

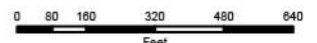
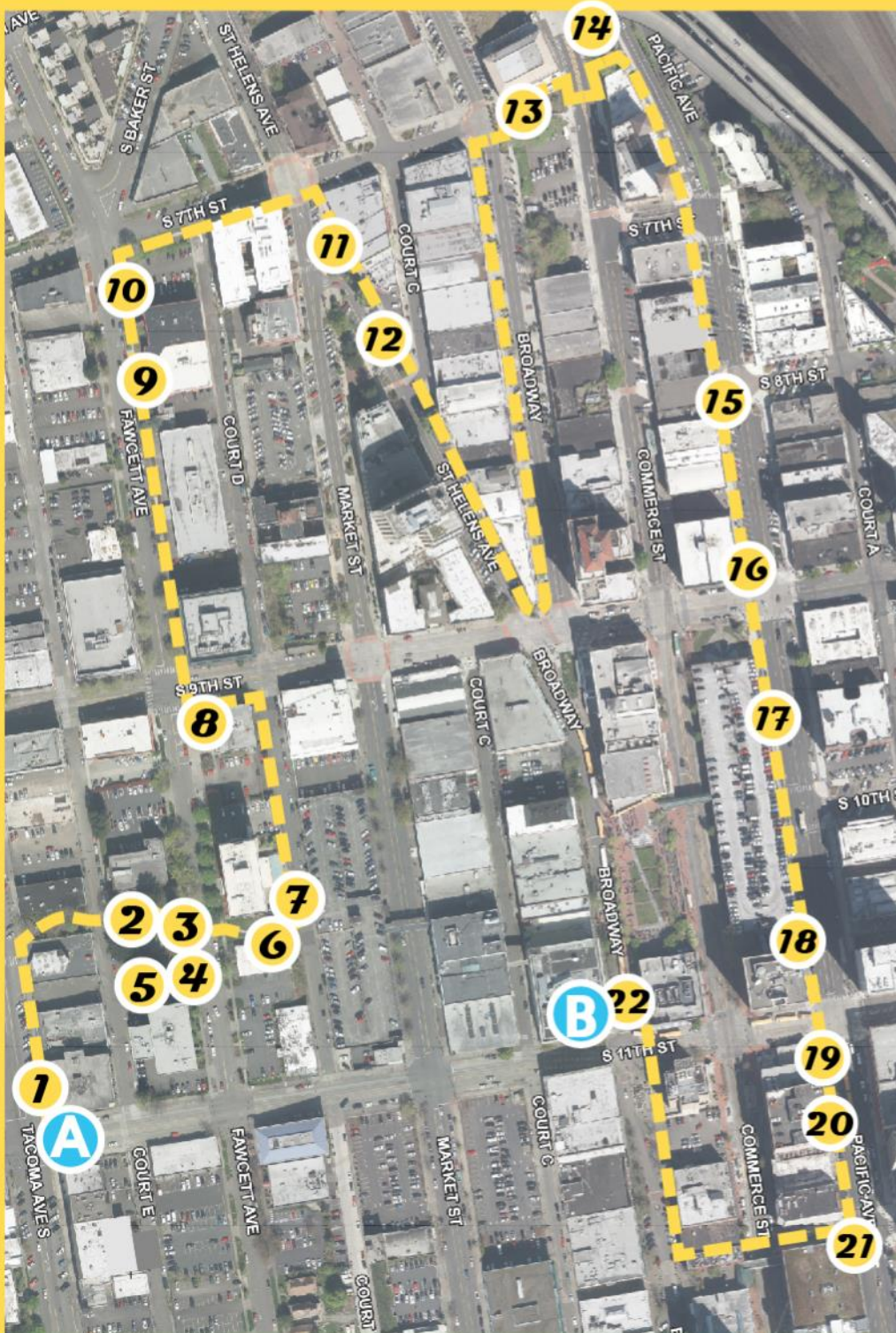
Self-Guided Downtown Tacoma Tree Tour

