



# **Tree Walks in Lake Forest Park**

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# Tree Walks in Lake Forest Park

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## Introduction

This booklet provides an introduction to the trees of Lake Forest Park with the hope that it will lead to a greater understanding and enjoyment of those trees and our community. Trees, and in particular the large native conifers, have provided a strong physical and psychological framework for the community since its settlement a century ago.

In recent years we have become much more informed about the vital functions trees perform in safeguarding the quality of our water, air and other aspects of our environment. By absorbing storm water runoff, providing nutrients, and moderating temperatures, trees are the major contribu-

tors to healthy streams, lakes and wetlands, and the plant and animal life that lives there. In terms of air quality, trees have the amazing ability to take significant amounts of harmful carbon compounds and other materials out of the atmosphere and turn them into a useful substance - wood!

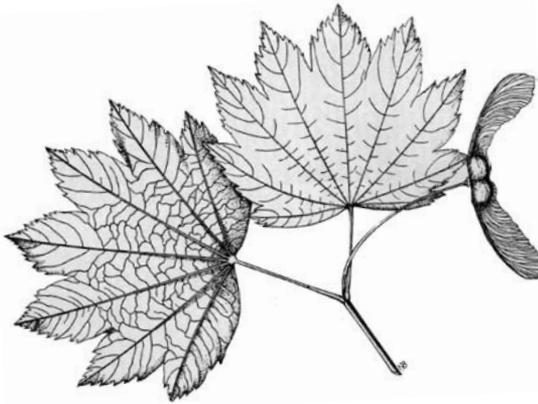
The heart of this publication centers on four neighborhood walks that locate and identify a small cross section of the interesting trees found in our community. Each walk begins at a public place, either City Hall or one of our city parks. The trees described on the walks include large and interesting specimens of both our native forest trees and non-native varieties planted in parks, gardens and along street frontages. The walk descriptions also include notes on additional elements that may enrich your experience: views, local geography and some of the oldest homes dating from before 1920. All of these form a part of the fabric of Lake Forest Park.

Many of the trees pointed out along the routes are on private property. These are generally noted by the address and whether it is on the right (r) or left (l) of the walk. In a few cases the trees noted can only be seen at a distance, where all you will be able to observe are the general color, form and habit. Most trees described are near the public street where they can be studied more closely. Please remember: don't trespass, don't collect samples and be considerate when looking into people's private domains.

Sections of the routes lack sidewalks and you will need to walk along the road shoulder. Be aware of approaching traffic and don't get caught staring into a tree canopy when you should be paying attention to your surroundings.

We have tried to provide accurate nomenclature for the trees. The first citation of a tree on each walk includes the botanical name as well as a common name. Botanical and common names largely follow Jacobson (1989). Native trees are indicated with (N) following the botanical name. In some cases approximate trunk diameters are given, either to help locate the tree on your walk or as recognition of its unusual scale. Accurate measurement of trees on private property wasn't possible. Apologies also for any incorrect identifications and for interesting trees passed over.

Lake Forest Park contains a wealth of interesting and/or large trees not described in this brief booklet. There is no citywide listing of rare and unusual species nor of 'largest specimens' of trees. Where is our largest western red cedar, our tallest Douglas fir? One way to provide recognition for such special trees is through the Heritage Tree Program. Information on the program, which is maintained by the Environmental Quality Commission, is available at the city web site, and a list of current heritage trees is included as an appendix to this publication. Also included is a resource appendix that notes publications that can further your knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of the trees that surround us, and organizations, local and beyond, that provide opportunities to exercise good stewardship towards the trees, streams and wildlife in our community.



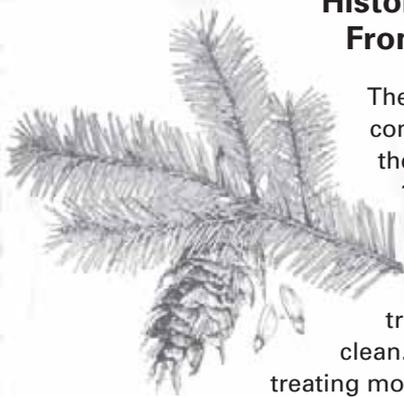
## The Benefit of Trees

Trees provide a wealth of benefits to the world around us. While some of the effects are only perceivable on a regional, national or global scale, others impact our daily lives and home environment here in Lake Forest Park.

### **Trees:**

- Clean and purify the air by
  - Absorbing pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, etc.
  - Removing atmospheric carbon dioxide
  - Reducing other pollutants
- Clean our water by
  - Filtering and purifying groundwater by absorbing pollutants
  - Reducing storm water runoff and soil erosion
- Improve our quality of life by
  - Providing privacy
  - Adding aesthetic value
  - Screening unsightly urban infrastructure
  - Acting as very effective wind breaks
- Provide economic benefits by
  - Positively affecting consumer perceptions and behaviors
  - Increasing real estate values
  - Extending the life of paved surfaces
  - Improving economic sustainability
- Provide valuable wildlife habitat and corridors
- Conserve energy by shading our homes and paved surfaces
- Strengthen our communities and reduce crime & physical violence
- Improve traffic safety
- Provide sociological benefits

## History of Lake Forest Park- From the Trees' Perspective



The relevant history of the forests of our community begins with the retreat of the continental glacier approximately 10,000 years ago. During the period of glaciation, ice covered the area of the future Lake Forest Park to a depth of at least 4000 feet. The retreating glacier left the terrain scoured clean. Evidence from studies of today's retreating mountain glaciers suggests reforestation takes only a blink of the eye, geologically speaking, so we can picture perhaps 9000 years of forest development and maturation here on the north shore of Lake Washington.

While there is recorded evidence of prairie landscapes as nearby as Sand Point and Alki, the area of Lake Forest Park appears to have been covered by continuous deep forest, dominated by Douglas fir, western red cedar and hemlock. Forest openings created by fire, disease or windstorms would have provided temporary opportunity for other trees such as alder and bigleaf maple. A list of the native trees characteristic of this setting is located in Appendix A.



The forests, marshes and lakeshore of our area provided a wealth of resources for Native Americans. Records suggest seasonal occupation of a small village on the shore near the outfall of Lyon and McAleer Creeks, primarily to harvest

salmon on their spawning runs in the local creeks. This occupation would have had little impact on the fabric of the surrounding forest.

The earliest use by non-natives began in the 1860s with the issuance of land patents. Most of these land grants migrated into the control of

timber companies. The grants that encompassed the core of the future Lake Forest Park, however, were held privately, though extensive logging would occur here too.

Early logging operations were small-scale, oxen-powered and harvested only the largest and best timber. (In the picture above, note the density, but small size of the remaining uncut woodland.) About 1901, the Alaska Gold Rush set off a building boom in the Seattle area which triggered larger-scaled logging throughout the region. The Lyon-McAleer Creek basins felt the impact immediately. A 200-foot shipping pier was constructed just east of the current site of the Civic Club and a logging railroad was built along the current alignment of Ballinger Way and 35th Avenue NE. By 1906, practically all of the marketable timber was gone. Small-scale cedar shingle making appears to have continued for another couple decades.

Let's remember then that the early residents of the Lake Forest Park area were settling into a post-logging, cut over landscape. The oldest native trees now remaining in Lake Forest Park would have been those young, under-

sized trees of no value to the loggers. The oldest I have confirmed have been

120-130 years old at present. Consistent with that, the 1915 photo (right) of the Wurdemann and Rion homes



shows Douglas firs of perhaps 30 to 40 years old.

