

# JACKSON PARK TREE HIKE (Leg 1)



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)

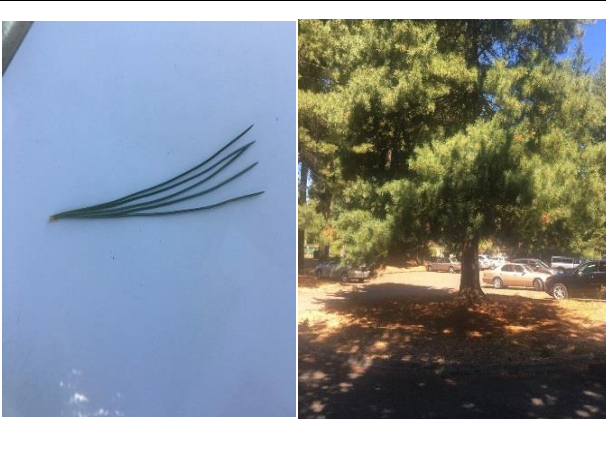


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# Jackson Park Tree Hike (Leg 1 of 3)




## *Natives, Non-natives and Naturalized*

Golf Course Parking Lot, NE 135th Street and 11th avenue NE




<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b>  <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<p><b>1. London Plane</b>  <i>Platanus x Acerifolia</i></p> <p>With your back to the actual entrance to the golf course, at the north side of the parking lot, look left (east) out into the parking lot. Walk over to the far east side of the parking lot.</p>	<p>There are 8 large deciduous trees in a row. Non-native. A hybrid derived from crossing a Plane tree native to much of Eurasia with the American Sycamore. Most common street tree in world. Holds up well in pollution and poor growing conditions. Great shade. See the peeling camouflage bark and the large bumps.</p>	
<p><b>2. Lodgepole Pine</b>  <i>Pinus contorta</i></p> <p>To the right of the last London Plane tree as you face towards NE 135th street. Double trunked.</p>	<p>A native Conifer. The Lodgepole Pine grows well in drier mountainous climates to the east. It is a very close relative to the Shore Pine. Note two needles per bundle and flakey cracked bark. Many are dying in the forest due to pine beetles taking advantage of a warmer climate.</p>	

<p><b>3. Western White Pine</b> <i>Pinus monticola</i></p> <p>Turn around and face north towards the golf course entrance, look on the island in the parking lot.</p>	<p>This handsome tree has a dark checkered bark when mature. It has 5 long needles per bundle. The cone is long and rather narrow. It is native to moist mountain soils of the Pacific Northwest. Its wood is used for match sticks.</p>	
<p><b>4. Bigleaf Maple</b> <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>Turn around again and walk towards the NW corner of NE 135th and 11th Ave NE. Just where the trail crosses the road.</p>	<p>A native broadleaf deciduous tree. It grows on the Pacific slope from Southern California to central British Columbia up to 5000 feet elevation. Its wood is used for furniture. What big leaves it has! Look for more along this walk.</p>	
<p><b>5. Pacific Madrone</b> <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> <p>Continue west, about 20 feet past the Jackson Park Trail sign, before crossing 10th Ave NE, on the right.</p>	<p>A native broadleaf evergreen. It grows along the Pacific Coast from Southern California to SW British Columbia. Most noticeable is its red thin shedding paper like bark. It has white flowers in the spring and little berries into winter.</p> <p>Keep your eye out for more along this walk.</p>	




<p><b>6. Douglas Fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>Carefully cross 10th Ave NE in the crosswalk. On both sides of the fence are over a dozen tall evergreen trees.</p>	<p>A very successful native conifer throughout the Puget Sound region and the West. It grows in Western Mountains up to British Columbia. It develops a thick rough bark. The needles, up to 1 inch, grow out from all sides of the twig. The 3-inch cone has long tailed seeds. Important for its lumber.</p>	
<p><b>7. Western Red Cedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>Past the Douglas Firs, continue along the path with the fence on your right. Just past the corner of NE 135<sup>th</sup> St and 10<sup>th</sup> Ave NE. Look right.</p>	<p>Another very successful native conifer, from NW California to SE Alaska and in NW mountains. Small upright cones, flat scaly “needles,” This tree likes moist places. The rot resistant wood is good for many outdoor uses including dugout canoes, woven rain capes, decks and siding. It’s not a true cedar. It is a type of Cypress.</p>	
<p><b>8. European Mountain Ash</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i></p> <p>Just past the Western Red Cedar, the trail enters the forest, immediately on the right.</p>	<p>Native to most of Eurasia and North Africa. Clusters of white flowers in the spring, orange berries in autumn.</p> <p>The bark is rather smooth. It has pinnate leaves with up to 15 or more opposite leaflets. Birds, including the Cedar Waxwing, enjoy its red cherry like fruit. Humans have eaten them and used them for medicine., too.</p> <p>The wood is strong. Not a true ash.</p>	

