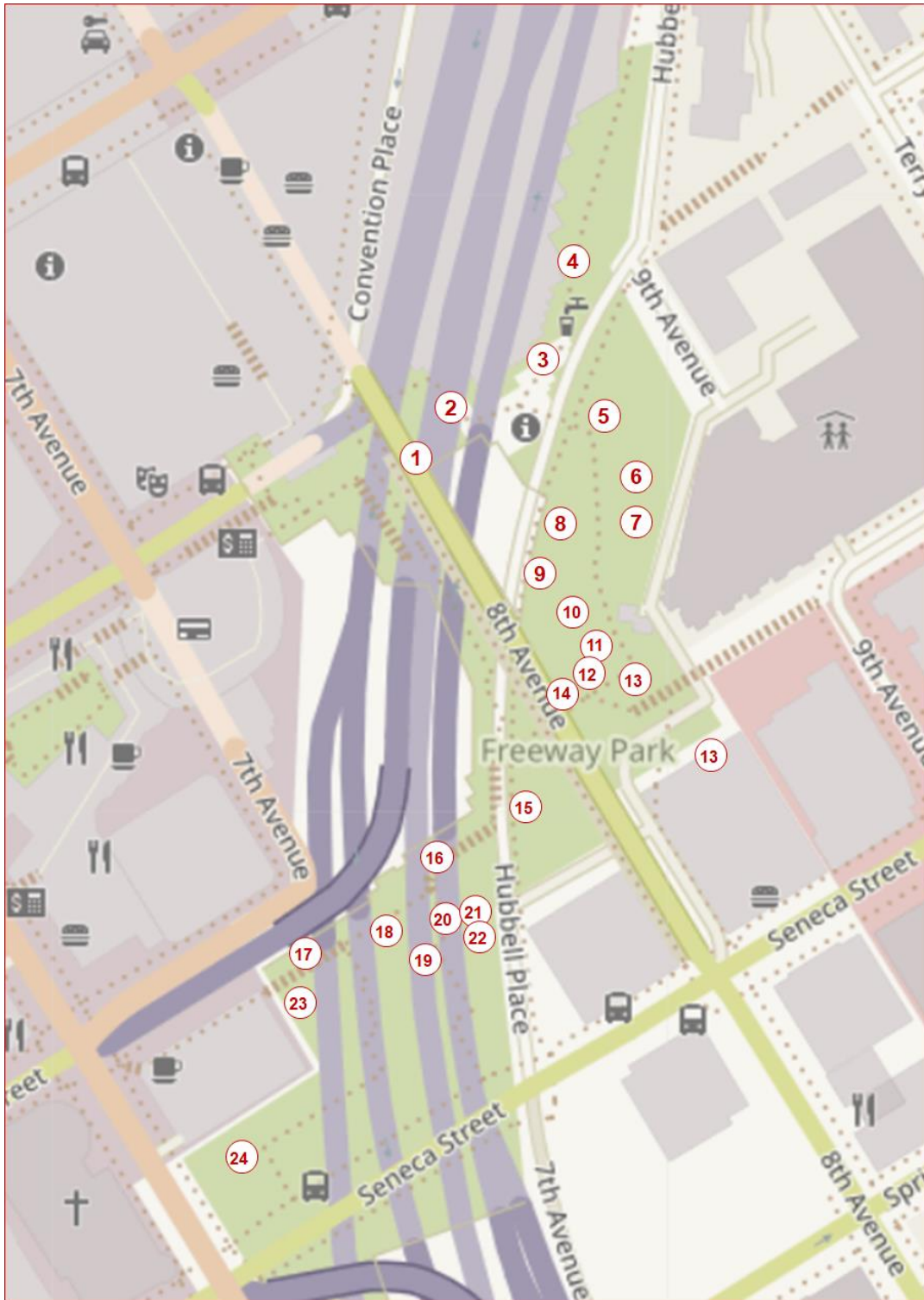


Freeway Park Tree Walk





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



Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
1. Canadian Hemlock <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	<p>This tree is native to Canada and North America and can live a very long time. Some samples are recorded to be over 500 years old. This specimen here is small and delicate-looking, but can potentially grow up to 30 meters tall. These trees are also a popular Christmas tree.</p>	
2. Star Magnolia <i>Magnolia stellata</i>	<p>These are the first magnolias to bloom. These beautiful flowering trees can be dated back to 20 million years ago. They evolved before the bees and bumblebees, developing carpels strong enough to withstand pollination by beetles.</p>	
3. Kousa Dogwood <i>Cornus kousa</i>	<p>These dogwoods are native to eastern Asia and bloom in late spring. Also known as Korean dogwood. Their fruit is edible and sweet and is used for making wine. It has pointy bracts surrounding its flowers.</p>	