Follow our trees at www.pg-cloud.com/TacomaWA


A Start: Tacoma Ave S & S 11th Street


B End: Broadway & S 11th Street







7 Trees (see following pages)  Walking Route



Tree #	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Characteristics and Random Facts	Photos	
1	goldenrain tree (<i>Keolreuteria paniculata</i>)	Mature Size: 25'H x 30'W Native Range: North China, Korea, Japan Urban Tolerance: Drought, clay soil, air pollution Prolific blossoms create a golden carpet under the tree, giving way to yellow-brown papery seed capsules resembling Chinese lanterns in late summer. This short tree is ideal for planting under overhead utilities.		
2	red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Mature Size: 50'H x 50'W Native Range: Eastern & Central North America Urban Tolerance: Air pollution, poor soggy soils Red in all aspects of the plant - flowers, seeds, stems and fall color - this fast growing tree dominates the urban landscape. Early-produced pollen is important to bees and other pollen-dependent insects.		
3	sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	Mature Size: 60'H x 40'W Native Range: Eastern North America Urban Tolerance: Doesn't tolerate compaction/ road salt Most prevalent Eastern U.S. hardwood forest tree, responsible for New England's reputation for fall color. Native Americans taught colonists to tap these trees for syrup, a now multi-billion dollar industry.		
4	Japanese dogwood (<i>Cornus kousa</i>)	Mature Size: 25'H x 25'W Native Range: Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan Urban Tolerance: Deer, Anthracnose All-season tree: white bracts (specialized flower-like leaves) in spring, red berries in summer, purple/red fall color, exfoliating bark in winter. Overhead utility friendly tree. Anthracnose resistant alternative to <i>C. florida</i> .		
5	Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	Mature Size: 60'H x 20'W Native Range: W Coast North America, BC to California Urban Tolerance: Drought and heat The state tree of Oregon. One of the world's most important and valuable timber trees. Forked-cone bracts distinguish this tree from all other conifers. Many ethnobotanical uses from medicinal to basketry.		
6	flowering dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	Mature Size: 25'H x 25'W Native Range: Eastern North America "Dogwood" comes from the hard, slender stems once used for making skewers known as dogs. Susceptible to anthracnose, so many prefer planting varieties hybridized with <i>C. Kousa</i> . George Washington and Thomas Jefferson planted this tree on their plantations.		

Tree #	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Characteristics and Random Facts	Photos	
7	Japanese zelkova (<i>Zelkova serrata</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 60'H x 40'W Native Range: Japan Urban Tolerance: Pollution, DED</p> <p>Japanese Zelkova is a member of the elm family (<i>Ulmaceae</i>), however, due to its high resistance to Dutch Elm Disease it is being promoted as an excellent substitute to the American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>).</p>		
8	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	<p>Mature Size: Varies by cultivar Native Range: Japan, North Korea, China Urban Tolerance: Rabbit, black walnut</p> <p>There are thousands of cultivars of this species, with a wide variety of sizes, shapes and textures. "Palmatum" refers to the lobes of the leaves all originating from one point looking like an open hand with outstretched fingers.</p>		
9	Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 75'H x 25'W Native Range: Western North America Urban Tolerance: Alkaline soils, drought, road salts</p> <p>The bark emits a sweet smell that resembles vanilla. The Scottish botanist David Douglas named this pine for its ponderous (heavy) wood. The ponderosa pine provided canoes for Lewis and Clark after they crossed the Rockies.</p>		
10	mountain ash (<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 30'H x 15'W Native Range: Europe to West Asia Urban Tolerance: N/A invasive species</p> <p>With ash-like leaves, the mountain ash is actually in the rose family. The berry-like drupes ferment on the tree and are consumed by birds in the fall. Birds distribute the seeds, which readily germinate where they land.</p>		
11	dawn redwood (<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 70'H x 15'W Native Range: Central and Western China Urban Tolerance: Air pollution, poor soggy soils</p> <p>Fossil records have shown that this tree has existed for 50,000,000 years. It was only just recently "discovered" in China in 1941. The name "dawn" was chosen to emphasize the trees early fossil records.</p>		
12	ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>) (<i>F. angustifolia</i>) (<i>F. pennsylvanica</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 70'H x 50'W Native Range: Eastern North America (green ash)</p> <p>Primarily planted as large shade trees with spectacular fall color, ranging from bright yellow to deep purple. Ash trees are highly susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer, first discovered in Michigan (2002) and rapidly spreading west.</p>		

