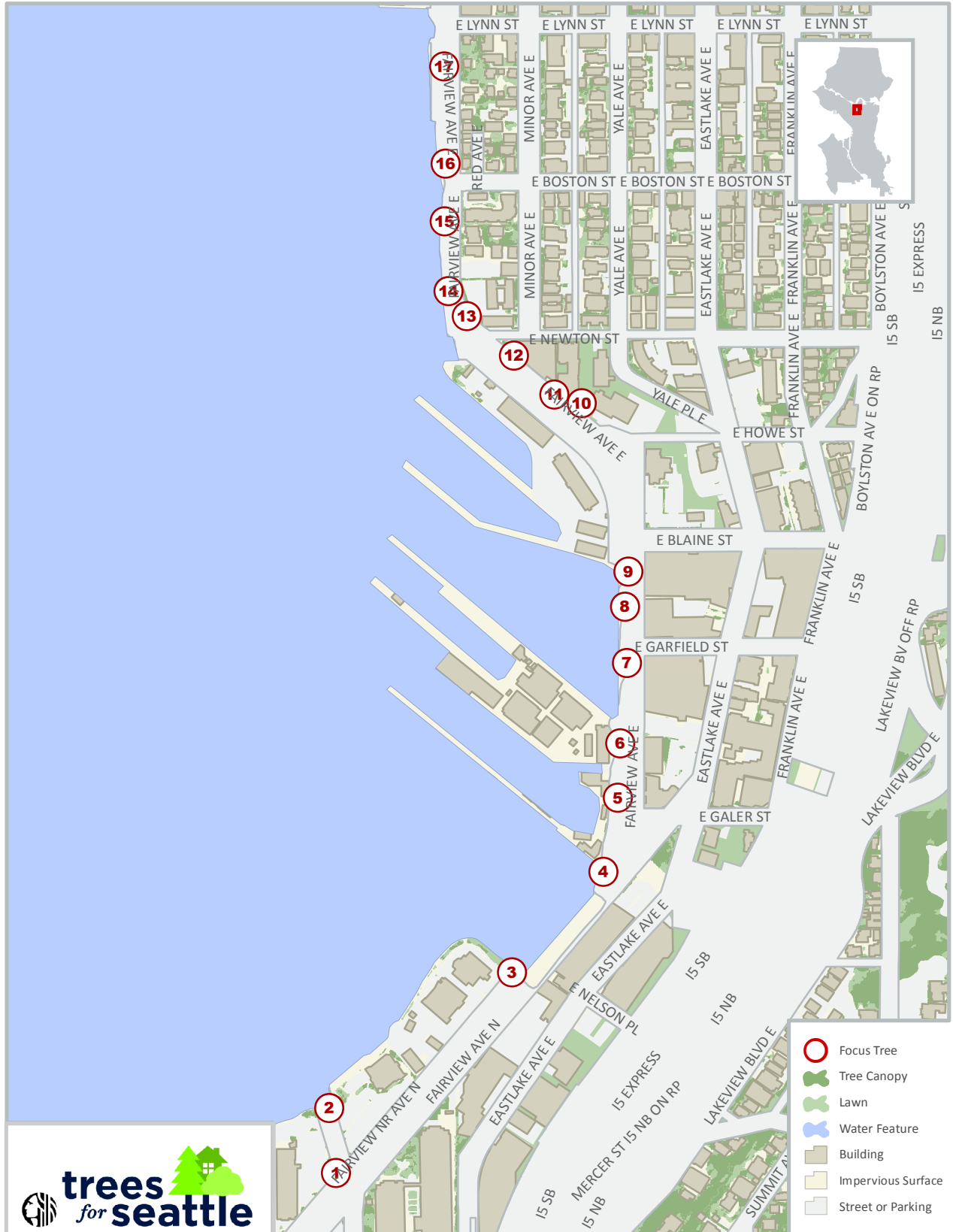


TREE WALK at EASTLAKE



Thank you for participating in this 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:

- ✓ Cleaning our air, making it easier to breathe
- ✓ Soaking up and filtering rainwater to keep our streams, lakes, and Puget Sound clean
- ✓ Adding natural beauty to the urban landscape
- ✓ Making our streets friendlier places to walk and bike
- ✓ 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







Eastlake Tree Walk




Classic Seattle Neighborhood with remarkable trees




Starting Point: Fairview Ave N & Yale Ave N

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address & directions	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Austrian Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>(Fairview and Yale Ave N)</p>	<p>Very resilient, can withstand heat, drought, poor soil, and windy conditions making it a great tree for harsh urban environments. Cones typically hang down in pairs and needles grow in bundles of two.</p>	
<p>2. Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra Italica</i></p> <p>(Cheshiahud Loop on the shoreline of Lake Union)</p>	<p>Often planted in rows as windbreaks or to define property boundaries. In 1841 Andrew Jackson wrote that this tree was so popular that there didn't need to be any description provided. It can grow to 100 feet tall. See another <i>Populus nigra</i> or Lombardy Poplar on Warren Ave N and Garfield St on Queen Anne.</p>	
<p>3. Sitka spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i></p> <p>(Fairview Ave N, near the floating crosswalk)</p>	<p>Native to the Pacific Northwest, prefers to grow near water. This Sitka spruce is only a few years old, when full grown can reach 250 feet tall and 5 feet wide. Sitka spruce are often confused with Douglas fir – however spruce have more ridged needles that are prickly, almost sharp, to the touch.</p>	

