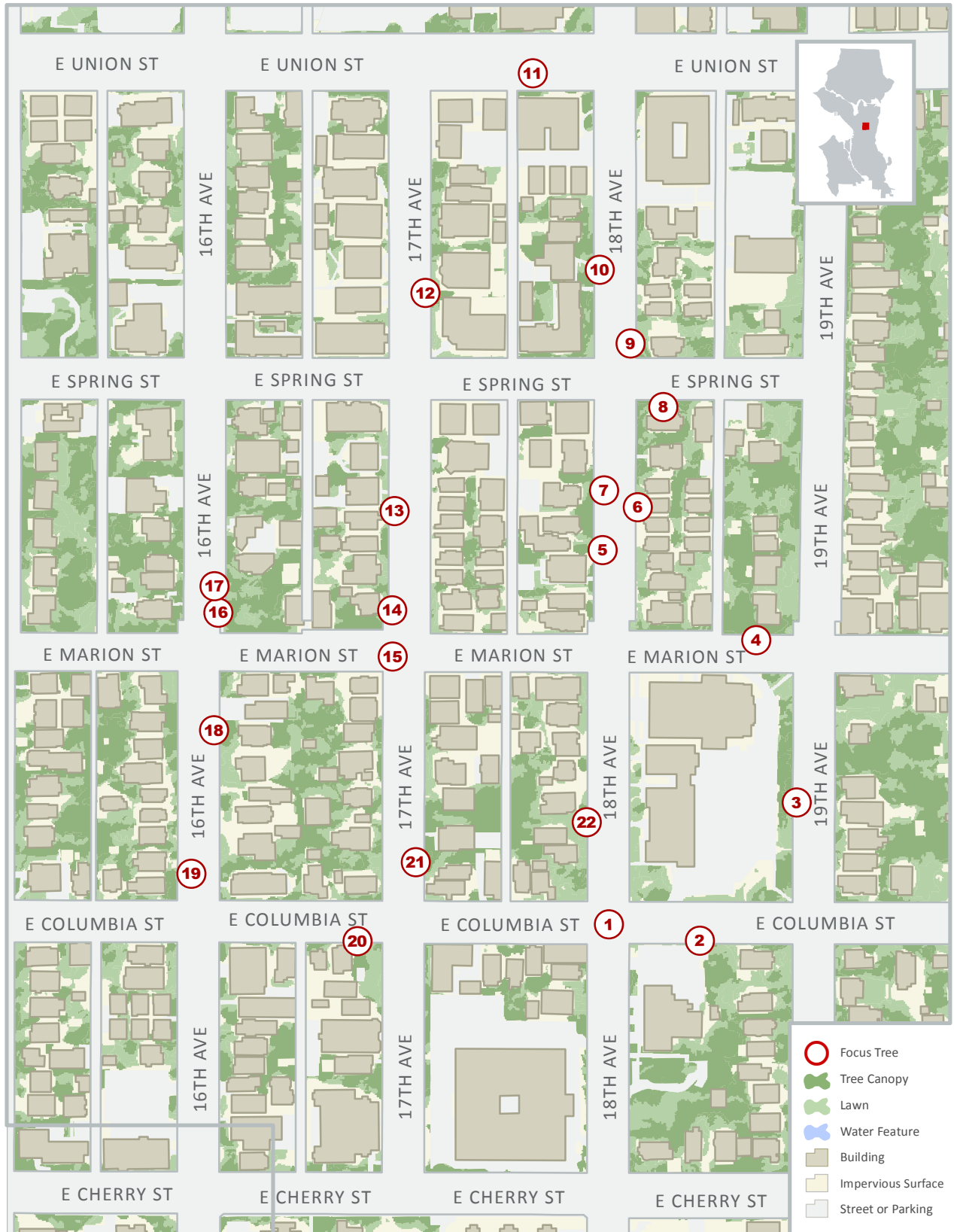


SQUIRE PARK TREE WALK



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




Squire Park Tree Walk




Origins of trees



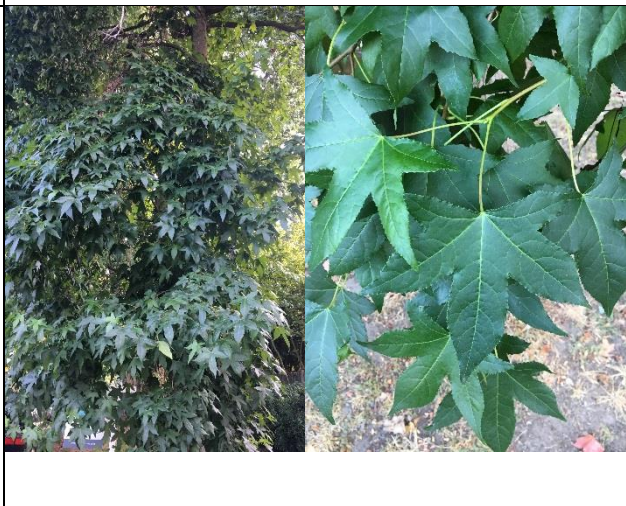
E Columbia St & 18th Ave




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i></p> <p>E Columbia St & 18th Ave (center of roundabout)</p>	<p>Eucalyptus itself is the name of a flowering genus of trees and shrubs. The plant is poisonous to humans if large quantities of it are consumed. This eucalyptus is an evergreen tree. The plant is native to Australia but was introduced to the United States during the Gold Rush. The trees were meant to be used for the railroad and other lumbers demand, however, Eucalyptus is does not work well for those purposes because it is somewhat fragile.</p>	
<p>2. Scotch pine (left) and Deodar cedar (right) <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> & <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p>	<p>The Scotch Pine is a very common species across Western Europe and the United States. It was once commonly used for Christmas trees. Was a part of our 2018 Trees for Neighborhoods species. The tree is low maintenance but large and unique shaped, give it space to grow.</p> <p>The Deodar Cedar is native to the Himalayas. The tree is recognizable by its medium to light green color of horizontally spreading branches. The sturdiness of the Deodar's wood has made it a popular building material and the tree's canopy</p>	 




<p>3. European hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Incisa'</p> <p>19th Ave behind middle school</p>	<p>A relatively tolerant tree in terms of soil conditions and drought resistance. They are recognizable by distinct textured foliage. Decent street tree for wider right of way or medians.</p>	
