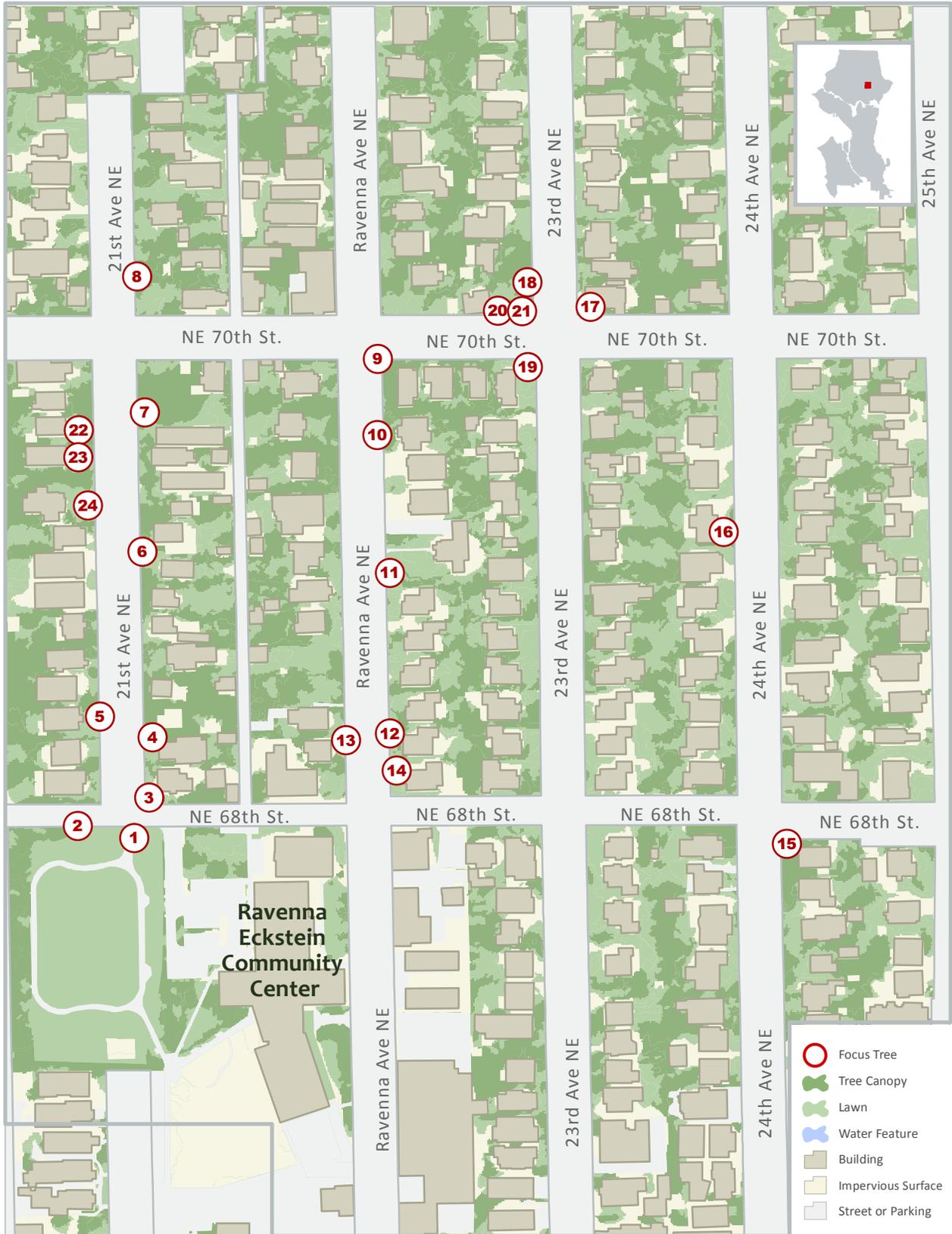


Ravenna Tree Walk with Birds



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

Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook

Ravenna Tree Walk with Birds

The focus of this tree walk is on the unique properties of trees in the Ravenna neighborhood AND how they support bird life. It is hoped that from this walk you will be able to know what kinds of trees you might like in your yard and what properties of the tree attract birds.