Only a few scattered homes were built prior to the platting of Lake Forest Park, the first subdivision of which was recorded in 1912. The community initially grew on 1300 acres owned by the Hamlin family that was developed and marketed by Ole Hanson & Company. A 1912 promotional brochure, while written in florid prose, still speaks to many of us who call Lake Forest Park home:

*This beautiful new district is christened Lake Forest Park, an apt name for its wide expanse of lake, of primeval trees, and almost tropical fauna...the strict fiat has gone forth that all the natural beauty must be preserved; that no tree must unwittingly be cut down; that the natural wild flowers must re-*

*main; that the streams, the springs, the lake front, the nodding willows, the stately cedar, the majestic fir...and all the flora and fauna with which Nature has blessed this lakeshore, must not be defiled by the hand of man.*

Unlike most neighborhood development of the period in Seattle, Lake Forest Park was designed with a curvilinear street layout designed to contour slopes and minimize impacts to the remaining trees, streams, springs and views.



*A 1940 view from 25th Avenue looking NE towards Bothell showing a characteristic mix of open yards and relatively young native conifers.*

Early Lake Forest Park residents echo today's mix. Some people enjoyed living in homes surrounded by native woods and minimal 'gardens'; others had extensive gardens for fruits, vegetables and flowers, often complemented with a few farm animals and chickens.

With the earliest homes in the "Park" dating from the 1910s, we can assume the oldest non-native trees date from garden plantings of that period, so some may now be nearly a century old. Several of those earliest homes are noted in the Tree Walks and some of their large specimen trees can be seen easily from the walks. Size, however, does not always equate with age. The largest-volume tree in our fair city is likely the sequoia on Lago Place NE, dating only from the 1930s.

Early residences were scattered since the streets were constructed as features of the marketing and many residents already relied on automobiles to reach jobs and shopping. Homes were built continuously through the 1920s and into the early years of the Depression. Growth accelerated following the National Housing Act of 1934 which promoted job creation and facilitated home ownership. Also in this period, Lake Forest Park began to see larger lots subdivided and small-lot platting in the outlying neighborhoods.

Since then there has been a steady enrichment in the variety of landscape trees planted here, as well as a maturation and replenishment of the native tree fabric. The forests of the city are now under increasing pressures: infill development and replacement of older homes with larger ones, impacts from further development of gardens and home landscapes, 'view protection' and the desire for greater solar access.



*Asahel Curtis photo from 1910 above NE 178th, the "Goat Trail". Note that this area is still fairly forested in contrast to some neighborhoods that were almost completely cleared.*



## The Setting: Where Our Trees are Growing

### Soils

The shape of the land and the underlying soil itself in Lake Forest Park result from geologic activities over the last 18,000 years. The ground beneath our feet in Lake Forest Park is composed of a mix of soils developed from glacial deposits. During the Ice Age, a massive glacier covered the Puget Sound basin to a point south of Olympia. The ice and meltwater flowing from it deposited a mix of materials: tills, outwash sands and gravels, lake and morainal deposits. Following the glacial retreat, stream runoff and downcutting established our current topography and drainage patterns. Vegetation and weathering over the subsequent 10,000 years have developed soils atop that glacial material.

There are three general categories of soil within the city. Each would be well recognized by gardeners working in their backyards. Most widespread are soils developed from glacial tills, material 'bulldozed' ahead by the glacier composed of a poorly sorted mix of clays, silts, sands and cobbles. Other hillside neighborhoods are underlain by very sandy soils placed by streams fed by glacial melt. These soils drain rapidly and are generally low on organic material. Low-lying areas in the valleys of Lyon and McAleer Creeks are underlain by wet organic soils that developed in these poorly drained areas in post-glacial times.

The distribution of these soils is not well mapped in Lake Forest Park; there are few visible exposures. Glacial till can be seen in the roadcut along Bothell Way east of Ballinger. Sandy and erodable slope faces are exposed in Grace Cole Nature Preserve and at Pfingst Animal Acres Park. Some clues can also be deduced by the mix of native trees in certain neighborhoods. Undoubtedly a quite detailed map could be developed by polling all resident gardeners about their experiences prepping the soil for their next crop of shade-grown tomatoes.

### Climate

Climate has an enormous effect on the distribution of native plants. "For as long as there has been life, the dependence of most living things on the atmosphere has been absolute. Thus, regional climate and weather are crucial nonliving components governing all life in the Puget Sound basin" (Kruckeberg, 1991). We live in a maritime, mediterranean climate. Maritime in that most of our weather moves in off the ocean, making much of the year moist and mild. And mediterranean meaning that we get most of our precipitation seasonally, with

typically dry summers. The vast coniferous forests that typify the west side of the Cascades have evolved under this climatic influence.

### **Stream Corridors and Wetlands**

Lake Forest Park's topographic setting is shaped largely by the drainages of two streams: Lyon Creek and McAleer Creek. The geography, character and importance of these streams to our community have been well documented in "A Salmon's Guide to Lake Forest Park" republished in 2007 by the Lake Forest Park Stewardship Foundation. Find a copy, read it and further reflect on the unique natural characteristics that make Lake Forest Park a place treasured by its residents.

### **Parks**

There are five city parks in Lake Forest Park. Each has its own personality and provides an easy place to observe and learn about our trees. Four of the five parks are visited on the Tree Walks included in this booklet. A composite list of most of the trees to be discovered in the parks is included in Appendix D.

**Blue Heron Park** (Walk #2): A small park on the lower reach of McAleer Creek, just west of the shopping center on Hamlin Road. The park has a large variety of native trees, shrubs and groundcovers and serves as a demonstration garden for home wildlife habitat management.

**Horizon View Park** (Walk #3): A park of about 10 acres, located at the highest point in the city. The park provides for a variety of active recreation with a sports field, tennis court, sports court and children's play area. In addition, the perimeter areas include a cross-section of natural habitats, with woods, meadows and shrubby thickets. Habitat improvements by the city at this site are ongoing.

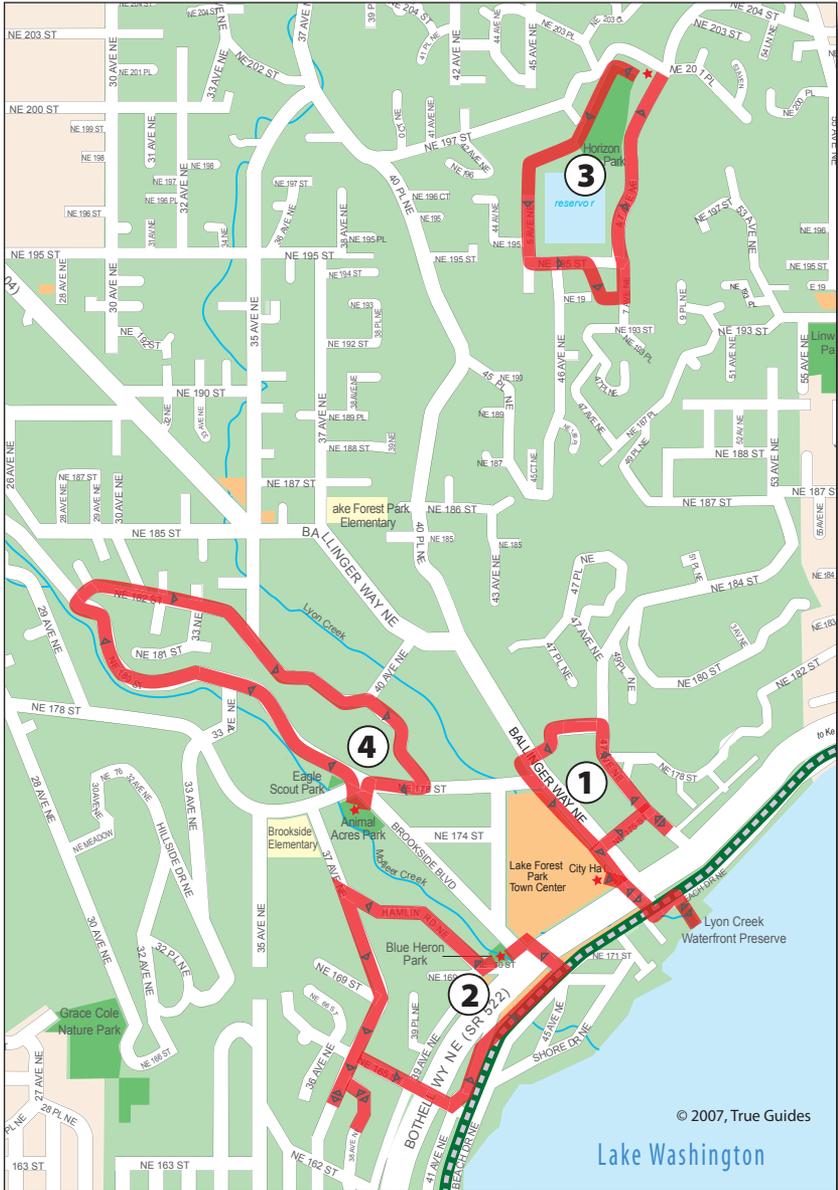
**Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve** (Walk #1): This small park formerly was a home site, located at the outfall of Lyon Creek into Lake Washington. It has a number of interesting older trees and shrubs reflecting its previous use, with many new native plantings added by the city at the time of the park's acquisition. This park is the city's only publicly owned parcel on the lake.

