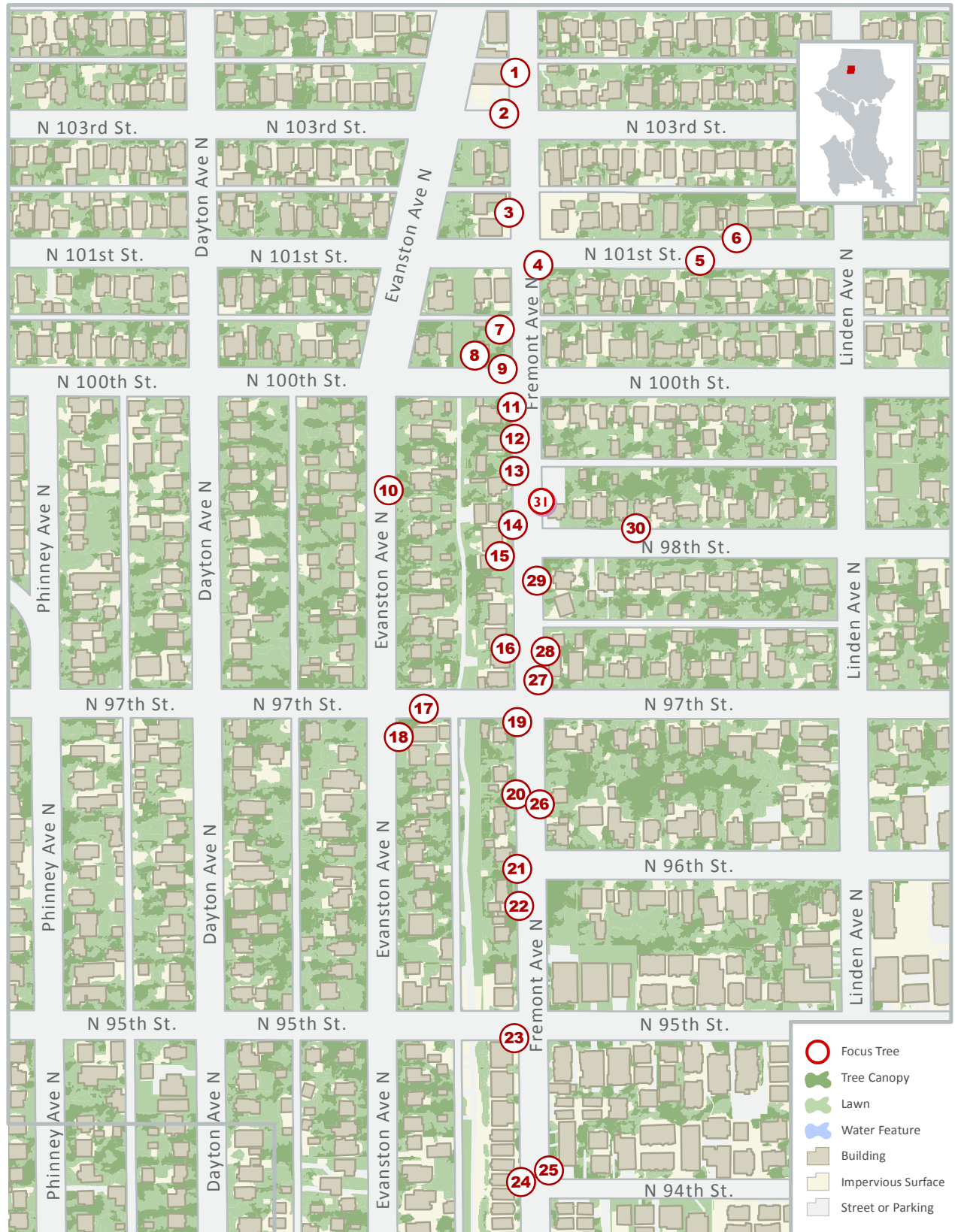


NE GREENWOOD TREE WALK (Leg 2)



