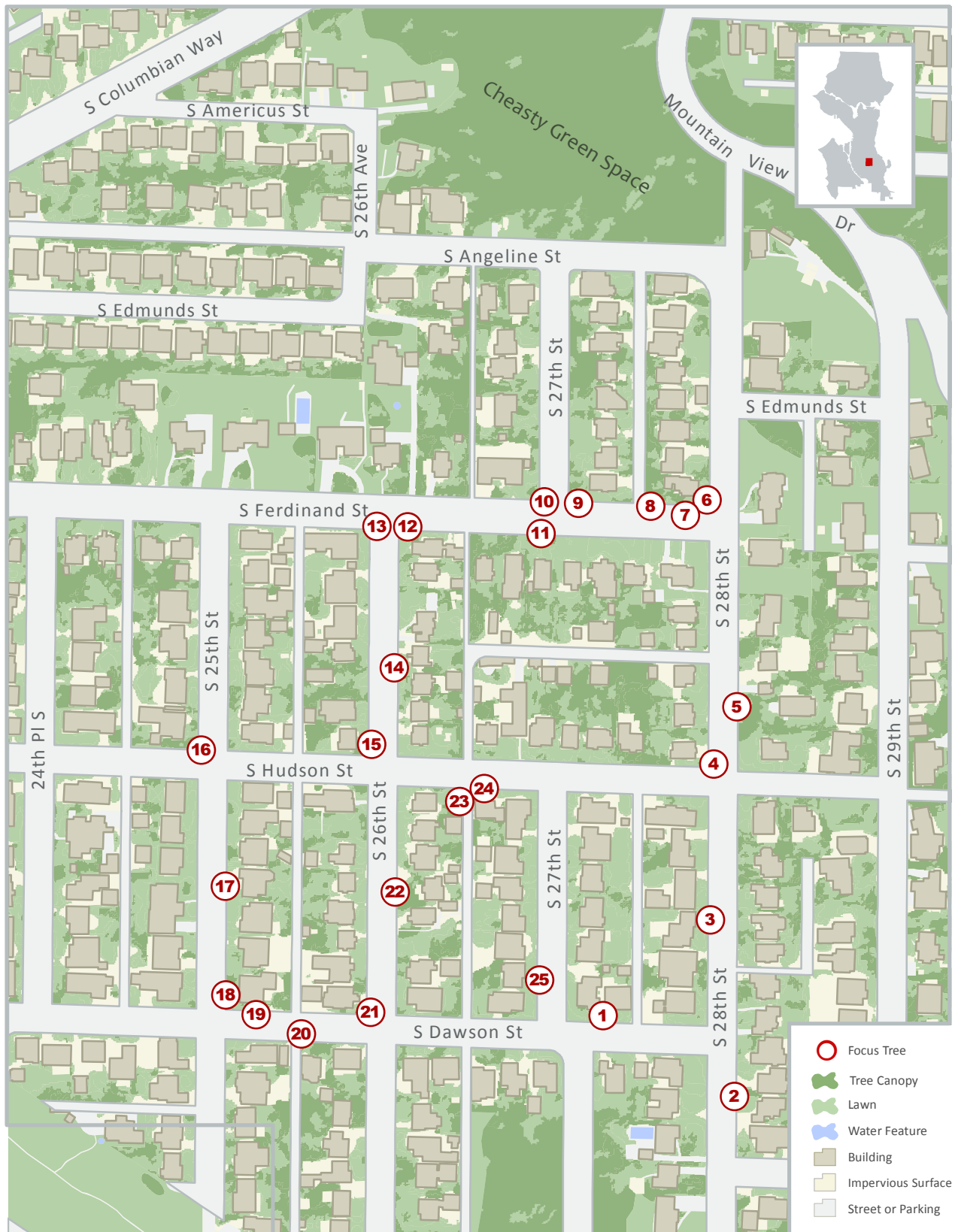


# LOCKMORE TREE WALK



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

# Beacon Hill Tree Walk




## *Lockmore Neighborhood*




This Tree Walk covers five blocks of lovely trees, planted by amazing neighbors from today, and yester-year.