<p><b>9. Pacific Madrone</b> <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> <p>Past the .35-mile post towards 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. Follow path to the right at the .25-mile post. Look on the right by the first stair down.</p>	<p>Another Pacific Madrone, this one shows off its beautiful curves.</p>	
<p><b>10. Red Alders</b> <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> <p>About 60 feet on the right. A three-trunked tree.</p>	<p>This Red Alder has 3 trunks. It is native to coastal regions in the Northwest and found inland along streams and rivers. The bark is rather smooth. It grows elliptical toothed leaves.</p>	
<p><b>11. Replanted area with Western Red Cedar and Shore Pine</b></p> <p>Past the .20 mile post on the left.</p>	<p>The community group “Friends of Jackson Park Trail” are removing invasive blackberries, ivy, and other weeds. They are planting native trees, shrubs and ground covers.</p>	

<p><b>12. Red Alders</b> <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> <p>On the left as we approach Thornton Creek and the bridge. Beware of you or your pets going in the creek. There is an invasion of New Zealand mud snails.</p>	<p>See how many alders there are close to the creek. Alders love water. The alders keep their small cones for much of the year.</p>	
<p><b>13. Wild Cherry</b> <i>Prunus species</i></p> <p>Over the bridge, up a little hill, the 4th stair, on the right, near the fence.</p>	<p>Birds spread the seeds everywhere. These cherries seem to like our climate.</p>	
<p><b>14. Weeping (European White) Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>Past the 1 1/2-mile post, over the fence to the left on private property a tall deciduous tree.</p>	<p>Non-native but naturalizing from escaped landscape plants. Note the arrow headed but toothed leaves. Many beautiful birch trees are dying from infestations of the bronze birch borer.</p>	

<p><b>15. Douglas Fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>On the right side of the trail just past the 3rd stair.</p>	<p>Another Douglas Fir on the left of the trail. The Douglas fir is not a true fir. Unfortunately, we have no true firs or true cedars on this section of the walk.</p>	
<p><b>16. Austrian Pines</b> <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>Further up the hill, before the next set of stairs on the right and over the golf course fence.</p>	<p>Non-native but naturalized and a common hardy urban tree. Their homeland is Europe. They endure pollution and urban stress well. Two rather long needles per bundle.</p>	
<p><b>17. Seven Austrian Pines</b> <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>On the left.</p>	<p>Note the ivy climbing up. We had better cut the ivy out before it kills these beautiful trees. See the beautifully shaped cones. They drop from the tree after the seeds disperse in the wind.</p>	



<p><b>18. Port Orford Cedars</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>Along the stone wall on the left and over the fence.</p>	<p>Native to NW California and SW Oregon, now planted worldwide for their beauty. Look very similar to the Western Red Cedar 11of them but look, they are more blue green, the cones are more “soccer ball” like with 7 to 10 small plates. Their bark is less red and less stringy. They are not actually cedars, either. There are no New World Cedars. It’s best to use the scientific names.</p>	
<p><b>19. Purple Leaf Plum</b> <i>Prunus cerasifera</i></p> <p>Over the fence, on the right, on the golf course, lining the green.</p>	<p>Seven beautiful trees. Non-native. Ornamental small trees with purple leaves. Popular around town.</p>	
<p><b>20. Golden Chain Tree</b> <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i></p> <p>On the left, just before the mile post. 1</p>	<p>Non-native but seems to be naturalizing. Most of the year it is a very plain small tree, but in the spring, it grows beautiful bright yellow chains of flowers, followed by hanging pods of pea like seeds. Their natural home is Europe.</p>	

This is the end of leg 1 of the Jackson Park Perimeter Tree walk. You may turn around and retrace your steps back to the parking lot. There is a restaurant, snack bar and rest rooms at the entrance to the golf course near the parking lot.

Or you may continue onto Leg 2 by turning right and following the trail parallel to 5th avenue NE.

The Jackson Park Perimeter trail opened in 2013. A community group worked with the City Parks Department to plan and fund the trail. The community continues working to maintain and upgrade the trail. The community continues working to maintain and upgrade the trail. Look for Friends of Jackson Park Trail on Facebook and learn how you can help.

Jackson Park Golf course opened in 1930.