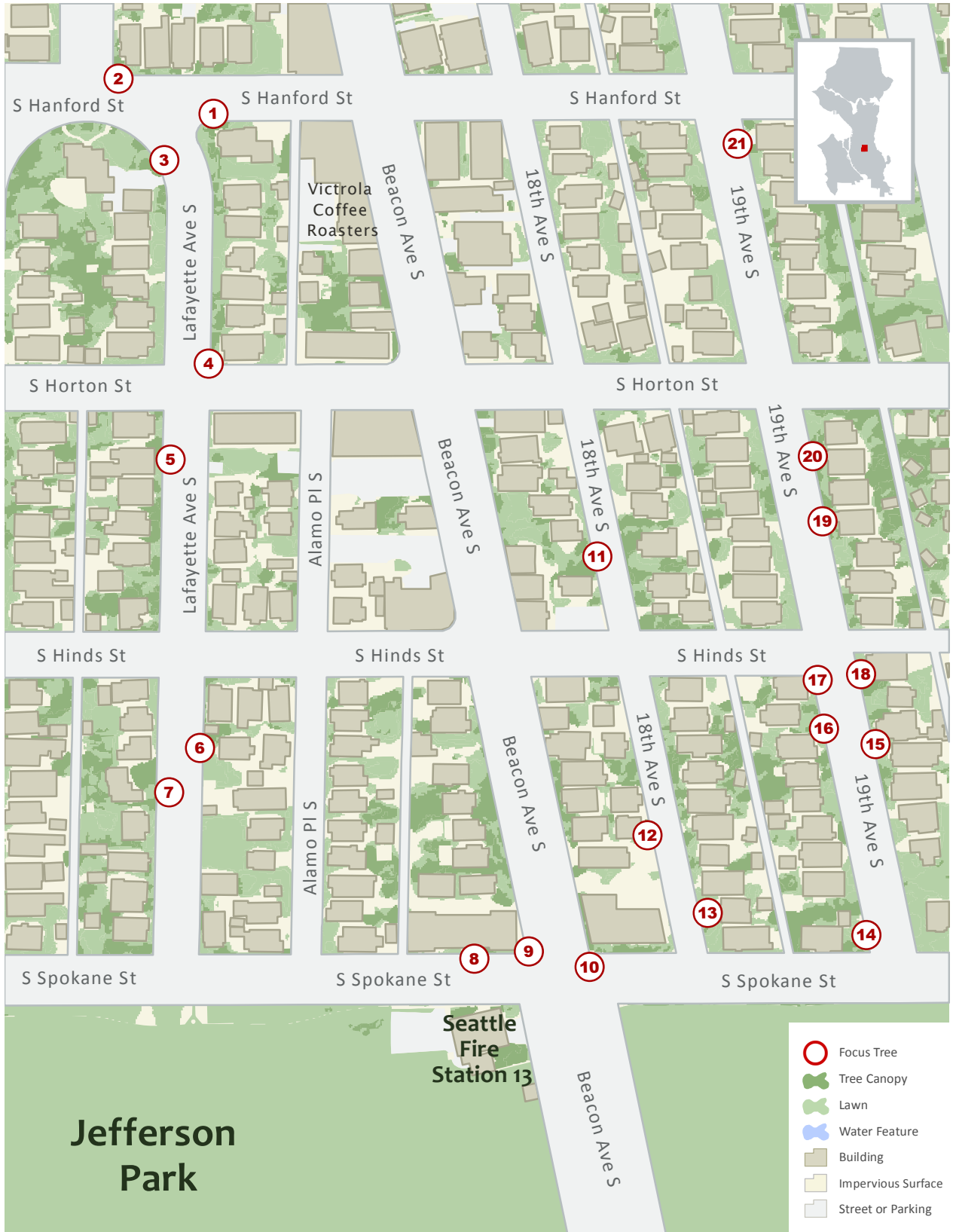


North Beacon Hill Tree Walk



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





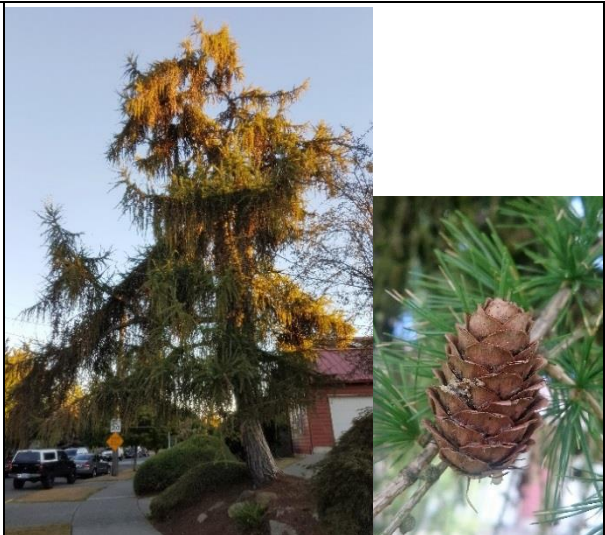


North Beacon Hill Tree Walk

The importance of biodiversity in North Beacon Hill



We are meeting up in front of Victrola Coffee Roasters at 3215 Beacon Ave S.