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<b>1. Big Leaf Maple</b> <i>Acer</i> <i>macrophyllum</i>	<p>Beginning on the lawn of 2704 S Dawson, directly to the East of the porch is a large and common gem to the Lockmore Neighborhood, the Big Leaf Maple. Also called Oregon maple, these trees can grow up to 150', and are uncommon to cultivate. The wood is important for furniture, (usually veneers) and instruments, and the sap can be made to syrup. The fruit is a paired winged samara, or "helicopters." This is likely a baby from the Greenspace directly across the street and South of Dawson.</p>	
<b>2. Kanzan Cherry</b> <i>Prunus 'Kwanzan'</i>	<p>Walk east on Dawson, and cross over 28th Ave S. Walk south to 5052 28th Ave S, and stand amidst the Kwanzan Cherry trees on the parking strip. The Kwanzan cherry has double pink flowers and a vase-shaped form with a rounded crown that spreads with age, making the tree wider than it is tall at maturity. Notice where the actual Kwanzan Cherry was grafted at the bottom of the tree. Kwanzan cherry is often grafted onto <i>Prunus avium</i> (mazzard) stock or grown from cuttings. These trees have a lifespan of 15-25 years only, but as anyone can attest, the beauty and interest of these twins are worth it!</p>	 <p>Photo © Tobias Wolter</p>

<p><b>3. Mediterranean "Italian" Cypress</b> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i></p>	<p>In front of 5015 28th Ave S, we have an excellent example of the Italian cypress, a pretty landscaping addition to a beautiful yard. The species name <i>sempervirens</i> comes from the Latin word 'evergreen'. The seed cones are oblong, 25–40 mm long, with 10–14 scales, green at first, maturing brown about 2 years after pollination. It is very long-lived, with some trees reported to be over 1,000 years old. The myth of <b>Cyparissus</b> is often associated with this beautiful tree.</p>	
<p><b>4. Sawara Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p>	<p>Walk now to the NW corner of 28th Ave S and S Hudson, where there stands a beautiful conifer, the Sawara Cypress, or false cypress. Flattened, fan-like, scaly shoots and round cones are the hallmark of this genus. Highly favored by the Japanese, the Sawara is included among "Kiso's 5 Sacred Trees" of the Shinto religion, and was forbidden to be felled in the Edo-period of the 1700's. The saying "one tree, one neck" also came from this time, when poaching wood from forests was punishable by death.</p>	
<p><b>5. Norway spruce</b> <i>Picea abies</i></p>	<p>Come east across the street to 4922 28th Ave S, and on the left, there stands a European evergreen, the Norway Spruce. Fast growers at the outset, (up to 3ft per year!) it slows after 60+ ft, and can grow up to 180ft! Long cones, (9-17cm) shaped vaguely like pineapples, and needle-like leaves that are green on all 4 sides and not flattened, are tell-tale signs of a Norway Spruce. The capital of Norway, Oslo, gives one Norway Spruce to New York, London, Edinburgh, and Washington D.C. each year at Christmas, as a sign of gratitude and goodwill for aid given in WWII.</p>	






<p><b>6. Western redcedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i></p>	<p>Moving north, we stop at the north corner of S Ferdinand and 28th Ave S to admire the Western redcedar, an evergreen that is a true native to the NW. The foliage is flat sprays with scale-like leaves in opposite pairs, (plicata means “braided”) with white stomatal bands on the underside. When crushed, the smell is reminiscent of pineapple. The oldest of its kind on record is 1460 years old, (Quinalt Lake, in Aberdeen, WA) and was widely used among Native American tribes, so much so that many tribes refer to themselves as “people of the redcedar” because of their dependence on the tree for basic materials. The wood of this tree has been used to make totem poles, likely due to its resilient nature to pests and rot.</p>	
<p><b>7. Pissard Plum</b> <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Atropurpurea'</p>	<p>On the same corner, planted on the street, there are 3 Pissard plums, or “Cherry Plums,” a showy purple-leaved tree with pinkish white flowers in the spring. Fast-growing, with a maximum height of 25 years, these trees generate a good amount of edible 1 inch fruit in mid- spring, but have a short life expectancy of 15-25 years.</p>	
<p><b>8. Chinese Willow</b> <i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'</p>	<p>Head west along the north sidewalk of Ferdinand, and right before the alley on your right, you will find the interesting “Corkscrew Willow,” native to NE China. This deciduous tree can grow up to 40ft, but as you can see, has a decidedly short lifespan. Leaves are narrow, 4-6 cm. long, and a light green, and it flowers in early spring in the form of catkins. It is most known for its extraordinary corkscrew-like limbs. This particular tree is widely used as a bonsai, and demonstrates some of the beauty of our rich Chinese history in the neighborhood. It is also called “Dragon’s Claw Willow.”</p>	