**Pfingst Animal Acres Park** (Walk #4): This park comprises approximately 4 acres on McAleer Creek. The upper area along Brookside Boulevard provides an informal play lawn, children's garden and loop walking path. The slopes and valley bottom are natural and contain a broad array of native forest trees.

**Grace Cole Nature Preserve:** While not visited on any of the walks described in this booklet, this park provides a wealth of opportunity to look at trees and to observe wildlife and birds. The park protects over

12 acres of woodlands, steep slopes, wetlands, and the head of Brookside Creek. The Preserve is being developed over time for passive uses and wildlife habitat protection and enhancement.

## Location Map





## Tree Walk #1: Start at City Hall

Visit Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve, Lake Forest Park's only publicly-owned shoreline on Lake Washington. Then loop through a neighborhood featuring some of the oldest homes and gardens in the City. **DISTANCE: 1.4 MILES**

*Look around the parking area in front of City Hall and the mall area. It's flat, unlike most of our city. This area at the edge of Lake Washington was originally a forested wetland at the confluence of Lyon and McAleer Creeks where they flowed into the lake. Outrage over construction of the mall under permits from King County set in motion the establishment of Lake Forest Park as an independent city government...*

*Take the short sidewalk to the corner past the 9/11 memorial, passing beneath one of several regal **weeping willows** (*Salix babylonica*)...Cross the right turn lane to the small island at the light, walking beneath a young **pin oak** (*Quercus palustris*). Across Ballinger Way on the island, a much larger **pin oak** provides the canopy over the city entry sign...Cross Bothell Way with the light...Turn right briefly onto the Burke-Gilman Trail...*

Just past the benches is a grove of **London plane trees** (*Platanus x hybrida*).

*Return to the corner, jogging right on Ballinger, then left onto Beach Drive...*

Just inside the entry to the Civic Club, a 15 inch diameter **horsechestnut** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) grows on the left side of the drive. On the right side are a couple of large **Oregon ash** (*Fraxinus latifolia* (N)). As you continue along Beach Drive, note on the right the tall **black cottonwood** (*Populus trichocarpa* (N)) behind the fence.

*Turn right into the Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve and stroll the path towards the water...*

You will first pass beneath a large (30"+ dia.) **atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica*), then will pass in quick succession a **Persian ironwood** (*Parrotia persica*) and a **vine maple** (*Acer circinatum* (N)). At the fence along the east edge of the park is a row of heavily pruned **western hemlock** (*Tsuga heterophylla* (N)). Continuing, on the right is a beautiful old weeping **Japanese maple** (*Acer japonicum*) and a 10 foot tall native **cascara** (*Rhamnus purshiana* (N)). At the beginning of the boardwalk is a 22" diameter tree, another **pin oak**. There is a grove of



small **red alders** (*Alnus rubra* (N)) along the left edge of the boardwalk. Two small **paper birch** (*Betula papyrifera* (N)) can be seen alongside the alders, with their characteristic white peeling bark.

*Walk out onto the pier and enjoy the view of Lake Washington and the deltaic deposits at the mouth of Lyon Creek. Across the*

*water the Juanita crest has the classic Puget Sound skyline of spiky conifers dominated by Douglas fir... As you walk back through the park, note the many varieties of native shrubs and perennial plants installed by volunteers at the time of the park's dedication...Retrace your steps to Bothell Way and cross with the light to the City Hall corner, then head north along Ballinger Way...*

In the lawn at City Hall (I): a young (4") red maple (*Acer rubrum*) with the reddish leaf stems typical of the species.

Adjacent to the police garage but on the right in the planter strip are a row of American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Here you can get a closeup look at the leaves and the persistent, spiky fruit capsules.

*At 175th Street, cross Ballinger Way to the SE corner...The street trees along this part of Ballinger Way are **green ash** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)...Cross to the NE corner...*

At the corner, behind the white metal fence is a beautiful western dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii* (N)) with vine maples below. Just ahead (I) are an arborvitae (*Thuja* sp) and the native shrub hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* (N)), showing near tree-like dimensions.

20 feet beyond the beginning of the brick wall (I) is an evergreen tree with stringy, pendant foliage, a thread-leaf Sawara cypress (*Chamaecyparis pissifera filifera*). At the east corner of the same yard is a tall **western white pine** (*Pinus monticola* (N)).

At 4640 (l) set back in the lawn near the corner, you can see the top of a tall **tulip tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) below an even larger **Douglas fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (N)).

*At the intersection of 47th Avenue NE, stop and look east uphill to a slope of mature **Douglas fir** and **western red cedar** (*Thuja plicata* (N)), with two notably large **horsechestnuts**. Turn right onto 47th Avenue NE...*

Near the end of the street, before it goes downslope to meet Bothell Way, sit two of the “first eight” homes of Lake Forest Park. On the right is the home still known as the Wurdemann mansion, built in 1913-14. Across from it at 17404 is the home built in 1910-12 by Croxton Rion. Many of the trees on the Wurdemann parcel are relatively young, but several old specimens can be seen along the street frontage. Inside the first gate is a grove of **flowering pear** trees (*Pyrus* sp.), with glossy foliage and good seasonal flower and leaf color. Along the fence, there are two large true cedars with green foliage. These are most likely both **atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica*) though they also display characteristics of the closely related cedar of Lebanon (*C. libani*). Behind them is a handsome purple leaf **beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*). Near the corner, also just inside the fence, is a conifer, **Japanese cedar** (*Cryptomeria japonica*). The frontage of the Rion home has little of arboreal interest, except for a 10”+ **English walnut** (*Juglans regia*). The large back yard is notable though. The sunny open character, the old apple trees and grape arbor all reflect a once common Lake Forest Park landscape: home gardens dedicated to producing food for the family.

*Retrace your steps on 47th Avenue, where you can get a clearer look at the **tulip tree** in the yard of 4640...Continue north on 47th...*

At 4640 (l): a characteristic mid-size **European mountain ash** (*Sorbus aucuparia*), outside the fence, and beyond the driveway another large white pine.

At 17526 (r) surrounded by a chain-link fence: another of the “first eight” homes built in Lake Forest Park, this was the residence of A.H Reid, salesman and ultimately president of Ole Hanson & Company, the developer of the original tracts in Lake Forest Park. The Reid home appears to have been built in 1913, and sat on approximately five acres. The home and the core of that estate remain. While early pictures show the property largely cleared and devoted to home gardening, tall trees now line the street frontage: Douglas fir, red cedar and atlas cedar.

