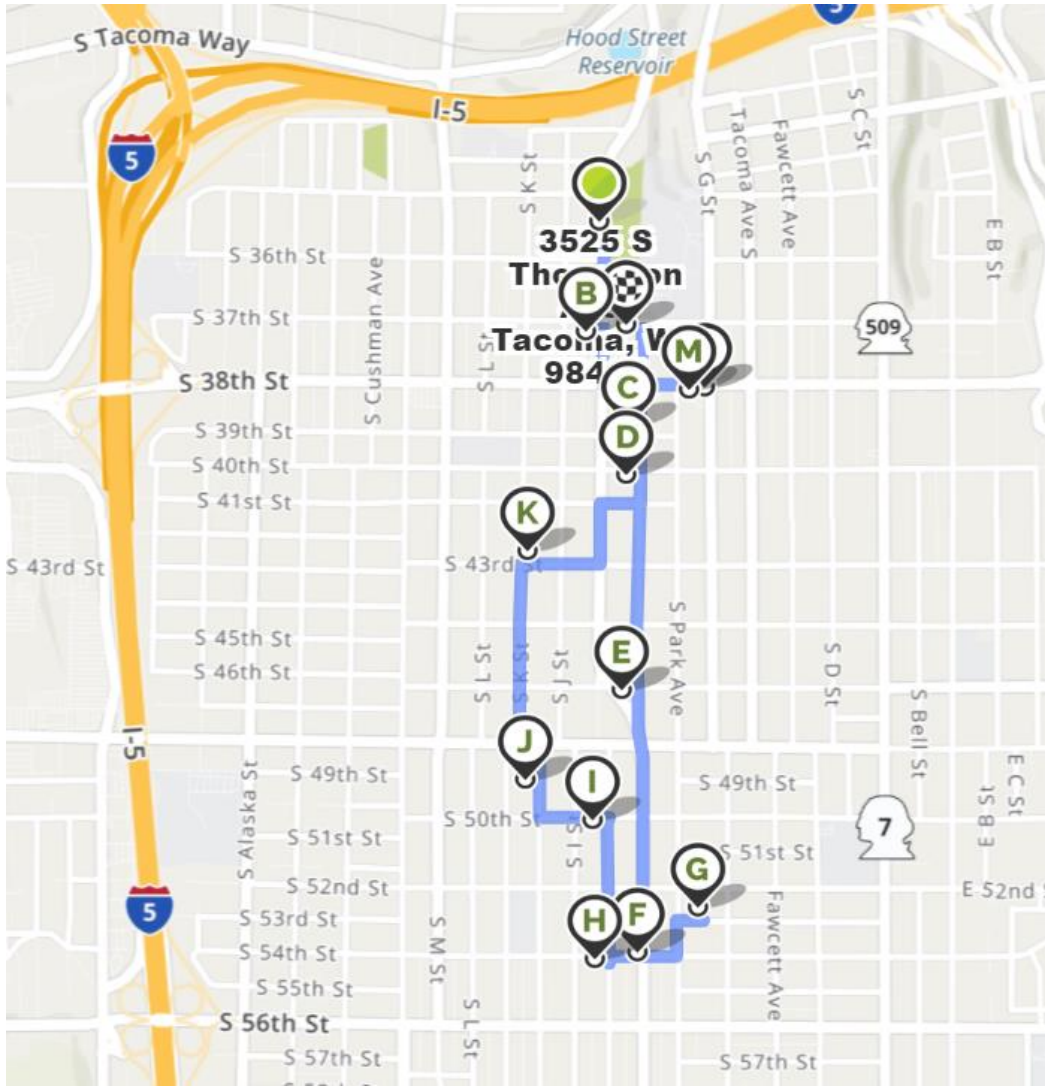


Lincoln District Tree Tour




The Lincoln International District has tree-lined streets with sidewalks framing historic Craftsman, Victorian, and Tudor homes. The neighborhood is home to restaurants and small businesses owned and operated by Tacomans from all over the world. This tree tour highlights a diverse selection of neighborhood trees and urban forestry practices while weaving in and out of business districts and residential streets.

