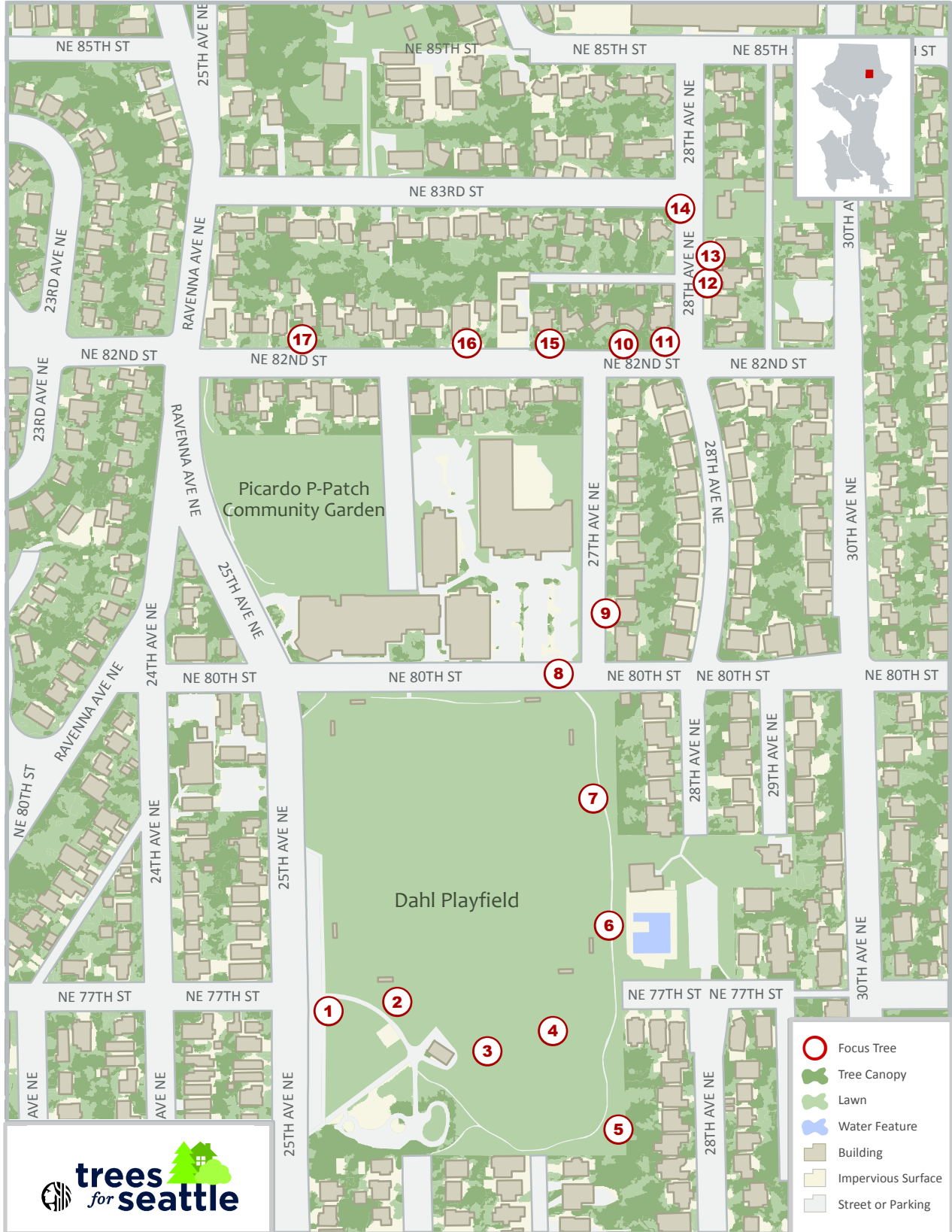


West Wedgwood Tree Walk



Thank you for participating in this 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:

- ✓ Cleaning our air, making it easier to breathe
- ✓ Soaking up and filtering rainwater to keep our streams, lakes, and Puget Sound clean
- ✓ Adding natural beauty to the urban landscape
- ✓ Making our streets friendlier places to walk and bike
- ✓ 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


WEST WEDGWOOD TREE WALK


Starting Point: Playground at SW corner of Dahl Playfield


<p style="text-align: center;">Tree Number and Common Name</p> <p>Botanical Name, address, and direction</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tree Descriptions and Notes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Photos</p>
<p>1) Big Leaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>SW side of Dahl Playfield facing parking lot</p>	<p>These are some younger trees. When large, they can carry a great load of mosses and ferns, creating unique high-altitude ecosystems. In many NW Coastal Native American languages, was called “paddle tree” for its valued wood.</p>	
<p>2) Black Cottonwood <i>Populus balsamifera spp trichocarpa</i></p> <p>E edge of Dahl Playfield</p>	<p>A NW native, often one of the first deciduous trees to establish on a disturbed site. Spring buds are very sticky and fragrant. Seedpods release tiny seed aloft on cottony tufts. Can grow to 200’ tall, typically near rivers, lakes, and streams or where soil is often moist.</p>	


