been need tor inlay work and the bark CUALCOAL LUG ALLACEING MOOD UDS DISO izea tor making gunpowaer and one' (and I might add only one!) Mainly rue dame away - unedo medns i ear edible however the scientific name gives sweet nectar. The 'strawberries' are nuu-suabea uomers ruar broance a broduces small, creamy-white, reached into Wales in the past. It ruondu evidence snows it may nave LINS TREE HOW ONLY GROWS IN ITERAND n evergreen tree growing to 10-12m anaun

36. STRAWBERRY TREE - Arbutus

The truits used to be treated and turned poppins, also kniming needles and pegs. ree was used to make spindles and lacewings, ladybirds and hoverflies. The the leaves which brings predators like the holly blue butterfly. Aphids too like eaten by several moth caterpillars and with orange seeds. The leaves are bollinated. The bright pink fruits develop the clusters of flowers are insect parts and four petals. In May and June, alling, Flowers nave male and remale leaves tum orange-red in autumn before brown markings. Sharp toothed, waxy geeb dieen and develop corky light live 100 years. The bark and twigs are Frowing to 9m this deciduous tree can 11. Spindle tree — Euonymus

park was radiuonally used to make blavo keys as it doesn't warp, and the leaves. The wood is used to make scauce pook-rb morp also ear lime insects. Caterpillars of the triangle and Howers provide nectar and pollen for bredators like hover files and ladybirds. leaves arract abulas and their smooth, round fruits develop. Lime of up to 10. After insect pollination and temale parts and hang in clusters

wig. Green-yellow flowers contain male develop red hairs at the joint with the enulidyt aug the heart-shaped leaves LUE DYOWN-YED WIGS 100K SNINY IN pauk develops flaky plates as it ages. Grows to more than 20m. Grey-brown บ)ทุกบางว

47. SMALL-LEAVED LIME — Tilia likes to nest in silver birch trees.

dieentinches and the woodpecker also seeds are eaten by siskins and Liney are also good for moths. The abulas mulcu ale gleat lot laaybitas. wany species or insects and attracts after tertilisation. The tree is home to the tree's catkins separate into fruits The flowers appear after the leaves and into cures for headlice and mange in spaped, green and around 3cm long. off in strips. The leaves are triangular piaer, the outer layers of bark can peer MULG AND MAIKED WILL KNOLS AS IT GETS recognised by its bark which becomes This common tree grows to 20m. It is 45. SILVER BIRCH — Betula pendula

prown and are eaten by jays, squirrels

buds. Acorns start out green and turn emale flowers resemble red flower blaces. Male flowers are catkins and 20m tall and is often found in hilly emain over winter, it can grow to over stalkiess (sessile) acolus. Its alied leaves Lhis oak has stalked leaves and

2. SESSILE OAK — Quercus petraea

eunuedum uibado o boles, fence posts and can be tapped avaliable and is used to make telegraph pine is one of the strongest soft woods gamb weather the cones close, Scots scales oben to release the seeds. wooden and brown. In dry weather the aug diceen and after a year become all off all year, Fir cones start off nara cracks as the tree grows. It has needle shaped leaves and older ones die and ergreen grows to a height of

รางารอกาคร 2 & 68. SCOTS PINE - Pinus

need in craftwork and is strong but not permes can also be made into a jelly to plackbilas, triushes and waxwings. eareu aua sbreaa by piras especialiy insects and bees and the red seeds are autumn. The flowers provide pollen to which become orangely red bernes by ree has creamy-white flowers in spring au eug leaflet making up one leaf. smooth and silvery, and the learlets plus feather like with 8 pairs of leaflets plus asp' can grow up to 15m. The bark is

5. ROWAN - Sorbus aucuparia owlands throughout the UK. nectar/pollen sources. Distributed in most nzea tor decoration as well as useful ruded appearing before the leaves and Catkins are large, reddish or purple binizu dieen and scalcely toothed. -eaves narrow to broadly oblong, dull and purplish, and useful for weaving Line shoots are straight, shiny, hairees

A small bushy alluvial willow growing up naundund 25 & 54 PURPLE WILLOW - Salix

to Jm. The bark has a very bitter taste.

