

QUEEN ANNE 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

Call: 206-615-1668




Email: treeambassador@seattle.gov





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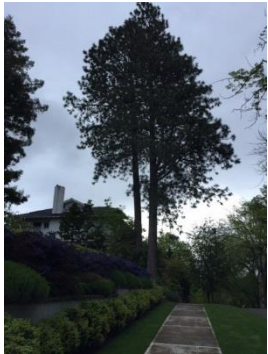
Tall Timber on Queen Anne




Walking the West Side of the Hill




Starts at Queen Anne Library, 400 W Garfield St, Seattle, WA 98119




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Sawara Cypress (6) <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> Surrounding QA Library	Start at Queen Anne Branch, Seattle Public Library, 400 W. Garfield A false cedar. Resembles our native cedar more than it does any other common tree here. Round cones are 1/4" wide. 2 natural types flank steps of the library and other similar cultivars make up the rest.	
2. Giant Sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> Across W. Garfield from QA Library	Across the street from the Library on W. Garfield: Heights of 300 feet and diameters of 30 feet are not uncommon. Trees alive when dinosaurs roamed. Leaves are short, thick and sharp pointed unlike leaves of any other American tree. Cones are size of an egg. Through middle age, giant sequoias have a nearly perfect conical shape.	
For more information about the Queen Anne Library, see page 11		
3. Paper Birch <i>Betula papyrifera</i> 317 W. Garfield	Across the street from the Library on 4th W. Oval toothed leaves, slender, graceful twigs, male flower catkins in early spring and papery white bark. Trees are highly resinous and prone to aphids in this area. Peeling bark from a living tree will kill it. Can be differentiated from White Birch (#24) by its larger leaves and papery bark, upright (non-weeping) habit and stoutness.	




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4. Raywood Narrowleaf Ash <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> “Raywood” Street trees; 6th Ave. W., McGraw to W. Galer	Walk west on W. Garfield. Trees line 6th W. A member of the olive family of trees. Primary genus in North America is the ash, but other genera are lilacs, olives and osthmantus. Common Seattle street tree; these were planted in 1995; foliage turns bronzy-purple in October. Trees grow from 40-60’ tall. Leaves have 7-13 leaflets, each 2” long and sharply toothed.	
5. Weeping Alaska Cedar <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> ‘Pendula’ Side of 1603 7th W.	Cross 6th Ave. W. and continue on W. Garfield to view this tree just north of corner of W. Garfield and 7th Ave. W. Common in Seattle, grown for its unique ornamental silhouette, most are slender and strongly weeping. Recognized by smell alone as bruised foliage emits a strong, distinctive odor.	
6. Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Corner, W. Garfield & 7 th W.	At 7th Ave W. turn left (going south). Walk down 7th W. A Pacific Northwest native tree. It is the state tree of Oregon. Named for David Douglas, a Scottish botanist, who roamed the Pacific Northwest in the 1820’s. Can be recognized by its cones which are distinctive and have long pitchfork-shaped bracts.	
7. Japanese Red Pine <i>Pinus densiflora</i> 1525 7 th Ave. W.	Two-needle, small pine with little cones; native to Japan. Young bark peels in thin scales to reveal a reddish color; older bark is gray, typically seen on the main trunk. Slow growing.	





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8. Katsura <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> 1505 7th W.	A street tree and 2 in front yard. Katsura has heart-shaped leaves which are bronzy green in spring. In the autumn the yellow leaves give off a cotton candy fragrance.	
9. Western White Pine <i>Pinus monticola</i> 652 W. Galer	At corner of W. Galer and 7th Ave. W., turn left (east) on W. Galer. Tree is at corner of house. Needles in bunches of 5 with long cones. It occurs in mountains of western U.S. and is state tree of Idaho. It has an attractive, pyramidal habit. Is best in large open spaces. Because cones can drip pitch in warm weather, it should not be planted next to patios or where cars will be parked.	
10. Ponderosa Pine (2) <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> 620 W. Lee	Walk to corner of Willard & W. Lee. Tall, stately tree first written about by Lewis and Clark. Generally found east of the Cascades. Usually able to grow in locations with little water due to its deep roots. Long needles in bunches of three. Distinguished from Jeffrey Pine because its cone prickles stick out not in.	
For more information about The Black Mansion, see page 11.		