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

Call: 206-615-1668

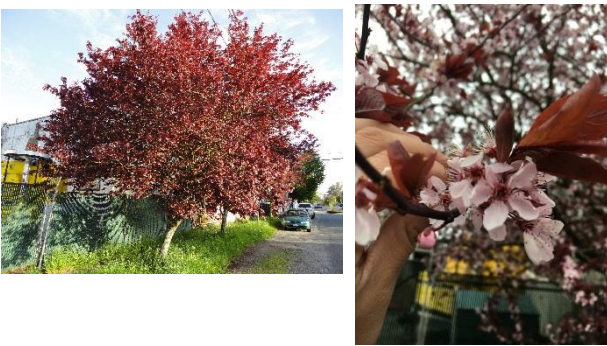


Email: treeambassador@seattle.gov





Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook

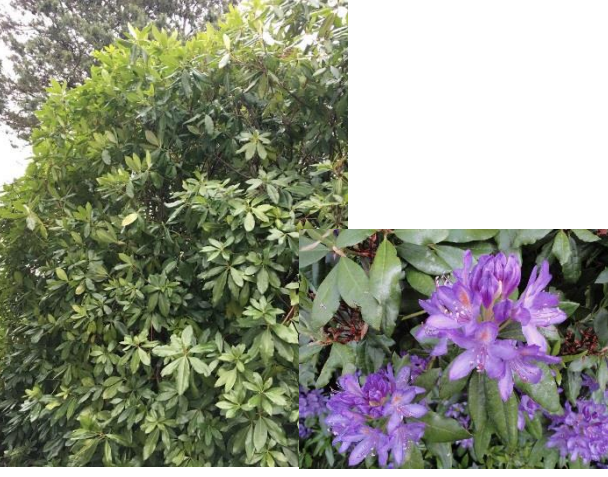


NE Greenwood Tree Walk

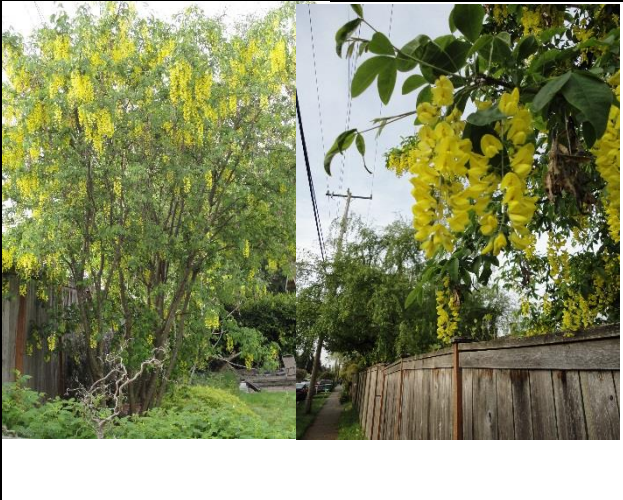


Angiosperms in the Greenwood neighborhood

Fremont and N 102 St




Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Purple Leaf plumtree <i>Prunus cersifera</i></p> <p>Fremont and N. 102nd St.</p>	<p>In the Rose Family. The purplish leaves contain anthocyanins that absorb the green light from the chlorophyll that is needed for photosynthesis. Early pink flowers are bisexual.</p>	
<p>2. American Hornbeam <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i></p> <p>Fremont and N. 102nd St.</p>	<p>In the Birch family. This small tree, 20 – 30 feet, has smooth, sinewy blue-grey bark that looks like muscles. Tough wood can be made into hardwood flooring.</p>	
<p>3. Pussy Willow <i>Salix scouleriana</i></p> <p>10103 Fremont Ave. N</p>	<p>In the Willow Family. The furry white flowers are like a fur coat that protects the male parts inside until it gets warmer. On a separate tree, the female produces seeds with little white hairs.</p>	




