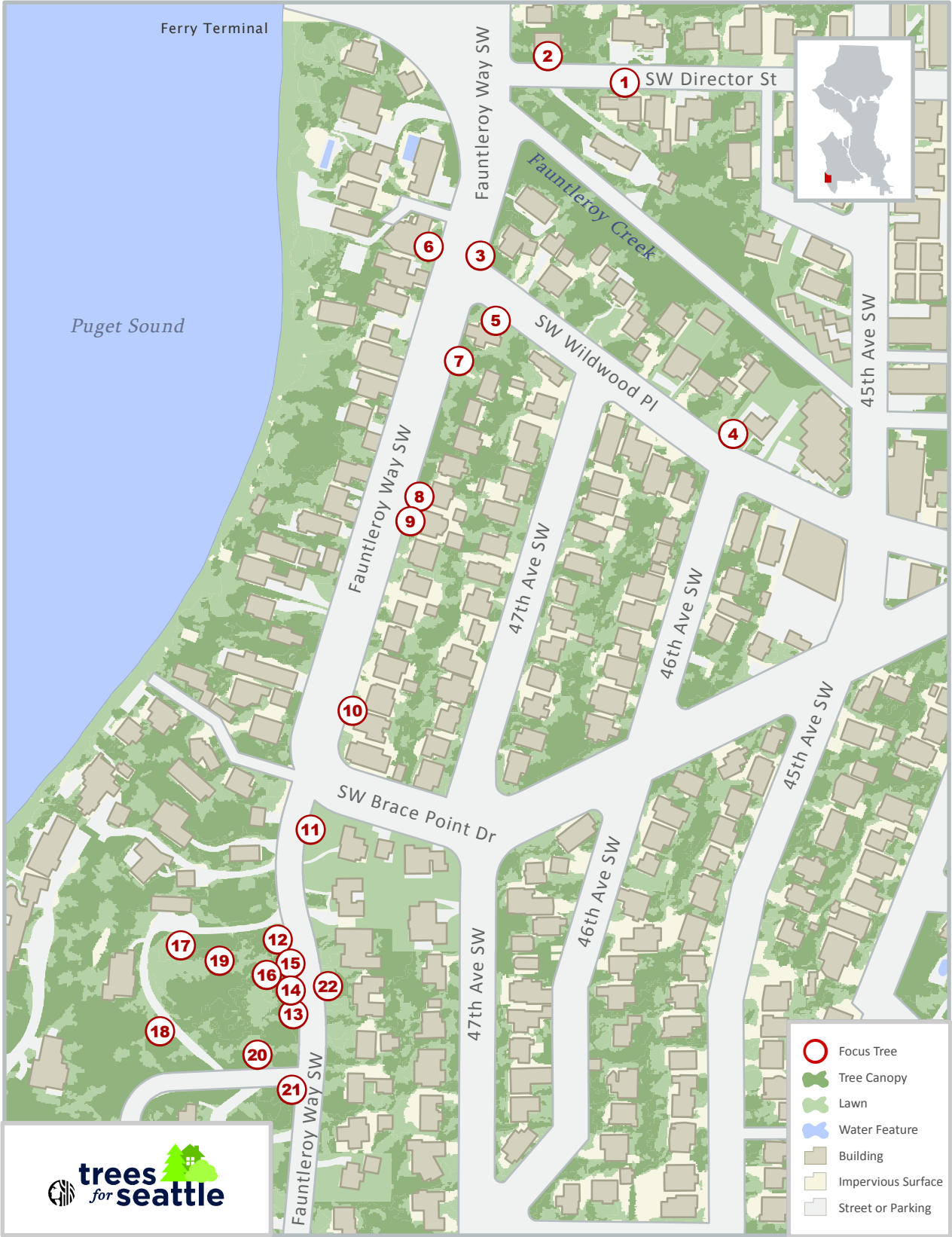


# TREE WALK at Endolyne



## Thank you for participating in this 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](http://www.Seattle.gov/trees)








**Call:** 206-615-1668










**Email:** [treeambassador@seattle.gov](mailto:treeambassador@seattle.gov)









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# Endolyne Tree Walk








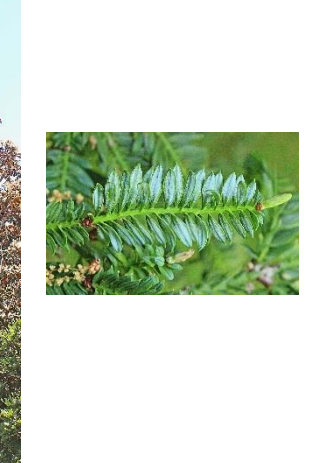
**Starting Point:** The Fauntleroy Creek overlook,  
at the corner of SW Director St. & Fauntleroy Way SW







Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address & directions	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p><b>1. Yulan Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia denudata</i></p> <p>4537 Director St</p>	<p>This small tree is native to eastern and central China, and was one of the first magnolias to be cultivated. It was common in Buddhist temple gardens and used in Chinese cooking and as herbal remedies.</p>	  
<p><b>2. American Beech</b> <i>Fagus grandifolia</i></p> <p>9016 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Very rare in Seattle, and distinguishable from its much more common counterpart, the European beech, by its leaves which are 3-6" longer and more sharply toothed. Nuts produced in Autumn have bur-like husks and are an important food source for birds and small mammals.</p>	 
<p><b>3. Swedish Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i> "Crispa"</p> <p>9118 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This is the national tree of Sweden, and is commonly planted across Europe and North America. Leaves are especially distinctive, with deeply cut, toothed lobes. It's wood, bark, and sap have a variety of ethnobotanical uses.</p>	 

