The Brockman Campus Tree Tour

1. **Deodar Cedar** *(Cedrus Deodara)*

Other Common Names: Himalayan Cedar, Deodar,

Family: Pinaceae

Stevens Way is lined by dozens of these graceful evergreens, which excel in Seattle's soil and climate, so far from their Himalayan homeland. Unlike our native cedar these bear sharp 1- to 2-inch (3- to 5-centimeter) needles ranging in color from bright green to powdery blue-green in dense clusters of 20-30 needles per shoot.

2. **Monterey Pine** *(Pinus Radiata)*

Other Common Names: Insignis Pine, Radiata Pine

Family: Pinaceae

A Monterey pine stands on the north side of the C10 parking lot on the west side of Blodel and Anderson Halls. Foresters relish Monterey pine's fast growth, attained even on poor soils. The tree bears 3- to 5-inch (7- to13-centimeter) needles in bundles of three and distinctive cones: roughly baseball-sized, woody-textured, knobby, staying closed and clinging tightly to the tree for decades.

3. **European Larch** *(Larix decidua)*

Family: Pinaceae

On the path next to Garfield Place, across the street from Anderson Hall, is a European larch. Larches, also called tamaracks, are deciduous conifers offering cheery yellow fall color and an April flush of tender new needles. The cones are soft, 1.5 inches (3.8 centimeters) long, green flushed with red when immature, brown and opening when mature to release seeds, and turn black and remain on the tree for many years past maturity.

4. **China Fir** *(Cunninghamia lanceolata)*

Family: Cupressaceae

The northwest corner of Blodel Hall is home to several China-firs. A gorgeously colored redwood cousin, this tree features spongy cinnamon bark and broad, flat, 1- to 2.5-inch (2.5- to 6.4-centimeters) needles in sumptuous, curving arrays along stout twigs. Unlike many evergreens, it can reproduce by suckers from its base. The walnut-sized, prickly cones are firmly attached and fall with the dry, brown, old twigs.

5. **Japanese Snowbell Tree** *(Styrax japonicas)*

Other Common Names: Storax, Snowbell, Benzoin

Family: Styracaceae

Anderson Hall's lawn has a small tree whose hard wood and petite white "bell" flowers in June make it a lovely and practical tree. In the fall the shiny leaves turn yellow making a bright addition to shady Pacific Northwest gardens. Be warned: the flowers are known to attract large numbers of bees, so be careful when viewing the bark up close in the summer time.

6. **Coast Redwood** *(Sequoia sempervirens)*

Other Common Name: California Redwood,

Family: Cupressaceae

A commanding coast redwood decorates Stevens way east of Anderson Hall. Stand under its wide branches, stare at its enormous trunk, and become keenly aware why it is a world famous species. Giant growth, especially lofty height, and its habit of forming pure forests of red pillars on the fog-shrouded coast of northern California, are what make it so special. Its needles are about an inch (2.5 centimeters) long, flat, and rather resemble yew foliage but are stiffer. The cones are thimble-size.

7. **Coulter Pine** *(Pinus coulteri)*

Other Common Name: Big Cone Pine

Family: Pinaceae

Heavy cones of woody texture, armed with stout, sharp hooks distinguish the fruit of the Coulter pine. Bricklike cones require unusually thick branches and twigs. The 9- to14-inch (22.9- to 35.6-centimeter) needles, clustered in trios, are similarly sturdy. The bark is dark grey, thick, and deeply furrowed into scaly ridges. This Californian native's name commemorates Thomas Coulter (1793-1843), an Irish

botanist and physician who discovered the species while collecting plants in Mexico and California.

8. **Lawson Cypress** *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*

Other Common Name: Port Orford Cedar

Family: Cupressaceae

Lawson cypress of horticulture is the Port Orford cedar of forestry. Rainier Vista's west side, south of Stevens Way, has more than a dozen specimens. Native to southwest Oregon and adjacent California, this species grows large, yielding excellent wood. It has been widely planted as an ornamental because in cultivation it shows astonishing variation: no conifer varies more in color, form and foliage.