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11. Alaska Cedar <i>Cupressus nootkatensis</i>	Inside Black Mansion property: Produces few cones up to ½” w. This tree is unusually large and is about 20’ tall x 20’ wide. Planted at the time the Black Mansion was built.	
12. Azara <i>Azara microphylla</i> Corner of W. Comstock and Willard Ave. W.	Walk south down Willard to W. Comstock. From Chile and Argentina; named after Felix de Azara, Spanish geographer and naturalist who did fieldwork in South America. Petite, dark and very shiny evergreen leaves hide inconspicuous yellow flowers, strong vanilla- or chocolate-scented in late winter. A cold-tender, shrubby tree of fine texture. In Seattle, uncommon.	
13. Sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> Black Mansion W. Comstock betw. Willard & 6 th W. (n. side of street)	Turn east on W. Comstock. Across the street on Black Mansion property. See #2 for description.	

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14. English Midland Hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Betw. 5 th W. and 4 th W on W Comstock	Walk east down W. Comstock. Small tree growing to 8 m (rarely to 12 m) tall, with dense crown Rounded lobes versus spikier lobes of common Hawthorn. During the Middle Ages, wine made of hawthorn fruit was used in treatment of high blood pressure. Today, fruit of hawthorn is used to facilitate digestion and to strengthen cardiovascular systems	
15. Chinese Elm <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 402 W. Comstock	Stop at 4th W. and W. Comstock. Native to Asia and rare in Seattle. Has small shiny dark green leaves and distinctive bark which is smooth gray-green, peeling flakes to reveal orange patches. Flowers in the late summer or fall. It is resistant to Dutch elm disease.	
16. Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i> 303 W. Comstock	Continue on W. Comstock. Stop at 3rd W. and Comstock. Himalayan equivalent of our Douglas Fir. Can live to 1,000 years. Sanskrit name translates to “Tree of the Gods”. Huge straight limbs exit from main trunk. Many examples in Seattle. This is particularly fine one.	

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17. Big Leaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> 1224 3rd W. (Corner of 3rd W. & Comstock)	Across 3rd W. on SE corner: It can grow up to 160 ft tall, but more commonly reaches 50–65 ft tall. Tree is native to western North America. Has largest leaves of any maple, typically 5.9–11.8 in across, with five deeply incised palmate lobes. In the fall, the leaves turn to gold and yellow, often to spectacular effect against the backdrop of evergreen conifers. This tree has not weathered time very well.	
18. Sawara Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> Corner of 3rd W. & Comstock	Also on SE corner See #1 for description.	
19. Colorado Spruce <i>Picea pungens</i> 1224 3 rd Ave. W.	Next to Sawara Cypress Sometimes called a Blue Spruce. State tree of Colorado and Utah. Varies in color from olive green to bright silvery-bluish. Highly valued as an ornamental. Tall with 2-5" cones with flaky texture. Blue types abundant in Seattle.	

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20. Lawson or Port Orford Cypress (2) <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 222 W. Comstock	Across W. Comstock on north side of street A false cedar. Looks like Western Red Cedar except cones are round rather than rosebud-shaped and white “X”s rather than butterflies on the underside of its needles. Medium to large tree, often 110-150’ tall. Fan-shaped foliage spray with small seed cones. Common in forests of the Coast Ranges but cultivated in many places.	
21. Double Chinese Cherry <i>Prunus Serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan' 203 W. Comstock	Continue east on W. Comstock. Name refers to a sacred mountain in Japan. Very common tree in Seattle with showy double white or pink blossoms in Spring. There are thousands of these trees in Seattle. Most grafted onto stronger root stock. “Kwanzan” is strongest of the cultivars.	
22. Black Poplar or Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> `Italica` 1216 1 st Ave. W.	View trees to south of corner of 1st Ave. W. and W. Comstock: These were probably planted at the time the Ballard mansion was built in 1901; thought to have originated in Italy and widely grown throughout Europe. Seattle has largest recorded Lombardy poplars outside of New Zealand. Reproduces from suckers not seed.	