At 17533(l) the small tree in the front yard near the driveway is a **Franklin tree** (*Franklinia alatamaha*). Down the driveway is a large

**paper birch** (*Betula papyrifera* (N)) in the side yard.

At 17541 (l): a good example of **evergreen magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and a large (36" +) blue **Atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica*). Just past this tree at 17547 (l) is a **deodar cedar** (*Cedrus deodora*) which allows an easy comparison of the needles and growth habits of these two true cedar species.

*Loop up around the street triangle at NE 178th Street to catch additional glimpses of the fine gardens now maintained on the old Reid estate. The small building adjacent to the street originally served as a sales office in the early years of development and then was the original schoolhouse for the young community...Continue north along 47th Avenue through more native conifers...*

At 17565 (l): a handsome mature Japanese maple with reddish purple foliage.

*At 17579 (l) you cross a small unnamed tributary of Lyon Creek which drains the 184th Street corridor...Cross 178th Street NE to the far corner...Looking up the street, you can see a large **bignleaf maple** (*Acer macrophyllum* (N)) hanging over from the right and a row of **Lombardy poplars** (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') further on the left...Turn left down 178th Street...*

At the corner lot (r) you pass under two large (possibly hybrid) **American chestnut trees** (*Castanea dentata*). The larger is over 48" diameter and must date to the early years of this home built in 1917. Also in this yard, hanging over your head and the street is a **black walnut** (*Juglans nigra*). Across the street is a larger **European mountain ash**.

*Continue down 178th Street through a block dominated by natives- **Douglas fir**, **bignleaf maple** and **western red cedar**...Cross to the SE corner of the Ballinger Way intersection...*

The yard on the corner has an unusual purple-leaf **hazelnut** (*Corylus* sp.) and a **Japanese silk tree** (*Albizzia julibrissin*).

*Walk south along the east side of Ballinger Way...*

At 17576 (l): through the ivy archway can be seen a mature purple-leaf **Norway maple** (*Acer platanoides*). Next to the sidewalk below the wires is a **Cornelian cherry** (*Cornus mas*).

*From here, continue to the corner and cross over Ballinger Way to return to your starting point.*



## Tree Walk #2: Start at Blue Heron Park

Visit Blue Heron Park, featuring a demonstration garden highlighting native and other plants which enhance wildlife habitat opportunities in home gardens. Then loop through the Sheridan Heights and Sheridan Beach neighborhoods to see a varied palette of trees and views to Lake Washington. **DISTANCE: 1.6 MILES**

In the park, various trees can be studied:

A grove of **black locust** (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) fills the area at the east end between the parking area and McAleer Creek. Note the characteristic furrowed bark and the pinnately compound leaves. There is a small group of **quaking aspen** (*Populus tremuloides* (N)) between the street and the 'composting fence'. The initially planted larger trees are spreading by sending out suckering roots, typical of this species. Just behind the park sign is a multi-stemmed **bigleaf maple** (*Acer macrophyllum* (N)), resprouting from the base of an older tree. Next to that is a small blue **atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica*), better specimens of which you will see later. A nicely shaped **cascara** (*Rhamnus pershiana* (N)) can be seen behind the path NW of the recycle/trash-can cluster. Note the heavily veined leaf characteristic of this native understory tree. Near the creek can be found several tall **black cottonwoods** (*Populus trichocarpa* (N)), straight trunks with a profile narrow in youth, spreading in maturity. In spring, Lake Forest Park is first awash with the resinous scent of the buds, then adrift with the white cottony down of the seedheads. In contrast to the cottonwoods, look for two tall and very narrow (fastigate) **Lombardy poplars** (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') on the wetland flats in the NW part of the park. As you exit the park in the SW corner you may see the **goldenchain tree** (*Laburnum anagyroides*). Very showy with yellow pea-like flowers during a brief period in late spring, it is a small rather messy and unassuming tree the balance of the year.

*Exiting the park, turn right and follow Hamlin Road NE up the hill...*

Across the street on the left are three **purple-leaf plums** (*Prunus* cv. *Pissardi* or *Thundercloud* probably), useful both for its foliage color and the very early spring blossoms.

At 16860 (r) pass a tree-scaled rhododendron and a **umbrella magnolia** (*Magnolia tripetala*).

At 17010 (r) in a row near the sidewalk are two blue **atlas** and a **deodar**

**cedar** (*Cedrus deodora*). This is a good chance to compare the foliage and habit of these two true cedars. Past them, behind an ancient and rotting cedar stump is a **western red cedar** (*Thuja plicata* (N)) and a very large **bigleaf maple**.

Opposite on left side behind the mailboxes for 17010 and 17020 you can see the pendant branches and small cones of **western hemlock** (*Tsuga heterophylla* (N)). Closer views of this native conifer are available later. The uphill slope is dominated by **bigleaf maple**.

*Views to the north across McAleer Creek- mixed trees including many native conifers form the skyline...*

At 17048 (r) three more large **Lombardy poplars** can be seen behind the house.

At 17070 (r) near the house on the street side is a 15'-tall **sourwood** (*Oxydendrum arboreum*).

At 17080 (r) behind the blue-green fence and a variegated holly, you can see a wide-spreading **western dogwood** (*Cornus nuttallii* (N)) backdropped by maples.

At 17083 (l) near the street is a grove of seven large **red cedars**; more can be seen behind and on the right hand side of the street.

Just a bit ahead, downslope from the fire hydrant between the driveways (r) is a large (20+") **western hemlock**.

*Turn left on 37th Avenue...look west across the lower valley of Brookside Creek above its confluence with McAleer Creek...*

At 17050 (l) on the corner of the driveway is a trio of **shore pines** (*Pinus contorta* (N)). Just beyond is a large **European white birch** (*Betula pendula*).

Across the street at 17023 (r), to the right of the driveway, is a large **vine maple** (*Acer circinatum* (N)) near the street.



At 17036 (l) you pass a double-trunk **coast redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and beyond that a small **western hemlock** can be examined closely at eye-level. Note the differing lengths of needles on the branch, a characteristic of this species.

At 17015 (r) standing next to the 'bus stop ahead' sign is a 60-foot tall **tulip tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

Behind 17011, left of the garage, is a forested slope of mid-sized **Douglas fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (N)) with scattered **madronas** (*Arbutus menziesii* (N)).

The front yard of 16746(l) features a small grove of nicely limbed-up **Douglas fir** under-planted with vine maples. Across the street are two **western white pines** (*Pinus monticola* (N)) and an oddly shaped **Scots pine** (*Pinus sylvestris*) with its characteristic orangy-red bark.

*Downhill to the left are scattered views to Lake Washington, the high ridgeline in Bothell, and the Cascade Mountains...*

At 16531/29 (r) you can spot two large **madronas** in rear yards. 16529 has a young **coast redwood** planted near the street.

At 16534 (l) the front yard has a **Japanese silk tree** (*Albizia julibrissen*) with feathery compound foliage and fluffy pincushion flowers in season.

*Scan ahead and to the SW to the skyline ridge of Sheridan Heights, mostly defined by native conifers, with examples of deodar cedar and blue spruce...at the intersection with 165th Street, continue straight...*

Looking SW and uphill, a large **western white pine** breaks the horizon. We'll see it up close in a minute.

At 16292 (l) a large **red oak** (*Quercus rubra*) shades the planter strip. Ahead in the planter strip, at the corner of 38th Avenue are three large **black locusts**.

*On reaching the intersection with 38th Avenue, turn left...*

At 16420 (l) is the **western white pine** seen earlier from below.

At 16269 (r), a group of mature **European white birch** frame the front of the house.

