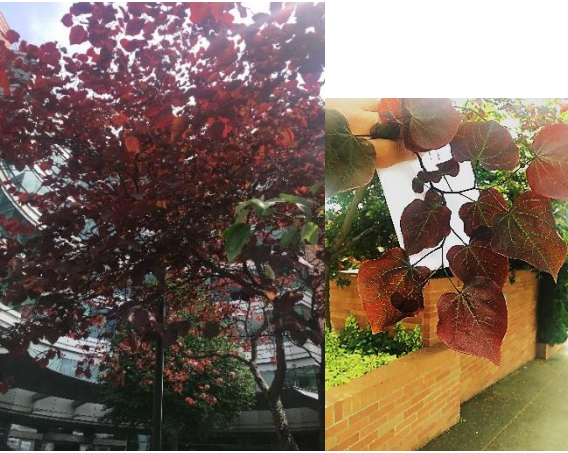

Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook



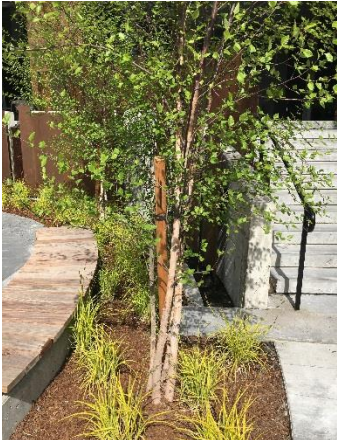
South Lake Union Tree Walk (Leg 2)

Increasing tree canopy cover that benefits animals

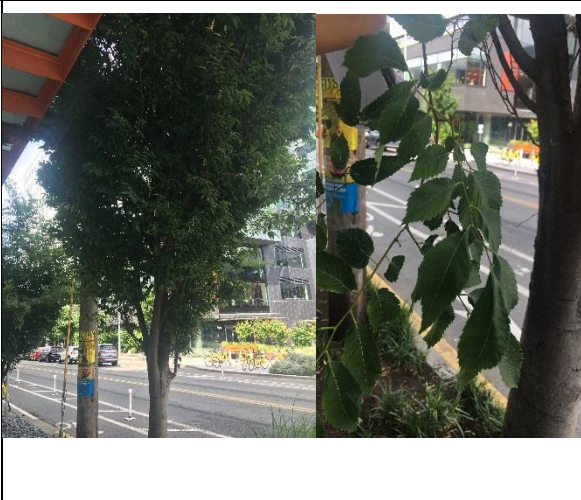
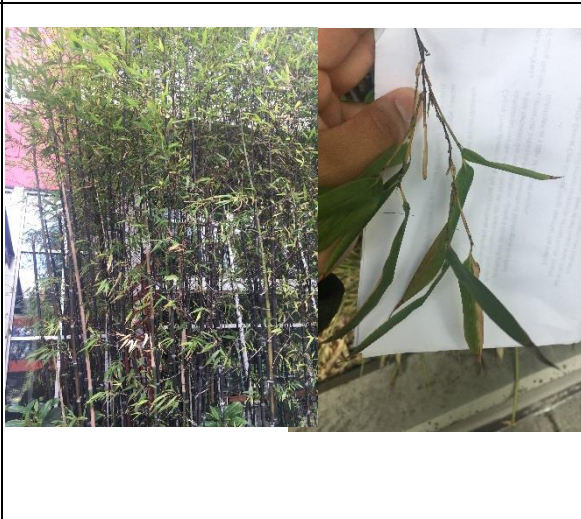

Edison Park at Fred Hutch (Fairview Ave N & Yale N bus stop)



Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Himalayan Birch <i>Betula Jacquemontii</i></p> <p>1100 Fairview Ave N.</p>	<p>Water feature with paving stones and graceful trees form this small park dedicated in remembrance to the Edison family.</p>	
<p>2. Cherry Trees <i>Prunus spp.</i></p> <p>Yale Ave N. & Fairview Ave N.</p>	<p>These Cherry Trees provide an excellent example of the way in which they provide a bridge from one institution to another. As these Cherry Trees mirror the cherry trees on the University of Washington Quad and thus provide a visual way of connecting these two public research institutions.</p>	




