

# SEATTLE CENTER 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)

**Follow** Trees for Seattle on Facebook

## Seattle Center Tree Walk

Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree Descriptions Notes
<p><b>1. London Plane</b> <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i></p>	<p>Found all over the Seattle Center campus lining streets and walkways (157 in all). Many of the ones on the campus were planted for the 1962 Seattle World's Fair. They are the most common street tree in the world,</p>
<p><b>2. Katsura Tree</b> <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p>	<p>This tree is positioned with the Seattle Center Totem Pole which was carved in 1970. Many other katsuras are planted throughout Seattle Center. Look for heart-shaped leaves</p>
<p><b>3. Cimmaron Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> ‘</p>	<p>This is a good street tree, seedless and resistant to storm damage with brick red leaves turning to flame color in fall.</p>
<p><b>4. Red Oak</b> <i>Quercus rubra</i></p>	<p>This tree was moved to make room for the new building. The well wall was built around the tree when it was excavated because it was planted too deep.</p>

<p><b>5. Rocky Mountain White Pine</b> <i>Pinus flexilis</i></p>	<p>This Rocky Mountain native has soft needles and sometimes is called a limber pine.</p>
<p><b>6. Giant Sequoia</b> <i>Sequoiadendron</i></p>	<p>Giant sequoias are the largest trees in the world. This one was planted about 1992. It has the potential to grow into the skyline with the Space Needle.</p>
<p><b>7. Epaulette Tree</b> <i>Pterostyrax hispida</i></p>	<p>This unusual tree is a relative of the more common Japanese snowbell tree, and will have golden frilling flowers that resemble the epaulette you might see on a officers sholder.</p>
<p><b>8. Dove Tree</b> <i>Davidia involucrata</i></p>	<p>Also called the Kleenex or hankercchief tree for its fluttering white flowers in late April.</p>
<p><b>9. English Laurel</b> <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i></p>	<p>Technically a shrub, English laurel is invasive to the region and a major source of urban forest destruction. This one was added to the National Register of Big Trees in 1985.</p>
<p><b>10. Cedar of Lebanon</b> <i>Cedrus libani</i></p>	<p>Planted for the World's Fair, donated by the American Institute of Urban Planners.</p>

<p><b>11. Japanese Zelkova</b> <i>Zelkova serrata</i></p>	<p>This tree has little flowering beauty but is a good urban tree. The one here, though highly stressed, has reached a height of over 50 feet, which is gargantuan for this species.</p>
<p><b>12. Medlar Tree</b> <i>Mespilus germanica</i></p>	<p>In the Rose Family, related to crabapples, this tree has large flowers and edible fruit and is known for its unique shape.</p>
<p><b>13. Atlas Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> <i>'Glauca'</i></p>	<p>The Atlas Cedar is from the Atlas Mountains in Algeria, and this form has bluish needles.</p>
<p><b>14. English Yew</b> <i>Taxus baccata</i></p>	<p>This tree is used often in formal gardens. The red berries are poisonous.</p>
<p><b>15. Japanese Black Pine</b> <i>Pinus thunbergii</i></p>	<p>Very picturesque trees, and good for Asian gardens and bonsai.</p>
<p><b>16. Grand Fir</b> <i>Abies grandis</i></p>	<p>The Grand Fir is an iconic Northwest native. This one was dedicated in 1995 to honor Seattle Center staff.</p>

<p><b>17. Tricolor Beech</b>  <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>  'Purpurea tricolor'</p>	<p>Called tricolor because of the unique coloring of these leaves- green, pink and white.</p>
<p><b>18. Strawberry Tree</b>  <i>Arbutus unedo</i></p>	<p>So called because of its strawberry-looking fruit.</p>
<p><b>19. Daimyo Oak</b>  <i>Quercus dentata</i></p>	<p>Planted in 1932 by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).</p>
<p><b>20. Black Locust</b>  <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i></p>	<p>Leaning at a 45 degree angle, this 45 foot ancient is a brittle species. Beware the tiny thorns.</p>
<p><b>21. Shore Pine, Cascara, Garry Oak, Vine Maple</b>  <i>Pinus contorta</i>  'contorta';  <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>;  <i>Quercus garryana</i>; <i>Acer circinnatum</i></p>	<p>These trees are planted in a rain garden that was installed in 2010 as part of Theater Commons. Its design and choice of species helps manage and clean rainwater and runoff.</p>

<p><b>22. Alaska Weeping Cedar</b> <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i></p>	<p>Very unique and Dr. Seuss looking; this tree is also identifiable by its strong scent. A plaque marks the spot where a time capsule is buried.</p>
<p><b>23. Atlas Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i></p>	<p>This tree towers over the DuPen Fountain, and is the standard “green” version of Atlas Cedar.</p>
<p><b>24. Dawn Redwood</b> <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p>	<p>This endangered cousin of our California redwoods is a native to Asia. It is a descendant of a living fossil of this species found in China in the 1940s. It is a deciduous conifer, losing its needles every winter.</p>
<p><b>25. Coastal Redwood</b> <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p>	<p>A close relative of the giant sequoia, coastal redwoods are the tallest trees in the world.</p>
<p><b>26. Saskatoon Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i></p>	<p>This native has small edible berries.</p>

<p><b>27. Japanese Flowering Cherry</b> <i>Prunus serrulata</i></p>	<p>These Seattle Cherry Blossom Festival trees bloom during the Japanese Cultural Festival in April.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------