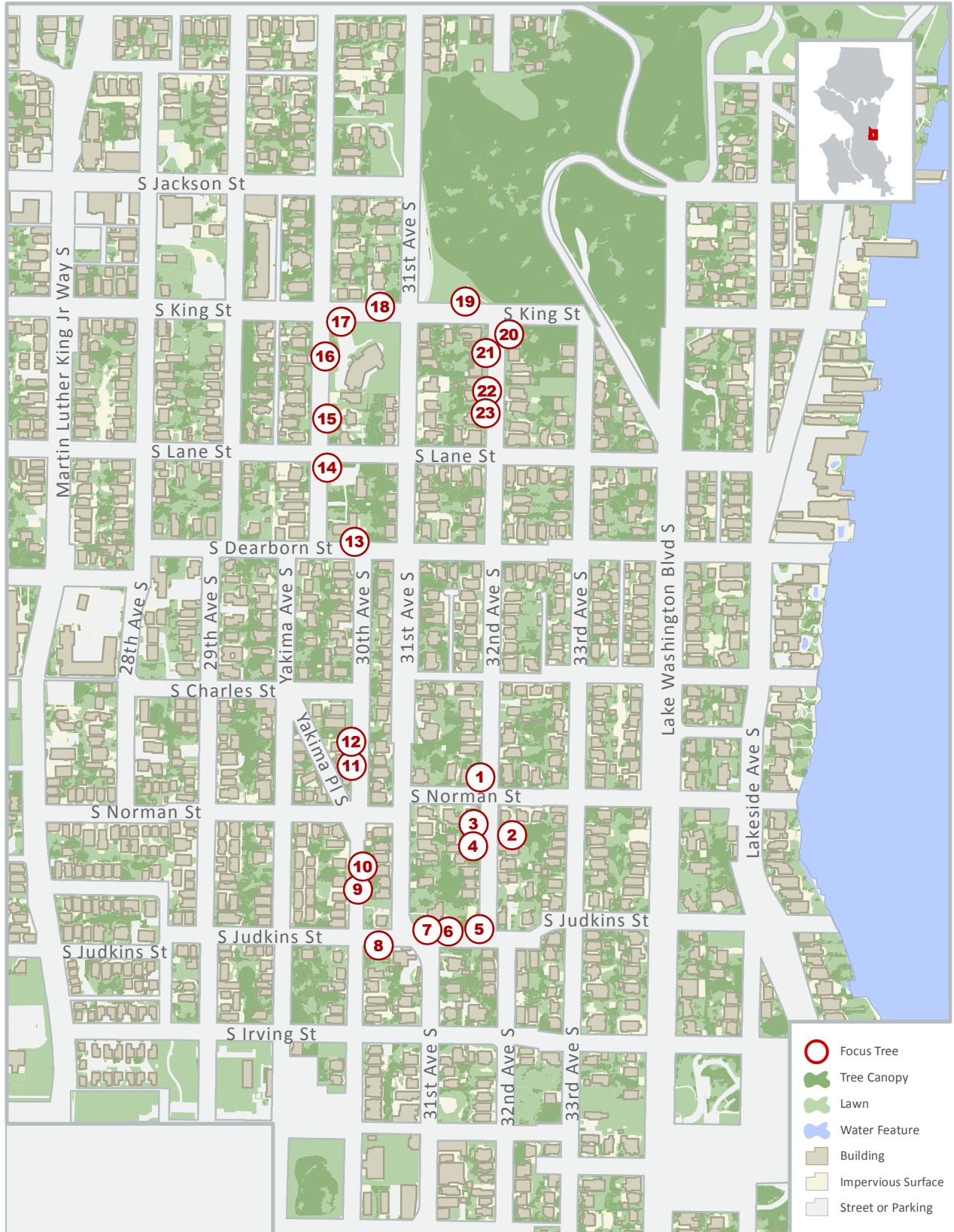


# LESCHI TREE WALK (Leg 2)



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)




**Follow** Trees for Seattle on Facebook




# Leschi Tree Walk




## *Amazing and awe-inspiring trees of Leschi*




Start at 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S & S Norman St.