<p>3. Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i></p> <p>Yale Ave N. & Fairview Ave N.</p>	<p>Deeping this bridge or connection are the rhododendrons that frame this upper brick wall; as rhododendrons are both native to our state and are the official State of Washington flower. This flower creates a foundation or a sense of place to this campus environment. The Rhododendron was first selected as the state flower in 1892 by the women of Washington for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago and became the official flower in 1959.</p>	
<p>4. Eastern redbud 'Forest pansy' <i>Cercis canadensis</i></p> <p>On Aloha St. in front of Seattle Cancer Care Alliance</p>	<p>Being the state tree of Oklahoma, this deciduous tree has stunning pea-like rose-purple flowers in high bloom profusely on bare branches in early spring before the foliage emerges. This tree is a member of the Fabaceae or pea family, thus having seedpods. Eastern redbud does not grow very tall, 15 to 25ft, so this tree is in a great location.</p>	
<p>5. Western redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>Across from Eastern redbud</p>	<p>Western redcedar is native to the PNW. Most people confuse this tree for a 'true' cedar due to its name. The leaves are scale-like and the cones are very small, 1/2-inch-long, looking like small roses. The northwest native people referred to this tree the 'tree of life' since they respected and depended much of this tree. Some report using the tree to construct canoes, lodges and totem poles.</p>	

<p>6. Deodar cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>On Eastlake Ave E.</p>	<p>Overlooking the Freeway heading East are these beautiful Deodar Cedar trees. These trees need to have the invasive species of English Ivy taken off their central part of the trunk. As this non-native evergreen climbing vine will eventually cover and kill these trees. If anyone knows or think they know who manages these trees, please let me know so they can be notified, and this ivy can be removed before it chokes these Deodar Cedar.</p>	
<p>7. Japanese maple <i>Acer palmatum</i></p> <p>Eastlake Ave E. & Roy St.</p>	<p>Japanese maples are well known for their numerous cultivars and variations; many as 1,000 known cultivars. Native to Japan, Japanese maples are a common tree here in Seattle. The leaf shape, size, tree form and colors depend on the type of cultivar you pick. The Japanese maple has been cultivated in Japan for centuries and in temperate areas around the world since the 1800s.</p>	
<p>8. River birch <i>Betula nigra</i></p> <p>On Yale Ave N.</p>	<p>Newly constructed Spring of 2018 - the entry way features a waterfall water feature with River Birch trees.</p>	

<p>9. Alaska yellow cedar <i>Calitropsis nootkatensis</i></p> <p>Mercer St. & Pontius Ave N.</p>	<p>Inside this Amazon Campus complex is a courtyard full of trees with benches for employees to take a break. And along the sidewalk are several trees that form a tree canopy and making an extremely pleasant walk.</p>	
<p>10. Cabbage-palm <i>Cordyline australis</i></p> <p>On Minor Ave N. Behind apartment building</p>	<p>Planted off the sidewalk and close to this Apartment Bldg. are two trees that look like palm trees. Palm Trees are in the botanical family that is closely related to Grass due to the Palm's way of taking up water through a system of shallow roots. And since Seattle is in the USDA Zone 8a, we have good weather for growing palms as our typical Summer day averages 67 to 85 degrees.</p>	
<p>11. Colorado blue spruce <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>On Republican St. next to Row House Café</p>	<p>A personal family fan favorite tree. Legend has it has it that my father's favorite tree was the Colorado Blue Spruce. And what's not to love about this tree? With its attractive blue-green needles, symmetrical shape and low maintenance that grows well in sun or partial shade, all around a lovely coniferous tree.</p>	