9. **Kwanzan Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan')

Other Common Names: Japanese Cherry, Hill Cherry, Oriental Cherry, East Asian Cherry

Family: Rosaceae

Thirty Kwanzan cherries formally line Rainier Vista south of Stevens Way. During April they erupt in a spectacle of hot pink blossoms. These elegant, upright trees continue their chromatic vibrancy into the fall, erupting into yellow foliage before dropping their leaves for the winter. In exchange for their incredible beauty, these trees have a fairly short life span (15-25 years) even in ideal habitat as they are susceptible to pests and diseases.

10. **English Elm** *(Ulmus procera)*

Other Common Names: Atinian Elm, Cork Elm

Family: Ulmaceae

English elms shade Stevens Way in front of Roberts Hall. Their lower branches were removed, but numerous suckers reappear annually, often developing distinctive corky flanges. The leaves are dark, raspy, and lopsided. Late in fall they fade to an unspectacular gold before dropping. In earliest spring the twigs become wreathed with tiny purplish flowers, followed by thousands of pale wafer-like winged seeds.

11. **Pin Oak** *(Quercus palustris)*

Other Common Name: Swamp Spanish Oak,

Family: Fagaceae

Stevens Way and the nearby vicinity have several pin oaks. Native to the eastern U.S., this species is a strong, undemanding urban shade tree. Pin oak bears deeply lobed leaves, small acorns, and pretty fall color. On young trees the dead leaves hang on to the branches through the winter and fall off when new leaves appear in the spring. The name "pin" refers to plentiful slender twigs, which end up ultimately as pin-like knots in the wood.

12. **Eastern Dogwood** *(Cornus florida L.)*

Other Common Names: Flowering Dogwood

Family: Cornaceae

On the lawn north of the Electrical Engineering building stands a solid mass of foliage, tightly set on closely spaced twigs. In May is has copious stunning white flowers. This species from eastern North America is one of the most familiar and beloved flowering trees.

13. **Ginkgo** *(Ginkgo biloba)*

Other Common Names: Fossil Tree, Maidenhair Tree, Japanese Silver Apricot, Baiguo, Bai Guo Ye, Kew Tree, Yin-hsing

Family: Ginkgoaceae

The ginkgo by the Aerospace and Engineering building is still young and has not flowered yet. Male ginkgo catkins droop conspicuously in April; female trees produce tiny green flowers that give rise to orange, plum-like fruit in October. Within the pungent fruit is an edible nut, much prized in the tree's native China.

14. **American White Elm** *(Ulmus Americana)*

Other Common Names: Fluttering Elm, Spreading Elm, Russian Elm.

Family: Ulmaceae

Superb form and majestic presence make this tree at the HUB bus-stop special. In Seattle at least,

American white elms make few, tiny, hairy seeds in spring. The leaves turn bright yellow early in the fall. American elm builds an arching, vase-like crown of uplifting branches from which descend fine branchlets of more refined foliage.

15. **'Skyline' Honey Locust** *(Gleditsia triacanthos var.inermis)*

Other Common Names: Thornless Honey Locust

Family: Leguminosae

A lovely contrast between delicate greenery and red brick hardscape is afforded by the honey locusts in front of Loew Hall and the Engineering Library. Locusts are distinguished by their foot-long (30-centimeter long), honey-rich seedpods and fiercely hard, large thorns. Where the species occurs wild in its native Midwest these traits are well known, but this variety is pod-less and thorn-less.

16. **Silk Tree** *(Albizia julibrissin)*

Other Common Names: Pink Acacia, Mimosa Tree, Nemu Tree, Pink Siris, Bastard Tamarind, Lenkoran Acacia.