The walk begins by heading west on Hanford Avenue.




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Saucer Magnolia</p> <p><i>Magnolia × soulangeana</i></p> <p>1727 S Hanford St.</p>	<p>One of the most commonly planted flowering trees in America, the Saucer Magnolia is actually a large shrub that is named for its dramatic, saucer-like pink and white flowers. It blooms primarily in late winter and early spring, but can continue to blossom through the summer. Soft leaves have a pointed tip and fuzzy underside. Not as pollution tolerant as some trees, and so better suited to the garden than roadside planting strips.</p>	
<p>2. Blue Colorado Spruce</p> <p><i>Picea pungens f. glauca</i></p> <p>1702 S Hanford St.</p>	<p>Distinguished by its spiny, unique silvery-blue foliage, which adds a nice contrasting color to the garden. Native to the Rocky Mountain region, these trees thrive in sunny, well-drained locations. The thick needles and dense branches provide great habitat for birds. They are susceptible to several pests and fungal diseases, which are less likely to be an issue if the tree is planted on an exposed site with good drainage.</p>	




<p>3. European Larch</p> <p><i>Larix decidua</i></p> <p>1701 S Hanford St.</p>	<p>All ten species of larch trees have deciduous needles that they shed each fall. The European Larch has oval cones with scales that only scarcely curve outward, and fine shoots that hang under its branches.</p>	
<p>4. Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn</p> <p><i>Crataegus Laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'</i></p> <p>3230 Lafayette Ave S</p>	<p>Commonly seen around Seattle, this hawthorn cultivar is easily recognized in springtime when it is blanketed with dark pink double flowers. However, it is highly susceptible to hawthorn leaf blight. Although not fatal to the tree, the fungus causes the tree to drop its leaves by midsummer.</p>	
<p>5. Silver Holly</p> <p><i>Ilex aquifolium f. argenteomarginata</i></p> <p>3307 Lafayette Ave S</p>	<p>This common cultivar of English Holly has distinct white/pale creamy-yellow edges and can be grown as a tree or a shrub. First introduced to the Pacific Northwest in the late 1800s, English Holly grows so well in this climate that it can be problematic, as it outcompetes native plants for space and nutrients.</p>	



<p>6. Horse Chestnut</p> <p><i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i></p> <p>3408 Lafayette Ave S</p>	<p>Its name probably comes from its medicinal use for horses. The nuts (encased in spiny shells) are toxic when eaten unprocessed, but have historically been used for many medicinal purposes for humans as well. Today, people use horse chestnut extract to treat circulatory problems.</p>	
<p>7. Douglas-Fir</p> <p><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>3407 Lafayette Ave S</p>	<p>A common and important tree in Northwest forests. Prized for its value as a timber crop, the Douglas-fir has been planted widely in temperate regions around the world. However, its adaptability has allowed it to become naturalized in parts of Europe, South America and New Zealand, where its success has greatly reduced forest biodiversity. Despite its name, the Douglas-fir is not a true fir. Its genus, Pseudotsuga, means “false hemlock,” another tree that shares some of its characteristics, but its leaves are typical of the pine family.</p>	


<p>8. Ginkgo (a.k.a. Maidenhair Tree)</p> <p><i>Ginkgo biloba</i></p> <p>1756 S Spokane Street</p>	<p>The Ginkgo was brought to America from China in the 18th century and is now endangered in the wild (though it grows well in city conditions). It is easily recognized by its distinct fan-shaped leaves, which turn a brilliant yellow in fall. Female trees produce plum-like fruits that ripen in autumn and have a very unpleasant smell. As a result, male trees are preferred as garden plants; however, the white nut is a delicacy in China. The Ginkgo is a living fossil, with earliest leaf fossils dating from 270 million years ago! This particular tree is recognized as a City of Seattle Heritage Tree.</p>	
<p>9. European Beech (a.k.a. Green Beech)</p> <p><i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> <p>On the corner of Beacon Ave S & S Spokane St</p>	<p>These impressive trees line both sides of Beacon Avenue. The European Beech has an important role in human history for food, fire fuel, furniture and even literature. Historians claim that the first European literature was written on Beech bark; in fact, the English word “book” comes from the Anglo-Saxon “beece” or Beech. It is susceptible to beech bark disease, which requires both an insect and a fungus. Infected trees have visible dark spots on their bark called “bleeding cankers.” Trees stressed from drought are most vulnerable.</p>	

