

11. ATLAS CEDAR

Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'

These very popular conifers are native to the Atlas Mountains of Morocco in North Africa and were introduced to this country in 1845 by Lord Somers. Seldom are they planted in the correct location to allow their huge size and spread to grow. They can attain a height of 18 metres.



11. *Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'*

12. HORSE CHESTNUT

Aesculus hippocastanum

Native to Greece, Albania and Turkey and introduced here in Elizabethan times. The "conker" tree that every child loves, but that can cause a nuisance to everyone else. Derived its name from the inside of a conker shell that is shaped like a horse's hoof. Prolific white flowers in May/June and can attain a height of 25 metres.

13. INDIAN BEAN

Catalpa bignonioides

Native tree to the South-Eastern United States. The fantastic large elephant ear leaves are late to appear in spring and can almost look dead. Its attraction lies in the long bean pods that hang down through the summer and into the autumn. The beans were a food source for Cherokee Indians.



13. *Catalpa bignonioides*

10. COPPER BEECH

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'

This is the purple form of our stately Green Beech and is slightly smaller in stature. Beech are unusual for large broad-leaved trees in the fact that they don't have thick rough bark - it remains smooth and silvery, the active growing layer staying very near the surface and not under layers of corky bark. There are varying shades of Copper Beech, darkest of them all being 'Riversii'.

9. DAWN REDWOOD

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Like the Ginkgo tree from China this was only thought to be known by fossil remains but in 1944 a specimen was found far up in the Yangtze River valley. It has a lovely conical habit and soft feathery foliage turning a brilliant autumn russet.

Can attain up to 20 metres.



8. *Populus nigra* (33m high)

8. BLACK POPLAR

Populus nigra

Native to Central and Southern Europe these huge trees can reach 40 metres and dominate the landscape in low-lying parts of Europe. Very quick to grow, hybrids of these are an important timber crop for pulp, and for its high splitting tendencies in making matches and plywood. They are light leaved trees that produce red flowers in the spring.

7. BLACK MULBERRY

Morus nigra

An Oriental native that has all the ancestral looks of an old tree - sprawling small trees with knarled trunks that have a tendency to lean in later years. Under the leaf can be found raspberry like fruits which if not picked tend to drop and stain everything crimson. Related to the fig they produce a white sap that contains latex.

5. TREE OF HEAVEN *Ailanthus altissima*

This tropical looking tree thrives in any position and in any soil. It tolerates pollution well and can be found growing in many cities, especially Eastern United States. It is however, native to China and gets its name from its height, which is actually a misnomer, as it rarely attains more than 20 metres and is usually seen as a dome-shaped open branched tree.

16. PERSIAN IRONWOOD *Parrotia persica*

An unusual, ornamental tree native from North Persia to Caucasus. This attractive tree has flaking bark combined with its clusters of red flowers on bare stems in February. The autumn tints are vivid orange and reds. Tends to form a wide rounded shape and grows well on any soils as well as chalk.

15. SYCAMORE *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Native to Central and Southern Europe. The sycamore thrives in any position that it is placed - woodland, street, coastal or parks, and is relatively tolerant of pollution. It will attain a height up to 30 metres. Yellowish green flowers appear in spring followed by prolific 'keys', which tend to seed themselves in areas they are not wanted. There is no 'autumn glory' unlike other Maples.



14. KEAKI *Zelkova serrata*

A fantastic ornamental tree related to the Elms though not susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease. Native to Japan and China. These quite rare trees are easy to grow, deep rooting, drought resistant and do not have any flowers or fruit to speak of, thus cause no real problems. The size makes them ideal for parks and larger spaces attaining 9-12 metres.

17. BIG TREE 'Wellingtonia'

Sequoiadendron giganteum

Native to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, the California Big Tree has been recorded at 110 metres and 4000 years old. Far bulkier and wider than the taller still Coast Redwood.



17. *Sequoiadendron giganteum*

18. COMMON YEW

Taxus baccata

The native Yew tree is synonymous with English churchyards and is one of the longest living trees seen today. Some have been dated at 4500 years old. The leaf and seed are both poisonous to man - however the red fleshy part is not. Research has shown that Yew leaves have been found to contain a chemical beneficial for the treatment of several cancers.

19. ENGLISH OAK

Quercus robur

A large long-lived tree, native to Europe and parts of the Mediterranean that develops a broad head of rugged branches when growing in the open. Valuable for its timber, particularly when Britain was covered in Oak forests. Almost all the ancient Oaks in the British Isles belong to this species.



16. *Parrotia persica*

20. EVERGREEN OAK

Quercus ilex

The Holm Oak or Holly Oak is native to the Mediterranean and excellent in the coastal regions, able to withstand harsh conditions. Can make excellent hedges and thrives with clipping. Grows to around 25 metres.

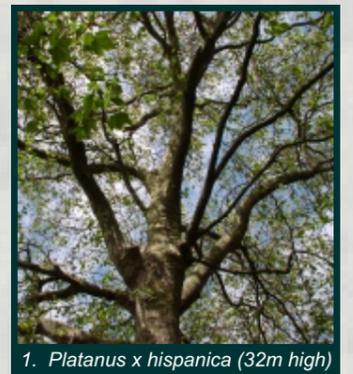
2. COMMON LIME *Tilia x europaea*

A common sight in cities due to its tolerance towards pollution and pruning. Native to Northern Europe and UK it is a hybrid between the large and small leaved limes. In mid-summer sweetly scented flowers appear which intoxicate bees that feed on them. Drawbacks for the lime are that it suckers profusely from the base, and is commonly blamed for honeydew produced from aphids feeding on the leaf.

