



- AH Arbour Hill
- BL Beeston Lodge
- DA Digby Avenue
- DP Digby Plantation
- LE Lenton Eaves
- LTA Lime Tree Avenue
- MM Middleton Marsh
- NWA North West Avenue
- PP Pilkington's Paddock
- SCA Sweet Chestnut Avenue
- SLA South Lime Avenue
- TW Thompson's Wood
- WP Western Pasture



Tree Walk No. 1

25th June 2015

Graham Pearce

FRIENDS OF WOLLATON PARK

TREE WALK No. 1

25TH JUNE 2015

1. **Black Pines**, *Pinus nigra*

The frequent **Corsican Pine**, *P. nigra* subsp. *laricio*, introduced from Italy in 1759, is also an important plantation species. **Austrian Pine**, subsp. *nigra*, 1835, is mainly grown for its ornamental value.

2. **Turkish Hazel**, *Corylus colurna*

SE Europe, SW Asia, 1665. This grand old tree was noteworthy over a century ago and is now a National Champion, the best of its kind in Britain.



3. **Sweet Chestnut**, *Castanea sativa*

Brought to Britain by the Romans, now naturalised here. A long-lived tree, related to oaks and beeches, with useful timber as well as edible nuts.

4. **Common Lime**, *Tilia x europaea*

The typical avenue form of the hybrid of our Small-leaved and Broad-leaved Limes most probably originated from Holland in the mid-17th century.

5. **Broad-leaved Lime**, *Tilia platyphyllos*

Much planted but less frequent in the wild than the Small-leaved Lime. Typical trees flower early, have dark, hairy leaves, and persistent bracts.

6. **Turkey Oak**, *Quercus cerris*

Introduced in 1735, fast-growing, but poor timber and co-host to an insect pest of English Oak.

7. **Common Beech**, *Fagus sylvatica*

The last tree species to colonise Britain after the last Ice Age, native only in southern England.

8. **Small-leaved Lime**, *Tilia cordata*

Once the dominant tree species in lowland England, with many useful properties.

9. **Common Walnut**, *Juglans regia*

Brought from S Europe centuries ago, a renowned timber tree and grown in warm areas for its nuts.

10. **English Oak**, *Quercus robur*

Pedunculate or Common Oak. Our much-loved, most recognised and most abundant native tree. Apparent hybrids with Sessile Oak occur here.

11. **Red Oak**, *Quercus rubra*

E North America, 1724. Large-leaved, grown in Britain both for timber and amenity purposes.

12. **Giant Sequoia**, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*

Wellingtonia. California, 1853. The species has produced the world's largest living organism, over 2,000 years old. The name honours Sequoyah.



13. **Horse Chestnut**, *Aesculus hippocastanum*

Our familiar conker tree, from SE Europe, 1616. This veteran is County Champion for girth.

14. **Double Wild Cherry**, *Prunus avium* 'Plena'

Cultivated in England since the early 18th century. Flowers beautifully but rarely produces fruits.



15. **Cedars**, *Cedrus*

This group includes **Blue Atlas Cedar**, *Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca*, North Africa, 1845, and **Deodar**, *Cedrus deodara*, W Himalayas, 1831, with longer, greener foliage, and conical shape.

16. **London Plane**, *Platanus x hispanica*

A hybrid of Oriental and American Planes, most probably originating from S Europe, 1660s.

17. **Copper Beech**, *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea*

Selected grafted trees are better referred to as Purple Beech. County Champion for girth.

18. **Roblé Beech**, *Nothofagus obliqua*

South America, 1902. Has potential in British forestry. County Champion for girth and height.

19. **Sessile Oak**, *Quercus petraea*

Durmast Oak. Native, but most frequent in western Britain. Hybridises with the English Oak.

20. **Holm Oak**, *Quercus ilex*

Holly Oak. S Europe, 1580s. This species was first grown here when Wollaton Hall was built.