tee tonua mainiy in Devon and after where it was found it is a rare blackbirds and other wildlife. Named and hard. The fruits are eaten by mainly flies. The fruits are small, round to be like rotting scampi and attracts bedutiful biossom nds a roul smell, sald cream flowers appear in late April. The aug varied shaped leaves. Pale pint Srowing 8 to 10m with purplish twigs

36 & 70. PLYMOUTH PEAR — Pyrus

yaws ale need in Jellies, churneys and tor handles and walking sticks. The plant the wood is very hard and used doog blace to uest. A popular hedging mammals. The dense tree is also a uaws are eaten by birds and some yaws which contain two seeds. The

the flowers become red fruits called mia-April in clusters. Pollinated by insects wale and temale parts and appear or red with 5 petals. They contain both Line flowers can be creamy-white, pink pane 3 lobes and are up to 6cm long. coneled in thoms, dark green leaves nas knots and tissures. I wigs are Chows to 8m with brown-grey bark that

าเสเตริกิตร เตรกเกินเน - 23 & 51. MIDLAUD HAWTHORN

additionally used to make rope. as it goesult warp, and the bark was Line wood is used to make plano keys aud vapourer moth also eat lime leaves carerpillars of the lime hawk, peppered, youe) dew produced by the aphids. aud boileu aud bees also alluk rue tueir predators, Flowers provide nectar develop. Lime legives attract apnias and iusect pollination smooth, round truits and hang in clusters of up to 10. After ylowers contain male and temale parts leaves are nairy all over. Green-yellow reddish in sunlight and the heart-shaped as it ages. The grey-green twigs look d.e.h-p.co.nn park develops flaky plates e rarest of the native limes its dark,

sojjhydhjujd 48. LARGE-LEAVED LIME — Tilia

tamous for flavouring gin and Juniper thrushes and fieldfares. The bernes are aud rue bernes are earen by birds like It is a tood plant for moth caterpillars for birds like the goldcrest and firecrest aud alsbersea. Providing dense cover bernes. The bernes are eaten by birds wurch develop into purple, Juniper pollinates the green, remale howers separate trees to the temale, Wind side. Small, yellow, male flowers grow on needles have a silver band on the inner and has ridged, red twigs. The pointed 1,0m. Grey-brown bark peels with age his evergreen conifer can grow up to

Sjunumoj 21 & 67. JUNIPER - Juniperus

pollinate the diminutive remale flowers You will find male catkins. These wind to the hairy underside, in early spring eat the seeds. leaves are big and soft to the touch are n'a riee drowing 22 & 61. HAZEL — Corylus avellane

swell into papery winged seeds called samaras. Hornbeam is home to many roung leaves, buds and flowers are all wind pollinated. The female catkins, aka aua pnwa at pigh temperatures bobnjar pegging blant the wood is very turn yellow to orange in autumn and most stay all winter. Male and female tree is also a good place to nest. A oval leaves with pointed tips look pleated due to the deep furrows. They pilds and some mammals. The dense are a good source of antioxidants for Grows to 30m with pale grey bark which has vertical markings. The green carerpillars live on nawmorm. The naws the pollen and nectar while many coutain, l seed. Bees and insects enjoy pecome red fruits called haws and 28 & 56. HORNBEAM - Carpinus

inaters. Pollinated by insects the flowers barts and appear in May in flat topped yey contain both male and temale owerwes ruded bluk wiru o berais uiduily scented tiowers can be write or covered in thoms and green, deeply lobed leaves are up to 6cm long. The has knots and fissures. Twigs are Shows to John with brown-grey bank that

пиввоиош 7. HAWTHORN — Crataegus

IS a source of salicin which is used as a smperor butterfly. As with other willow sbuud aua rue rooa biaur ror rue Barbie oraged by birds, providing nectar in the woolly seeds. Eaten by caterpillars and iemales are longer and green, vyind different trees, males are grey and oval, along the veins. Catkins grow on and telly underneath with rusty hairs the length of the width. They are white i.eq-hellow: Feanes alie orial abbrox: twice usanues aud rwids ruar cau abbeau CINEVER Grows to 10m and is very similar to the