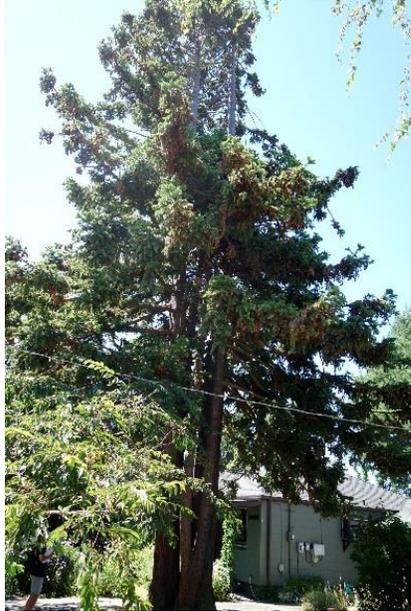
NE 68th Street and 21st Ave NE

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Birding	Photos
<p>1. Giant Sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i></p> <p>NE 68th St. and 21st Ave NE (In the Community Garden area)</p>	<p>This species is native to North America; one of the 3 known as Redwoods. It is the largest tree in the world by MASS (amount of wood produced). The oldest Giant Sequoia was over 3500 years. These trees thrive in groves. Single plantings like this one have slower growth (2-5 feet a year) after age 3. We think this tree was planted in 2007 as a Centennial Tree in honor of Ravenna Township being annexed into Seattle. The tree interior looks brown and dead but the tree is quite healthy.</p>	<p>This tree provides shelter, insects and cones with seeds for chickadees; sparrows and finches.</p>	
<p>2. Lombardy Poplar <i>Spopulus nigra</i></p> <p>NE 68th St. and 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>This is a fast-growing shade tree. It can grow 5-8 feet per year given the right conditions. It grows up to 40-50 feet. It is a cottonless hybrid that is usually harvested for wood and paper products. It has a short life span and limbs break often making it a bit of a hazard tree.</p>	<p>Nesting, roosting, refuge, seeds. Red Breasted nuthatch.</p>	

<p>3. Mimosa “Silk Tree” <i>Albizia julibrissin</i></p> <p>2102 NE 68th St.</p>	<p>The Persian Silk Tree a native of Asia from Iran to Japan. It has a varied reputation. The feathered leaves, pink blossoms, scent and thin trunk are appealing. This tree is considered invasive because it is non native and can spread quick growing seeds. These two particular trees were severely vandalized 15 years ago. Note the metal bolts used to support the thin trunks.</p>	<p>Attracts hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies in mid to late summer. Not a tree for roosting, nesting or shelter.</p>	
<p>4. Strawberry Tree <i>Arbutis Unedo</i></p> <p>6812 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>Evergreen shrub or tree from South West Europe to Ireland. Slow growing. Related to the Pacific Madrone (see tree #19). Blooms October to December. Bright red/orange fruit in fall. Tastes like a fig. Usually used for preserves or wine.</p>	<p>Birds are attracted to the fruit. Depending upon its structure it can be a tree of refuge.</p>	
<p>5. Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>6813 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>Evergreen Conifer with Tulip shaped cones. Not a true Cedar. It grows with Hemlock and Douglas Fir. Shade tolerant. Can get to 213 -230 feet. With a 9-13 foot trunk. Long lived. Oldest 1,460. Salish legend says that a generous man was honored by the Great Spirit and was turned into a Western Red Cedar when he died.</p>	<p>Place of refuge, seeds, insects. Flicker, kinglets</p>	

<p>6. Box Elder (Box Elder Maple, Maple Ash, Ash leafed maple)</p> <p><i>Acer Variegatum</i></p> <p>6836 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>The Box Elder is a maple that is native to North America. It is a fast growing short lived tree (30-40 years). Note the maple "wings" samara and the variegated leaves that eventually revert to green foliage. The wood from this tree was used for building boxes thus the name Box Elder. Limb breakage is an issue.</p>	<p>This particular tree can provide shelter, insects and seeds. Birds?</p>	
<p>7. Black Locust</p> <p><i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i></p> <p>6848 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>This species is native to SE America (Pennsylvania and Georgia). Said to be like the plains trees of the African savanna...acacia trees. It is often identified as a Honey Locust but the foliage is a deeper green, its thorns are small and it has very showy white flowers in spring. This shade tree benefits the surrounding plants. Note that the grass below this tree is lush and green.</p>	<p>Birds like the fruit, bark, insects. Provides good cover for roosting. Crows, Jays, Northern Flicker, etc.</p>	
<p>8. Camperdown Elm</p> <p><i>Ulmus glabra "Camperdownii"</i></p> <p>7008 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>This tree was discovered by a gardener in Dundee Scotland on the Earl of Camperdown's property. This tree will always be a grafted nursery tree. A Camperdown Elm limb is grafted to an elm cultivar in this case a Siberian elm. Susptable to leaf miner. Height up to 20 feet with spread of 15 feet.</p>	<p>Depending on the contortion of the tree interior there can be birds feeding on insects but not nesting or roosting.</p>	