3. BEECH

Fagus sylvatica

A native tree that is not best suited to city life. It can attain 35 metres but tends to be shallow rooted and is susceptible to storms and high winds. The word beech is derived from an old word meaning "book" - as traditionally it was used to write on. The edible nuts are a source of oil.



1. *Platanus x hispanica* (32m high)

4. CAUCASIAN WING-NUT

Pterocarya fraxinifolia

A remarkable tree and not commonly planted in Europe. Native to Caucasus and North Persia, it is a strong, trouble-free decorative tree that has long catkins in the spring followed in July by 'winged nuts'.

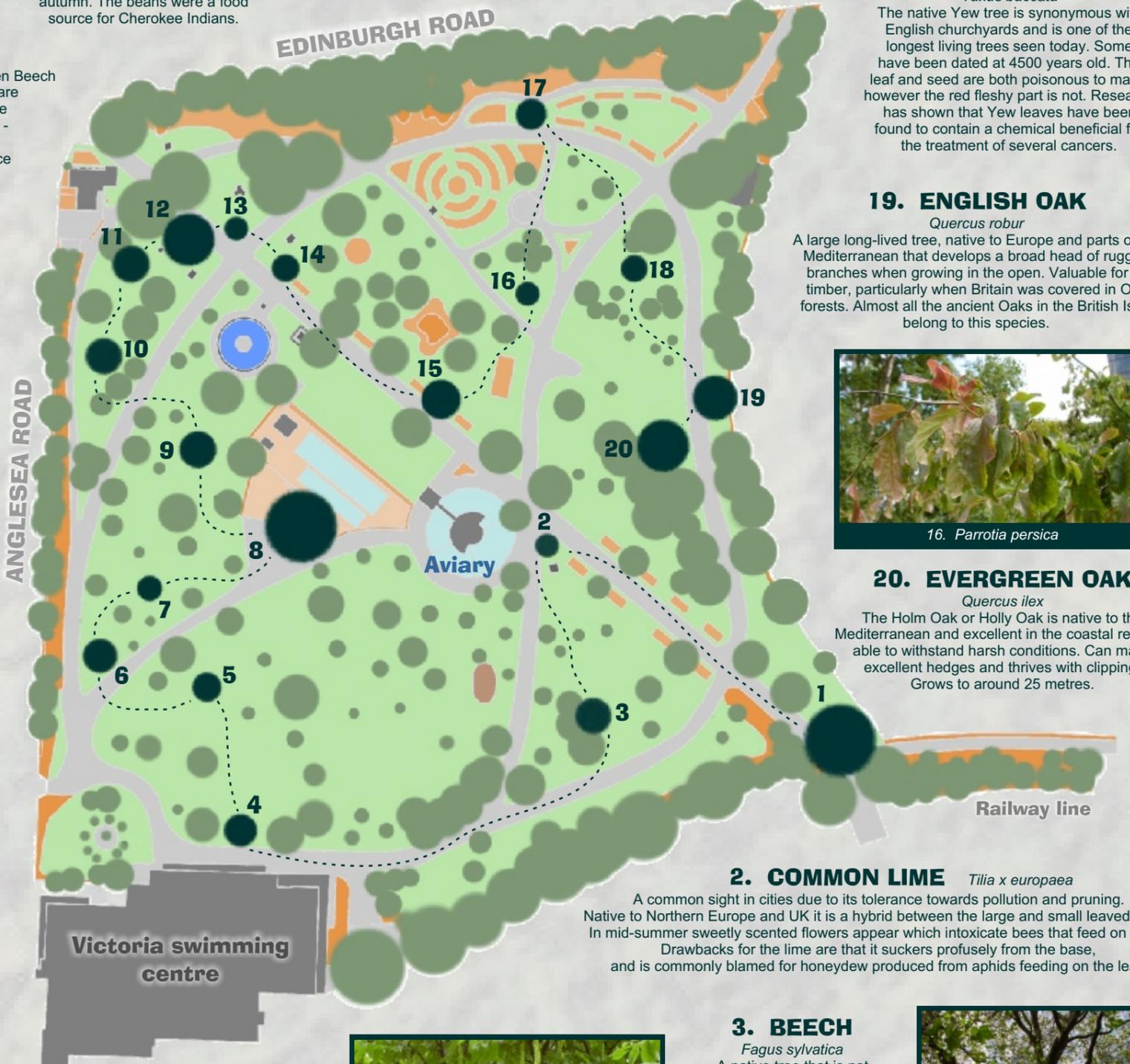


4. *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*

6. WALNUT

Juglans regia

The English Walnut is actually native to the Eastern Mediterranean. One of the last trees to come into leaf, it is sought after around the world for its fruit and the wood. Apart from furniture, walnut is very sought after by gunsmiths for making gun-stocks. For its weight, elasticity and smoothness, there is no comparison.



Portsmouth
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VICTORIA PARK TREE WALK

1. LONDON PLANE

Platanus x hispanica

A remarkable tree that is very tolerant of pollution and constant pruning which makes it ideal for city life. It is a vigorous hybrid tree between the Oriental and Western Plane and is capable of attaining 35 metres. Fruiting clusters hang on the tree during winter and resemble baubles on a Christmas tree.