*Retrace your steps to the intersection with 37th Avenue and turn left, proceeding to...*

At 16260 (l) there are two large purple leaved **Norway maples** (*Acer platanoides*) in the planter strip. Also, note the narrow grove of native conifers preserved between this home and the one to the north. This

provides proof that pockets of valuable native habitat can be preserved almost anywhere.

*Retrace your path once more to the corner of 165th Street and turn downhill to the right...*

At the first home on the right, there is a young **Japanese umbrella pine** (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) next to the front entry.

Across the street at the first house on the corner there is a beautiful **Japanese maple** (*Acer palmatum* or *japonicum* cultivar) in the front yard.

The street trees along this block are older, heavily pruned **common hawthorns** (*Crataegus monogyna*) except at 3718 (l) where instead there is a **Japanese snowbell** (*Styrax japonica*).

*At the corner of 39th Avenue, look right, up the hill to the large tree in the planter strip, which is an **American linden** or basswood (*Tilia americana*)...At the intersection with Bothell Way, wait for the signal and continue straight ahead towards Lake Washington...*

Just after the crosswalk, on the left a small **goldenchain tree** is pendant at eye level from inside the fence next to the sidewalk. Adjacent, in the planter strip, are three lovely specimens of **crepe-myrtle** (*Lagerstroemia indica*). More can be seen across the street and in the next block.

*Turn left on 41st Avenue. Enjoy the views of Lake Washington and the far shore. The bench sited on the far side of the street captures a stunning view of Mount Rainier to the southeast...*

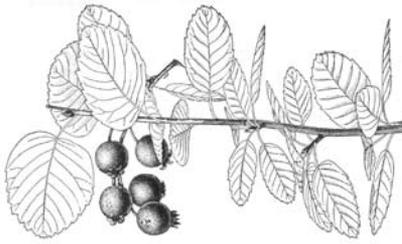
At 16529, three **birchbark cherries** (*Prunus serrula*) display their striking red-mahogany bark on the planter strip.

Just past 16703, a group of large deciduous trees arch over the pavement: **American elm** (*Ulmus americana*). Beyond these trees on the right and as you continue along are tall **black cottonwoods**.

*At 16727, turn right down a footpath to reach the Burke-Gilman Trail. Proceed left on the trail...*

Compare again the large **black cottonwoods** along the left side of the trail with their non-native relative the **Lombardy poplars** a bit further along the trail at DePape Architects. At the near end, but the far corner of the DePape building, you can spot a **katsura** (*Circidiphyllum japonicum*) peeking out from the front entry.

*Continue on the trail to the signalized pedestrian crossing at Bothell Way and return to your starting point in Blue Heron Park.*



### **Tree Walk #3: Start at Horizon View Park**

Loop through the Horizon View neighborhood, enjoying views of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker, the Cascades and the Olympics from the highest point in the City. The walk features the native woodlands of

the park and an interesting variety of trees planted in the surrounding neighborhood. **DISTANCE: 1.3 MILES**

*Start in the parking lot at the NE corner of the park. We will proceed counterclockwise on the path leading west...*

At the entry to the parking lot is a large 'field-grown' **red alder** (*Alnus rubra* (N)) on the right.

Walk west past a grove of **black locust** (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), looking north to catch glimpses of Mount Baker.

On the east side of the ball court is a large (36"+) **deodar cedar** (*Cedrus deodora*) on the left.

Just after the path turns to the left, there is a bushy **hawthorn** (*Crataegus* sp) on the outside (right) of the path. Note the persistent bright red fruits in season.

As you continue along the west edge of the playfield, look right to the far slope of the small drainage, an upper branch of the Lyon Creek watershed. The slope is covered with a mix of native trees: **red alder**, **big-leaf maple** (*Acer macrophyllum* (N)), and **Douglas fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (N)). Along the north edge of the rough meadow on the right side of the path, **western red cedars** (*Thuja plicata* (N)) have been planted as part of the park's ongoing restoration plan.

In the meadow are several fruiting **apple** (*Malus* sp) trees of unknown varieties.

Shortly before the path intersection near the tennis courts, look downslope to the right, between a tall hawthorn and alder to glimpse two young (25'+) **coast redwoods** (*Sequoia sempervirens*).

*Turn right at the trail junction and continue counterclockwise around the park... The paved trail ends and becomes a gravel path with a steep drop-off on the right...*

A large area on the left has been cleared of blackberries and is being restored with a variety of native trees and shrubs.

*The trail skirts a steep slope on the right, passes through a*

section of the water reservoir property and emerges onto 45th Avenue NE. A fine view of Mount Rainier over the reservoir to the SE is visible in good weather...On the left, by the reservoir fence is a restoration planting of natives: **Douglas fir**, **bigleaf maple**, **vine maple** (*Acer circinatum* (N)) and native shrubs...

At the first house on the right: two **Chinese fan palms** (*Trachycarpus fortunei*) can be seen in the front yard.

*As you walk south, big views open to the west, across the drainages of Lyon and McAleer Creeks, past the high ridge in Shoreline along 15th Avenue NE to the Olympic Mountains. At the intersection of 195th St NE, turn left...*

In the second block, at 4619 (r) a very large **black walnut** (*Juglans nigra*) spreads a gracious canopy over the front yard, likely dating to the 1920s when the adjacent (4629) home was established.

At 4629 (r) the front yard features a mature **Douglas fir** and equally large **western red cedar**.

*Past the previous address, walk around the low fence on the right and onto the Tolt pipeline right-of-way. This pipeline feeds water to the reservoir for redistribution to those neighborhoods served by Seattle...*



As you walk downhill one block and just before the fence on the street, on the left notice the **mountain ash** (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with its persistent orange berries, and to the right specimens of **katsura** (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) and **eastern dogwood** (*Cornus florida*) behind fences and a hedge.

*As you come back onto the pavement, turn left uphill on 47th Avenue NE. Please take care as there are blind corners and narrow shoulders...*

At 19312 (r) on the lower corner near the street is an **impressive big-leaf maple** with a similarly scaled specimen across the street. On the same lot are a good-sized **madrone** (*Arbutus menziesii* (N)) with peeling bark and several graceful vine maples.

On the left at 19325: two varieties of **European beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*), one a weeping form. Across the street, the front and south property edges are defined by a row of 14 **coast redwoods**.

At the olive colored house, 19337 (l): a third large example of **European beech**, here a purple-leaved form.

Just past the 'schoolbus stop ahead' sign (r) is a thicket of native **Scouler's willow** (*Salix scouleri* (N)).

*Where 47th Avenue jogs at the corner of 195th Street, continue on 47th Avenue...*

At 19504 (r) is perhaps the finest grove of the native **madrone** in LFP. Tucked in behind is a large **Douglas fir**. Next to the south side of the driveway is a 20'+ specimen of **European beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*) which displays the smooth bark and simple leaf characteristic of the species. Next to it a somewhat crowded **mountain hemlock** (*Tsuga mertensiana* (N)).

At 19956 (r) are two unusual trees. Next to the street at the driveway is a **eucalyptus** (*Eucalyptus* sp). Looming from the front yard is an impressively sized **monkey-puzzle tree** (*Auricularia auricana*).

At 19804 (r): a nice specimen of **American sweet gum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

*Reaching Horizon View Park again, cut over onto the path along the upper, eastern edge of the playground...*

Along the path are several columnar **English oaks** (*Quercus robur*), small sweet gums, and several **white mulberry** (*Morus alba*).

Nearing the parking lot, you will see some native **shore pines** (*Pinus contorta* (N)).

*The loop walk ends here, but if you continue north on 47th Avenue, several more interesting trees can be seen...*

At 19852 (r): **Scarlet oak** (*Quercus coccinea*), **English walnut** (*Juglans regia*), and, most interestingly, a **white fir** (*Abies concolor*). While at a distance this tree looks like the common blue Colorado spruce, up close you can feel that needles are soft (fir) and not sharp (spruce).