Directions: Begin your tree tour in Lincoln Park near 3525 S Thompson St. Move from point A to B to C, etc until you end up back at the south end of Lincoln Park next to Lincoln High School. The total length of the tour is 3.5 miles.

Click [HERE](#) to open map directions

Tree #	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Characteristics and Random Facts	Photos	
A	Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 60'H x 20'W Native Range: W Coast North America, BC to California Urban Tolerance: Drought and heat</p> <p>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.</p>		
B	western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 70'H x 25'W Native Range: W Coast North America, SE Alaska to California Urban Tolerance: Highly adaptable, poor soggy soils</p> <p>The official tree of British Columbia. Also known as giant arborvitae, this large evergreen can grow to 200' in the wild. An excellent choice for native landscaping.</p>		
C	green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 60'H x 45'W Native Range: Eastern North America Urban Tolerance: Highly adaptable</p> <p>Though ash was a wonderful urban shade tree, here is an example of urban forestry practices no longer encouraged. Streets lined with one species of tree are more susceptible to disease/pest infestations. Ash trees in the Eastern United States have been decimated by the Emerald Ash Borer, an invasive insect.</p>		
D	Freeman maple (<i>Acer x freemanii</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 60'H x 40'W Native Range: Northeastern United States and Canada Urban Tolerance: Compacted soils, periodic drought</p> <p>A naturally occurring hybrid of red and silver maple, the Freeman has vibrant fall color and can be found in cities across the United States and Canada.</p>		
E	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>		
F	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>		

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G	Himalayan birch (<i>Betula jacquemontii</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 45'H x 30'W Native Range: Himalayas from Afghanistan to Western China Urban Tolerance: Wet, cool soils</p> <p>A striking tree in the landscape, the subspecies <i>jacquemontii</i> has the whitest bark of all birches. You can make a sweet birch syrup from its sap, but it takes 110 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup.</p>		
H	Colorado blue spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 40'H x 20'W Native Range: Rocky Mountains Urban Tolerance: Cold, drought, wind</p> <p>The most widely planted spruce in the United States. Has a distinct blue hue that makes it stand out.</p>		
I	Western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 100'H x 20'W Native Range: Pacific Coast from Northern California to Alaska, some in the western Rocky Mountains Urban Tolerance: Will grow in shade or full sun</p> <p>The Official State Tree of Washington. The largest of all hemlocks, it can also live a very long time. Specimens have been found that are 1,200 years old.</p>		
J	English holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 30'H x 30'W Native Range: Europe, North Africa, western Asia Urban Tolerance: N/A invasive species</p> <p>One of the worst invasive plants in the Pacific Northwest. Its berries are spread widely by birds and its ability to grow in full shade allows it to quickly take over forest floors.</p>		
K	London planetree (<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>		
L	sweetbay magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>)	<p>Mature Size: 40'H x 30'W Native Range: Atlantic Coast through wet parts of southern United States Urban Tolerance: Wet, acidic soils. Full sun or shade</p> <p>Can be evergreen or deciduous. Produces sweet, lemon-scented flowers. Does well in restricted growing space.</p>		

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M	Amur maackia <i>(Maackia amurensis)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 25'H x 25'W Native Range: Northeastern China, Korea, Manchuria. Urban Tolerance: Poor soils, cold</p> <p>Named after the Amur River, which forms a border between China and Russia. Flowers in the heat of summer with small white blossoms. A low-maintenance tree that is suitable for planting under overhead powerlines.</p>	
N	European beech <i>(Fagus sylvatica)</i>	<p>Mature Size: 50'H x 50'W Native Range: Europe Urban Tolerance: Acidic soils</p> <p>Smooth gray bark. Large, stately presence. This particular variety has deep purple leaves. Roots and branches spread far and wide. Because of their smooth bark, beeches are often victims of "tree graffiti" where people carve things into them.</p>	