Family: Fabaceae, **Subfamily:** Mimosoideae

A large old specimen is on your left as you face the HUB lawn and a younger one to the right. Silk tree is named from its threadlike flowers and is unrelated to the mulberry tree from which silk is produced. It is native over much of Asia and now grows wild in the eastern United States. Each night and while it rains, the leaves of the silk tree close slowly, the leaflets bowing down as if the tree was sleeping.

17. **Pindrow Fir** *(Abies pindrow)*

Other Common Names: West Himalayan Fir,

Family: Pinaceae

A pair of lush, symmetric, dark firs mark one end of Sieg Hall. The needles of this Himalayan evergreen are flat, long, but not sharp, fragrant, and both densely borne and long persisting. Three- to five-inch (7.6- to 12.7-centimeter) cones perch at the tops of the trees then disintegrate when mature in late summer or fall.

18. **Cork Oak** *(Quercus suber)*

Family: Fagaceae

Next to the HUB's sunny west-facing wall is Washington's largest cork oak. Like many oaks, this one is evergreen, with dull, often cupped, prickly leaves. This species is the famous Mediterranean native from which people obtain cork: strip off the spongy bark, and it grows back better than before--a great boon for humanity.

19. **Bay Laurel** *(Laurus nobilis)*

Other Common Names: True Laurel, Sweet Laurel, Laurel Tree, Grecian Laurel, Bay Tree

Family: Lauraceae

Sniff these trees. Scratch a leaf or twig with your fingernail and inhale the spritely fragrance of sweet bay, renowned for its use as a flavoring since ancient Grecian times. The two multi-trunked trees next to Sieg Hall's entrance are the largest in Washington, the taller being 40 feet (12.2 meters). They're both males, cutting-grown specimens, so they are genetically identical to most of the other bay laurels planted locally.

20. **Cherry Plum** *(Prunus cerasifera)*

Other Common Name: Myrobalan Plum,

Family: Rosaceae

In earliest spring the tree's gnarly old trunk, rough and dark, contrasts sublimely with snow white blossoms covering each twig. Then lush green new leaves adorn it. This craggy specimen grows only a few, small, yellow plums.

21. **Douglas-fir** *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*

Other Common Names: Doug-fir, Common Douglas-fir.

Family: Pinaceae

Douglas-fir is the preeminent Pacific Northwest tree. It covers more acres, grows larger, and provides more wood than any other species in the region. For mature trees, two characteristics stand out: first the trunks tend to be like telephone poles, without low branches, and are covered with thick,

dark, corky bark—to protect from fire. Secondly, the trees are dark from the density of their inch-long (2.5-centimeter-long) needles.

22. Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*

Other Common Names: Giant Arborvitae, Pacific Red Cedar, British Columbia Cedar, Canoe Cedar, Giant Cedar, Red Cedar

Family: Cupressaceae

Western red cedar is a very important tree in the Pacific Northwest. The bark is fibrous, stringy, and red tinged on a singularly fluted, buttressed trunk. The sprays of yellow-green foliage are fragrant, scaly, and set with small cones no bigger than peanuts. Western red cedar is not actually a cedar but belongs to the Cupressaceae family along with cypresses.

23. Atlas Cedar *(Cedrus atlantica)*

Family: Pinaceae

Alone on the edge of lawn next to Suzzallo Library's tower is a landmark evergreen with a massive, pillar-upright trunk, from which arch forth irregular boughs laden with short, sharply tufted needles and avocado-sized cones. This tree derives its name from the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco where it thrives in the hot, dry climate better than most conifers.

24. Red Oak *(Quercus rubra)*

Other Common Names: Northern Red Oak, Champion Oak

Family: Fagaceae

Red oaks contribute to the substantial grove between Smith Hall and Suzzallo Library. Originally this area was part of the University's first International Grove, planted in 1932. Now some of the oaks are 100 feet (30 meters) tall. Among oaks this eastern North American species is distinguished by its large, shallowly but sharply lobed leaves, and huge, comparatively smooth-barked trunk. Its acorns, the size of large cherries, are produced abundantly. The foliage turns gold or red in autumn.