At 19884 (r): another large oak near the street, this time a **pin oak** (*Quercus palustris*).

At 19908 (r): a large **big-leaf maple**.



## Tree Walk #4: Start at Pfingst Animal Acres Park

This somewhat longer walk follows the course of McAleer Creek, then climbs over the watershed divide into the Lyon Creek drainage. While interesting individual trees abound, the neighborhoods traversed typify the native forest character that lies at the heart of Lake Forest Park's psyche.

### **DISTANCE: 1.8 MILES**

*Begin your walk at the fountain in Animal Acres Park. Go north to the corner and cross 178th NE, continuing north on 180th NE... Be doubly vigilant on this next section of your walk. The road shoulder is wide enough for safe walking, but pay attention to oncoming traffic.*

In Eagle Scout Park there are several **flowering crabapples** (*Malus* sp.) along the frontage of 180th, with a good example of the pendant form of **European birch** (*Betula pendula*) in the middle of the lawn.

At 3722 (r), built in 1913, you can spot several interesting trees. On the north corner of the entry drive, the dark foliage is a 15' tall **European smoke tree** (*Cotinus coggygria*). To its left is a **western red cedar** (*Thuja plicata* (N)) and behind that is a very large specimen of **English oak** (*Quercus robur*). Also just inside the entryway, growing in the raised planter bed, is a massive western white pine (*Pinus monticola* (N)).

At 3715 (l), on the south corner of the driveway is another **crabapple** (*Malus* sp) with unusually large, somewhat elongate red fruit in season.

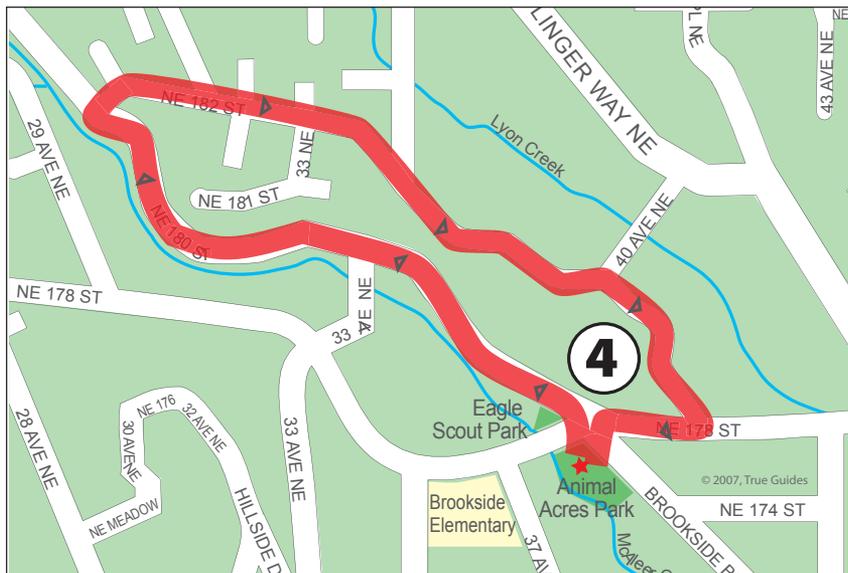
At 3706 (r) a row of **Lombardy poplar** (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') line the frontage.

At 3709 (l) on the near corner on the street is a dark-leaf form of **Japanese maple** (*Acer palmatum*).

Opposite 3703, across the street on the slope is a large **black cottonwood** (*Populus trichocarpa* (N)) with three major trunks.

At 3577 (l) several large western red cedars fill the front yard. At the far end past the bamboo hedge, a **weeping willow** (*Salix babylonica*) hangs over the street shoulder.

At 3575 (l) several large **vine maples** (*Acer circinatum* (N)) can be seen behind the fence and hedgerow of laurels.



At 3557 (l) there is a good group of **red cedars** and **Douglas fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (N)).

As you continue the right side of the street is undeveloped; a slope covered with mixed native forest trees. Practice your at-a-distance identification skills by sorting out **Douglas fir**, **western red cedar**, **western hemlock** (*Tsuga heterophylla* (N)), **bigleaf** (*Acer macrophyllum* (N)) and **vine maples**. There will be many more examples of all of these trees as you continue the walk.

At the driveway to 3525 (l) is an unusually large (42"+) **Douglas fir**, nicely limbed up to reveal the massive trunk.

At 3519 (l) two large **English elms** (*Ulmus procera*) flank the driveway and overhang the street. At the north end of the lot are several large **western hemlocks** close to the street where you can examine the thin platy bark pattern of maturity.

*Just beyond, you get the first direct view of McAleer Creek as it swings close to the road embankment. This hemlock shaded section must look much as the entire creek would have appeared in the 19th century prior to logging, if you can look past the non-native English ivy and laurel...Just ahead, the walk breaks out of the forest and the view opens to include both slopes of the McAleer Creek valley. The horizon is largely define by **Douglas fir**..*

At 3305, just before the intersection, in the lawn at the far end of the porch is a 20-foot **monkey-puzzle tree** (*Araucaria araucana*).

*At 33rd Avenue, continue straight. The walk continues alongside the creek, entering the narrow 'canyon' section through young woodlands primarily of **red alder** (*Alnus rubra* (N))... continue to 182nd Street and turn right.*

As you approach the corner at 2906 (r), a well shaped 12" + diameter **tulip tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) highlights the front yard.

At 2933 182nd Street (r) there is a 20+ foot tall multi-stemmed **horsechestnut** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) on the bank next to the street.

*At 30th Avenue, look left...about one hundred feet down on the right side is a tall **western white pine** ...You will see several more of this native species along the next section of the walk.*

At 3017 (r): a purple leaved cultivar of **Norway maple** (*Acer platanoides*), behind the fence and just before the private cul-de-sac.

On the left, on the NW corner of the intersection with 33rd Avenue, another very large **white pine**. On the SE corner of the intersection is an 9" + **western dogwood** (*Cornus nuttallii* (N)) tucked in below a large **Douglas fir**.

At 3320 (l) yet another large **white pine**.

*As you continue down the street, the slopes fall away to the east to Lyon Creek. You have moved into this watershed from the McAleer drainage as you crested the hill behind you on 182nd Street. These two creek systems comprise the vast majority of the natural drainage of LFP. Prior to the construction of the Town Center mall, both streams fed into a large wetland before flowing gently into Lake Washington...*

Just past 3320 on the left is a heavily treed lot with large **Douglas fir** and **western white pine**.

At 3323 (r) is a home built in 1918. In the NW part of the yard near the street is a large **European beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*). In the south lawn is another large **white pine**. Western white pines favor deep, well-drained soils, so the presence of so many mature pines in this neighborhood may indicate that the underlying soils are sandy Indianola soils. In the back yard behind the pine can be seen the blue-green conical forms of two **giant sequoias** (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*).

At 3356 (l) at the north end is a beautifully shaped **magnolia** (*Magnolia* sp). Further along, flanking the driveway are two columnar Colorado spruce (*Picea pungens*).

Two trees are worth noting at the intersection of 35th Avenue. There is a **western dogwood** on the NW corner near the hydrant and a large **Douglas fir** on the NE corner at 18208.

*You continue along 182nd through a very woodsy section dominated by large native conifers with an understory of **western dogwood**, shrubby **western hazelnut** (*Corylus cornuta* (N)) and introduced garden plants...Several homes in the 3500 and 3800 blocks were constructed prior to 1920 and feature large older trees nurtured through the years...*

At 3550 (I) there is a hedgerow of **white pines** along the frontage.

