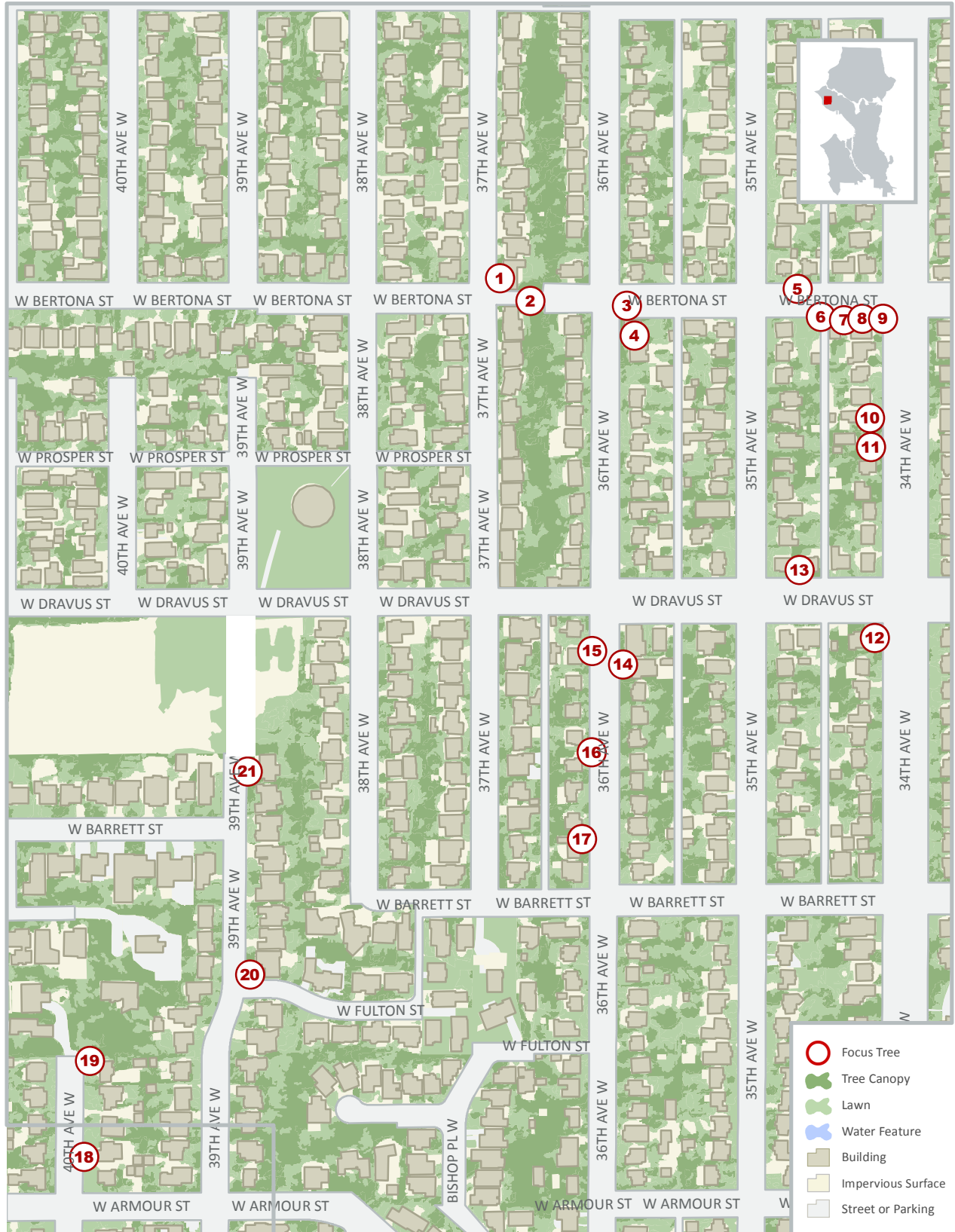


# MAGNOLIA TREE WALK



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

# Magnolia Tree Walk




## *Amazing and awe-inspiring trees of Magnolia*

Start at 37<sup>th</sup> Ave W & W Bertona St. By the stairwell.




<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<b>1. Pacific Madrona</b> <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>  37 <sup>th</sup> Ave W & W Bertona St	The pacific madrona is native here in Seattle and can be found from British Columbia to S. California. The pacific madrona can be identified by looking at the reddish, peeling bark, its oval-like evergreen leaves and reddish berries. The berries hang in grape-like clusters and are ripe and edible by early October. They taste good, but their texture and tiny seeds are annoying.	
<b>2. View Pruning of Mazzard Cherries</b> <i>Prunus avium</i>  Middle of stairwell	Observe pruned trees and discuss alternatives to view pruning.	