<p>3) Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i></p> <p>Many located near center of Dahl Playfield</p>	<p>A deciduous conifer, native to SE US. Loves swampy areas, and over years can develop “knees”, which help stabilize the tree. Bald cypresses can get huge in their native habitat; the tallest in Seattle lives near Greenlake, and is about 100’ tall. They have lovely copper-colored fall foliage.</p>	
<p>4) Weeping Willow <i>Salix babylonica</i></p> <p>Center of S. Dahl Playfield</p>	<p>A widely-used nonnative which gets the unfair reputation for invading sewer lines. Willows thrive in wet soil and provide important habitat for wildlife.</p>	
<p>5) Columnar Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> “Columnare”</p> <p>SE corner of Dahl Playfield</p>	<p>A cultivar of Norway Maple. Prefers moist soil. With their silvery bark and statuesque form, this trio brighten this dark corner of the park.</p>	
<p>6) Scotch Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>E and W borders of Dahl Playfield</p>	<p>There are Scotch pine groves on this both sides of the playfield. They tolerate poor soil, and do a great job of stabilizing the slope on the E side.</p>	


<p>7) White Fir <i>Abies concolor</i></p> <p>NE corner of Dahl Playfield</p>	<p>“Concolor” refers to same color on both sides of needles. Unlike most conifers, the wood lacks odor, and in the past was used for butter tubs. This tree has great potential in this sunny spot--it may live to 350 years and reach a height of 200 feet.</p>	
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<p>8) English Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i></p> <p>In the roundabout at the dead end of NE 80th St. and 27th Ave NE.</p> <p>Head straight (north) on 27th Ave NE</p>	<p>Old World, native to Central Asia, and a vigorous producer of edible nuts. This specimen can expect a long life taming traffic in this location.</p>	
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<p>9) Alaska Yellow Cedar <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i></p> <p>8010 27th Ave NE</p> <p>Continue straight to intersection with NE 82nd St, take a right (east).</p>	<p>Unlike other cedars, its foliage has a musty odor. It has a distinctive graceful and droopy appearance. This cedar’s branchlets are prickly when rubbed “against the grain” unlike those of its relative, the Western Red Cedar</p>	
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<p>10) Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>2702 NE 82nd St</p> <p>Continue east on NE 82nd st.</p>	<p>A nonnative deciduous tree, grows up to 150’ tall. This particular individual has, and is, a great view. Currently, its wood is used in furniture and is prized for pipe organ manufacture; in the past used for canoes by East Coast Native Americans.</p>	
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<p>11) Port Orford Cedar <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>2708 NE 82nd St (on corner of NE 82nd and 28th Ave NE)</p>	<p>Native to a limited range in SW Oregon and NW California.</p> <p>Phytophthora root disease has wiped out many native stands, but this particular tree is doing well. Large trees like this one are critical to mitigating stormwater run-off.</p>	
<p>12) Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>8214 28th Ave NE (Entire E side of block has multiple great WRCs)</p>	<p>Seattle’s only native cedar tree, and the biggest cedar on earth. It can commonly live to 400 years, but individuals found in Olympic National Forest are 1100-1400 years. They have been called the “cornerstone of NW Coast Indian culture”. Wood was used for totems, and huge canoes that could hold up to 40 people. Fibrous inner bark was indispensable for ropes, fish nets, blankets, and baskets.</p>	
<p>13) Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>8214 28th Ave NE</p> <p>Continue to walk north on NE 28th St.</p>	<p>One of the iconic PNW conifers. Easy to identify by the seed cones which have prominent bracts—look for the “mice” hiding in the cones. Very resilient, and can survive drought and forest fires. They can live up to 1000 yrs. This individual’s base is surrounded by permeable sidewalk.</p>	

<p>14) Coast Redwood <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>SW corner of NE 83rd and 28th Ave NE</p> <p>Backtrack south on 28th Ave NE, take a right (west) on NE 82nd St.</p>	<p>This is our tallest nonnative tree. Can be very long-lived—more than 3000 years. Happiest in foggy coastal areas, but certainly thriving in this spot.</p>	
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<p>15) Deodar cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>2628 NE 82nd St. Continue down the hill</p>	<p>This tree is native to Himalayan mountains. Its species names comes from the Sanskrit “Tree of the Gods” Sometimes called the Himalayan equivalent of our Douglas Fir—largest and most important of timber trees. It is widely used in Seattle landscaping.</p>	
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<p>16) Western White Pine <i>Pinus monticola</i></p> <p>2608 NE 82nd St</p>	<p>A native 5-needled pine. The Skagit and some other interior Native American groups used the pitch for waterproofing and disinfectant. This species is susceptible to White pine blister rust, which usually affects younger trees.</p>	
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<p>17) Giant Sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron gigantea</i></p> <p>2520 NE 82nd St</p>	<p>Also called Sierra Redwood. Native to California, but widely grown as an ornamental. It thrives in full sun, unlike its relative the Coastal Redwood. In its natural habitat, needs periodic low-intensity fires to clear the surrounding vegetation for sprouts, also</p>	
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	<p>immediately after a fire, cones open and release their seeds.</p>	
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To get back to Dahl playfield, either walk south on 25th Ave NE, or walk through the P-Patch (stay on paths, don't pick).

This walk starts in Dahl Playfield, previously known as The Big Pond, or Ravenna Swamp. Dahl Sink would be another natural name, as a lot of upper Wedgwood storm water travels through it. It was originally a natural peatbog, a souvenir of glacial landscaping. It was inhabited until the mid-20th century. An abrupt drop in the water level, followed by a smoldering peat fire marked the end to the park neighborhood. Its subsequent identity has been as a mixed-use playfield.

The second part of the walk takes us to the woody residential areas above the Playfield. The views are great, and include multiple large native and nonnative conifers. In addition to their obvious symbolic and aesthetic value, they "work harder" than smaller or deciduous trees to reduce storm water run-off and improve air and water quality. Return back to Dahl Playfield and note the Picardo -PPatch, Seattle's oldest and largest community garden.