<p>4. Eastern hemlock <i>Tsuga canadensis</i></p> <p>E Marion St on side of house</p>	<p>This tree often looks like a giant Christmas tree in shape. It is Native to eastern North America and sometimes is called the Canadian Hemlock. The Eastern Hemlock is intolerant of drought and extreme heat.</p>	
<p>5. Flame narrowleaf ash <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Flame'</p>	<p>The narrow leaf Ash is native to southern Europe, North Africa and Southwest Asia. The bark of this tree is smooth grey on younger trees and cracked and square on older trees.</p>	


<p>6. Atlas cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i></p> <p>918 18th Ave</p>	<p>Native to the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. This tree is slow growing with distinct blue foliage. The tree grows best in full sun. English scientist noticed these trees while in North Africa and brought them to be cultivated in the United States and Europe around 1850.</p>	
<p>7. Red oak <i>Quercus rubra</i></p> <p>919 18th Ave</p>	<p>A very Stately tree, turns vibrant red in the fall. This tree succeeds best in full sun and is known for providing shade. It grows quickly, up to two feet in a year. Pollution tolerance make is suitable for urban environments.</p>	
<p>8. Mountain hemlock <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i></p> <p>934 18th Ave (on E Spring St side)</p>	<p>The Mountain Hemlock is native to Northwestern America and is an evergreen conifer. It is a “great plant pick” meaning it is a recommended tree for the northwest in your yard. It is often found in cold, subalpine locations. The plant grows differently according to its location. Below 4,00 feet of elevation it grows tall and wide whereas at higher elevation is it shorter and more shrub-like.</p>	

