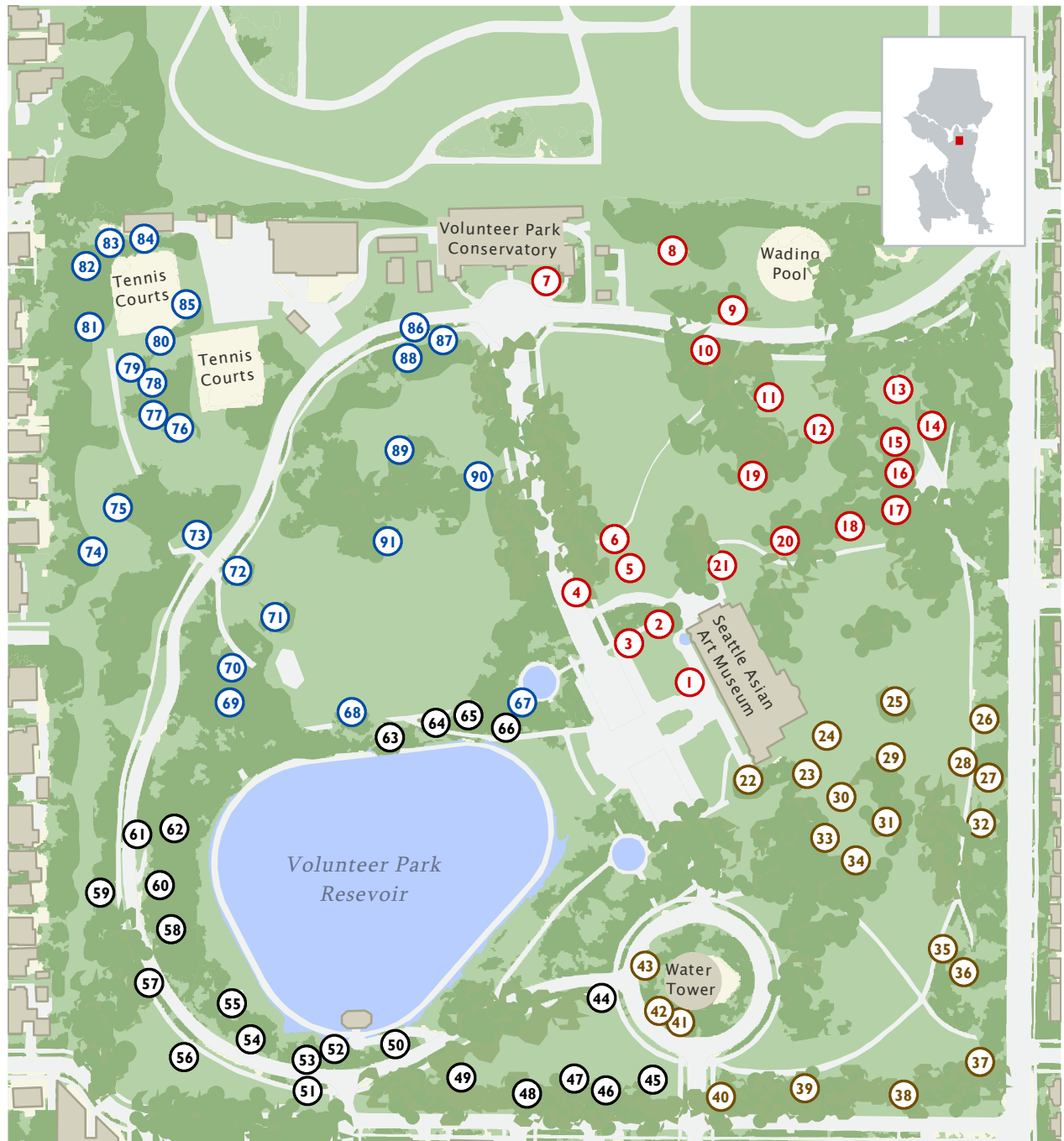


TREE WALK at VOLUNTEER PARK























- NE Loop Focus Tree
- SE Loop Focus Tree
- SW Loop Focus Tree
- NW Loop Focus Tree
- Tree Canopy
- Lawn
- Water Feature
- Building
- Impervious Surface
- Street or Parking