*At the intersection with 40th Avenue NE, continue downhill to the right, now on 40th Avenue...*

At 17856 (I) observe the large **Douglas firs** which were topped many years ago resulting in top-sprout regrowth which are outsized in their own right.

At 17846 (I): an **atlas cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca') hangs over the street.

On the corner at 4004 178th Street (I) there is a 16" **English walnut** (*Juglans regia*) on the street as well as a 20"+ **European beech** and 18" **red oak** (*Quercus rubra*) behind the fence.

*At the intersection with 178th Street, turn right and continue back to Animal Acres Park...If you're still game for more trees, there are some at the park and at the church across the street which are worth a few more minutes...Starting again at the fountain in the park, walk south parallel to Brookside Boulevard...*

The churchyard (I) is dominated by large **Douglas firs**. At the NW corner of the complex, a **giant sequoia** and a **coast redwood** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) sit side-by-side, so you can compare the differences in growth habit and foliage of these two closely related trees. The church entry door is flanked by an **evergreen magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and an **eastern dogwood** (*Cornus florida*). There are two more large **eastern dogwoods** in the courtyard on the left.

The park frontage on Brookside has several unhappy **common hawthorns** (*Crataegus monogyna*) and numerous **bignleaf maples**. In the lawn are **Douglas firs** of various sizes up to 36"+ diameter.

*Cross through the lawn to the fence overlooking McAleer Creek. Here the last two years have witnessed a significant shift in the streambed. In the winter of 2004 a mature Douglas fir that had been leaning over the creek for years was finally undercut and fell across the creek. This rerouted flows, both at high and average stages, which have subsequently felled several more large trees from the near bank and apparently drowned the still-standing cedar on the far flats...Walk north along the fence and observe...*

Note several **hemlocks** (to 16") on both side of the fence, and a good cross section of our native forest trees downslope in the woods. Here is a further chance to refine your identification skills for these trees: **western red cedars, western dogwood, hazelnut, paper birch** and **alder**. The observation deck overlooking the stream is surrounded by young **red alder**. Further along the fence, you pass under two splendid **bigleaf maples**, among the finest in the city. Behind the maples is a good-sized **cascara** (*Rhamnus pershiana* (N)), the last 'new' native tree species of this walk. Also between the fence and the creek, you can see young **cedars** and **hemlocks**, part of a restoration planting to improve the future forest character along the creek corridor.

## Appendix A

Native Trees of the Western Hemlock Zone  
from Kruckeberg *Natural History of the Puget Sound*

<b>Evergreen Trees</b>			Deep Forest	Open Forest	Wet Forest	Moist Forest	Dry Forest	2nd growth forest	Moist Clearings	Dry Clearings	Meadows	Gravelly Prairie
	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>										
1	<i>Abies grandis</i>	grand fir		x		x						
2	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	madrone					x			x		
3	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>	golden chinkapin					x					
4	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	juniper								x		
5	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	sitka spruce	x			x						
6	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	shore pine										x
7	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	western white pine		x			x					
8	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	ponderosa pine		x								x
9	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	douglas fir	x	x		x	x					
10	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	western yew		x		x						
11	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western red cedar	x		x	x						
12	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	western hemlock	x		x	x						
<b>Deciduous Trees</b>												
	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>										
13	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	rocky mt. maple		?								
14	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple		x		x						
15	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder		x	x	x						
16	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	birch						x				
17	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	western flowering dogwood				x	x		x	x		
18	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	black hawthorn							x			
19	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	ash							x			
20	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen			x				x			
21	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood							x			
22	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	bitter cherry								x		
23	<i>Pyrus fusca</i>	wild crabapple							x			
24	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	garry oak									x	x
25	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	cascara					x	x	x			
26	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	pacific willow						x	x			
27	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	scouler's willow						x				

# Appendix B

## Consolidated List of Trees in City Parks City of Lake Forest Park

		Animal Acres	Lyon Creek	Horizonview	Grace Cole	Blue Heron
<b>Native Trees</b>						
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>					
1 Acer circinatum	vine maple	x	x		x	x
2 Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple	x		x	x	x
3 Alnus rubra	red alder	x	x	x	x	x
4 Betula papyrifera	paper birch		x			
5 Cornus nuttallii	pacific dogwood		x	x		
6 Fraxinus latifolia	oregon ash		x			
7 Pinus monticola	western white pine				x	
8 Populus trichocarpa	black cottonwood			x		x
9 Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen					x
10 Pseudotsuga menziesii	douglas fir	x		x	x	
11 Rhamnus purshiana	cascara	x	x		x	x
12 Salix sp.	willow		x	x		x
13 Thuja plicata	western red cedar	x	x	x	x	x
14 Tsuga heterophylla	western hemlock	x	x	x	x	
<b>Non Native Trees</b>						
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>					
15 Acer japonicum	japanese maple		x			
16 Acer rubrum	red maple			x		
17 Aesculus hippocastanum	common horsechestnut		x			
18 Betula pendula	european birch			x		x
19 Cedrus atlantica	blue atlas cedar					x
20 Cedrus deodara	deodar cedar			x		
21 Cornus florida rubra	red flowering dogwood		x			
22 Cornus kousa	kousa dogwood			x		
23 Crataegus sp	hawthorn			x	x	
24 Laburnum anagyroides	golden chain tree					x
25 Liquidambar styraciflua	sweet gum			x		
26 Magnolia stellata	star magnolia			x		
27 Malus sp	apple			x		
28 Morus alba	white mulberry			x		
29 Parrotia persica	Persian ironwood		x			
30 Pinus sp	pine			x		
31 Prunus sp	weeping flowering cherry		x			
32 Prunus sp	wild cherry			x		
33 Prunus thunbergii	purple-leaved plum		x			
34 Quercus palustris	pin oak		x			
35 Quercus robur	columnar English oak			x		
36 Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust			x		x
37 Sequoia sempervirens	coast redwood			x		
38 Sorbus aucuparia	european mountain ash			x		
39 Thuja sp	eastern arborvitae			x		x

# Appendix C

## City of Lake Forest Park Heritage Tree Program

Tree Name	Address	Ht.	Dia.	Circ.	Sponsor
Dogwood * <i>Cornus eww</i>	17711 Ballinger Way NE				Lk. Forest Park Elementary and Windermere
Chinese fir <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	18948 Forest Park Dr. NE	42.6'	12.1"	38"	Carolyn Armanini
Bigleaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	17235 Brookside Boulevard NE	111.5'	46.4"	145.7"	Eloise Mikelson
Purple beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea'</i>	17812 40th Avenue NE	88.6'	44.3"	139"	Gero Alvensleden
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4780 NE 178th Street	157.4'	43.9"	136.5"	Carol LaBerge
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	3560 NE 180th Street	150.9'	35.9"	112.7"	Randy Enders
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	3560 NE 180th Street	164'	37.4"	117.4"	Randy Enders
Grand fir <i>Abies grandis</i>	18425 Ballinger Way NE	105'	23"	72.2"	David Hutchinson
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	18416 Ballinger Way NE	177'	43.1"	135.3"	John & Lynn Endresen
Purple beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea'</i>	17234 Brookside Boulevard NE	108.2'	34"	108"	Robyn Atkinson
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	17826 40th Avenue NE	174'	55.2"	173"	Ron Ottele
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	4788 NE 178th Street	144'	44"	138"	Carol Berard
Black cottonwood <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	17826 40th Avenue NE	213'	42.1"	132"	Ron Ottele
Western hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	20143 53rd Avenue NE	64'	18"	56"	Roger Olstad
Monkey puzzle tree <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	19556 47th Avenue NE	36'	12"	38"	Pam & Tom Brown
Pacific madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	5065 NE 178th Street	62.3'	28.8"	89.4"	Carol Pomeroy
Ponderosa pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	5065 NE 178th Street	91.9'	23.3"	73"	Charles Pomeroy
Western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	Cole Nature Park				Urban Forest Committee
Western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	3920 157th Place NE	100'		92"	Marjorie Ando
Deodor cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	17124 Hillside Drive NE	75'	6'		Aviva Leonard & David Stone
Sierra redwood <i>Sequoiadendron gigantea</i>	17124 Hillside Drive NE	100'	14'		Aviva Leonard & David Stone
Western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	18474 40th Place NE	100'		112"	Jeff & Judy Altman
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	19409 37th Avenue NE	90'		9 1/2'	Fran Barker & Phil Amoureux
Western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	16722 32nd Place NE	150'		11'	Liane Newman
Douglas fir, red cedar <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii, Thuja pl.</i>	16715 32nd Place NE	125'		90"	Perry & Lianne Newman
Western white pine <i>Pinus monticola</i>	17407 32nd Avenue NE	150'		10'	Don & Jackie Thompson
Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	18474 40th Place NE	100'		116"	Jeff & Judy Altman
American elm <i>Ulmus americana</i>	16709 41st Avenue NE	100'		6'	Sheila McKee
Kousa dogwood <i>Cornus kousa</i>	Animal Acres Park				David Hutchinson