<p><b>4. Weeping Sierra Redwood</b> <i>Sequoia giganteum</i> "pendulum"</p> <p>5418 Wildwood Pl</p>	<p>This is an extremely rare cultivar of the giant sequoia, although it does not grow nearly as tall. Each weeping Sierra redwood has its own form, no two took alike. This individual is one of the largest in all of Seattle.</p>	  
<p><b>5. Pacific Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus nutallii</i></p> <p>4715 Wildwood Pl</p>	<p>The Pacific dogwood is native to the pacific northwest. It is just as common in yards and gardens in Seattle as it is in wooded parks and the foothills of the Cascade mountains. The "flowers" are actually petal-like bracts that emerge in early Spring.</p>	 
<p><b>6. Chinese Photinia</b> <i>Photinia serratifolia</i></p> <p>9121 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This tree represents an excellent combination of aesthetics, ecosystem function, and wildlife habitat. The beautifully rounded, evergreen canopy helps to reduce rainwater runoff and provides dense flowers and berries for birds and pollinators.</p>	 
<p><b>7. Bay Laurel</b> <i>Laurus nobilis</i></p> <p>9212 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This is the same bay leaf you might use to cook with. The ancient Greeks and Romans found it a symbol of victory and merit, and wove its branches into crowns for war heroes and sports champions.</p>	 

<p><b>8. Flowering Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus florida</i></p> <p>9236 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This is the east coast counterpart to our own Pacific dogwood, and in fact the two species are frequently hybridized to create a variety of cultivars ranging from white to deep pink like this one.</p>	 
<p><b>9. Italian Cypress</b> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i></p> <p>9254 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This tall, slender evergreen can reach 60' tall and live to over 2000 years old. It is native to northern and eastern Mediterranean region though particularly common to Rome and the hills and valleys of Tuscany.</p>	 
<p><b>10. Eastern Red-cedar</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i></p> <p>9272 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Common, with a wide range in eastern and central North America. Very similar to the western red cedar, with comparable importance to both Native Americans and early European colonials.</p>	 
<p><b>11. Western Red-cedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Neither eastern nor western red-cedars are actually "true cedars." Eastern red-cedar is a juniper, while western red-cedar is in the Thuja genus, more closely related to cypress. Both share aromatic, pest and rot-resistant qualities.</p>	 

<p><b>12. Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Also known as Port Orford Cedar. Originally native to a very small range within SW Oregon and NW California, it's extremely rare in nature though common throughout Seattle. Distinguished from western red-cedar by the shape of cones and markings on the foliage.</p>	
<p><b>13. Limber Pine</b> <i>Pinus flexilis</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Also called Rocky Mountain White Pine, native to high-elevation Rocky Mountains, extremely rare in Seattle. One of the oldest living organisms on earth, with extremely flexible branches that are near impossible to break.</p>	
<p><b>14. Orange-bark Stewartia</b> <i>Stewartia monadelphra</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Another Seattle rarity, unique from the more common Japanese Stewartia thanks to its vibrant cinnamon-orange bark. Leaves turn wine-red in the fall.</p>	
<p><b>15. Grand Fir</b> <i>Abies grandis</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Native and common to the Pacific Northwest though to find a Grand Fir this large in the city is especially notable. Grand Fir needles tend to extend outwardly flat from the stem compared to the Douglas fir, which looks more like a bottlebrush.</p>	

<p><b>16. Douglas Fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Another long-lived, large native tree common in our urban forests and throughout the Pacific Northwest. Relatively fast-growing and thriving in recently disturbed, sun-exposed locations, the Douglas fir remains an important timber species.</p>		
<p><b>17. Red Oak</b> <i>Quercus rubra</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Native to and common in eastern North America, red oaks are hardy and resilient, thriving in west coast cities in yards, parks, and along streets.</p>		
<p><b>18. Coast Redwood</b> <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Coast redwoods are the tallest trees on earth, thriving in cool, foggy or misty areas like northern California, where it's native to, as well as Seattle, where it has been commonly planted. It's bark is distinctively reddish brown and fibrous.</p>		
<p><b>19. Cambridge Redwood</b> <i>Sequoia sempervirens "Cantab"</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>An extremely rare variety of the coast redwood that was cultivated in Cambridge, England, in the early 1950's. The thickness and elliptical shape of its needles set it apart from the standard coast redwood which are longer and flatter.</p>		

<p><b>20. Dawn Redwood</b> <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Another, more distant relative to the coast redwood, the dawn redwood is deciduous – its needles turn brick red before dropping in the fall. New leaflets emerge lime-green and feather-like in early spring, growing thicker and darker into the summer.</p>		
<p><b>21. Copper Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica "Purpurea"</i></p> <p>9307 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>A variety of the European Beech, the leaves of the copper beech are true to their name with a vibrant copper color that slowly darkens to purple through the course of the summer.</p>		
<p><b>22. European Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> <p>9340 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This large tree was known in Europe as the “Mother of the Forest” and is a symbol of prosperity. It was used in early book making – the name “beech” is derived from early-English “boc” and German “buch”, both meaning “book”.</p>		

To return to the starting point, head back north along Fauntleroy Way.

**Note:** The Trees for Seattle Tree Ambassador who developed this walk received special permission to access the Colman Mansion, which is privately-owned property and includes all trees listed at 9340 Fauntleroy Way. Unless similar permission is granted, please respect the property owners by appreciating trees on this walk only from sidewalks.