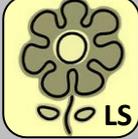
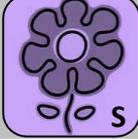
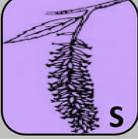
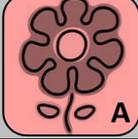
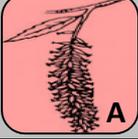
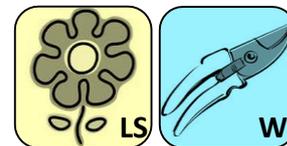


7.1

TREES

		<u>FLOWER/CATKINS</u>
		WINTER
		EARLY SPRING
		LATE SPRING
		SUMMER
		AUTUMN

	<u>PRUNING TIME</u>
	WINTER
	EARLY SPRING
	LATE SPRING
	SUMMER
	AUTUMN



Acer Campestre (Acer C)



Common Name: Field maple

Plant type: Fast growing, deciduous tree with distinctive 'palm' shaped leaves. Acer Campestre is the UK's only native Acer.

Full height and spread: 12 m by 8 m if left unpruned.

Decorative qualities: Green flowers in spring followed by winged fruits in autumn. Young leaves are red-purple in colour and become green with maturity. Acers provide lovely autumn colour in shades of red and yellow.

Hardiness: Hardy

Soil: Prefers a neutral soil that is fertile, moist and well drained. Acers will tolerate chalk or clay.

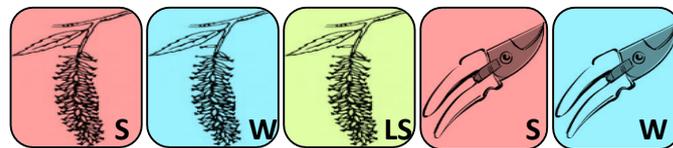
Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered.

Problems: Avoid full shade.

Pests and Diseases: May be affected by aphids and horse chestnut scale. Chemical controls are available. Acers can also be affected by the fungus verticillium wilt.

Garden use: Acer Campestre is suitable for exposed sites including coastal locations and it also tolerates pollution. It has striking autumn colours. It is often used in a wildlife garden as the flowers and fruits provide a source of food for wildlife and the leaves support the caterpillars of several species of moth including the 'Maple Prominent'. Acer Campestre is often used within a mixed native hedge due to its compact, bushy shape.

Pruning and aftercare: Acers bleed sap heavily so prune when dormant in winter. Acers tend to form a naturally balanced shape so little pruning is required other than to remove dead or damaged stems or to restrict size when grown within a hedge.



Alnus Glutinosa laciniata (Aln GL)



Common Name: Alder

Plant type: Fast growing, hardy tree. Laciniata has a graceful conical habit.

Full height and spread: 22 m

Decorative qualities: Attractive finely cut foliage. Yellow catkins on bare stems in autumn through to spring followed by cone shaped fruits.

Hardiness: Hardy

Soil: Neutral or acidic soils. Alnus thrives in poor and wet soils.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered locations.

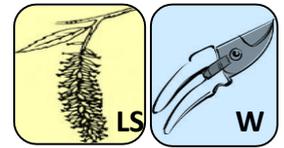
Problems: Dislikes alkaline soils.

Pests and Diseases: Alders can be targeted by alder sucker and leaf-mining sawflies. Chemical controls are available. Alders may also be affected by the fungus phytophthora. Affected shoots and cankers should be cut out.

Garden use: Alder is a pioneering species and is widely used on a number of difficult sites including infertile and wet soils. In fact they are often planted to improve poor environmental conditions. Planted on river banks the roots help to prevent erosion and on poor soils fertility is improved through the alder's symbiotic relationship with the nitrogen fixing bacteria (*frankia alni*) which inhabit root nodules. Alders are also a good choice for sites where rabbits or other livestock are prevalent as they do not eat the bark. Alder work well within a mixed, wildlife hedge as the catkins are an early source of nectar and pollen for bees and the cones are a good source of bird food. The leaves provide a source of food for the caterpillars of many moths including the 'alder kitten'. When planted by rivers the roots provide nesting opportunities for otters.

PRUNING and aftercare: To encourage a bushy habit prune alder near to the ground when young. Otherwise prune alder between late autumn and winter when the stems are bare.