<p>10. Austrian Pine (a.k.a. European Black Pine)</p> <p><i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>3434 Beacon Ave S. (Across from European Beech)</p>	<p>A hardy tree, the Austrian pine tolerates a range of difficult growing conditions and as a result is often used to stabilize soils, block wind and restore degraded landscapes. Millions of Austrian pines were planted during the Dust Bowl as part of the Great Plains Shelterbelt. However, it is susceptible to a number of pests and diseases including Diplodia tip blight, needle blight and pine wilt.</p>	
<p>11. Western White Pine</p> <p><i>Pinus monticola</i></p> <p>3317 18th Ave S.</p>	<p>The state tree of Idaho, white pine forests have been decimated by blister rust (along with mountain pine beetles and fires). Blister rust is a fungus that was imported in 1910 on French white pine ornamental shrubs. Resistant strains are slowly being reintroduced to the American West in an effort to reestablish the species. This particular tree is recognized as a City of Seattle Heritage Tree.</p>	
<p>12. Scotch Pine</p> <p><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>3419 18th Ave S.</p>	<p>These pines are easy to spot in the forest, as their thick, dark bark becomes flaky and orange the higher you look. The oldest living Scotch Pines are nearly 800 years old. Large stands of Scotch Pine have been wiped out by pine wilt disease (pinewood nematodes), and the species is declining in many places.</p>	

<p>13. Big Leaf Maple</p> <p><i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>3430 18th Ave S</p>	<p>One of the most common native trees in the Pacific Northwest, the big leaf maple lives up to its name with leaves spanning up to 1' across. Prolific seed producers, one tree may produce up to one million seeds in a year! They are susceptible to a number of diseases, including Armillaria root disease and several types of root rot. Scientists are currently investigating a mysterious decline in Washington's big leaf maples.</p>	
<p>14. Crimson Queen Japanese Maple</p> <p><i>Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Crimson Queen'</i></p> <p>Corner of 19th Ave S & S Spokane St.</p>	<p>There are hundreds of different cultivars of the Japanese maple, which reproduce quickly and are popular across the world for their ornamental qualities. This tree has been beautifully pruned to maintain its shape over many decades. Leaf color can vary depending on temperature and sunlight.</p>	
<p>15. American Smoketree</p> <p><i>Cotinus obovatus</i></p> <p>3408 19th Ave S</p>	<p>This shrub-like tree, a member of the Sumac family, gets its name from its masses of smoke-like fruit clusters with hairy stalks of flowers. It puts on a colorful show for much of the year: its flowers bloom bright pink and red in the spring and early summer, while its leaves turn to bright orange and red in the fall.</p>	

<p>16. Golden Rain Tree</p> <p><i>Koelreuteria paniculate</i></p> <p>3405 19th Ave S (Across from American Smoketree)</p>	<p>Native to China, Korea and Japan, the Golden Rain tree grows well in this part of the world and tolerates drought and poor soils. Sprays of yellow flowers in mid-summer give way to beautiful seed pods that look like small Chinese lanterns.</p>	
<p>17. Lawson Cypress (a.k.a. Port Orford Cedar)</p> <p><i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>Corner of 19th Ave S & S Hinds St.</p>	<p>Native to a small area along the Oregon-California coast and the mountains of northern California, the Lawson cypress is nearly extinct in the wild because of cypress root rot, a soil-borne disease. The disease likely arrived in a shipment of infected wood products from Asia to Seattle and spread rapidly from there. As yet, there is no reliable treatment for cypress root rot.</p>	
<p>18. Littleleaf Linden</p> <p><i>Tilia cordata</i></p> <p>3404 19th Ave S</p>	<p>There is evidence of the littleleaf linden being planted by people as early in 760 A.D. Native to Europe, in France its blossoms are used to make a tea known as “Tilleul,” literally translated as “lime.” Although commonly called lime trees in the UK, linden trees are not related to the lime fruit. They are susceptible to leaf aphids, which make a sticky mess of “honeydew” under the tree during the summer.</p>	

<p>19. Deodar Cedar</p> <p><i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>3314 19th Ave S</p>	<p>The name of this elegant true cedar, Deodar, derives from Sanskrit meaning “timber of the gods.” The tree is native to the Himalayas, where it grows up to 250’ tall.</p>	
<p>20. London Planetree</p> <p><i>Platanus x Acerfolia</i></p> <p>3308 19th Ave S (Next to Deodar Cedar)</p>	<p>The London Planetree is the most common street tree in the world, perhaps because it is unusually tolerant of polluted city air. It is believed to be a hybrid cross between the American sycamore and the Oriental planetree. Its leaf shape is similar to a maple, as reflected by its Latin name, “acerfolia,” meaning “maple-leaved.” It features distinct bark with red-brown scales that flake off to reveal green, white and creamy yellow layers beneath.</p>	

<p>21. Western Red Cedar</p> <p><i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>Corner of 19th Ave S & S Hanford St.</p>	<p>A dominant tree in Pacific Northwest forests, western red cedars can live to be over 1,000 years old and grow to a massive size. Unlike Douglas-firs, western red cedars are shade tolerant and will grow below the forest canopy, though they thrive in full sun. Native people in the Pacific Northwest used the wood and bark for a number of life-sustaining purposes.</p>	
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To complete your tree walk, simply continue take a left on Hanford Avenue and cross Beacon Avenue at the crosswalk to return to your starting point.