<p><b>9. Northern Red Oak</b> <i>Quercus rubus</i></p>	<p>Continue heading west along the sidewalk, and up on the hill of 2704 S Ferdinand, the stands the majestic Northern Red Oak. The reddish grey-brown bark, and leaves that are 7-9 lobed, this beauty is one of the few oaks in our neighborhood. In the fall, the leaves change to the beautiful red color, and are a neighborhood sign that winter is on its way. An interesting thing about oak trees is their regenerative nature. When an oak is injured, it will stop sending nutrients to the injured area, and regrow as soon as the limb has dropped. Used for shade, always be careful to look for healthy branches to sit beneath!</p>	
<p><b>10. Saucer Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia × soulangiana</i></p>	<p>Directly west across the street, on the corner of 27th Ave S and Ferdinand, is a glorious Saucer Magnolia. Initially bred by French plantsman Étienne Soulange- Bodin (1774–1846), a retired cavalry officer in Napoleon's army, at his château de Fromont near Paris. He crossed <i>Magnolia denudata</i> with <i>M. liliiflora</i> in 1820, and was impressed with the resulting progeny's first precocious flowering in 1826.</p>	
<p><b>11. English Walnut</b> <i>Juglans regia</i></p>	<p>Carefully cross the street and wander up to the yard of 2633. Do you spot the nut tree? The bark is smooth and silvery-grey, with alternately arranged leaves numbering 7-9? You've spotted the English Walnut, in infancy. This baby tree is a favorite for the rodent residents of our neighborhood, but is actually native to central Asia. This is the species that produces the majority of commercial walnuts!</p>	



<p><b>12. Paper Birch</b> <i>Betula papyrifera</i></p>	<p>Continue west and stop to admire the native trio of Paper Birch on the corner of S 26th &amp; Ferdinand. These were planted for a fiftieth birthday celebration of a departed neighbor, and continue to bring joy as they mature. A deciduous tree, they reach anywhere from 70-120ft high, and are recognizable by the bright white bark, broad alternate leaves, and long-growing catkins from the tips of the twigs. Used to build canoes, they are a lovely addition to Lockmore.</p>	
<p><b>13. Blue Spruce</b> <i>Picea pungens</i></p>	<p>Cross over 26th Ave, and on the corner, we meet another native tree to the US, (the Rockies) the Blue Spruce. A wide, column-like evergreen conifer, it grows to roughly 75ft tall. Waxy grey-green leaves, up to 1 in. long are arranged radially on the shoots which curve upwards. The pale brown cones are up to 4 in. long The Navajo tribes give twigs as gifts of good fortune, and infusions of the needle are used to cure colds, settle the stomach, and treat rheumatism.</p>	
<p><b>14. Maidenhair Tree</b> <i>Ginkgo biloba</i></p>	<p>Head south now, and cross to the east side of 26th Ave S. Stop at the lovely lemongrass colored house, (4926) and look up to the left at brilliant specimen of <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>. The artist who planted this tree has a love of all things spatial, as you can see in the shape. Ginkgo is a unique species, with no living relatives, and fossils that date back 270 MILLION years. A native to China, the Ginkgo has recognizable fan-shaped leaves. They are dioecious, meaning with separate sexes. The male, as you see in front of you, produces small pollen cones. The ladies... Well, be happy our neighbor chose a male. :)</p>	





<p><b>15. Smoke Tree</b> <i>Cotinus coggygria</i></p>	<p>Crossing the street again, we will stop at the corner of Hudson and 26th Ave S, we will stop to take in the European Smoke Tree. Known for the plumes that give the illusion of smoke from a distance, this tree is also a shrub, and is most closely related to the sumac. The purple leaves are oval in shape, purple in color, and are anywhere from 3-13 cm. The <a href="#">flowers</a> are clustered in large open terminal panicles 15–30 cm long with a fluffy gray-pinkish buff appearance.</p>	 <p>Photo © Fenecia Redman</p>
<p><b>16. Japanese Maple</b> <i>Acer palmatum</i></p>	<p>Head east on S Hudson St, and stop at the traditional- style Japanese garden on the corner of S 25th St and S Hudson. Here is a small, shrubby, deciduous tree, which rarely makes it over 20 ft. tall, the Smooth Japanese Maple. The miniature of an earlier Big Leaf Brother, this tree hales from Japan, has deeply-lobed leaves, winged samaras (helicopters) as fruit, and turns a deep red in the fall. If you peek to the right of the fence, you'll notice a native cousin, the Vine Maple.</p>	
<p><b>17. Austrian "Black" Pine</b> <i>Pinus nigra</i></p>	<p>Cross over S Hudson to the east side of S 25th and continue south on S 25th Ave. In front of 5018 S 25th, a sturdy Austrian, or Black Pine greets you at the sidewalk. This Mediterranean forest dweller can grow to be 50- 100ft, with light gray bark, needles in pairs that persist 4- 8 years, with conical cones grouped in 2-4 cones. While this little guy is normally planted as a street tree in the US, due to its ability to withstand salt and grime from traffic, the fungus <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> is slowly wiping the species out across the US, and it is not suggested as a tree to plant. :( Hang in there, Little Black Pine. Lockmore is rooting for you!</p>	