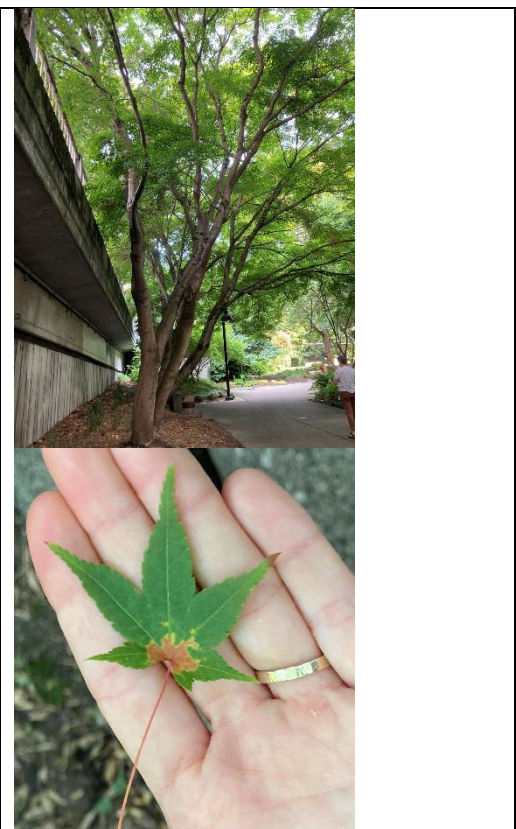
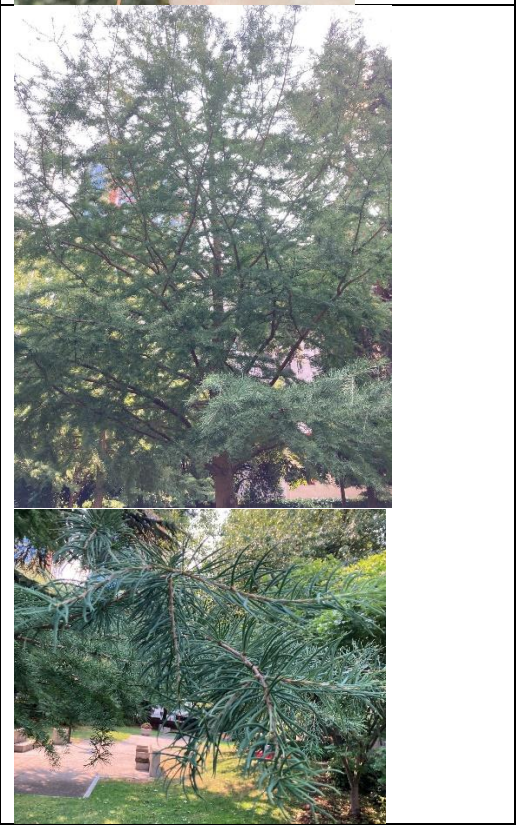
<p>4. Western Hemlock</p> <p><i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p>	<p>The Western Hemlock is our very own state tree! Compare this tree to the Canadian Hemlock earlier on the walk. While they're native to opposite sides of North America, they look similar. This one is rather short now, but they can grow over 150 feet and live for centuries. They produce small, roundish cones with scales that flare out when mature.</p>	 
<p>5. Crabapple</p> <p><i>Malus spp.</i></p>	<p>Continue south east past the large map of the park. You will see a small waterfall. The tree will be to the right of the waterfall.</p> <p>These delightful, little trees are easily identifiable in the fall due to the clusters of small, red apples, they produce, which are edible. The flowers can be white, pink, or red. They are part of the rose family Rosaceae. The bark contains cyanide-producing compounds.</p>	 



<p>6. Douglas Firs <i>Pseudotsuga mensiezii</i></p>	<p>Continue on the path. On the left behind the bench, you will see 3 Stately Douglas firs. Some of the things made out of their wood: spoons, harpoon barbs, fishing utensils, caulking canoes, and water vessels</p>	
<p>7. Fragrant Snowbell <i>Styrax obassia</i></p>	<p>Directly in front of the Douglas Firs is the Fragrant Snowbell. These sweet smelling trees are native to Japan and Korea. Their white flowers are bell shaped and very fragrant in spring.</p>	




<p>8. Dogwood <i>Cornus spp.</i></p>	<p>Right across the path against the edge of the grass, you'll find a dogwood. Some species of dogwoods produce such a bitter fruit that it is assumed the name dogwood may have come from the fact that not even a dog would eat it.</p>	
<p>9. Forrest's Pink <i>Magnolia denudata</i></p>	<p>To the left of the dogwood, behind the lamp, is Forrest's Pink. This beautiful large tree is native to eastern China and produces a lovely flower which was used as a purity symbol in the Tang Dynasty. This tree blooms through spring, producing flowers up to 16 centimeters in diameter that smell citrusy. It is the same tree as the Yula Magnolia. This deciduous tree has a fast growth rate and a striking outline when the leaves fall off due to its irregular, multi-stemmed form.</p>	



