

MOUNT BAKER 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

Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook





Mount Baker Tree Walk

Begins at the corner of S McClellan St. and 31st Ave. S

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Cherry/Maple <i>Prunus sp. & Acer sp.</i> 2722 31 st Ave S	These two species are growing too close together for comfort! They are also not suitable for powerlines, as they are growing too tall. They will need to be pruned. As we continue down 31 st Ave S, make sure to be mindful of the impacts tall urban trees can have on powerlines.	
2. Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodora</i> 2711 31 st Ave	A true cedar, the deodar cedar is the national tree of Pakistan. Its name is derived from the Sanskrit word “devadāru” meaning “tree of the gods.” It is sacred in Hinduism, and is found in its native habitat throughout the Himalayas.	
3. Douglas-fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> 2701 31 st Ave S	Largely regarded as an emblem of the Northwest, the Douglas-fir is known for growing to incredible heights, up to 250 feet in old-growth forests! Despite its name, the Douglas-fir is not a true fir. Its genus, <i>Pseudotsuga</i> means “false hemlock,” another tree that shares its characteristics.	
4. Western White Pine <i>Pinus monticola</i> 2342 31 st Ave S	Found throughout the Pacific Northwest and California, the western white pine is a 5-needle pine and is the state tree of Idaho. It is distinct from its relative, the eastern white pine in that it has longer cones and needles.	

<p>5. Pacific Dogwood <i>Cornus nuttallii</i></p> <p>2336 31st Ave S</p>	<p>While there are over 50 species of dogwood, not all of them become trees and many remain shrubs. Native to western North America, the Pacific dogwood is a popular choice for gardens as it exhibits beautiful white flowers in the spring.</p>	
<p>6. London Plane <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i></p> <p>3104 S College St</p>	<p>A hybrid cross between the American sycamore and the Oriental planetree, the London plane is the most common street tree in the world, renowned for its tolerance to pollution. Note that the name <i>acerifolia</i> means maple leaf, referring to its maple-like leaves.</p>	
<p>7. Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>2124 31st Ave S</p>	<p>One of the largest hardwood trees in North America, the tulip tree is notable for being able to grow up to 200 feet and is adorned with yellow flowers that resemble tulips in the summer.</p>	
<p>8. Crimson Queen Japanese Maple(s) <i>Acer palmatum</i> <i>var. dissectum</i> 'Crimson Queen'</p> <p>3114 S Plum St.</p>	<p>With over 1,000 different cultivars, the Japanese maple is one of the most popular ornamental trees in the world. Differing varieties are bred for their leaf shape and color. These were selected for their rich, red color are like close to eighty years old!</p>	

<p>9. Maupin Glow Incense-cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> ‘Maupin Glow’</p> <p>2029 32nd Ave S</p>	<p>Another unique cultivar, note this incense-cedar’s distinct yellow hue. Though not a true cedar, the incense-cedar is closely related to the other false cedars of the west, such as the western red-cedar. Also observe the aromatic qualities of this specimen, it may just bring you to a meditative state.</p>	
<p>10. China-fir <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i></p> <p>2218 32nd Ave S</p>	<p>As the name implies, the China-fir is native to China and Taiwan. Though not a true fir, it is the oldest existing tree in the cypress family. Observe the whorled needles and round cones, a distinct characteristic of this charming tree.</p>	
<p>11. Blue Spruce <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>2231 32nd Ave S</p>	<p>Renowned for its blue foliage, the blue spruce is indigenous to the Rocky Mountains of the United States, from New Mexico to Montana. The Navajo gave its twigs as gifts to bring good fortune.</p>	
<p>12. Dawn Redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p> <p>2509 32nd Ave S</p>	<p>Previously thought to be extinct, the dawn redwood is a Chinese relative to the iconic (and gigantic) coast redwood. Rediscovered in the 1940’s, the dawn redwood is unique in that it is a deciduous conifer, losing its needles in autumn.</p>	
<p>13. Silver Birch(es) <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>2522 32nd Ave S</p>	<p>Nicely framing this house are two silver birches, also known as European birches, from which they hail. They are largely regarded for their unique white bark, as well as weeping branches and leaves.</p>	

<p>14. Northern Catalpa <i>Catalpa speciosa</i></p> <p>3210 S Lander St</p>	<p>Known for its stunning white flowers, the catalpa takes its name for the Muskogean word <i>kutuhlpa</i>, meaning a head with wings. These ones have been pollarded, a pruning technique dating back to Ancient Rome for the gathering of firewood.</p>	
<p>15. Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i></p> <p>Corner of 2538 33rd Ave S</p>	<p>A common street tree in Seattle, the horse chestnut is native to Europe. It is unsure where it got its name, either because its palmate leaves resemble a hoofprint, or because the chestnut itself is edible only by horses. While its relatives are known for their nuts, the horse chestnut remains toxic to humans.</p>	
<p>16. Windmill Palm <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i></p> <p>2717 33rd Ave S</p>	<p>A fan palm, the windmill palm is native to China and Japan. It is one of the hardiest species of palms, making it one of the only few adaptable to Seattle's climate. Like all palms, it is more closely related to grass than it is to most trees!</p>	
<p>17. Sawara-cypress <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i></p> <p>3114 S McClellan</p>	<p>Originally from Japan, the Sawara-cypress is a close relative to the native Lawson cypress. With a wide spread, the Sawara-cypress makes a great hideout from a rainstorm, much like this one here.</p>	
<p>18. Katsura <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p> <p>2739 31st Ave S</p>	<p>Found throughout forests in China and Japan, the katsura is most closely related to the American redbud. It is deciduous, with rounded leaves that turn orange and yellow in the fall.</p>	