<p>12. Musashino zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Musashino'</p> <p>9th Ave & Harrison St.</p>	<p>The Zelkova is a lovely deciduous tree that can grow up to 30 meters or 98 ft tall. When first planted the tree can grow very rapidly but then tree growth slows down as it nears its maturity. Making the Zelkova a good tree to plant in new construction areas.</p>	
<p>13. Common Bamboo <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i></p> <p>9th Ave & Republican St.</p>	<p>Bamboo also belongs in the grass family. So Bamboo and Palm Trees are in the same family group and so related. Although neither really looks like each other.</p>	
<p>14. Tall stewartia <i>Stewartia monadelphica</i></p> <p>By 9th Ave N & Mercer St.</p>	<p>Tall stewartia can grow around 20 to 25 feet and some have been known to reach 80 feet in height. These beautiful trees have abundant flowers and are considered a perfect tree for afternoon shady spots. The crown of this tree matures into an open, multi-trunked form mostly with horizontal branches. The leaves are often 1/5 to 2.5 inches dark green in color that cast a wonderful light shade well into the fall / autumn and then turning an amazing deep red.</p>	

<p>15. Magnolia sp <i>Magnoliaceae</i></p> <p>Corner of Terry Ave N. & Republican St.</p>	<p>Trees are often identified by their fruit. Fruit comes in the shape of a cone-like structure, winged, enclosed in a pod or capsule. Magnoliaceae have a surprising number of genera - 12 and there are about 220 species of this woody tree. The leaves are usually alternate and have three (3) sepals and 6 or more petals. Magnoliaceae are usually evergreen with single unisexual flowers.</p>	
<p>16. River birch <i>Betula nigra</i></p> <p>Center of Terry Ave N.</p>	<p>The River birch is native to the Eastern United States but many of these trees can be seen in the South Lake Union neighborhood. The River birch is fast growing, deciduous that can reach to 90 feet in height. The bark has different characteristics during its stages of growth. Most of the River birch trees in SLU are in its youth stage. Young trees can have white or silver bark that is smooth. While this tree matures, its bark can develop deep ridges on it.</p>	

<p>17. Swedish Columnar aspen <i>Populus tremuloides</i> 'Erecta'</p> <p>Boren Ave N. in front of apartments</p>	<p>Swedish Columnar Aspen is a very popular and fast-growing tree. They grow in a tight columnar habit with shiny green toothed leaves. These shiny trees leave shimmer in the wind making a very pleasant visual appearance to this tree. The Swedish Columnar Aspen often have twisted branches and are yellow in color. The trucks have a white truck that colors with age and maturity of the tree. They like full sun and are often used for barrier or hedges.</p>	
<p>18. Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i></p> <p>Next to quaking aspen</p>	<p>This type of Crabapple can grow to a height of 15' and a width of 15'. Its foliage has a red tint to it and pink flowers. Also, a wonderful fact about this charming tree is that has excellence disease resistance. It is prized for its vivid colors and brightly colored fruit.</p>	
<p>19. Azalea <i>Rhododendron sp.</i></p> <p>In alley way across from x trees</p>	<p>Both azaleas and rhododendrons belong to the genus, which is in the Ericaceae or heath family. This makes these trees related to blueberries, heathers and mountain laurels. Azaleas need ample moisture and so this makes it a well-suited tree for our rainy climate. It is a hardy tree that can withstand cool, wet climates but ground bark or sawdust is best to keep its roots cool and moist during the couple months of summer.</p>	

Hermann Hesse about Trees Hermann Hesse 1877 - 1962

<https://www.keepbanderabeautiful.org/hesse-hermann-txt.html>

For me, trees have always been the most penetrating preachers. I revere them when they live in tribes and families, in forests and groves. And even more I revere them when they stand alone. They are like lonely persons. ... In their highest boughs the world rustles, their roots rest in infinity; but they do not lose themselves there, they struggle with all the force of their lives for one thing only: to fulfil themselves according to their own laws, to build up their own form, to represent themselves. Nothing is holier, nothing is more exemplary than a beautiful, strong tree.

... Whoever has learned how to listen to trees no longer wants to be a tree. He wants to be nothing except what he is. That is home. That is happiness.

South Lake Union Design Lines can be found at:

<http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/aboutus/howeare/designreview/designguidelines/default.htm> and then by scrolling down to the West Design Review Board District and clicking on the South Lake Union link. This pdf has the revised date of 2015.

2018 South Lake Union Neighborhood Design Guidelines can be found at

<https://www.scribd.com/document/372161210/2018-South-Lake-Union-Design-Guidelines>.

For information on City of Seattle tree codes and programs email: treesforseattle@seattle.gov or call (206) 684-8733 (triaged by SDOT).