TREE WALK at VOLUNTEER PARK







South West Loop

The Tree Walk starts in front of the Seattle Asian Art Museum inside Volunteer Park

Tree #	Common name/ Botanic name	Notes	
SW Loop – Walk begins at the west corner of Volunteer Park Road near E Prospect Street and continues west along the carriage drive before turning east along the path towards the Museum.			
44	Little Leaf Linden <i>Tilia cordata</i>	Planted by Olmsted as a street tree along Volunteer Park's Carriage Drive, now called Volunteer Park Road, this is a stately tree with heart-shaped leaves. In mid-summer these trees have delightfully fragrant but insignificant flowers.	 
45	Camperdown Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdownii'	Closer to E Prospect Street, this Scottish native tree has long, horizontal limbs growing to 25 feet. Its leaves are dark green with a sandpapery feel. It is usually grafted high onto an American or Siberian Elm stock in the US and the Scottish Elm in Europe. Grafting it high on the selected stock allows this tree to let its pendulous branching be enjoyed as it sweeps the ground.	 
46	Oriental Plane <i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Nearby is one of the parents of the London Plane Tree (<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>). This tree's leaves are deeply lobed like the Big Leaf Maple, and its spikey seed balls hang in groups from 2 to six on a stem. Like the American Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>), the bark is mottled and exfoliating, a process whereby the stretching and splitting of this tree's rigid bark causes it to fall off.	 
47	Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Originally brought from Asia, this is a very ancient, deciduous tree with a naked seed and fan-shaped leaves that turn bright yellow in fall. It has a very architectural branch structure, and the female fruit are edible but very smelly when ripe.	 
48	Eastern Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Sited on the wood's edge is a small, understory tree or deciduous shrub. This tree is probably not one of the original park trees, but it is great for urban gardens. It has lively purple flowers in spring before the heart-shaped, two- to five-inch leaves appear. The fruit is a pea-like pod, and it was roasted and eaten by Native Americans.	 
49	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	In the center of the field is a stately Deodar Cedar, one of the true Cedars and native to the Himalayas. The needles are 1 to 2 inches long in clusters of 20-30. Like the Atlas Cedar, the female cones disintegrate when mature to release the winged seeds.	 

Tree #	Common name/ Botanic name	Notes	
50	Northern Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i>	Along the Carriage Drive near on the side of the reservoir near 12th, this fast growing Northern Red Oak has lively fall color. Oaks often have a hard time in Seattle's long, dry summers.	
51	Seaside Alder <i>Alnus maritima</i>	Just west of 12 th , this leaning tree has gray bark with no hints of red or yellow, and it gives off wintergreen odor when twigs are crushed. It is the most water loving of the Alders.	
52	Korean or Kousa Dogwood <i>Cornus kousa</i>	On the side of the reservoir behind the pump house, this Dogwood species blooms later than the native Dogwood but has the same white-bracted flowers and red fruit. As it ages, it develops peeling, scaly bark.	
53	Wayfaringtree <i>Viburnum lantana</i>	This copse of shrubs on the north side of the path along the slope is crowding the Kousa Dogwood. These shrubs were part of the original Olmsted planting plan from 1903. This shrub has bright, heart-shaped leaves and produces a red berry with great fall color.	
54	English Hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Further along the Carriage Drive on the reservoir side, this large Hawthorn is common in our area. The flowers of the species are white, but a popular cultivar, 'Paul's Scarlet,' has red flowers, but can often defoliate by mid-summer. The berries turn red in fall. You will also find it left of the path leading back towards the museum ahead.	
55	Lombardi Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Frequently used as a windbreak on Eastern Washington farmlands, this tree is fast growing and short-lived. This tree is related to Poplars, Aspens and Cottonwoods.	
56	Western White Pine <i>Pinus monticola</i>	Across the Drive is this western US native, a Pine with twisted, flexible, blue-green needles in 5-needle clusters that persist for 3 to 4 years. Its 8-inch cones have scales that curl back when ripe. This Pine has been decimated in some areas by the White pine blister rust, a fungal disease.	
57	Pin Oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>	Just beyond is this favorite Seattle Oak street tree. Its leaves are a stunning sight in fall, turning bright red, but they have the unsightly habit of turning brown and persisting all winter.	