<b>Tree Number &amp; Common name</b> <i>Botanical name</i> Address	<b>Tree Descriptions</b> <b>Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<p><b>1. White fir</b> <i>Abies concolor</i></p> <p>3120 S Norman St</p>	<p>Silvery blue-green needles that curve upwards on branches. Cones stand erect on branches at the top of the tree. Native to mountains of southwestern US. Southern Oregon through New Mexico. Uncommon in Seattle. Suffers from balsam wooly adelgid.</p>	
<p><b>2. Coastal redwood</b> <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>1110 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Tallest trees in the world. Very long lived. Native to the coast of northern California. Spongy red-brown bark. Flat needles that are sometimes needle-like near the top of the tree. In some opinions this tree may be considered blocking the view of folks uphill, but this tree is the view.</p>	

<p><b>3. Alaska yellow cedar</b> <i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i></p> <p>1115 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>PNW native from Alaska to Oregon. Not a true cedar. Green scale-like foliage that lacks stomatal markings. Twigs are 4-sided. Prickly to the touch when stroked away from tip. Gray flaky bark on older specimen. Several cultivars developed based on weeping habit.</p>	
<p><b>4. Empress tree</b> <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i></p> <p>1115 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Purple, tube shaped, fragrant flowers in spring before the leaves come out. Large heart shaped leaves. Native to China. Considered invasive in eastern US. In Japan, the tree is planted at the birth of a girl. The fast-growing tree matures when she does. When she is eligible for marriage the tree is cut down and carved into wooden articles for her dowry. This tree was planted too close to the Alaska yellow cedar.</p>	
<p><b>5. Himalayan white birch</b> <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i></p> <p>1133 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Whitest bark of the birches. Native to the western Himalayas. Susceptible to the bronze birch borer. Best management for bronze birch borer: Plant resistant varieties. Do not site them in hot spots. Mulch root zone. Water well in summer. Prune in late summer.</p>	



<p><b>6. Deodar cedar</b> <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>1136 31<sup>st</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>This is a true cedar. Native to Himalayas. Pyramidal when young. Flat topped with age. Spur like stems with whorled needles. Worshipped as a divine tree among Hindus.</p>	
<p><b>7. Pacific dogwood</b> <i>Cornus nuttallii</i></p> <p>1136 31<sup>st</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>PNW native. BC to California. Large white flowers. Those are not petals but bracts. Trunk can develop fluting at the base and “armpits” under branches on larger specimen.</p>	
<p><b>8. Red maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i></p> <p>3001 S Judkins St</p>	<p>Branching is opposite. Red flowers before leaves come out. Fall color varies but is usually a bright red. Maples are great trees that are overused. Current street tree population is around 30%. Urban Forestry recommendations are for no more than 20% in any one genus. Diversity is needed. Try other trees.</p>	

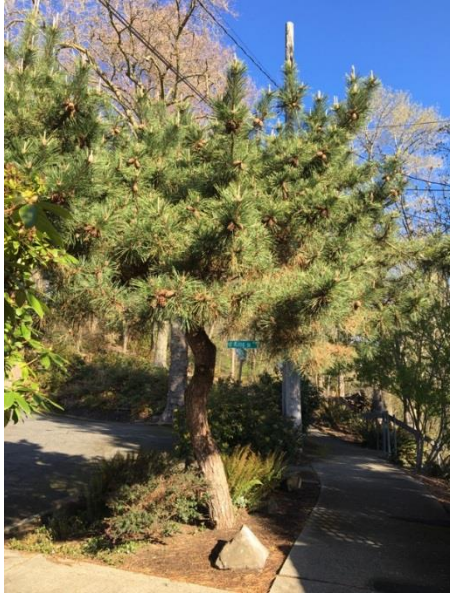
<p><b>9. Austrian pine</b> <i>Pinus nigra</i> 1121 30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>2 needles per bundle. Native to Mediterranean forests, this pine has various subspecies ranging from Spain to the Black Sea. This is one of the most commonly used pines in landscape plantings.</p>	
<p><b>10. Horsechestnut</b> <i>Aesculus hippocastaneum</i> 1107 30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Native to Balkans in southeastern Europe. Leaves are palmately compound. Branching is opposite. Large sticky buds in spring. Flowers in May are large white upright clusters with red or yellow markings. Spiny fruit contains nut. Favorite of squirrels. Typically provides heavy shade. Susceptible to horsechestnut leaf blotch.</p>	
<p><b>11. Port Orford cedar</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 915 30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Native to small range in southern Oregon and northern California. Blue-green scale like needles with white "X's" on undersides. Many cultivars of various shapes and forms. Tree is threatened by root disease, <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i></p>	