25. Copper Beech *(Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea)*

Other Common Names: European Beech, Common Beech

Family: Fagaceae

Copper beech is a gigantic shade tree that produces tiny nuts and is a frequently planted ornamental because of its beauty. Silvery, smooth bark on the trunk distinguishes beeches even in winter. The blunt leaves are shaped like an egg.

26. Sugar Maple *(Acer saccharum)*

Family: Aceraceae

Across the lane north of the HUB lawn is an old sugar maple with an atypical concentration of heavy horizontal limbs emanating from its ashy gray trunk. Its leaves are as wide as they are long with 5 lobes each. The turn bright orange, red, and yellow in autumn often with different branches on the same tree changing at different times. This species displays the doubly winged seeds typical of maples that drop in autumn. Sugar maple is the most shade tolerant of all large deciduous trees.

27. Paper Birch *(Betula papyrifera)*

Other Common Names: American White Birch, Canoe Birch

Family: Betulaceae

At the southeast corner of Thomson Hall stands a white-barked paper birch, a species whose native range extends from Alaska all across Canada and the northern United States. Native in Seattle, it is rare here, and is vastly outnumbered by its European cousin the weeping European white birch. Its leaves are larger than those of the European birch. Paper birch also has a whiter trunk.

28. Swedish Whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*

Family: Rosaceae

At the northeast corner of Thomson Hall is a small relative of the common mountain ash: the Swedish whitebeam. The leaves are green on top and pale grey and hairy underneath. It has small creamy-white flowers borne in tight clusters in April, giving

rise to little red berries. As its name suggests, it is from northern Europe.

29. Katsura *(Cercidiphyllum japonicum)*

Family: Cercidiphyllaceae

In front of Padelford Hall is a forest-like setting of katsura trees and Scots pines. Katsura is native to Japan and China. Its roundish heart-shaped leaves are bronze as they emerge in spring. Fall's glowing colors are often accompanied by a fragrance of burnt sugar, strawberries, or cotton candy.

30. Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*

Other Common Name: Scotch Pine,

Family: Pinaceae

The Scots pines in front of Padelford Hall best seen in winter, when their orange bark and blue-green needles show up with less competition from other trees. Scotland indeed in one home of this species, but it also grows all the way east to the Pacific. No other tree has such an extensive range.

31. Weeping European White Birch (*Betula pendula* 'Tristis')

Other Common Name: Silver Birch

Family: Betulaceae

On the lawn north of the Music building, 40 feet (12.2 meters) from an eastern white pine, is a weeping European white birch. This birch is a denizen of northern Europe, and is widely familiar because of its rough bark and drooping foliage.

32. English Maple *(Acer campestre)*

Other Common Names: Field Maple, Hedge Maple, Common Maple

Family: Aceraceae

Two English maples are by the wheelchair ramp at the Music building's southeast end. It is cultivated where a tough small tree is desired. Its softly lobed leaves lack the elegance and vibrant colors of some maples and change to yellow in November.

33. Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)

Other Common Name: Conker Tree

Family: Hippocastanaceae

Horse chestnut trees line Skagit Lane, forming a shady colonnade. Native to Greece and Albania, this species was introduced to the United States in the 1740s because it has the showiest floral display of all large shade trees, with foot-long (0.3 meter-long) clusters of white flowers in late April or early May.

34. Japanese Maple *(Acer palmatum)*

Other Common Name: Smooth Japanese Maple

Family: Aceraceae

A Japanese maple is west of the Music building facing Miller Hall. This tree is planted almost totally as an ornamental. There are hundreds of variations within this species, in terms of form, color, leaf type, size, and preferred growing conditions.

35. Yoshino Cherry *(Prunus x yedoensis)*

Other Common Names: Tokyo Cherry

Family: Rosaceae

Enter the Quad and you now behold the Yoshino cherries. These trees were moved here from the arboretum because of highway construction; their loss was our gain.