36 & 53. GREY WILLOW - Salix

ruan orners so not used for weaving but, animals, Hazel leaves provide food for for insects. Goat willow is more brittle the nectal and birds will torage the tree the purple emperor butterfly. Bees enjoy

carerpillars and is the main tood for root. Holiage is eaten by several moth es iuto rue diconua, wnere they buobadate themselves by lowering are blown away. The trees also Lemaie carkins develop rurily seeds that greener. After wind pollingtion the sebalare frees and are longer and adle catkins, female catkins grow on ar rue eua, Known as rue pussy willow nudermeath and the point to one side bark with fissures. Unlike other willows, the leaves are oval, they are hairy sows to 10m and has grey-brown

ทองสกา 32 & 59. GOAT WILLOW - Salix

great pollution fighter. esbecially, harps. The tree is also a pover flies and birds. The wood is aphids which in turn brings ladybirds, The tree is attractive to tinged, wing shaped fruits, wind iusect bolliuated and develob into bink and are vellow-âreen. The flowers are flowers form in cub shabed clusters mall, dark green and shiny. The small long stems. The leaves are 5 lobed, "
flaky and small grey leat buds grow on Nears. The bark is light brown and 20m and lives up to 350 aursaduna

38 & 63. HELD MAPLE - Acer

many things from floorboards to coffins aug antable àug cau be néeg to wake (i) caterpillars. The wood is strong eaves are 100g 10r bour mour and and mammals eat the seeds and the are dispersed by the wind. Many birds into samaras, tiny winged fruits, that Pollinated by the wind, the howers turn ssels in February and March. wale and female parts and hang in hairy to touch and they can be 4-4cm long. Dark pink flowers contain both eaves are round to oval, rough and grey brown, Tissured and rougn. Green since Dutch Elm disease, they are now often part of hedgerows. The bark is 4. ENGLISH ELM — Ulmus procera

ilia were traditionaliy used to colour Jowels and bernes also make dyes n wine and finctures, The bark, leav cuambadue mule rue bernes are used Jowers are used to make cordials and drerpillars also eat the leaves. The nammals eat the berries. Moth property while piras and small Line flowers provide food for bees and uro cinareta ot amali, rea-black bernes nsects pollinate the flowers which turn ilar ilomer "ueda miru a srong smeli. lowers with five petals form a large, VIEN 2-7 OVAL IEATIETS. C'ECAMY WINTE diël-piomu park reanes are pinnare

18 & 55. ELDER — Sambucus nigra the bark is used for tanning leather.

Lue sab cau be wage luto alluks and and used for handles and furniture. and siskin birds. The wood is tough woodbeckers and seeds for reapolis sbecies of insects, home for autumn. Provides a habitat for many ru) seeds are wind aisbersed in cyaude to gark crimson. Masses of torms that once pollinated, thicken and same trees, smaller and snort green nue: Female catkins appear on the orown-yellow catkins form from May to ually/downy stalks, Long male rounded at the base and formed on yangular green leaves are slightly rows to 50m with grey-white bark.

Suassaand 31 & 64. DOWNY BIRCH - Betula

nediar-like date flavour. hedgerows. It can be eaten with a outh West, It is often found in randlly only found in Devon and the aisbeitsea' viso kuomu as ormast it is russet red truits are eaten by birds and on the same plant. Orange-brown seeds ripen to fruits in September. The petal flowers develop in May to June and male and female parts are found with white hairs underneath. White lobed leaves are dark green on top ows to 15m with brown bark. The Signal agyoniensis

35 & 71. DEVON WHITEBEAM —

42. SWEET CHESTNUT — castanea

ive for 700 years. The grey-purple bark develops vertical fissures, which spiral upwards, as the tree ages. 16-28cm long and 5-9cm wide, the leaves have loose, toothed edges and a pointy tip with around 20 pairs of parallel veins. The flowers contain male and female parts. most of the long, yellow catkins are male, while female parts are at the base Insects pollinate the tree and then the female parts develop into the shiny brown nuts surrounded by a spiky greer case. Red squirrels like to eat the nuts and the catkins provide pollen for nsects. Many micro moths eat the foliage. The wood is used in carpentry and furniture. Sweet chestnuts can be roasted and used in poultry stuffing, nut roasts and have a high level of starch.



