D. Cedar of Lebanon *Cedrus libani.*

Needles are dark green and grow in clusters on short shoots; cones are large and barrel-shaped; bark is grey-brown and scaly. The branches are typically horizontal, unlike the Atlas Cedar where they ascend, and Deodar which droop.

E. Yew *Taxus baccata f. aurea.*

We've highlighted the magnificent Golden Yew, a hybrid of English Yew and Japanese Yew. There is an English Yew behind it.

Yew trees are very long-living, with some 5,000 years old.

F. Mountain Pine *Pinus mugo.*

Similar to Scots Pine, but the needles and cones are shorter.

The growth habit produces a much shorter, multi-stemmed tree.

Evergreen Oaks *Quercus*

G. Holm Oak – See Oak Leaflet
H. Turners Oak – See Oak Leaflet

Hollys *Ilex aquifolium*

I. Pyramid Holly
J. Golden Holly 'Watereriana'
K. Golden Holly 'Golden Queen'

Friends of WOLLATON PARK

The Evergreen Conifers of Wollaton Park

Conifers are easily recognised by their needle-like or scale-like leaves and their cones, which bear their seeds. Conifers emerged millions of years before broadleaf trees and most conifers keep their leaves year-round, unlike deciduous trees (mostly broadleaved) that shed them in autumn.

Our map also points out a few evergreens that are not Conifers

This walk is best enjoyed in winter, when the bare branches of deciduous trees reveal the full splendor of the evergreens.

https://friendsofwollatonpark.org.uk/

1. Black Pine *Pinus nigra.*

The needles are pairs, and slightly twisted. The cones have a distinctive “bump” in the middle of each scale. The tree by the Café is an Austrian Pine Sub-species. The others nearby are Corsican Pine subspecies.

2. Giant Sequoia *Sequoiadendron giganteum.*

Also known as the Wellingtonia Tree, and Giant Redwood. Planted circa 1860, together with the wood of 50 Sequoias up the hill. Long lived, with fossil records millions of years old.

3. Blue Atlas Cedar

Cedrus atlantica f. glauca.

Needles are blue-green and grow in clusters on short shoots; cones are cylindrical and up to 4 inches long. A symbol of strength and resilience, as it thrives in harsh, mountainous conditions.

4. Deodar *Cedrus deodar*

Also known as Himalayan Cedar. The name Deodar derives from a Hindu word meaning “wood of the Gods”. The wood has insect-repellent properties, and is used widely for construction in Asia.

5. Blue Colorado *SprucePicea pungens f. glauca.*

Brought to the UK in late 19th century as an ornamental tree. Valued by Indigenous people of the Rocky Mountains using the wood for tools, needles and resin for traditional medicine and spiritual practices.

6. Serbian Spruce *Picea omorika.*

Serbian Spruce has a distinctive pyramidal shape and grows to a height of 50-60 feet. The needles are dark green and glossy, with silvery undersides. The cones are purple when young and turn reddish-brown as they mature.

They have survived as a species, relatively unchanged, for over 50 million years.

7. Weymouth Pine *Pinus strobus.*

The needles are in groups of five, and the cone elongated compared to Black Pine. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the tall, straight trunks of Weymouth Pines were highly prised for ship masts by the British Royal Navy.

8. Incense Cedar *Calocedrus decurrens.*

The Incense Cedar is technically a Cypress, and not a Cedar! . It has a pyramidal crown and drooping branches, it has fragrant scent reminiscent of incense. Came to UK in 1853.

9. Nootka Cypress

Xanthocyparis nootkatensis

Also known as Yellow Cypress or Alaska cedar. It can grow up to 60 metres tall, with a narrow conical crown and scale-like leaves that emit a pleasant fragrance when crushed.

A. Scots Pine *Pinus Sylvestris.*

Compared to the Black Pine, the Scots pine needles are also twisted, and grow in pairs but are shorter and the cones are also smaller.

B. Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii.*

Native to western North America, with a conical shape and a straight trunk covered in thick, scaly bark. The cones point down, which is unusual among fir trees, and have a three-tongued growth on each scale.

C. Western Red Cedar *Thuja plicata.*

A reddish-brown bark that flakes off in thin sheets. This tree is a Zebrina Western Red Cypress, a variegated form.