PROPOGATION: Seed or hardwood cuttings.



Betula Pendula 'Fastigiata' (Bet P)



Common Name: Upright Silver Birch

Plant type: Smaller and more compact birch. The twiggy branches spiral inwards and form a narrow, 'corkscrew' shape. Deciduous. Fast growing.

Full height and spread: 10 m by 5 m

Ornamental features: Spring catkins. White, peeling bark. Yellow autumn leaves.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered.

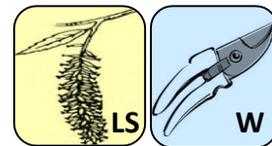
Problems: None. Betula will grow happily in a variety of locations.

Pests and Diseases: Relatively trouble free. Sawfly larvae and aphids may be a problem. Chemical treatments are available. Rust or leaf spot can be treated with fungicide.

Garden use: Betula has a long season of interest with its peeling white bark, yellow autumn leaves and catkins. Ideally suits a location where the winter light illuminates the striking white bark. Compact 'fastigiata' is suitable for smaller gardens. They also make good street trees. Looks striking when mass planted. Betula is also suitable for a low maintenance or wildlife garden.

Pruning and aftercare. Pruning is not essential but if required should be carried out during late winter. Once Betula is established any unwanted, weak growth should be removed from the trunk beneath the canopy. Pruning of large, established trees should be carried out by a qualified tree surgeon.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cutting or grafting.



Betula Pendula Purpurea (Bet P)



Common Name: Purple Birch

Plant type: Deciduous tree with a slender habit, striking white bark and rich, purple foliage on young purple stems. Purpurea is smaller and slower-growing than other Betula. It is also quite rare.

Full height and spread: 10 m by 5 m

Ornamental features: Catkins in spring. Striking white bark and young, purple stems. Rich, purple foliage that takes on a green tone in the summer and then becomes purple/bronze in the autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile. Avoid chalky soils.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered.

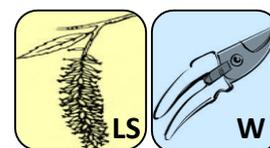
Problems: None. Betula will grow happily in a variety of locations.

Pests and Diseases: Relatively trouble free. Sawfly larvae and aphids may be a problem. Chemical treatments are available. Rust or leaf spot can be treated with fungicide.

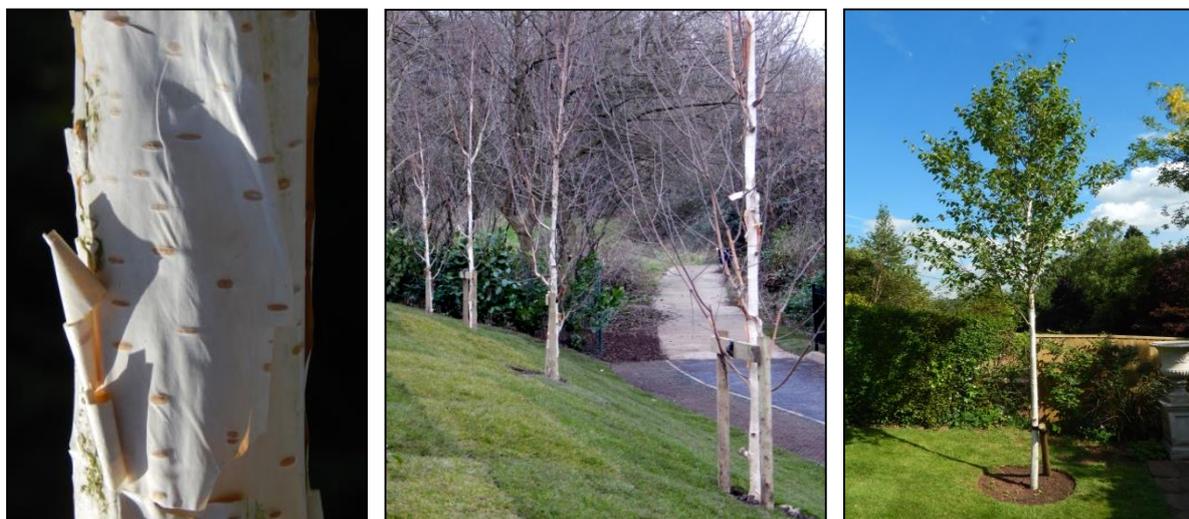
Garden use: Betula has a long season of interest with its attractive, peeling white bark, purple foliage and spring catkins. Ideally suits a location where the winter light illuminates the striking white bark. Looks striking when mass planted. Betula is also suitable for a low maintenance garden.

