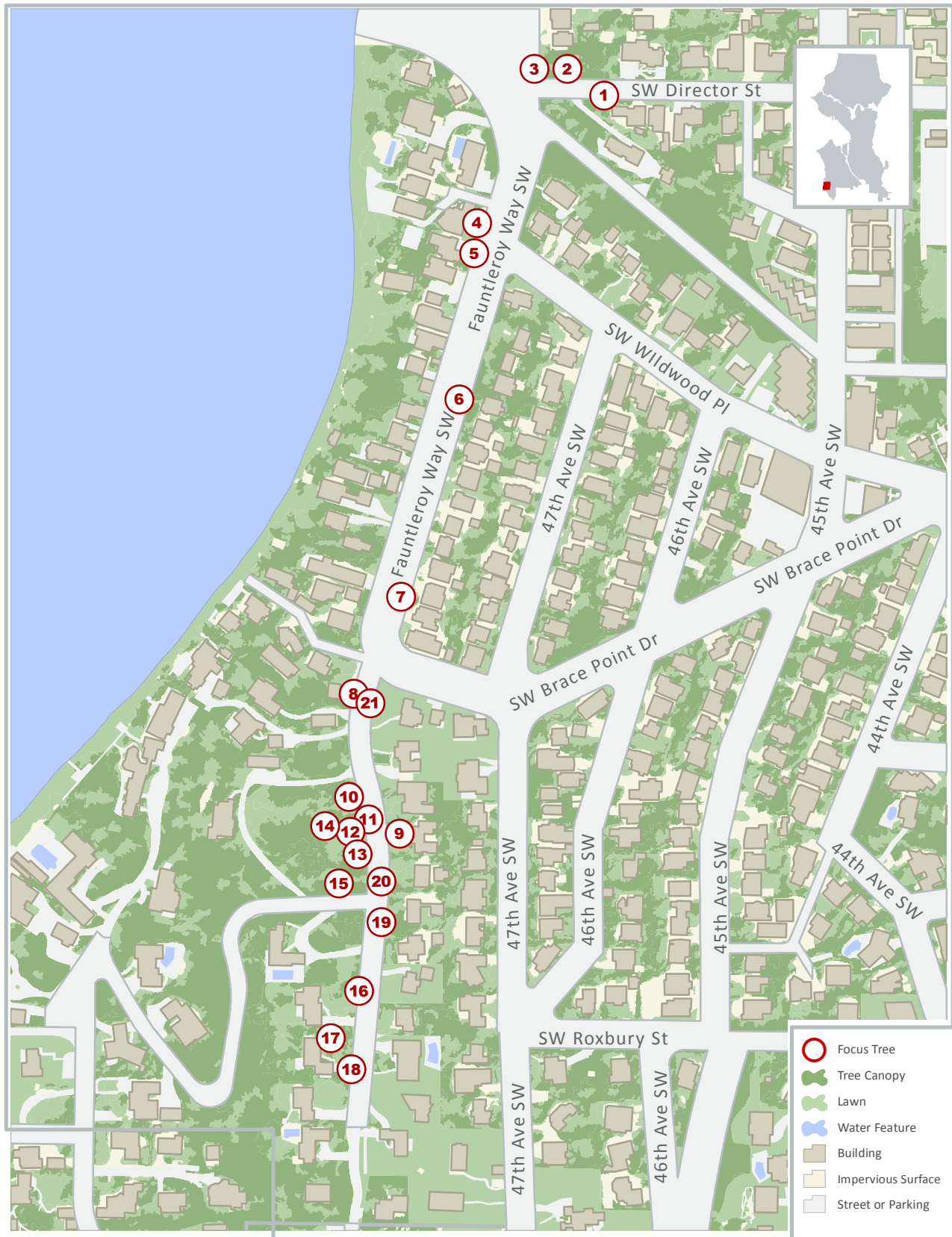


LOWER FAUNTLEROY TREE WALK



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



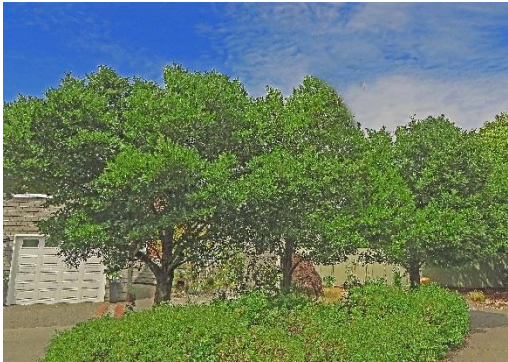

Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook




Lower Fauntleroy Tree Walk




With a stunning view of the Puget Sound, Fauntleroy is one of West Seattle's most iconic streets.