<p><b>3. Sweetgum Tree</b>  <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p>36<sup>th</sup> Ave W &amp;  W Bertona St</p>	<p>The sweetgum tree, also known as the starleaf gum, is native in the southern and eastern part of the U.S. and parts of Central America. One way to identify the tree is by its star-like leaves and its prickly seed balls. In Seattle, this tree is very common and overused as an urban tree. This tree has various uses from cigar boxes to sewing-machine cabinets. Once the leaves start to decompose, they leave a sweet smell which earned its name sweetgum.</p>	
<p><b>4. Jaquemont Birch</b>  <i>Betula Jacquemontii</i></p> <p>Next to  Sweetgum tree</p>	<p>The Jaquemont birch, also known as the Whitebark Himalayan birch, is native to the West of the Himalayas. The Jaquemont birch is known for having the whitest bark of all the birches and renews its color yearly by peeling off in papery sheets. It is a medium sized tree that typically grows to 30-40ft tall (sometimes 60-70ft). This birch received its name after the French naturalist Victor Jacquemont (1801-1832).</p>	






<p><b>5. Well Cared Scarlet Oak</b> <i>Quercus coccinea</i></p> <p>3414 W Bertona St</p>	<p>The scarlet oak is found in the eastern U.S. Being the District of Colombia's "State Tree" it is less common here, in Seattle, than pin or red Oaks. The scarlet oak can be a beautiful ornamental shade tree, just imagine this tree during the summer time. The scarlet oak can be mistaken for the pin oak, black oak or the red oak. One way to tell them apart is by looking at the lobes of the leaves which have an "C"-shaped in comparison to the pin oak which has a "U"-shaped lobed. As you can see, this tree is magnificent!</p>	
<p><b>6. Japanese Flowering Cherry</b> <i>Prunus Serrulata</i></p> <p>3255 34<sup>th</sup> Ave W</p>	<p>The Japanese flowering cherry is native to Japan. These trees have been extensively bred for several hundred years, so there exists a multitude of cultivars differing in form, flowering, fragrance and vigor. April in Japan is Cherry Blossom month and highlight of spring, but different cultivars bloom at different times from early March to late May.</p>	
<p><b>7. Southern Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i></p> <p>Next to Pacific Madrona</p>	<p>The Southern magnolia, also known as bull bay, are native to southeastern U.S. Planted for their attractive flowers, bold foliage or their wood and a few for incidental medicinal or culinary uses. The bark is smooth when it is young and becomes scaly as the it ages. Their flowers have a pleasant scent that resembles the smell of tropical fruit.</p>	



<p><b>8. Pacific Madrona</b>  <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> <p>Next to Southern Magnolia</p>	<p>Look at tree #1 for description.</p> <p>Compare this tree with #7. They are almost identical but have distinct characteristics.</p>	
<p><b>9. Sawara Cypress</b>  <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p> <p>34<sup>th</sup> Ave W &amp; W Bertona St</p>	<p>The sawara cypress, also known as the Japanese sawara, is native to Japan. In Japan, it is grown for its timber, where it is used for building palaces, temples, shrines and baths, and making coffins. The wood is lemon-scented and light-colored with a rich, straight grain and is rot resistant. This slow-growing conifer can reach heights of 114-164ft tall and 6ft diameter. The species name is <i>pisifera</i> which means producing pea-like seeds.</p>	
<p><b>10. A type of cypress</b>  <i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp. (possibly <i>pisifera</i>)</p>	<p>This evergreen is a type of cypress tree. Similar to tree #9 because the foliage is arranged in flat sprays; adult leaves are scale-like.</p>	