36. Cedar of Lebanon *(Cedrus libani)*

Other Common Name: Lebanon Cedar

Family: Pinaceae

The tree in front of the Art Building is a classic *libani*: flushing forth early in bright green spring needles in contrast to the dark green needles that have over-wintered; growing with tabular branches, bearing sharp needles longer than those of atlas cedar,

shorter and more densely set than those of the deodar. The bark is the darkest of all three.

37. Sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*

Family: Hamamelidaceae

Sweetgum trees stand between the Art building and MacKenzie Hall. They are vigorous shade trees from the southeastern United States with star-shaped leaves that smell sweetly resinous if scratched. It is strong, adaptable to varied soil conditions, and produces a safe, handsome crown of branches..

38. Yellow Birch *(Betula alleghaniensis)*

Family: Betulaceae

West of MacKenzie Hall stands a yellow birch in a grassy triangle with Douglas-firs and a huge English elm. If you can reach a branch, the living twigs smell like wintergreen. Its bark has a horizontal peeling pattern like other birches, but the tree is named for its yellow-tinged dark gray color instead of the familiar chalky white of the paper birch.

39. Japanese Red Pine *(Pinus densiflora)*

Family: Pinaceae

By the shallow stairs at Balmer Hall's east corner is a Japanese red pine. The needles are slender, soft, yellow-green and borne in bundles of two. It often is multi-trunked and broad, not a robust upright grower like many pines.

40. Red Hickory *(Carya ovalis)*

Other Common Names: Spicebark Hickory, Sweet Pignut Hickory

Family: Juglandaceae

North of Denny Hall is the only old hickory on campus. Red hickory commonly has seven leaflets on its compound leaves, but this specimen has only five.

41. Monkey Puzzle *(Araucaria araucana)*

Family: Araucaraiceae

On the lawn in front of Denny Hall down towards Savery Hall is a monkey puzzle. It is a native of Chile and Argentina. Similar to the ginko, this is an extremely old species and is known as a living fossil. Once established these trees can survive as long as 1,000 years.

42. Black Walnut *(Juglans nigra)*

Family: Juglandaceae

On the lawn south of Denny Hall by the stone bench erected by the Class of 1915 is a stately black walnut tree. These are native in much of the United States, but not the Pacific Northwest. It serves as excellent long lived shade tree.

43. Bur Oak *(Quercus macrocarpa)*

Other Common Names: Prairie oak, Mossycup Oak, Mossycup White Oak

Family: Fagaceae

On the south side of Denny hall is a shaded corner dominated by a bur oak more than 80 feet (24.4 meters) tall These broad arms bear large leaves, dark green on top, pale underneath, and distinctive with their narrow "waists." Bur oak is so-called since its acorns are in bristly husks.

44. Hybrid Planetrees/Sycamore *(Platanus x hyrbrida)*

Other Common Name: London Planetree, London Plane

Family: Plantanaceae

More than 100 hybrid planetrees, or sycamores, placidly overhang Memorial Way. The original 57 were planted in 1920 as memorials for UW faculty and students killed in the First World War. These trees are appropriate for the role, being monumentally large and long lived.

45. Digger Pine *(Pinus sabiniana)*

Other Common Names: Gray Pine, Foothill Pine, Ghost Pine, California Foothill Pine, Bull Pine, Nut Pine

Family: Pinaceae

Southwest of the flagpole above Odegaard Library are two digger pines. Their coarse-barked,

candelabrum trunks sport a light garb of long gray needles in bundles of three and large, squat, cantaloupe-sized cones, dark against the branches.

46. Eastern White Pine *(Pinus strobus)*

Other Common Names: White Pine, Northern White Pine, Soft Pine, Weymouth Pine, Tree of Great Peace

Family: Pinaceae

West of the flagpole are two eastern white pines. This species is eastern North America's most important forest tree. Its towering height, abundance, valuable wood, and graceful beauty make it stand out.