<p><b>12. Sawara cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis psifera</i></p> <p>915 30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Native to Japan. Green scale like needles with white broken pattern beneath. Looks similar to Port Orford cedar but tends to look thinner in canopy. Many cultivars of this tree too. In Japan, it is grown for its timber, where it is used for building palaces, temples, shrines and baths, and making coffins.</p>	
<p><b>13. Grand fir</b> <i>Abies grandis</i></p> <p>704 30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>PNW native to lower elevations. Flat needles are dark green above and silvery white underneath. Largest of the true firs. As with all true firs, the cones stand upright on the uppermost branches. They disintegrate with age, dropping their scales and seeds. Loved as Christmas trees. Classic fragrance.</p>	
<p><b>14. Red Sunset red maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Red Sunset'</p> <p>30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>This is a once popular cultivar of Red Maple. Red maples tend to produce lots of big surface roots. They should be in an 8' wide planting strip at minimum. They get up to 50' in height so they are not appropriate under high voltage lines. Right tree, right place. Sidewalk repair.</p>	

<p><b>15. American elm</b> <i>Ulmus americana</i></p> <p>30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Leaves are coarsely double serrate and unequal at the base. This is a large vase shaped tree. These were once used extensively throughout the US as street trees. Their presence has been greatly diminished by Dutch elm disease. They are making a comeback in recent years due to introduction of disease resistant cultivars. This elm should not have been planted under high voltage lines. Right tree, right place.</p>	
<p><b>16. Goldenrain tree</b> <i>Koelrueteria paniculata</i></p> <p>30<sup>th</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Native to China, Korea, and Japan. Leaves are bipinnately compound. They emerge a beautiful coral color. Yellow sprays of flowers emerge in early summer which lead to papery capsules reminiscent of Chinese lanterns. These trees were planted by SDOT as replacements for topped elms and maples during the sidewalk repair.</p>	
<p><b>17. European birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>3001 S King St</p>	<p>Native to Europe and Asia. Pendulous branching habit. Bark does not peel as much as other birches. Bark lower on the trunk starts to form black-gray diamond shaped plates. Susceptible to aphids and bronze birch borer. Can be invasive in the PNW. This tree was saved during sidewalk repair by skirting the sidewalk around it.</p>	



<p><b>18. Black walnut</b> <i>Juglans nigra</i></p> <p>431 31<sup>st</sup> Ave S (on S King St)</p>	<p>Native to eastern US. Compound leaves turn yellow in the fall. Older specimen have bold bark that is grayish black with deep furrows. Prized for its wood and nuts. Roots can produce toxins that inhibit growth of other plants. This is called allelopathy. These folks have a nice view underneath the canopy of this walnut.</p>	
<p><b>19. London plane tree</b> <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i></p> <p>3100 block of S King St</p>	<p>This is a hybrid tree that is a result of a cross between an Oriental plane and American sycamore, hence the x in the scientific name. Multi colored patchy bark is of great interest in the winter. The leaves have a heavy pelt underneath that can irritate your lungs if you are climbing around in one during the summer. Hire an arborist to prune these in the winter. This is a tough urban tree.</p>	

<p><b>20. Unknown pine</b> <i>Pinus sp.</i></p> <p>502 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>[We should add some characteristics for this pine even though we don't know what type of pine it is. Who knows, someone might be able to identify it with the characteristics.]</p>	
<p><b>21. Japanese snowbell</b> <i>Styrax japonicus</i></p> <p>510 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Native to China, Korea, and Japan. Has fragrant bell like white flowers in late spring/early summer. Great small tree for under powerlines.</p>	

<p><b>22. English holly</b> <i>Ilex aquifolium</i></p> <p>521 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Leaves have an undulating spiny margin. This tree is invasive in the PNW and is classified as a Weed of Concern by King County.</p>	
<p><b>23. Trinity pear</b> <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Trinity'</p> <p>32<sup>nd</sup> Ave S</p>	<p>Callery pear is native to China, Korea, and Japan. Trinity is a slightly smaller cultivar with a tight rounded form. These are SDOT maintained trees that have been topped for view. Unfortunately, topping leads to more problems and shortens the life of the trees.</p>	