Tree #	Common name/ <i>Botanic name</i>	Notes	
58	Black Locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	On the reservoir side of the Drive before the path back towards the museum is a grove of more than six of these trees. The species has blue-green, pinnately compound leaves with white flowers. Many natural hybrids have pink to purple flowers. It is often used to revegetate strip-mined areas and stripped sites, and is thought of as a weed tree in many parts of the country.	 
59	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Left of the stair down on the south of the Drive, this tree is very shrub-like. Once revered by the English and the source of wood for longbows, it can appear dark and menacing. This evergreen conifer has ½- to 1 ¼-inch dark green needles all year. The seeds are hidden inside a red aril. This tree and its cousins all respond favorably to pruning, and are often the foundation plants of the hedges in English gardens.	 
60	English Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>	Turn right up the path and this tree on the reservoir side of the path is slightly obscured behind shrubs. The wide, open crown is loaded with thin-shelled, edible fruit in summer. Like other Walnuts, the leaves are pinnately compound with 5 to 9 leaflets. Also unlike other Walnuts, the bark is smooth, silver gray with few ridges.	 
61	Western Hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	In a grove on the west side of the path, this native tree is one of the three most populous PNW trees. It has tiny cones that decorate the tree all year. Its needles are more irregular in length and spacing than the Mountain Hemlock, and it grows up to the mid-montane. This tree can grow in the shade of other trees until it is large enough to dominate the stand.	 
62	Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	In a grove along the path, these trees have stiff, pointed, ½- to 1-inch needles. The cones, 4 to 6 inches long, start out violet in color before becoming brown and usually found at the ends of the branches. This tree has lustrous, dark needles, and grows to 60 feet. In this grove you see that the lower limbs have fallen off, probably due to the close confines and lack of light.	 
63	Coastal Redwood <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	In a grove of ten Redwoods along the reservoir at the edge of the lawn, this tree is one of the tallest trees in the world sometimes growing to over 360 feet. This tree is usually found within twenty-five miles of the Pacific coast, and the fog provides much of its needed moisture.	
64	Jeffrey Pine <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	Just at the fork in the trail, the Jeffrey Pine looks a lot like <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> with its 3-needle clusters up to 11 inches long and enormous 8-inch cones. These two species may hybridize where their ranges overlap. Its bark forms large, irregular plates that smell of lemon and vanilla.	 

Tree #	Common name/ <i>Botanic name</i>	Notes	
65	Pitch Pine <i>Pinus rigida</i>	Behind the Jeffrey Pine in the middle of the grove of trees between the paths, this tree has stout, 3- to 5-needle clusters about 2 to 5 inches long that clump at the ends of the twigs. Its cones are up to 4 inches long with a downward curved prickle on each scale, in clusters of 2 to 3. It has a rough, plated bark with deep fissures.	  
66	Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Staying right at the fork beyond the Jeffrey Pine, look for three stately trees along the left of the path near the stairs, with their thick, plated bark. The broadly plated bark is vanilla scented when bruised, and fire resistant. Like the Jeffrey Pine it has 8- to 10-inch needles, 2 to 5 but usually 3 in each cluster, and cones with a prickle.	  



The **Tree Ambassador** program empowers residents to become stewards of the urban forest and serve as resources for their local community. The program is a project of the Green Seattle Partnership, a collaboration between the City of Seattle and Forterra, and is funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry program.

Volunteer Park is centrally located on Seattle's Capitol Hill, and is the most complete and well-preserved example of the Olmsted Brothers' design approach for Seattle city parks. It is both a Seattle destination park and a neighborhood park in one of Seattle's most prominent neighborhoods. The Tree Ambassadors are pleased to provide this guide to help visitors identify some of the many trees on this site as they enjoy this park.

For a complete list of Seattle tree walks, visit <http://www.seattle.gov/trees>.