47. Western White Pine *(Pinus monticola)*

Other Common Name: Idaho Pine

Family: Pinaceae

East of the flagpole are two western white pines. Western white pine, compared to its eastern cousin, is narrower, darker, has chunkier bark, larger cones, and stiffer needles, and is more blue-green. Also, the twigs are usually stouter and always hairier as you peer between the needle bundles

48. Purpleleaf plum *(Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardii' *)*

Family: Rosaceae

Along the south side of the path between Savery and Gowen Halls stand two purpleleaf plum trees. Their soft pink flowers bloom before the Quad's Yoshino cherries, and then these trees wear purple foliage until fall.

49. Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*

Family: Aceraceae

Norway maples by Kane Hall face the Suzzallo Library. Few species are more widely planted as urban street-trees; every major temperate city where the climate allows displays Norway maple in its downtown area.

50. Shumard Red Oak *(Quercus shumardii)*

Other Common Names: Spotted Oak, Schneck Oak, Swamp Red Oak

Family: Fagaceae

Shumard red oaks stand like six guards facing Red Square in front of Gerberding Hall. This species calls the southern United States home and is remarkable for its energetic growth and retaining leaves late into fall.

51. Hisakura Cherry *(Prunus serrulata* 'Choshu-hisakura'*)*

Other Common Name: Hizakura Cherry

Family: Rosaceae

A double row of nine Hisakura cherry trees introduces Rainier Vista, between Suzzallo Library and Gerberding Hall. Its chief virtues are its earlier bloom and lesser space requirements. These are the only campus specimens.

52. Lombardy Poplar *(Populus nigra*'Italia'*)*

Family: Salicaceae

Across the street from the Architecture Building on the corner of Stevens Way and Grant Place is a large Lombardy poplar. This is a towering columnar tree whose burly trunk dates from the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Exposition. Since the tree is readily reproduced by suckers, it has become a common, well known tree in many parts of the world.

53. Shore Pine *(Pinus contorta var. contorta)*

Other Common Names: Beach Pine, Lodgepole Pine

Family: Pinaceae

South of Meany Hall are bushy shore pines. Fairly compact and shrub-like, shore pine bears 1 to 3 inch (2.5 to 7.6 centimeter) needles in bundles of two and small prickly cones. Native in Seattle, this species is planted where hardiness is required.

54. Ponderosa Pine *(Pinus ponderosa)*

Other Common Names: Bull Pine, Western Yellow Pine, Yellow Pine

Family: Pinaceae

At Guthrie Annex 4, right up against Stevens Way, is a prominent ponderosa pine. The needles are 5 to10 inches (12.7 to 25.4 centimeters) long and borne in bundles of three. It is fortunate that the fairly large prickly cones weigh so little as they hover above pedestrians and vehicles.

55. Bristlecone Pine *(Pinus aristata)*

Other Common Names: Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pine, Colorado Bristlecone Pine, Foxtail Pine, Hickory Pine.

Family: Pinaceae

Bristlecone pines are located north of Architecture Hall, near a group of shore pines. A unique characteristic distinguishing this pine is its needles frosted with tiny white pitch droplets. In its arid mountain home of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, it can live for thousands of years.

56. Evergreen Magnolia *(Magnolia grandiflora)*

Other Common Names: Southern Magnolia, Bull Bay

Family: Magnoliaceae

An evergreen magnolia enjoys the hot, sunny southwest corner of the Atmospheric Sciences Building. One the world's most famous ornamental trees, this species is native to the southern United States, where it grows large enough and fast enough to be a commercially valuable lumber tree.

57. European Chestnut *(Castanea sativa)*

Other Common Names: Sweet Chestnut, Marron

Family: Fagaceae

Near a group of fire hydrants north of Bagley Hall is a European chestnut tree. Each leaf is prominently ribbed with straight veins ending in pointy teeth. The bark has a net-shaped pattern with deep furrows running in a spiral pattern in both directions around the trunk.