10. WAYFARING TREE - Viburnum

More of a shrub it grows to 5m. It has large, oval, slightly wrinkly leaves with round toothed edges. The underside of a leaf is covered with soft, grey hairs. Lots of small, creamy white ers aroup toaether in a arge, flat topped flowerhead called an The 5 petalled flowers are scented and once pollinated turn into red berries. The oval berries then turn black and are poisonous. Birds eat the herries and insects, such as hoverflies, feed on the nectar. raditionally the bendy stalks were used to tie hay bales and its straight wood used to make arrows

14 & 65. WHITEBEAM — Sorbus aria Can arow to 15m with arev bark and

The shoots look brick red in sunliaht but arev-areen in the shade Leaves are thick, oval and irregularly toothed around the edges. The underside has white, felt-like hair. When leaves open they resemble maanolia flowers before turning dark green and shiny on top. In autumn they turn russet before they fall. In May, five-petalled flowers containina both male and male parts, are pollinated by insects The flower clusters develop into scarlet erries as they ripen in late summer Pollinatina insects visit the flowers, birds eat the berries and moth caterpillars eat the leaves. The timber is fine and traditionally used for cogs and wheels in machinery, beams and fine furniture. 30 & 58. WHITE WILLOW - Salix alba

arev-brówn bark that becomes deeply ssured as it ages. Twigs are also arev-brown and the slender leaves are hairs on the underside Male catkins arow on different trees to the ánd are slightly longer at 4-5cm. Insects develop tinv fluffv seed capsules dispersed by wind. Caterpillars eat the leaves and the catkins provide nectar other willow it is a source of salicin vhich is used as a painkiller. bat willow is the variety. Salix alba var.caerulea, having a particularly viaorous, straiaht trunk. Female trees are best for making cricket bats

37 & 74. Whitty pear — Sorbus

is superficially similar to the rowan in both size and appearance, however has a fissured rather than smooth barl and the leaflets number seven not twelve to fifteen in rowan. The flowers with pink flushed petals are larger than those of the rowan and the fruit is larger and longer too, though smaller than cultivated pears. On the continent the fruit is sometimes used to make

perry, however no such indications appear in the UK. Dried bunches of fruit have been used to keep witches away

12. WILD CHERRY — Prunus avium

nee mem to support peas and beans.

sticks are popular with gardeners who

early source of pollen for bees. Hazel

Line nuts, are eaten by piras including

which ripen into hazel nuts in October

many moths and the catkins are an

woodpeckers, tits and jays plus

chopping blocks and cogs in windmills

caterpillars eat the tollage while birds eat the seeds. The wood is the hardest

creatures that can shelter among the leaves in winter. Several moth

used to decorate homes at Christmas

the bernes. Boughs of holly are often

through winter and birds are tond of

bright red and stay on the branches

although some nave been seen to

consists of male and female trees

13. HOLLY — I lex aquifolium

change over time. The fruits become

are dark green, glossy and spiky. Holly

and the stems are brown. The leaves

ont swooty and thin with brown 'warts'

tree 10m high. The bank is hard to see

uis evergreen can grow in a bush or

of any wood, it's used in furniture,

reddish-brown shiny bark. Crear coloured horizontal lines, called lenticels are found on the bark. Green, oval toothed edges and a pointed tip. In deep red. Male and female reproductive parts are in the same flower and appear in April. The flowers are white five petalled and grow cup shaped 8 to 15mm across. They hang in clusters and are loved by bees and other insect which help to pollinate the tree. The cherries and are eaten by birds and mice. Foliage is a main food source for several moth caterpillars including the

veneers and furniture. It smells sweet when burned. 49. WILD PEAR — Pyrus pyraster

raditionally cherry was planted for its

fruit and wood which is used to make

cherry fruit and cherry bark mot

Deciduous and growing tree has grev bark with a square-shaped pattern and very spiny twigs. The oval leaves grow on long stalks and turn from areen to gold to black in autumn. White flowers are formed in clusters approx. 3cm across Fruits grow on long stalks and turn aolden vellow as they ripen. The sweet thrushes. The flowers provide nectar in spring and caterpillars live in the foliage Pears can be eaten raw and cooked, they also make cider. The pearwood is made into musical instruments and