<p>4. Western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>(1111 Fairview Ave N)</p>	<p>The Western Red Cedar sports small scale-like leaves that form sprays and have a pleasant fragrance. The Western red cedar can grow up to 200 ft in height and some have been found to be 1,000 years old. The First Nations people called it the “Tree of Life” and had many uses for it.</p>		
<p>5. Bird Cherry (Also known as “sweet cherry”) <i>Prunus avium</i></p> <p>(Between 1111 and 1115 Fairview Ave N)</p>	<p>These cherry trees are common, and in some forested areas can be invasive. Some were planted on purpose, others more likely planted via our numerous bird species, hence the name “Bird Cherry”. In any case they are very beautiful when in bloom. Peaches, nectarines, apricots and almonds are in the same genus of trees and shrubs.</p>		
<p>6. Big leaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>(1177 Eastlake Ave E)</p>	<p>Very common and native to the Pacific Northwest. The flowers are both edible for humans and provide an important food source for pollinators. These have the largest leaves of any other tree in the maple family, with a very large canopy that can extend out to 50 feet.</p>		
<p>7. Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier sp.</i></p> <p>(E Garfield and Fairview Ave E)</p>	<p>There are many types of serviceberry, including one native species <i>alnifolia</i>. This is likely the “autumn brilliance” cultivar, with rose-like white flowers in spring. It’s a very pretty tree with white flowers and berries that attract numbers of bird species in late summer.</p>		

<p>8. European weeping birch <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>(Near Lake Union Dry Dock on Fairview Ave N)</p>	<p>Very susceptible to the bronze birch borer beetle which kills many birch trees in Seattle. A better species to plant is Heritage River Birch, with beautiful pale orange bark, and is more resilient to parasites and harsh conditions. The downward-turned branches give a soft and graceful look. Leaves are small glossy-green that have saw-toothed leaves and beautiful yellow color in the fall. It can grow to 50 feet tall and 30 feet wide.</p>		
<p>9. Pacific madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> <p>(E Newton and Fairview Ave E)</p>	<p>The Pacific madrone is a beautiful tree with glossy green leaves and clusters of creamy white flowers. One of the most noticeable features is its cinnamon-colored bark that sheds to show a smooth, orange layer underneath. Pacific madrones are often found on southwest-facing slopes. They don't drop their leaves, providing evergreen color through the winter.</p>		
<p>10. Cluster of trees <i>Pinus nigra, Acer platinoides, Prunus laurocerasus, Prunus lusitanica</i></p> <p>(South of 1926 Fairview Ave E)</p>	<p>An Austrian pine and Norway maple provide shade for two types of non-native laurel (cherry and Portugal) and a white-flowering <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>. This evergreen magnolia may not do well in this location due to the density of surrounding trees and lack of sunlight.</p>		

<p>11. Japanese Hornbeam <i>Carpinus japonica</i></p> <p>(Across from House boats on Fairview Ave N)</p>	<p>Hornbeams are also known as ironwood in reference to its strong wood. We've featured the European Hornbeam on a Queen Anne Tree Walk (709 W Blaine); Japanese hornbeams are popular in the Seattle because they do well in a variety of light and soil conditions, do not require much maintenance, and can be planted under powerlines. It has attractive fruiting catkins that turn from green to brown.</p>	
<p>12. Dogwood <i>Cornus sp.</i></p> <p>(Corner of E Newton St & Fairview Ave E)</p>	<p>This is likely an "Eddie's White Wonder" dogwood, which is a hybrid of our native Western Flowering (<i>C. nuttallii</i>) and Florida (<i>C. florida</i>). Flowers emerge very green, then slowly turn white over the course of spring. One of my favorite trees and a sure sign of spring with their beautiful four-petal flower-like leaves. Dogwoods should only be pruned in late fall and therefore try not to cut any blooms in the spring, even though it is tempting.</p>	
<p>13. Black Cottonwood <i>Populus trichocarpa</i></p> <p>(Next to Terry Tetus Park)</p>	<p>Cottonwoods are in the willow family and love to grow near water (lakes, rivers, streams). For this, they are excellent at providing erosion control and filtering polluted rainwater runoff, helping to keep our waterways healthy. The distinctive, cottony seeds are released in late spring and are seen flying through the air and collecting on the ground like snow.</p>	

<p>14. Coast Redwood <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>(2020 Fairview Ave E)</p>	<p>Coast redwoods can be hard to distinguish from giant sequoias, though both have been planted in Seattle over time. The best way to tell the difference is by looking at the needles, which are longer and more twig-like on the giant sequoia (see inset). In their native California habitat, coast redwoods are found only as far inland as the marine fog can reach, hence their name. These are one of the largest trees in the world and can live to be more than 1,200 years old.</p>	
<p>15. Weeping Willow <i>Salix babylonica</i></p> <p>(2033 Fairview Ave E)</p>	<p>It is said that because the leaves and branches droop towards the ground they look like raindrops or tears. These graceful trees have elongated leaves that are green on the upper side and whitish on the bottom side of the leaf. Throughout history these trees have come to symbolize balance, learning, growth and harmony.</p>	
<p>16. Blue Spruce <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>(By 20131 Houseboats near dockside of Lake Union)</p>	<p>A personal family fan favorite tree. Legend 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. I always try to feature this tree in my tree walks. It's so wonderful to bring this family legend out again and again.</p>	

<p>17. Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>(Between 2239 and 2041 Houseboat on E Lynn and Fairview Ave N)</p>	<p>Per the US Forrest web page article published in 2013 by lead author Glenn Howe, the Douglas – fir is one of the most economically and ecologically important tree species in the world. Douglas-firs are native to North America. On a more completely personal note – The Douglas Fir is one of my favorites with its many branched trucks and lovely straight crowns... Douglas-firs have the longest lasting piney scent.</p>	 
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