<p>9. Weeping Birch</p> <p><i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>2203 NE 70th St.</p>	<p>This tree is a native of Southern Europe through Asia. This tree reaches a height of 49-82 feet. As the tree matures the bark becomes white and flaky with injuries showing as dark brown. Catkin are the way seeds are dispersed. This tree attracts insects. The leaves cascade along twigs to provide light shade for growing plants below.</p>	<p>Place of refuge, seeds, insects. In winter, sparrows, Bush tits and Kinglets.</p>	 
<p>10. Paper Birch</p> <p><i>Betula papyrifera</i></p> <p>6848 Ravenna NE</p>	<p>This tree is native to North America in northern regions (Canada and Maine). The name comes from the horizontal peeling of the bark. The bark has high oil content. The branches are more out reaching than the Weeping Birch (Tree #9).</p>	<p>Place of refuge, seeds, insects. Birds seen sparrows, finches and crows.</p>	
<p>11. Northern Catalpa</p> <p><i>Catalpa speciosa</i></p> <p>6830 Ravenna NE</p>	<p>The Northern Catalpa is native to Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. It can be up to 60 feet high. The trunk and branches are uniquely twisted. It has white showy flowers in May, 8-12 inch pods in fall. It is fast growing and provides dense shade. This particular tree has been pruned by a method called pollarding to expose the branches and move growth to the end of the branch.</p>	<p>Attracts hummingbirds in late summer.</p>	 

<p>12. Chinese Fir</p> <p><i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i></p> <p>6808 Ravenna NE</p>	<p>This evergreen conifer is a member of the cypress family and is native to China, Vietnam, and Laos. This species is often multitrunked or forking with reddish brown fibrous bark like the Western Red Cedar. The needles are flat, fiercely sharp and cones are squat (1-2 inches) prickly and often grow in clusters. They frequently fall from the tree while still attached to large twigs.</p>	<p>This is a tree of shelter, provides insects and seeds for birds.</p>	
<p>13. Douglas Fir</p> <p><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>6805 Ravenna NE</p>	<p>This tree gets its name from Scottish Botanist David Douglas. This medium sized evergreen can reach from 70 to 330 feet high. The spread is 12 - 30 feet. The flat soft needles encircle the branch. With cones about 3" with mouse tails.</p>	<p>Tree provides shelter, insects and a place to roost</p>	

<p>14. Chinese Juniper</p> <p><i>Juniper tremisins</i></p> <p>6804 Ravenna NE</p>	<p>Native to China, Japan and Korea. This tree height is highly variable. from 17-80 feet. Dark green, pale blue berries, that form small cones. Scale like needles. Birds attracted to berries and dried cones.</p>	<p>Shelter, insects and cones attract birds.</p>	
<p>15. Northern Red Oak</p> <p><i>Quercus rubra</i></p> <p>6558 24th Ave NE</p>	<p>This highly adaptable tree is fast growing (2 feet a year for first 10 years). Brilliant red fall color leaves, catkins in spring and acorns in the fall. Note this is a very large tree with a height of 165 feet and a spread of 30 feet. This tree is an excellent example of the size and growth pattern that has been inhibited by utility pruners.</p>	<p>Nesting, roosting, refuge, seeds. Red Breasted nuthatch fond in this tree.</p>	
<p>16. Shumard Oak</p> <p><i>Quercus shumardii</i></p> <p>6807-6835 24th NE</p>	<p>Native to the Atlantic Coastal plains this tree can be 25 to 35 feet high. The trunk is straight and vertical at 24-39 inches around. As the tree ages the bark will darken and get deeply ridged. It is a drought tolerant shade tree. It is suspected that these trees are the remainder of a City tree planting effort many years ago. Note how each tree has a different trunk configuration.</p>	<p>The acorns and insects attract birds.</p>	

<p>17. Colorado Blue Spruce</p> <p><i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>7002 23rd Ave NE</p>	<p>The Blue Spruce is native to the Rocky Mountains. It has a pyramidal shape, silvery blue-green needles that are stiff and prickly. The tree can reach 50-75 feet tall with a spread of 10-20 feet. It requires full sun, well-drained soil. The cones are light brown. Navajos use the tree twigs to bring good fortune, make infusions to settle tummies and ease the discomfort of colds.</p>	<p>Pine siskins, Nut Hatches and Cross bills feed on the insects attracted to this tree. It can be a tree of refuge and shelter.</p>	
<p>17. Horse Chestnut</p> <p><i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i></p> <p>7009 23rd Ave NE</p>	<p>The Horse Chestnut is not an actual chestnut tree. It is a member of the Lychee tree family. It looks similar to a Chestnut but the main difference is that the fruit is slightly toxic...particularly to horses. The Horse Chestnut has 8-12-inch cascading blooms, these turn into green spiky skinned husks containing usually one conker (fruit). The tree ranges from 50 to 75 feet tall. It has a spread of 20-30 feet. It is considered a shade tree with ornamental elements.</p>	<p>Flickers, Juncos, Stellar Jays, Crows, Chickadees have been seen in this tree early morning.</p>	