\*Replaced an Alaska cedar planted in 1968 and lost during the December, 2006 windstorm.

## Appendix D

*\*additional species shown as native in the text are native to Puget Sound but perhaps never present prehistorically in Lake Forest Park.*

### Composite List of Trees Found on the Tree Walks

Walk #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Native to LFP*
3	<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir	
1 2 3 4	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	N
1 2 3 4	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	N
1 2 4	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	
1 2 4	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	
1	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	
1 4	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	
1 2	<i>Albizzia julibrissin</i>	Japanese silk tree	
1 3 4	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	N
3 4	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	
2 3	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrona	
1	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	N
1 2 4	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European birch	
1	<i>Castanea dentata</i> x	American chestnut x	
1 2 4	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	
1 2 3	<i>Cedrus deodora</i>	Deodar cedar	
2 3	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	
3 4	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Eastern dogwood	
1	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry	
1 2 4	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western dogwood	N
1 4	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Hazelnut	N
4	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	European smoke tree	
2 4	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common hawthorn	
1	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cedar	
3	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Eucalyptus sp	
1 3 4	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	
1	<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>	Franklin tree	
1	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	N
1	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	
1 3	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	
1 3 4	<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut	
2	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Goldenchain tree	
2	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape-myrtle	
1 3 4	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum	
1 2 4	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	
1 4	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Evergreen magnolia	
2	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella magnolia	
3	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Apple	
4	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Flowering crabapple	
2	<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	Sourwood	
1	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian ironwood	
4	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce	
3	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	
1 2 4	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western white pine	N
1 2 3	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	
1	<i>Platanus</i> x <i>hybridus</i>	London plane tree	
1 2 4	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy poplar	
2	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking aspen	

## Appendix D (cont.)

*\*additional species shown as native in the text are native to Puget Sound but perhaps never present prehistorically in Lake Forest Park.*

### Composite List of Trees Found on the Tree Walks

Walk #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Native to LFP*
1 2 4	Populus trichocarpa	Black cottonwood	N
2	Prunus cv.	Purple leaf plum	
1 2 3 4	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	N
1	Pyrus sp	Flowering Pear	
3	Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	
1 3	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	
3 4	Quercus robur	English oak	
2	Quercus rubra	Red oak	
1 2 4	Rhamnus pershiana	Cascara	N
2 3	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	
1 4	Salix baylonica	Weeping willow	
3	Salix scouleri	Scouler's willow	N
2	Sciadopitys verticillata	Japanese umbrella pine	
2 3 4	Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood	
4	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	
1 3	Sorbus aucuparia	European mountain ash	
2	Styrax japonica	Japanese snowbell	
1 2 3 4	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	N
2	Tilia americana	American linden	
3	Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese fan palm	
1 2 4	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	N
3	Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain hemlock	
2	Ulmus americana	American elm	

# Appendix E

## Resources

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### Print Material

Arno, S.F. and Hammerly, R.P. *Northwest Trees*, The Mountaineers, Seattle, 1977.

Bender, B.L.D *Growing Up With Lake Forest Park*, Creative Communications, Edmonds, 1983.

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Jacobson, A.L. *Trees of Seattle*, Arthur Lee Jacobson, Seattle, 2006 (2nd edition).

Krafft & Krafft Architecture, *Historic Resources Survey & Inventory*, Lake Forest Park, Washington, King County Landmarks & Heritage Commission, 1995.

Kruckeberg, A.R. *Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest*, An Illustrated Guide, Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1982.

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Link, R. *Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest*, University of Washington Press in association with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Seattle, 1999.

Pojar, J. and MacKinnon, A. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast*, B.C. Ministry of Forestry and Lone Pine Publishing, Redmond, WA, 1994.

Simmons, B. *A Salmon's Guide to Lake Forest Park*, Lake Forest Park Stewardship Foundation, LFP, rev. 2007.

### Getting Involved

This booklet provides an introductory look at trees in Lake Forest Park, with the hope of stimulating greater awareness, interest and desire to learn more about trees and their benefits to our environment. You may also want to volunteer your time and energy to benefit trees and our natural surroundings. There are many ways to get involved in learning about and participating in protection of our natural resources, both locally and in a broader context. Here are a few options, of many, to get you started.

## **Working in Lake Forest Park**

- Lake Forest Park Stewardship Foundation: <http://lfpsf.org>

The Foundation works throughout the city to foster awareness, understanding, appreciation and stewardship of our natural environment. It provides educational opportunities, leads habitat restoration work parties, initiates larger scale restoration projects, and speaks in support of the environment on issues of local concern.

- Good Stewards: [lfpwildlife@comcast.net](mailto:lfpwildlife@comcast.net)

In cooperation with the National Wildlife Federation, this program encourages home-based improvements to wildlife habitats. Through its success, the city is now a certified Community Wildlife Habitat. Enroll your own yard and participate in ongoing education and parks-based habitat improvement efforts.

- Lake Forest Park StreamKeepers: <http://lfpstreamkeepers.org>

This organization monitors the health of local streams by regularly measuring water quality and inventorying aquatic insect populations. It also initiates and assists with stream and wetland restoration projects.

## **Working with Trees**

- Arboretum Foundation: <http://www.arboretumfoundation.org>

The Arboretum Foundation, a non-profit membership organization, has provided stewardship for the Washington Park Arboretum since 1935. Volunteers provide crucial services in every corner of the Arboretum's 230 acres.

- Plant Amnesty: <http://www.plantamnesty.org>

This group works to promote awareness and respect for plants (particularly trees), improve landscape management practices and also provides volunteer activities in our communities.

## **Work Regionally**

- King County Conservation District: <http://www.kingcd.org>
- Washington Trails Association: <http://www.wta.org>
- The Nature Conservancy: <http://www.nature.org>

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The pictures of native forest tree details are from "Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope", George B. Sudworth, Dover (reprint, 1967).

The following books and web site provided many of the details in the introductory sections about the setting and history of Lake Forest Park:

- "Growing Up with Lake Forest Park: the Early Decades in 'North Seattle', Barbara Drake Bender, Creative Communications, 1983.
- "The Natural History of Puget Sound Country", Arthur Kruckeberg, U. of Washington Press, 1991.
- "Historic Resources Survey & Inventory, Lake Forest Park, Washington", Krafft & Krafft Architecture, 1996.
- HistoryLink.org: Essay 420, Lake Forest Park- 1912 Promotional Brochure

Nomenclature for the trees largely follows "Trees of Seattle", Arthur Lee Jacobson, Sasquatch Books, 1989 edition.

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