<p>10. Winter-hazel Corylopsis <i>spp.</i></p>	<p>Continue on the path. This low-lying plant will be on the right close to the tree line. This is a deciduous shrub from the temperate regions of Asia that has pretty yellow flowers hanging on racemes in mid-winter.</p>	
<p>11. Sugar Maple <i>Acer saccharum</i></p>	<p>Come back to the path. On the right near the path, there is a large maple with speakers attached in the summertime for events in the park. These hearty North American trees are responsible for our delicious maple syrup. In fall their leaves turn a vibrant orange, red and soft yellow.</p>	


<p>12. Oyama Magnolia <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i></p>	<p>A few more paces along the path, this magnolia will be on the right close to the concrete wall. This is a very strong species of Magnolia which will even grow in Finland. Its flowers are easily distinguished from other Magnolias as they have a bright red center composed of stamens.</p>	
<p>13. Evergreen Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i></p>	<p>Continue along the path, and go up the ramp when you come to it. Right before the fork in the path, this magnolia will be to your left. These dark green, shiny leaf trees are also known for their majestic, white flowers that can be up to a foot wide. It is the state flower of Mississippi.</p>	

<p>14. Japanese Maples <i>Acer palmatum</i></p>	<p>Take the right in the fork down the stairs or walk back down the ramp and take a U-turn. These Japanese maples will be growing next to the bridge on the right. Like most maples, the seeds are winged so they can fly away far from its parent to start a new tree.</p>	
<p>15. Golden Larch <i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i></p>	<p>Walk under the bridge past the wayfind and the lamp. This tree will be to the left of the garbage can. Especially in autumn, you can appreciate these magnificent trees in their attractive golden foliage. Native to eastern China, it is a popular Bonsai specimen, though not a true larch species.</p>	

<p>16. Orange Flowering witch hazel <i>Hamamelis mollis jelena</i></p>	<p>Continue straight. This tree will be on the left planting space right before the staircase. Once again, our early uneducated European explorers, mistakenly named this tree ‘witch-hazel’ as they assumed it to be related to the Common hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> or hazelnut tree. They assumed it was a hazelnut and as they watched the native ‘witch-doctors’ use it for medicine, calling it witch-hazel. These gracious trees also produce tannins called hamamelitannins which are used for combatting colon cancer.</p>	
<p>17. Allegheny Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier laevis ‘cumulus’</i></p>	<p>Go down the first set of stairs. This tree can be seen right before the next set of stairs This species is related to <i>A. alnifolia</i> or Saskatoon. These berries were most desirable to tribal groups since they are most delicious. They usually fruit in August and several varieties have been cultivated for commercial and garden use.</p>	

<p>18. Stewartia <i>Stewartia</i> <i>spp.</i></p>	<p>Stewartias are related to Camellias and are native to eastern Asia. The bark is very attractive, being orange to yellow-brown and peels similar to Madrona bark, in soft flakes. They are perfect for Seattle since they require lots of rain.</p>	
<p>19. Strawberry Tree <i>Arbutus</i> <i>unedo</i></p>	<p>It is a favorite in English gardens. It is also mentioned by the Roman poet Ovid and the Dutch painter Hieronymus Bosch in his painting 'The Garden of Earthly Delights.'</p>	
<p>20. Deodar Cedars <i>Cedrus</i> <i>deodara</i></p>	<p>This tree tends to be healthy and not get pests or diseases. It is also used as Christmas trees and its heartwood can be used in a variety of medicines.</p>	

<p>21. Eastern Redbud 'Forest Pansy' <i>Cercis canadensis</i></p>	<p>Though these trees are part of the pea family (Fabaceae) they differ from the other members as they have a single leaf as oppose to a leaf with many leaflets as in the case with acacia or black locust trees.</p>	
<p>22. Incense Cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i></p>	<p>It is native to western North America. Its wood is excellent for making pencils since it's easy to sharpen without many splinters. Steam from an infusion of the bark was used to treat the common cold.</p>	

<p>23. English Oak/ Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i></p>	<p>Go down the last set of stairs and go straight. This oak will be close to the Park Place building.</p> <p>This tree native from Europe to Anatolia to north Africa is named after its hard, strong wood (robur=Latin for strong and hard). Oaks live a long time and some specimens are believed to be as old as 1500 years. The Celts considered this tree sacred and worshiped it. Can you guess where the "Knock on wood" saying comes from?</p>	
<p>24. Dove Tree/ Handkerchief Tree/ Sonoma Tree <i>Davidia involucrata</i></p>	<p>Sometimes it is classified in the tupelo family and other times in the dogwood family, sometimes classified as a family all of its own. It is native to China. The flowers are red and form clusters which are surrounded by two large white bracts that give it the appearance of a handkerchief blowing in the wind.</p>	