Tree #	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Characteristics and Random Facts	Photos	
13	monkeypuzzle tree <i>(Araucaria araucana)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 50'H x 20'W Native Range: Central Chile, northern Patagonia</p> <p>Monkeypuzzle, also known as Chilean pine, is the national tree of Chile. It is a dioecious tree, which means that there are separate male trees and female trees. The nuts are edible, and similar in taste to pine nuts.</p>		
14	Deodar cedar <i>(Cedrus deodara)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 50'H x 40'W Native Range: Himalayas Urban Tolerance: Drought, air pollution</p> <p>True cedar trees have both male (catkins) and female (cones) used for reproduction. Female cones shed scales, rather than drop the entire cone like many other conifers. Ancient Egyptians used cedar sawdust in mummification.</p>		
15	Frontier elm <i>(Ulmus X 'Frontier')</i>	<p>Mature Size: 40'H x 30'W Native Range: Europe, N Africa (<i>U. carpinifolia</i>); China, Korea, Japan (<i>U. parvifolia</i>) Urban Tolerance: Dutch Elm Disease (DED) resistant</p> <p>Hybrid elm is part of the national elm trials and currently considered to be highly resistant to DED. Fast growing, but relatively short elm, with long-lasting, burgundy fall color.</p>		
16	Autumn Brilliance serviceberry <i>(Amelanchier X grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance')</i>	<p>Mature Size: 25'H x 25'W Native Range: Eastern North America and WA</p> <p>This serviceberry is a hybrid between two native species, <i>A. laevis</i> and <i>A. arborea</i>. 'Autumn Brilliance' comes from the bright red fall color. <i>X grandiflora</i>, or "large flowers", adequately describes the white blooms in spring. Fruits follow in June, and can be used to make jams and jellies.</p>		
17	Crimson Spire oak <i>(Q. robur X alba 'Crimson Spire')</i>	<p>Mature Size: 45'H x 15'W Native Range: West Asia/Europe (<i>robur</i>); East US (<i>alba</i>)</p> <p>A hybrid of white oak (<i>alba</i>) where it gets its dark green, mildew resistant foliage and reddish fall color. Its fastigiated (upright) growth comes from the English Oak.</p>		
18	London plane; Sycamore <i>(Platanus X acerifolia)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 75'H x 60'W Native Range: UK, Europe Urban Tolerance: Air pollution, compacted soils</p> <p>London plane is a hybrid of two trees not actually from London - a cross between the American sycamore (<i>P. occidentalis</i>) and Asian plane tree (<i>P. orientalis</i>). Like sycamore, this is a large tree with beautiful peeling bark.</p>		

19	honeylocust <i>(Gleditsia triacanthos)</i>	<p>The tree derives the name "Honey" from the sweet, honey-like substance found in its pods. The small white/green flowers are very fragrant, and the light "airy" crown provides dappled shade which grass can easily grow under.</p>		
20	paperbark maple <i>(Acer griseum)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 25' H x 20' W Native Range: Central China Urban Tolerance: Shade & sun, but intolerant to drought</p> <p><i>Griseum</i> comes from the Latin word <i>griseus</i> meaning gray, referencing the color of the leaf undersides. It has exfoliating copper orange to reddish/brown bark and the trifoliate leaves exhibit vibrant orange to red fall color.</p>		
21	Katsura <i>(Cercidiphyllum japonicum)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 50' H x 25' W Native Range: China, Japan Urban Tolerance: No serious pest or disease problems</p> <p>This dioecious tree has leaves that resemble a redbud, (<i>Cercis</i> is the redbud genus and <i>phyllon</i> is Greek for leaf). The fallen autumn leaves have been described as smelling of cinnamon, burnt sugar or ripe apples.</p>		
22	tulip poplar <i>(Liriodendron tulipifera)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 60' H x 30' W Native Range: Eastern U.S. Urban Tolerance: No serious insect/disease problems; prone to ice/wind damage from fast-growing wood.</p> <p><i>Tulipifera</i> means tulip bearing for the form of the flowers. The four-lobed bright green leaves turn golden yellow in fall, and the mature trunks are very "column-like".</p>	