<p>4. Saucer Magnolia <i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i></p> <p>705 N. 101st St.</p>	<p>In the Magnolia Family. One of the earliest known angiosperms, plants with ovaries, the ancestors of this tree are found in fossils 100 million years old. Their bisexual flowers have all the parts: stamens, pistils, sepals, petals.</p>	
<p>5. American hornbeam <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i></p> <p>731 N. 101st St.</p>	<p>Look at tree #2 description</p>	
<p>6. Lombardy poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'</p> <p>Next to 730 N 101st St.</p>	<p>In the Willow Family. These poplars are all males. They can grow to 140 feet and are used for windbreaks or privacy screens. Note deltoid shaped leaves.</p>	
<p>7. Prima apple tree <i>Malus x domestica</i></p> <p>614 N. 100th St.</p>	<p>In the Rose Family. This tree was bred by mid-west universities to be apple scab resistant, but it no longer is immune from it. We eat the fleshy part, which is the enlarged receptacle that surrounds the ovary with seeds. Ripens in Sept.</p>	




<p>8. Pacific rhododendron <i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i></p> <p>614 N. 100th St.</p>	<p>In the Heath Family. This family with similar bell-shaped flowers grows well in poor, acidic soils and bogs. Related to blueberries, cranberries, Madrone, salal.</p>	
<p>9. Black Walnut <i>Juglans nigra</i></p> <p>614 N. 100th St.</p>	<p>In the Walnut family. The male flowers are catkins, and female flowers form into walnuts with green husks. Although on the same tree, they may not ripen at the same time, so pollination from another tree might yield better fruit.</p>	
<p>10. Japanese angelica tree <i>Aralia elata</i></p> <p>9740 Evanston N.</p>	<p>In the Aralia Family. This tree blooms small white flowers in late summer followed by small, dark purple berries. These are then eaten by birds. The Japanese angelica tree is considered invasive because it can grow aggressively, affecting other vegetation from acquiring sunlight. Be careful when handling this tree as it contains thorns!</p>	




<p>11. Golden Chain Tree <i>Laburnum x waterei</i> 'Vossi' 611 N. 100th St.</p>	<p>In the Legume or Pea Family. The bright yellow flowers are bisexual and have an irregular shape, much like garden peas. The seed pods are toxic.</p>	
<p>12. European white birch <i>Betula pendula</i> 611 N. 100th St.</p>	<p>In the Birch Family. The male flowers are catkins that lengthen in the spring. The females bear smaller catkins on the same tree. The fruits are seeds with 2 large wings.</p>	
<p>13. American holly <i>Ilex opaca</i> 9817 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Holly family. Its leaves are more oval than the European holly, with fewer spines. No berries since it is a male tree.</p>	




<p>14. Pear <i>Pyrus communis</i></p> <p>7331 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Rose family. The flowers on this prolific tree are bisexual, and like the apple, the fruit is a pome (an enlarged receptacle surrounding the ovary.) Pears taste gritty because they have stone cells.</p>	
<p>15. Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i></p> <p>9727 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Myrtle family. Eucalyptus trees can be the tallest angiosperms in the world. The ones growing in the mountains of Australia are suitable for our climate. Their bisexual flowers are full of stamens. Their wood and oils are valuable.</p>	
<p>16. Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i></p> <p>9705 Fremont N.</p>	<p>In the Soapberry family. Conspicuous pompoms of red flowers bloom early on bare twigs. The tree is either unisexual or both sexes bloom on the same tree. They produce helicopter seeds, which germinate immediately in the summer.</p>	

<p>17. Southern Catalpa <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i></p> <p>9558 N. 97th St.</p>	<p>In the Bignonia Family. Note the heart shaped leaves. When in bloom, its bisexual flowers hang in white, yellow or purple panicles (stems) up to 8 inches long. The fruits are narrow seed-filled pods up to 16 inches long that stay on the tree all winter.</p>	
<p>18. Portugal Laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i></p> <p>Next to Southern Catalpa</p>	<p>In the Rose Family. This bushy tree has bisexual flowers, white, from 6 – 10 inches long, hanging in clusters. The fruits are small, purplish bitter drupes (fruits with a single seed.) Birds enjoy the berries. The fruit and leaves on this tree contain cyanide.</p>	
<p>19. Common Fig <i>Ficus carica</i></p> <p>9625 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Mulberry Family. In their native land, the male and female flowers form on separate trees, or on the same tree on different branches. Only specially evolved wasps can fertilize them by crawling inside the fruits and laying their eggs there and flying out to spread the pollen. Self-pollinating varieties are recommended for cooler climates.</p>	