<p><b>18. European White Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i></p>	<p>Mosey further south to the corner of S Dawson and S 25th St, and meet another cousin in our neighborhood, the White Birch. This deciduous tree with a deeply cut leaf could be an Asian variety, with thin pendulous twigs, and whiteish grey bark, but with its trans global upbringing, from Europe, to Asia, to Russia, the cultivar is a mystery. Perhaps even more important to know about this tree is that you can make wine from the sap, as well as birch beer. Well done, Neighbor Tree! Wherever your roots, it is always a party in Lockmore!</p>	
<p><b>19. Common Fig</b> <i>Ficus carica</i></p>	<p>Head east on S Dawson, and just one tree over, you will find a bevy of Common Fig trees. This area of S Dawson St. is popular, due to the abundance of fruit trees between S 25th, and S 26th Ave. The Fig is a deciduous tree, spreading and rounded when under 20' tall, but with the ability to grow up to 80'. A cold-hardy species, this is the source of all commercial figs, and was one of the first plants cultivated by humans. Besides numerous depictions of figs in the bible, it predates wheat, barley, and beans, making it likely the first example of agriculture.</p>	
<p><b>20. Garden Plum</b> <i>Prunus x domestica</i></p>	<p>Continuing east on our S Dawson Fruit Tree portion of the Tree Walk, step across the street to 2515 S Dawson, and admire the beautiful Plum trees, climbed often for their sweet plums. These trees have a pale pinkish blossom in late spring, and develop dark purple, oval shaped single-stoned fruit by early to mid-August. A favorite for birds, and plum wine drinkers in our neighborhood.</p>	

<p><b>21. Common Apple</b> <i>Malus domestica</i></p>	<p>Cross once more over Dawson, to the corner of S Dawson and 26th Ave S we go! The_ of your eye is just behind the fence! This small deciduous tree has pomaceous fruit, and is from the rose family. There are over 7500 cultivars (types) of apple in the world. The origin of the apple tree is once again from Central Asia, and China is the leading world producer of apples, followed by the US. (Go Washington!) The only apple native to the US is the crabapple.</p>	
<p><b>22. Deodar Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p>	<p>Turn northbound onto the east side 25th Ave S and look up. Our crowning jewel of this area, the Deodar Cedar. This beauty was said to have been brought down from the mountains by the original owners of the house.</p> <p>Native to the western Himalayans, it is a true Cedar, reaching up to 200 ft. in height and 10 ft. in diameter. This gorgeous specimen has a conic crown and drooping branchlets, a hallmark of the species. The leaves are needle-like, 1-2 in. long, slender and borne singly on long shoots, and in dense clusters of 20–30 on short shoots; they vary from bright green to glaucous blue-green in color. The female cones are barrel-shaped, 3-5 in. long, and disintegrate when mature (in 12 months) to release the winged seeds. The male cones are 1-2 in. long, and shed their pollen in autumn.</p> <p>Among Hindus, as the etymology of deodar suggests, it is worshiped as a divine tree. Deva, the first half of the Sanskrit term, means <i>divine</i>, <i>deity</i>, or <i>deus</i>. Dāru, the second part, is related to the words <i>durum</i>, <i>druid</i>, <i>tree</i>, and <i>true</i>. This magnificent tree is a favorite of many of the neighbors in our community.</p>	

<p><b>23. Western Hemlock</b>  <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p>	<p>Continue walking north on 26th Ave S, and turn east onto Hudson. When you get to the alley, take a few steps in and look up to your right. Another hidden NW native, the Western Hemlock is peaking back at you from another Good Neighbor's backyard! This large evergreen coniferous tree begins with a crown in a neat broad conic shape in young trees, with a strongly drooping lead shoot, becoming cylindrical in older trees. Like his big friend the Deodar, this tree can reach up to 270ft, with a 9ft diameter trunk. The largest in existence is 273ft in Redwood State Park in California. Grow tree, grow!</p>	
<p><b>24. Katsura</b>  <i>Cercidiphyllum</i></p>	<p>Directly to the east of this tree stands the sweet katsura tree, with heart-shaped leaves and sweet small fruits in pods that look like peas. A dense pyramidal deciduous tree, the katsura tree is one of only two species in the family of Cercidiphyllaceae, both native to Japan and China. The closest relative is the witch hazel and sweetgum trees here in the U.S. Strangely enough, the wood is used for a board game in China called "Go." This is the only known commercial use.</p>	
<p><b>25. Norway Spruce</b>  <i>Picea abies</i></p>	<p>Our final tree is east on S Hudson St, and south on 27th, directly across from where we started at 2704 S Dawson. We've seen this tree before, and it is listed above, but it is the tree I see every day when I walk outside, and is my favorite in the neighborhood. Remember; appreciate everything around you, in everyday life, particularly the trees.</p> <p><i>"The tree which moves some to tears of joy is in the eyes of others only a green thing that stands in the way. Some see nature all ridicule and deformity... and some scarce see nature at all. But to the eyes of the man of imagination, nature is imagination itself."</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>William Blake</i></p>	