44. WILD SERVICE TREE - Sorbus torminalis

25m. The brown bark is patterned with cracked, square shapes whilst twigs are shiny and slender Leaf buds look like small green peas on short stalks. They

develop into a maple type leaf which turns coppery red before falling in autumn. Male and female parts are contained in the white flowers which form in clusters. Once pollinated by insects the flowers develop into green-brown oval fruits sometimes called chequers. They grow to 10-15mm with small, pale spots. Pollen is taken by insects and birds like the fruits. Moth caterpillars also eat the leaves. T fine-arained wood has not been widely used although the fruits can add flavour to alcoholic drinks like whisky.

3. WYCH ELM – Ulmus glabra

that develops deep fissures after years and becomes more grey-brown Leaf buds and twias are covered in orange hairs. The green leaves have an asymmetrical base and are larger than other elms growing up to 16cm in length, with a toothed edge and a tapered point at the top. Flowers contain male and female parts and appear before the leaves in spring They are purplish red and grow alond the twias in clusters of 10 to 20 Wind pollinatés the flowers which become fruits called samaras. The seed, situated in the centre of the wing is dispersed by the wind. Decimated by Dutch elm Caterpillars of the white-letter hairstreak butterfly feed on the leaves and numbers have declined dramatically due to the rarity now. Many birds eat elm seeds. The wood is strong and durable and was used for boat parts, floorboards and wheel hubs.

19 & 62. YEW — Taxus baccata

This evergreen grows to a height of 10m and has flat needles. Birds eat the red berries and drop the seed. The leaves and seeds are poisonous to animals. The wood was used in medieval times to make longbows which allowed archers to fire arrows over long distances. Yew trees are often live for up to 3000 years.

20p OUR NATIVE TREE TRAIL STARTS AND FINISHES OUTSIDE THE CAFE AREA AND INCLUDES SPECIES OF

BRITISH NATIVE TREE TRAIL

GEDLING COUNTRY PARK & NATURE RESERVE

FOLLOW TWO TRAILS SHOWN ON THE MAP INSIDE

- BLUE ROUTE (NEAR): THIS SHORTER TRAIL IS WHEELCHAIR AND PUSHCHAIR FRIENDLY
- ORANGE ROUTE (FAR): A LONGER TRAIL AND A LITTLE MORE CHALLENGING





catkins arow as small areen knots in summer, drvina and turnina black before the tiny fruits fall out. Seeds are eaten by siskins and greenfinches and some moths live on alders. The wood can be used for plywood.

9. ALDER BUCKTHORN - Frangula alnuc

Frows to over 6m with dark brown bark. Branches are smooth and thornless, leaves are 3-7cm long, matt green and slightly hairy. Greenish white, star shaped flowers contain male and female parts and appear in clusters during May and June. The leaves are the favourite food of the brimstone butterfly. Birds like the berries that develop later in the year. Various parts of the tree are used to

43. ALMOND WILLOW — Salix triandra

A small bushy alluvial willow growing rapidly at first but seldom reaching more than 10m. Smooth, flaking, brown bark, lanceolate, toothed, hairless, dark, shinv-areen leaves. Large catkins useful as a pollen/nectar source. Locally common in the UK widely used in the Trent Valley willow industry. It is only identifiable as basketmakers' cultivars and its natural status may be questionable. A particularly attractive and fragrant species - the twias have a faint rose-water flavour when chewed

spring Bullfinches eat the seeds woodbeckers and owls like to nest in the trees. The leaves are food to many varieties of moth. A very tough wood, with shock absorbing qualities, it is used as handles on tools like axes and

50. ASPEN — Populus tremula

The grey bark can be very dark and covered in lichens. The leaves start out coppery before turning green and flattened, flexible leaf stalks allow them to flutter in the breeze. Catkins grow in March and April with male and female on different trees Female catkins riper to produce fluffy seeds. Aspen tree's attract a wide variety of insects. The wood's low flammability is good for making matches and its lightness is used for oars and paddles.