Meet at Fauntleroy Creek Viewpoint at junction of Fauntleroy Way SW and Director Street SW

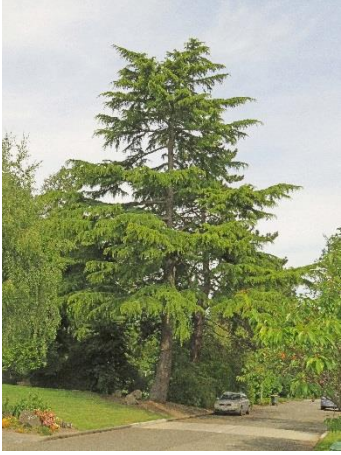


Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Yulan Magnolia <i>Magnolia denudata</i></p> <p>4537 Director St.</p>	<p>The Yulan Magnolia is very uncommon in Seattle, but produces one of the most glorious blossoms of any flowering tree. The flower is ivory white with the scent of lemon and regarded as a symbol of purity. Native to eastern and central China, it is one of the first magnolias to be cultivated from 600CE and was used as medicine to reputed to reduce aging. The Magnolia produces fruit that is dark brown, cone like shape.</p>	
<p>2. American Beech <i>Fagus grandifolia,</i></p> <p>9611 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Very Rare in Seattle, the American Beech is found in arboretums or university campuses. Native to eastern N. America, it is found in the Appalachian Mts to the eastern coast. The American Beech has edible fruits and leaves, which has a tangy and astringent flavor. In the fall, this tree produces nuts which are a favorite food to many kinds of birds and animals. The now extinct Passenger Pigeon was said to fly hundreds of miles in immense flocks for a meal.</p>	



<p>3. Pagoda Dogwood <i>Cornus alternifolia</i></p> <p>9611 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Rare tree in Seattle, this tree is native to central and eastern N. America. The flowers are very attractive, tiny, creamy-white, in large clusters. They give way to blackish berries and at maturity could grow up to be 15-25ft tall and 4-8ft wide. Its other English name is Alternate-leaf dogwood.</p>	
<p>4. Chinese Photinia <i>Photinia serratifolia</i></p> <p>9121 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>As the common name implies, the Chinese Photinia is native to southern Asia (from India through South China, Taiwan and the Philippines). Probably introduced into southeast US in 19th century, this tree is a great example of what tree can do if not have to fight other objects for sunlight. In the spring, the Photinia produces tiny white flowers, but not particularly fragrant.</p>	
<p>5. Carrière Hawthorn <i>Crataegus x Lavalleyi</i> cv 'Carrierei'</p> <p>9201 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Hawthorns are native to both Europe and N. America. In European folklore, the Thorn tree was considered unlucky and associated with the month of May and people reluctant to marry in May. Flowers bloom in spring or early summer and have 5 white petals and pink anthers. The tree holds leaves into late in winter. Carri</p>	
<p>6. Japanese Maple <i>Acer palmatum</i> cv 'Chantilly Lace' (Dissectum group)</p> <p>9228 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>The Japanese maples are very common in Seattle, perhaps our most abundant non-native tree. These trees are loved for the color and variety of their leaves – not flowers. Their leaves differ in shape and size – generally 5 lobes, but differ in way they are cut. Leaves also differ in color and some consist of 2 or more contrasting colors.</p>	

<p>7. Eastern Red Cedar (Juniper) <i>Juniperus virginiana</i></p> <p>9272 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Eastern Red Cedar is common in eastern and central N. America but uncommon in Seattle. Also, known as a 'Red Cedar', this is not a true cedar. The Eastern Red Cedar played an important role in American life from the beginning. The Native Americans used the tree for many of their basic needs – called it the “<i>Tree of Life</i>”. The colonists used it to make furniture, fence post and other wood products. The deep fragrance of the heartwood led to its use for chest and closets also the aroma repels moths.</p>	
<p>8. Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica cv Purpurea</i></p> <p>9307 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>The Copper Beech is common to Seattle and has copper or purplish leaves. It is varied (different but still related to) the European Beech. The tree can be 130ft tall and 30ft wide around the trunk. The tree produces a type of nut that is edible which is contained in wooden husk covered with bristles.</p>	
<p>9. European Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> <p>9340 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Common tree in Seattle, the European Beech is also known as the 'Mother of Forest'. The tree is native to much of Europe including the British Isles. The leaves, just like the Cooper Beech, are simple, alternate and ovate in shape. They can be 4 inches long and 2 inches wide with wavy untoothed margins and a blunt pointed tip. The name 'beech' comes from the early-English word 'boc' and German word 'buche' which means book.</p>	