<p>20. Corkscrew willow <i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'</p> <p>9617 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Willow family. In all willows the male and female flowers form on separate trees. The contorted, light colored branches make this tree an attractive ornamental for dry places. The bark and leaves of willows were used by native peoples to make a tea to relieve aches and stomach upset.</p>	
<p>21. English hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i></p> <p>N. 97th St. & Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Rose family. The flowers are bisexual, white, about ½ inch across, and formed in flat topped clusters. The fruits are red berries, which can be eaten by birds in the winter. The leaves are dark green with 3 to 5 serrated lobes that resemble mittens. Thorns form along the branches.</p>	
<p>22. Mountain silverbell <i>Halesia monticola</i></p> <p>9525 Fremont Ave N. (Next to English hawthorn)</p>	<p>In the Storax family. In May the tree is covered with dainty white bell-shaped flowers, with both male and female parts. The fruit is a seed covered with 4 wings, very distinctive looking.</p>	

<p>23. Katsura tree <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p> <p>631 N. 95th St.</p>	<p>In the Katsura family. The heart-shaped purplish leaves turn green, then yellow orange in the fall. Male and female flowers grow on separate trees. The fruit is a pea-like pod $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. In the fall, the tree might smell like brown sugar.</p>	
<p>24. Japanese maple <i>Acer palmatum</i></p> <p>9235 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Soapberry Family. The 23 native species found in Japan have been cultivated into thousands of varieties with beautiful shapes, colors and sizes. The flowers are typically unisexual, with males and females found on different trees or different branches. The fruits are helicopter samaras.</p>	
<p>25. Sweet gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p>9402 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Witch hazel Family. The male and female flowers are on the same tree on different branches. Several ovaries fuse together to form a ball, which is prickly when dry, and contains seeds in each chamber. The star shaped leaves have 5 to 7 lobes. The branches form along the tree in an alternate pattern.</p>	

<p>26. Japanese zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i></p> <p>9612 Fremont Ave N.</p>	<p>In the Elm family. This mature elm has a graceful vase shape from the street. There are separate male and female flowers on the same tree. The fruit is a tiny ½ inch long drupe (single seed in the form of a stone.) The serrated leaves turn yellow, orange or copper in the fall.</p>	
<p>27. Eddie's White Wonder Dogwood <i>Cornus Nuttallii</i> x <i>Cornus florida</i></p> <p>702 N. 97th St.</p>	<p>In the Dogwood family. The petals of these bisexual flowers are actually bracts, leaves that look like petals. The fruits are a cluster of red drupes (stony seeds.) Foliage and twigs form opposite each other on the branch.</p>	
<p>28. Paperback maple <i>Acer griseum</i></p> <p>702 N. 97th St. (Next to dogwood)</p>	<p>In the Soapberry Family. Most notable is the reddish brown paper-thin bark that peels backward. Also, the three toothy leaflets that turn yellow, red and pink in the fall. The flowers, which are either bisexual or male, are yellowish drooping cymes (flower clusters) on one-inch stalks. They produce reddish brown helicopters.</p>	

<p>29. Japanese flowering cherry <i>Prunus serrulate</i></p> <p>703 N. 98th St.</p>	<p>In the Rose Family. Two gorgeous multi-petaled flowering pink cherry trees with a single petaled white tree in the middle. Look for the circular pattern of lenticels (breathing holes) on the bark of these trees. Planted 30 years ago by neighbors of Japanese descent.</p>	
<p>30. Staghorn sumac <i>Rhus typhina</i></p> <p>720 N. 98th St.</p>	<p>In the Cashew Family. Male and female flowers form on separate trees. The female produces a cone that dries out and persists through winter. Its seeds can be made into a lemony drink. Note the furry branches that resemble the horns of an elk.</p>	
<p>31. Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i></p> <p>700 N. 98th St.</p>	<p>In the Family: Gingko. Now planted as a hardy street tree, the Ginkgo family were conifers that predated angiosperms by 100 million years. The flowers bloom on different trees, and the female has no ovary. Its fruit has a bad smell, so the female tree is rarely planted today. This tree is the only one that survives from a large family.</p>	

To get back to Tree #1 go north on Fremont Ave N. until you reach N. 103rd St.