8. BASKET WILLOW — Salix viminalis

Grows to 7m with greyish-brown bark and yellow-green twigs. Glossy, dark green leaves are 20cm long and 1cm wide. Underneath they are covered in felt-like grey hairs. Mále yellow and female green catkins develop on different plants and arrive in late winter before the leaves. After pollination, the female catkins split to release tinv seeds. Moth caterpillars feed on the leaves and the catkins provide pollen to bees and other insects. This willow is great for basket weaving, screens,

ows to 18m and the dark arev bark

has criss-cross ridges. It is named for its leaves similarity to the bay tree. Dark green and glossy the leaves are approx. 5-12cm long with finely serrated edges. Yellow, malé catkins and green female catkins grow on different trees and emerge after the leaves, in late sprina. Female catkins develop into a fruit capsule containing tiny, fluffy seeds that are dispersed by the wind. Several caterpillars of moths eat the leaves and the catkin pollen is an early source of protein for bees and other insects. Salicin is a compound found in the bark of willows and has long been used as a pain killer, Aspirin is derived

40. BEECH — Fagus sylvatica

Grows to over 30m but has shallow roots so can be blown over. Fruits develop as beech nuts called mast and are contained in a prickly case. Beech leaves are eaten by caterpillars and the mast is enjoyed by mice voles, squirrels and birds. Beech wood is hard and used for parquet floors

29 & 52, BIRD CHERRY - Prunus padus

Also known as black doawood and hogberry it grows to 25m. The bark is smooth, peeling and grey brown. The areen leaves are oval and hairless with fine sharp, serrated edges. Clusters of white, heavily scented flowers appear

Caterpillars eat the leaves but they're toxic to livestock. Fruits and bark have been used to make dyes and the wood is light and good for making small items. The cherries were also used in several medicinal remedies

34 & 72. BLACK POPLAR - Populus nigra ssp.betulifolia

Grows to 30m and can live for 200 years, this tree is becoming rarer in the countryside. Dark brown bark often looks black and is full of fissures and cracks. Leaves are shiny, green and heart shaped with fine, tiny hairs. Red male catkins and green-yellow female catkins grow on different trees and are wind pollinated. The females develop fluffy seeds which fall in autumn. The catkins provide pollen for bees, while birds eat the seeds. It is a food plant for many moths including the poplar hawk moth. The fine, white wood was used to make cartwheels and floorboards. It can be coppiced to provide bean sticks and clothes pegs.

27 & 69. BLACKTHORN — Prunus spinosa

Spiny and dense the tree grows to 7m with dark brown bark. Commonly used as a hedging plant. Green leaves are slightly wrinkled, oval with a pointed end White flowers contain male and female parts and bloom in March and April. They develop into blue-black berries or sloes. Bees enjoy the nector caterpillars of many moths eat the leaves and birds like to nest in the

and sloes. The timber is traditionally used for walking sticks while the sloes are used in wines. preserves and sloe ain

46. BOX – Buxus sempervirens

Slow growing, box is used i aardens clipped into topiary and hedges. It can grow to 12m with smooth grey bark that develops fissures with age. Small, oval, waxy, green leaves grow on short stalks. Clusters of areen-vellow flowersarrive in April and May. They contain male and female parts and are wind pollinated. A green, dry capsule develops which ripens into a brown seed case. The box is liked by bees and provides dense shelter for small mammals and birds. The vellow timber is used to make violin peas. and musical instruments. It is toxic and may cause stomach upsets and

33 & 60. BUCKTHORN - Rhamnus carthartica

Grows to 10m with grey-brown bark and spiny branches. Léaves are a glossy dárk green, turning yellow in autumn. Yellow-green flowers are pollinated by insects which travel between the male and female flowers on different trees. The females develop into purple-black berries, eaten and dispersed by birds. It is a food plant to the brimstone butterfly and provides

nectar to bees and other insects. The wood is rarely used although the fruits and bark can make a yellow dye. The berries have a laxative effect giving it the name puraina blackthorn.

