

Tree Walk Two

Tree Walk Two includes steep hills and a long flight of steps. The path through the woods is not accessible.

1. A group of four **SMALL LEAVED LIME** (*Tilia cordata*) A common tree over many local parks and roads. A popular tree with honey bees. Wood suitable for carving.

2. **SILVER MAPLE** (*Acer saccharinum*) The silvery underside of the leaves make a striking effect in a breeze. The roots are a common cause of damage to drains and foundations.

3. **LONDON PLANE** (*Platanus × hispanica*) Common all over London and along local roads. Easily identified by the patchy pattern of their bark. They are very tolerant of pollution. The seed balls hang on the trees through the winter.

4. Two trees from Tree Walk One with upright branches giving them the characteristic 'exclamation mark' (!) shape. *Do you remember what they are?*

5. **CORSICAN PINE** (*Pinus nigra* ssp. *larico*) A fast growing evergreen conifer pine tree often used for construction and paper making.

6. **TURKEY OAK** (*Quercus cerris*) More deeply lobed leaves than other oaks and acorns that grow close to the twigs with very hairy or mossy cups. Worthless as a source of timber.

7. **COPPER NORWAY MAPLE** (*Acer platanoides*, 'Crimson King') A crossbred variety with purple coloured leaves. Once popular as decorative trees about 40 or 50 years ago.



8. Three trees recognisable by their pairs of 'leaflets' and bunches of seeds, called 'keys'. Seen on Tree Walk One. *What is its name?*

9. **MANNA ASH** (*Fraxinus ornus*) Similar to the three Ash trees around it but smooth bark and many spring flowers. Once a source of medical chemicals.

10. **ENGLISH OAK** (*Quercus robur*) Very common. Valuable forestry tree. No stalks on the leaves, but long stalks on the acorns. Home to more insects than any other tree.



11. **GOLDEN POPLAR** (*Populus serotina* 'Aurea') Has golden leaves in spring which turn green towards the end of summer. Easily seen when the leaves are yellow but hard to reach through the undergrowth. Difficult to identify in autumn and winter when leafless.

12. **WHITE POPLAR** (*Populus alba*) Noted for not standing straight, grey bark with diamond marks on upper limbs and a white hairy underside to the leaves.

13. Two **EUROPEAN LARCH** (*Larix decidua*) coniferous trees. They lose their needles in the autumn. The cones often stay on the branches for many years.

14. About 25 trees with white bark and small leaves often drooping. *Seen at the end of Tree Walk One – what are they?*

15. **SCOTS PINE** (*Pinus sylvestris*) Evergreen, short, blue-green leaves and orange-red bark. Egg shaped cones mature in the second year. An important tree in forestry. Once popular as Christmas trees.

16. **COMMON ALDER** (*Alnus glutinosa*) Overhanging the corner near the stream. Loves being near water. Noted for the previous year's mini black cones. Durable wood used for smoking food.

17. **GOLDEN WEeping WILLOW** (*Salix x sepulcralis* 'Chrysocoma') Heavily weeping with long straight golden shoots. Impressive in sunlight.

18. Another example of our most common native evergreen, as seen on Tree Walk One. The leaves are often sharply pointed and the red berries make it a wonderful Christmas decoration. *What is it?*



19. **ELDER** (*Sambucus nigra*) Common tree of hedgerows, woods, etc. Bears large clusters of small white flowers in late spring followed by clusters of small black or red berries. Flowers and ripe berries make excellent drinks, all other parts are toxic.

20. **HOLM OAK** (*Quercus ilex*) An evergreen tree which can be confused with Holly. Old leaves fall off the following year, after the new leaves emerge. Acorns are small with felty cups. Most of the Holm Oaks in the park are still rather small.

21. We met some of these trees on Tree Walk One. It has leaves like 'fat fingers on a hand'. *What is it? Which children's game is based on its seeds?*

Answers: 4. LOMBARDY POPLAR 8. COMMON (or European) ASH 14. SILVER BIRCH 18. COMMON HOLLY 21. HORSE CHESTNUT, Conkers
Please Note: a detailed description of this walk, containing additional information about these trees and their uses, can be downloaded from the Friends of Maryon and Maryon Wilson Parks website (<http://www.friendsofmaryonparks.org>)