<p>10. Grand Fir <i>Abies grandis</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>The Grand Fir is one of the giants of the PNW. Native to the Pacific coast (from Southern BC to N. California) it is common in Seattle. They are both planted in parks and gardens and in the wild. Before logging took the largest trees, reached to over 300ft and 20+ feet around. The tallest Grand Fir can be found in Schmitz Park which is over 200ft tall and 15ft around.</p>	
<p>11. Weeping Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana cv pendula</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Lawson Cypress (aka the Port-Orford-Cedar) is neither a cypress nor a cedar, but falls in a very small genus known as 'False Cypress'. Closely resembling the Western Red Cedar, the difference is in the marking on back of foliage and the cone which is round. The Lawson cypress also has a very small natural range from extreme southwest Oregon and northwest California! In its native area virtually logged into nonexistence, today it is very rare in the wild. The wood is considered highly valuable, light strong pleasant odor.</p>	
<p>12. Orange-bark Stewartia <i>Stewartia monadelphica</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>The Orange-bark Stewartia is known for having some of the most beautiful bark of any tree, with reddish-orange to cinnamon brown color bark. These trees are native to Japan, but are rare in Seattle and they are grown in Southeast U.S and other parts of the PNW. The "Tall Stewartia" is another common name that these trees go by.</p>	

<p>13. Limber Pine <i>Pinus flexilis</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Looking at one of the three known oldest living things on earth. Native to the Rocky Mountains from Canada to New México, it's sometimes known as the Rocky Mountain White Pine. These trees are found upwards of 12,000ft but at these high elevations it is mostly contorted and dwarfed. The common and Latin names get its name from the extraordinary flexibility and toughness of its young branches.</p>	
<p>14. Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Looking at the longest continuous existing species on earth (fossil records testify that Ginkgo existed over 200 million years). This now favorite ornamental tree in N. America, Europe and Japan is common in Seattle. The Ginkgo is a very unusual tree – an ancient conifer and a deciduous conifer. The Ginkgo was used in ancient China as medicine and today this tree is being research to find a cure for Alzheimer's.</p>	
<p>15. Dawn Redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p> <p>9343 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Brought to the West in 1947, the first seedling of the Dawn Redwood was planted in Seattle in 1948. This beautiful, elegant, deciduous conifer is a common tree in Seattle in parks and arboreta, but not private gardens. They range from 40-100ft tall and their trunks become fluted (grow grooves) with age.</p>	

<p>16. Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>9369 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This massive and graceful tree is native to the Himalayan Mts – the largest and most abundant timber tree in southern Asia if not all Asia! This Skanskrit name for the tree is <i>Devadau</i> which means “Tree of the Gods”. During the expansion of the British Empire, the tree was used to build everything from furniture and cars to massive government buildings.</p>	
<p>17. Table Mountain Pine <i>Pinus pungens</i></p> <p>9605 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Native in the Appalachian Mts, this tree prefers higher elevations (to 6,000ft). Uncommon in Seattle, the Table Mountain Pine is not considered an attractive ornamental, but is most planted in gardens – high-priced neighborhoods. This small tree still has some favorable qualities like the needles do not fall, which saves up the cleaning and small enough that it will fit into most yards.</p>	
<p>18. Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i></p> <p>9605 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>This broadleaf evergreen tree is one of the most spectacular and admired of all magnolias. Native to the southeastern coastal plains of the U.S from N. Carolina to E. Texas. This common Seattle tree came as a seedling from Washington’s estate, Mount Vernon. The Southern Magnolia is prized for its hardwood in furniture construction and other woodworking products.</p>	

<p>19. London Plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i></p> <p>9346 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>The London Plane is very common in Seattle both as a street tree and ornamental in parks and gardens. This large and statuesque tree gets most people confused with the American sycamore, which is rare in Seattle. The London Plane a hybrid of the American sycamore and Oriental sycamore (native to Middle East). Cloned in London in the late 1600s it could withstand the massive pollution of the city at the time. Today, it is the most common street tree in London and in many cities across the world!</p>	
<p>20. European White Birch <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>9344 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Also, known as the Silver birch is the best known and most common species of birch grown in N. America cities. This common tree may look delicate but it's one of the toughest trees! It can withstand intense cold and prolonged drought which makes sense that its home in semi-tundra of N. Scandinavia and fertile wine country of southern France. Being the toughest tree is also in danger from Birch Blight in Seattle and other parts of the U.S.</p>	
<p>21. Western Red-cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> <p>9304 Fauntleroy Way</p>	<p>Ending with one of the most common trees of Seattle, the Western Red Cedar is found everywhere! From parks to ravines this tree is most known by everyone. Reaching over 165ft tall this tree was very important to the Native Americans because it was used to make totems, masks, canoes, rope, clothes and even used as medicine. The Port Orford cedar (Lawson cypress) are sometimes confused with this tree but one way to tell them apart is by looking at the underside pattern.</p>	