41. COMMON OAK — Quercus robur

Most full-grown oaks reach a height of 30m. The smooth and silvery bark of vouna trees becomes more deeply fissured with age. The leaves are smooth and around 10cm long with 4-5 lobes on each side. Oaks form catkins in the spring and the acorn fruits develop from green to brown before falling to the around in autumn Oaks provide habitat for hundreds of insects and the acorns are eaten by mammals like badgers, deer and squirrels. Woodpeckers and bats can also live in the trees. The timber of the English oak is very strong and used to build boats, architectural



TREE CHECKLIST

• 39. Strawberry tree

• 41. Common oak

42. Sweet chestnut

• 43. Almond willow

45. Silver birch

• 49. Wild pear

• 50. Aspen

• 44. Wild service tree

47. Small-leaved lime

48. Large-leaved lime

51. Midland hawthorn

52. Bird cherry

• 53. Grey willow

Elder

56. Hornbeam

• 60. Buckthorn

Hazel

Yew

• 67. Juniper

• 68. Scots pine

• 61.

• 54. Purple willow

Bay willow

White willow

Goat willow

Field maple

Whitebeam

Crab apple

Blackthorn

71. Devon whitebeam

• 70. Plymouth pear

• 72. Black poplar

• 74. Whitty pear

Downy birch

• 40. Beech

• 46. Box

- 1. Copper beech
- 2. Sessile oak
- 3. Wych elm
- 4. English elm
- 5. Rowan
- 6. Crack willow
- 7. Hawthorn
- 8. Backet willow
- 9. Alder buckthorn
- 10. Wayfaring tree
- 11. Spindle tree
- 12. Wild Cherry
- 14. Whitebeam
- 15. Scots Pine
- 16. Bay willow
- 17. Cráb apple
- 18. Elder
- 19. Yew
- 20. Alder
- 21. Juniper
- 99. Hazél
- 23. Midland hawthorn
- 24. Ash
- 25. Purple willow
- 26. Grey willow
- 27. Blackthorn
- 28. Hornbeam
- 99. Bird cherry
- 30. White willow
- 31. Downy birch
- 32. Goat willow
- 33. Buckthorn
- 34. Black poplar
- 35. Devon whitebeam 73. Alder

- 36. Plymouth pear37. Whitty pear
- 38. Field maple

1. COPPER BEECH -Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea

the common beech Grows to over 30m but has shallow roots so can be blown over. Deep purple leaves develop in sprina and turn copperv in autumn Fruits develop as beech nuts called mast and are contained in a prickly case. Beech leaves and used in turning and carving. are eaten by caterpillars and the mast is enjoyed by mice, voles, squirrels and birds. The bark is often home to funai. and lichen Beech wood is hard and used for furniture. It was traditionally used to smoke herring.

17 & 66, CRAB APPLE - Malus Sylvestris

ow anarled and twisted to 10m with a greyish brown bark. Ancestor of the many varieties of apple trees Pointy brown leaf stubs develop on short stalks and have hairy tips. They grow into glossy, green, 6cm leaves. The blossom is sweetly scented, attracting bees and other insects to pollinate it. The small apple-like buds develop to around 3cm

vellow-areen fruits. Birds and mammals eat the fruits and disperse the seeds The nectar and pollen are areat for bees and the leaves are eaten by several moth caterpillars. Trees are planted to help pollinate other apples and the fruits are used in iams and iellies. The wood is pinkish in colour

6. CRACK WILLOW - Salix fragilis The crack willow arows to 25m tall and

is hard to tell apart from the white willow. The bark is dark brown and develops deep fissures with age The leaves are long and dark green on the top and a liahter areen underneath. The catkins arrive before the leaves and once pollinated become fluffy 'pussy willow'. Trees tend to grow alongside rivers and lakes. The catkins provide pollen for bees and other insects and the leaves are used by some moths. The willow stems are very flexible and are used for weaving a huae variety of useful objects including