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23. Cherry Flowering Plum (3) <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 1305 1st Ave. W.	Usually grown for floral or foliage display. Flowers are white or pink and bloom in late Feb-Mar. Seattle has mostly purpleleaf kinds grown for ornament called Flowering plum trees.	
24. (European) White Birch (4) <i>Betula pendula</i> 1305 1st Ave. W.	Continue up 1st Ave. W. on west side of street The best-known, white-barked tree. Very common in Seattle. Suffers from aphid honeydew drip. Not long-lived.	
25. Pacific Dogwood (9) <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> 1411 1st Ave. W.	The PNW's premier native flowering tree. Largest dogwood, can grow up to 100' tall in the woods. Creamy white flowers in Spring. Often has a second bloom. Fungal disease can attack older trees.	
26. European (Green) Beech (6) <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 1411 1st Ave. W.	Sturdy, light-colored smooth-barked trunk. The best truffles and morel mushrooms grown under them. Trees can grow to enormous size. Several are on 8th Ave. W.	

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27. Paperbark Maples (9) <i>Acer griseum</i> W. Galer betw Q.A. Ave. and 2 nd Ave W.	Cross W. Galer and continue up 1st Ave. W. Highly attractive, unusual bark. Worth growing for this feature alone. Can grow to 50' feet.	
28. Purpleleaf Plum Thundercloud (2) <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> <i>"Thundercloud"</i> 1531 1st. W.	Plums hide well in the foliage as are the same color as the leaves. Grown in Seattle for ornament. Most are street trees planted during the 1970's and 1980's.	
29. Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i> 210 W. Garfield	Turn left and go west on W. Garfield. This was the main timber tree of most European forests. Beautiful in youth, it loses much of its charm as it ages. Cones are larger than other spruce. Seattle's most abundant and largest spruce.	
30. Chilean Fire Tree <i>Embothrium coccineum</i> On W. Garfield to west of 1602 3rd W.	West of the Norway Spruce. (more dramatic photo is of trees in front of United Methodist Church at 1606 5 th Ave.) An exotic looking upward-growing tree that when in bloom during May and June is covered in masses of absolutely stunning, vivid red blossoms that will attract hummingbirds for miles.	

The Black Mansion: In 1909, Seattle Hardware Co. founder Charles H. Black (d. 1922) built a large home on 1.7 acres on the south slope of Queen Anne Hill. The Seattle firm of Bebb and Mendel designed the house in an eclectic Tudor or English Arts and Crafts style. It had 33 rooms and 11,600 square feet of living space. The landscaping was done by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, who had designed Seattle's system of parks and boulevards.

The home's north side served as a vehicle entrance. A stable was built on the 6th Avenue W side and connected to the main house by means of a tunnel. The Black Home was designated a Seattle Landmark on April 16, 1970, because of its distinctive visual characteristics and because of its prominence in the neighborhood.

Queen Anne Public Library: On January 1, 2013, the Queen Anne Branch of the Seattle Public Library entered its 100th year of service. Designed by Seattle architects W. Marbury Somervell and Harlan Thomas, the building was constructed at a cost of \$32,677 with a gift from the Carnegie Foundation along with \$500 from Seattle Times publisher and Queen Anne resident Alden J. Blethen. The City of Seattle paid \$6,500 for the building site which had been a subject of neighborhood discord. The Queen Anne neighborhood is one of 1,689 lucky places in America to have a Carnegie public library and ours is a quintessential example.

Top Seven Genera of Seattle Street Trees

Tree Type	1994	2011
Prunus (Flowering Cherries and Plums)	26%	21%
Acer (Maples)	17%	20%
Crataegus (Hawthornes)	8%	6%
Malus (Crabapples)	5%	5%
Tilia (Lindens)	4%	3%
Quercus (Oaks)	4%	4%
Liquidambar (Sweetgums)	4%	3%