58. Hybrid Holly *(Ilex x altaclerensis 'Camelliifolia')*

Other Common Names: Camellia Leaf Holly, Highclere Holly

Family: Aquifoliaceae

Against Johnson and Mary Gates Halls, three hybrid hollies stand out with their dark, evergreen foliage. Unlike regular English hollies, these have larger, less spiny leaves and bigger berries.

59. Dawn Redwood *(Metasequoia glyptostroboides)*

Family: Cupressaceae

East of the Guggenheim annex there is a dawn redwood. This native of China's eastern Szechuan and NW Hupeh is famous for being the only non-extinct deciduous redwood, as well as for being an excellent ornamental conifer.

60. Crab Apple Trees *(Malus Species and hybrids)*

Family: Rosaceae

Eighteen different kinds of crabapple trees decorate the area around Drumheller Fountain and the rose garden. First to bloom each spring is the Manchurian (*M. baccata var. mandshurica*) displaying fragrant snow white blossoms against rich green leaves. Last to leaf-out and flower is *Malus yunnanensis var. Veitchii*, with creamy white flowers of unpleasant odor. In fall, the showiest, most persistent fruits are the bright red ones of the large cherry crabapple (*M. x robusta*). Except for the sweet garland crabapple (*M. coronaria*), all began in Asia--including varieties of American origin whose parents were Asian species.

61. Cucumber Tree *(Magnolia acuminata)*

Other Common Names: Cucumber Magnolia, Blue Magnolia.

Family: Magnoliaceae

On the Rainier Vista side of the Medicinal Herb Garden is a giant cucumber tree above the bench. This species is a deciduous magnolia from eastern North America that grows as a forest tree. Its unripe seed-cones resemble small cucumbers.

62. Hawthorne Trees (*Cratægus* species)

Other Common Names: Hawthorn, Thornapple,

Family: Rosaceae

Five different hawthorns are along Stevens way adjacent to the Medicinal Herb Garden. From Rainier Vista to the west these are: a common hawthorn (*C. monogyna*), from Europe and now naturalized here; two cockspur hawthorns (*C. crus-galli*), broad, thorny and glossy; a native black-fruited hawthorn (*C. Douglasii*), suckering; three scarlet hawthorns (*C. coccinea*), of tight, upright form; a frosted hawthorn (*C. pruinosa*), by the vent.

63. Sierra Redwood *(Sequoiadendron giganteum)*

Other Common Names: Big Tree, Giant Sequoia

Family: Cupressaceae

A billowing mass of scaly blue-green foliage soars to a neat, cone-shaped top. It grows in the mountains of California. This specimen may date from the turn of the century, so you can appreciate how fast it has grown.

64. Crape Myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica)*

Other Common Name: Crepe Myrtle

Family: Lythraceae

In the Medicinal Herb Garden east of Garfield Lane lane is one of the smaller trees on this tour: Washington's largest crape myrtle, just over 30 feet (9.1 meters) tall. Though native to the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, northern Australia and parts of Oceania, this tree is known to most of us as a common ornamental in the southern United States and California.

65. Irish Yew (*Taxus baccata* 'Fastigiata')

Other Common Names: Common Yew, European Yew

Family: Taxaceae

In the old part of the Medicinal Herb Garden west of Garfield Lane are four Irish yews. Some claims have yew trees living to be 5,000-9,000 years old; however other evidence points to the oldest species being around 2,000 years. Regardless, it is the longest living plant in Europe.

66. Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis)*

Family: Cuprussaceae

In the Medicinal Herb Garden, at the corner by your right is a 40-foot-tall (12.1-meter-tall) Chinese juniper with big, pale berries. This northeast Asian native has a weaker odor than many junipers. The cones are berry-like, blue-black, and have a whitish waxy bloom.

67. Oregon White Oak *(Quercus garryana)*

Other Common Names: Garry Oak, Oregon Oak

Family: Fagaceae

Against Benson Hall's south-facing concrete patio is an Oregon white oak. This is the only oak species native to Washington. Among oaks it has especially stout twigs bearing large, hairy buds, with deep dark green leaves, and rather large acorns in shallow cups.