<p>19. Pacific Madrone</p> <p><i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> <p>2217 70th Ave NE</p>	<p>This tree is native to the Pacific Northwest. Is an evergreen tree with rich orange-red bark that when mature naturally peels away in thin sheets, leaving a greenish, silvery appearance that has a satin sheen and smoothness. In spring, it bears sprays of small bell-like flowers, and in autumn, red berries. The berries dry up and have hooked barbs that latch onto larger animals for migration. It is common to see madrones of about 33 to 82 ft in height, but with the right conditions trees may reach up to 98 ft. Leaves are thick with a waxy texture, oval, 2 to 5. in long and 1.6 to 3.1 broad, arranged spirally; they are glossy dark green above and a lighter, more grayish green beneath, with an entire margin. The leaves are evergreen, lasting a few years before detaching.</p>	<p>Birds attracted to this tree for berries, nesting materials and insects. are: crows, jays, Robins, Bush tits, Cedar Wax Wings and Chickadees.</p>	 
<p>20. Scots Pine (Northern Pine)</p> <p><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>7001 23rd Ave NE</p>	<p>There are two different Pine trees on this property. Both pines are sun loving. This pine is a conifer characterized by tall, straight growth. It is native to North American-Canada and Great Lakes region. The tree has a grey brown trunk base with an orange red bark at fissures and closer to the crown. These trees range in height from 66-115 feet with a narrow trunk of 3 feet. Cones are symmetrical 1.5-2.5 inches long.</p>	<p>Pine siskins, Chickadees, Kinglets Northern Flickers, Crows, Bewicks Wren.</p>	 

<p>21. Lodgepole Pine (Shore Pine)</p> <p><i>Pinus contorta</i></p> <p>7001 23rd Ave NE</p>	<p>This newly planted pine is very common in Seattle. It is fast growing. It can vary in its appearance based on wind, rain and soil conditions. It will be a tree to watch in future as it gains in height. This tree can get quite tall (100 feet).</p>	<p>Pine siskins, Chickaddes, Kinglets, Bewicks Wrens.</p>	
<p>22. Mountain Ash</p> <p><i>Sorbus Americana</i></p> <p>6849 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>There are two kinds of Mountain Ash trees...American and European. We believe that the one on this property is the European Mountain Ash because it is more shrub like, smaller and slower growth. This tree is slow growing. It can reach 10-30 feet in height depending on the amount of sun and well-drained soil (it does well in our sandy, clay soils). The spread can be up to 15 feet. It has white clusters of blooms in May turning to orange red berries in the fall. It is a member of the Rose family not a true Ash. This is an accessible example on this walk.</p>	<p>This small tree will attract all thrushes (Robins, Varied), jays, and Cedar Waxwings because of the orange berries that persist into the winter. There are also insects attracted to this tree so another source of food for birds.</p>	

<p>23. Paperbark Maple</p> <p><i>Acer griseum</i></p> <p>6847 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>Native of China. Introduced to arboretums in 1901. The tree is used as an ornamental because of its peeling bark, fall color and small profile. It can reach 20 feet with a 16-foot spread. The trunk is no more than 28 inches. It will begin exfoliating bark during its third year. The bark is smooth, shiny and red orange. It has gained in popularity because it is easy to maintain.</p>	<p>Sparrows, Juncos, Robbins, Varied Thrush, Chickadees</p>	
<p>24. Katsura Tree</p> <p><i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p> <p>6839 21st Ave NE</p>	<p>In its native forest in China and Japan it can grow up to 130 feet with a 63-foot spread. The Katsura trees in Seattle are relatively young so not as big. The leaves are roundish somewhat heart shaped. They appear bronzy green in spring, lighten to a bright yellow or orange or even a smoky purple hue in September. A cotton candy or wild strawberry scent sometimes accompanies fall color.</p>	<p>This tree is primarily for shade and decorative value. It does attract pollinators. Birds may perch but do not tend to use the tree in any other way. So, when selecting a tree be sure to assess its value for wild life as well as landscaping benefits.</p>	

The Ravenna Community Garden: As we begin the walk I want to direct your attention to the Ravenna Community Garden just south of the Lombardy Poplars. The mission of the Ravenna Community Garden is to build a strong, inter-generational community while increasing local food security and improving the health of our planet through sustainable garden practices. Please note that work parties and planned events are placed on the bulletin board at the front of the garden. Please come to visit.