<p>9. American chestnut <i>Castanea dentata</i></p> <p>E Spring St & 18th Ave</p>	<p>The American chestnut is a large deciduous tree within the Beech family. In the early 1900s the American chestnut was prevalent within Eastern United States forests. However, the Chestnut blight nearly forced this tree into extinction. Experts have worked to cultivate hybrids or blight resistant trees. The blight has not been very devastating in this area.</p>	
<p>10. European white birch <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>1105 18th Ave</p>	<p>The European Birch is recognizable by pale white bark plating and delicate weeping branches. The leaves of the European Birch turn a vibrant gold in the Autumn. Sadly, this species is no longer recommended for planting because it is highly susceptible to the Bronze Birch Borer.</p>	
<p>11. Hawthorn <i>Crataegus spp.</i></p> <p>1709 E Union St</p>	<p>There are many different kinds of Hawthorn around the world. The red "fruit" on a Hawthorn is called Haw. Haw is consumed in a variety of foods globally and also used medicinally. It helps to dilate arteries to prevent backups ex) congestive heart failure.</p>	

<p>12. Southern magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i></p> <p>1114 17th Ave (in front of building)</p>	<p>This tree is native to the southeastern United States. Magnolias are common street trees in Seattle. In late spring it produces large white flowers. these trees are broadleaf evergreens. In their native habitat they can grow to be over 100 feet tall, but are typically smaller around here.</p>	
<p>13. Common fig <i>Ficus carica</i></p> <p>On 17th Ave next to sweet gum trees</p>	<p>This particular tree has been here for about 15 years. The fig tree originated in the Mediterranean and is one of the oldest domesticated fruit crops. A fig is not actually a fruit but a tiny, fleshy branch with numerous flowers forming into fruits inside of it. Typically, this final step only occurs after it has been pollinated by a tiny Fig Wasp.</p>	
<p>14. Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p>17th Ave next to black locust trees</p>	<p>The Sweet Gum is a vibrant fall tree with bright colors of yellow, purple, and red. It is recognizable by its star shaped leaves, patterned bark, and spiky seed pods. It is native to southeastern United States but has become a common street tree.</p>	

<p>15. Black locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i></p> <p>E Marion St & 17th Ave (in roundabout)</p>	<p>The Black Locust is native to the Southeastern United States. These trees are not recommended for the area as they are invasive characteristics and are susceptible to storm damage.</p>	
<p>16. Colorado blue spruce <i>Picea pungens</i></p> <p>E Marion St & 16th Ave</p>	<p>The Colorado blue spruce is native to the Rocky Mountains and is the Colorado state Tree. The tree rows best in full sun, nearly all of these trees are identifiable by their pyramidal shape and color. Despite being native to the United States, white settlers did not have knowledge of this tree until the mid-1860s but after its discovery it became popularly cultivated</p>	
<p>17. Paperbark maple <i>Acer griseum</i></p> <p>Next to Colorado blue spruce</p>	<p>This tree is native to central China. It does not grow to be a large tree, so it is suitable for small spaces. It is most distinctly recognized by its cinnamon colored, paperlike bark. Paperbark Maples are relatively low maintenance and not disease prone.</p>	

<p>18. Black locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i></p> <p>828 16th Ave</p>	<p>Same as Tree #15</p>	
<p>19. Box leaf <i>Azara Azara microphylla</i></p>	<p>This is an evergreen plant, recognized by its tiny, oval shaped, shiny leaves. This tree is small and requires little maintenance. Azara microphylla is native to Chile and Argentina and was introduced to North American cultivation in the 1860s.</p>	
<p>20. Monkey puzzle tree <i>Araucaria araucana</i></p> <p>1619 E Columbia St</p>	<p>The Monkey Puzzle Tree is native to the Andes mountains in Chile. It thrives in volcanic soil but grows in a variety of locations. The bark is "fire resistant" making it tolerant of areas within lava flows. This tree has grown on Earth for over 200 million years. Each individual tree has a life span up to 1000 years. These trees were heavily logged in the Andes and have become endangered.</p>	

<p>21. Bigleaf maples <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p>	<p>Bigleaf Maple are very common Northwest tree, tits is native to the Pacific Coast. Bigleaf Maple's are large and sturdy trees which provide excellent shade. Within, native riparian environments the giant decomposing leaves of the Bigleaf Maple contribute nutrient to the surrounding organisms. The trees provide homes to bugs such as slugs and bees, as well as, a broad network of branches for birds to nest.</p>	
<p>22. Large European beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 815 18th Ave</p>	<p>The European Beech is considered to be both a shade tree and an ornamental tree. It does not thrive in hot environments. The Beech produces Beechnuts which are consumed by humans as well as chipmunks and squirrels.</p>	