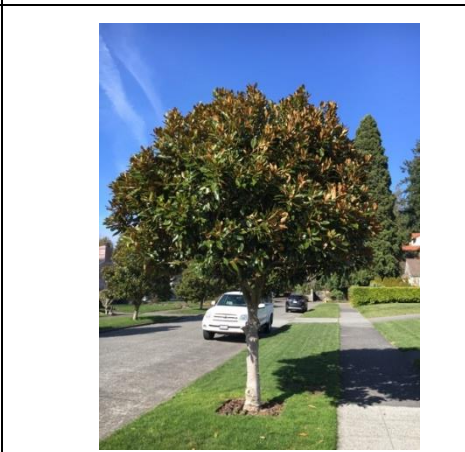
<p><b>11. Austrian Pine</b>  <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>3229 34<sup>th</sup> Ave W</p>	<p>The Austrian pine, also known as the Austrian black pine, has various subspecies ranging from Spain to the Black Sea; the Austrian one extends from Austria to Italy and Greece. This pine is very common in Seattle and can grow very fast about 12-18 in per year and some can live up to 500 years old!</p>	
<p><b>12. Tulip Tree</b>  <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>34 Ave W &amp; W Dravus St.</p>	<p>The tulip tree, also known as the American tulip tree, is native to Eastern U.S. The tulip tree can be found in the magnolia family. The tulip tree can reach heights up to 80-100ft, which makes it valuable for timber. This tree received its name due to the flowers resembling like tulips. They bloom in the northern U.S in June and the southern U.S in April.</p>	





<p><b>13. Douglas Fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>3414 W Dravus St</p>	<p>The Douglas fir is native here in Washington state and range from British Columbia to Mexico. The name honors David Douglas who is a Scottish botanist and collector who first reported the beauty of the tree. The name is also misleading because it is not a true fir (not a member of the genus <i>Abies</i>). You can identify a Douglas fir by its soft needles and mouse tails in its cones</p>	
<p><b>14. London Plane</b> <i>Plantus x acerifolia</i></p> <p>3052 36<sup>th</sup> Ave W</p>	<p>The London plane, also known as the London planetree, is a hybrid tree that is crossed with an Oriental plane and American sycamore. That's why its scientific name has an x which signifies a hybrid. Very common in Seattle because they are used as street trees. This large deciduous tree can tolerate adverse urban conditions, especially during industrial London where black soot was in the air.</p>	
<p><b>15. Southern Magnolias</b> <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i></p> <p>Across from London Planes</p>	<p>These magnolias are planted close together and close to the Utility pole. It's a good idea to review the City of Seattle rules regarding planting trees in planting strips which can be found here: <a href="http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/treeplanting.htm">http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/treeplanting.htm</a>. The city requires trees be planted 10 feet from utility poles.</p>	






<p><b>16. European Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>3030 36<sup>th</sup> Ave W</p>	<p>The European birch, also known as the European white birch, is native to Europe and parts of Asia. The European birch has an open canopy which allows in plenty of light to shine through. When European birches get old, their bark become irregular, dark and rugged. Here in the U.S. birch trees are dealing with a type of insect pest known as the Bronze Birch Borer.</p>	
<p><b>17. Mountain Hemlock</b> <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i></p> <p>3020 36<sup>th</sup> Ave W</p>	<p>The mountain hemlock is native to western U.S from Alaska to California. Mountain hemlocks have the potential to reach heights up to 194ft tall and trunk diameters of 2m (6ft 7in). Here in the city, they will max out at 30'. Mountain hemlocks can be found on cold, snowy subalpine sites where they can reach up to 800 years in age! The mountain hemlock will be one of this year's Trees for Neighborhood 2018 tree selection.</p>	
<p><b>18. Southern Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'little gem'</p> <p>40th Ave W &amp; W Armour St</p>	<p>Same description as tree #7, but this tree is a cultivar. The type of cultivar may be 'Little Gem'. This tree can also be called a dwarf southern magnolia and can produce flowers when it is 2-3 years old.</p>	

<p><b>19. Giant Sequoia (Heritage Tree)</b>  <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p>	<p>The giant sequoia, also known as the Sierra redwood, are native in the high-elevation western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Range in California. This specific giant sequoia has a 104-inch diameter. These trees can reach up to 3,000 years old and average height for these trees are 164-279ft. Record trees have been measured up to 311ft. The bark on these trees are adapted to forest fires. Their cones will open immediately after a fire. Since their wood is fibrous and brittle, it is generally unsuitable for construction, so the wood is used for shingles, fence posts or matchsticks.</p>	
<p><b>20. Austrian Pine</b>  <i>Pinus nigra</i></p>	<p>Same description as tree #11.</p>	



<p><b>21. Copper Beech</b>  <b>(Heritage Tree)</b>  <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>  <i>f. purpurea</i></p>	<p>The copper beech, also known as the purple beech, is native to Europe and is commonly found in almost all countries in Europe. The typical lifespan of the copper beech is 150-200 years old. This tree has really grown majestically here in Magnolia. The diameter of this tree is about 33 in. This tree is one of many cultivars, thus it has a “<i>f. purpurea</i>” after the species name which means “purple in color”.</p>	
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