Pruning and aftercare. Pruning is not essential but if required should be carried out during late winter. Once Betula is established any unwanted, weak growth should be removed from the trunk beneath the canopy. Pruning of large, established trees should be carried out by a qualified tree surgeon.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cutting or grafting.



Betula utilis var. jacquemontii (Bet u J)



Common Name: West Himalayan Birch

Plant type: Vigorous, deciduous tree with and a naturally balanced open habit and striking white bark.

Full height and spread: 15 m by 7.5 m

Ornamental features: Catkins in spring. Striking white bark.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered.

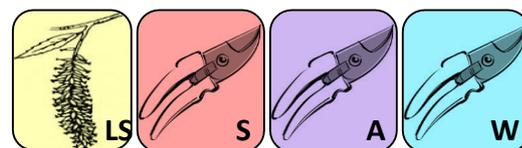
Problems: None. Betula will grow happily in a variety of locations.

Pests and Diseases: Relatively trouble free. Sawfly larvae and aphids may be a problem. Chemical treatments are available. Rust or leaf spot can be treated with fungicide.

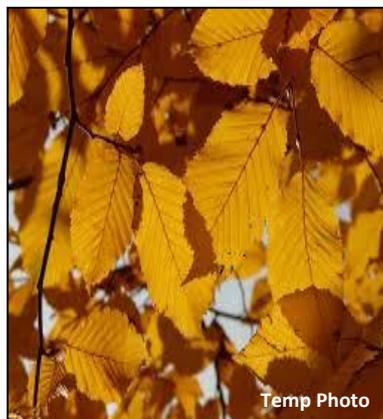
Garden use: Betula has a long season of interest with its attractive, peeling white bark, yellow autumn leaves and spring catkins. Ideally suits a location where the winter light illuminates the striking white bark. Looks striking mass planted. Betula is also suitable for a low maintenance garden.

Pruning and aftercare. Pruning is not essential but if required should be carried out during late winter. Once Betula is established any unwanted, weak growth should be removed from the trunk beneath the canopy. Pruning of large, established trees should be carried out by a qualified tree surgeon.

PROPOGATION: Softwood cutting or grafting.



Carpinus Betulus 'Fastigiata' (Carp BF)



Common Name: Hornbeam

Plant type: Fast growing deciduous shrub or tree with an upright, columnar habit.

Full height and spread: 12m by 8m if left unpruned.

Decorative qualities: Catkins in spring followed by winged fruits. Good autumn leaf colour. Some copper coloured dead foliage will be retained over the winter.

Hardiness: Hardy

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is moist but well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered

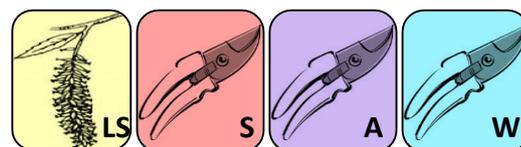
Problems: Easy to grow.

Pests and Diseases: Carpinus may be targeted by aphids. Chemical controls are available. They may also be affected by powdery mildew which looks unsightly but is not fatal.

Garden use: Carpinus is one of the faster growing trees so is useful where an impact is required quickly. It can also be grown as both a formal and an informal hedge. Carpinus provide interest all year round with spring catkins, autumn leaf colour and the copper leaves that are retained in the winter. The winter leaf cover of Carpinus also offer shelter, nesting and foraging opportunities for wildlife. The catkins and winged seeds are a source of food and the leaves support the caterpillars of a number of moths.

PRUNING and aftercare: Hornbeams bleed sap heavily so cut hedge specimens from late summer to mid winter if required.

PROPOGATION: Seed, semi-ripe cuttings or grafting.



Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine' (Carp BFran)



Common Name: Hornbeam

Plant type: Slow growing, tidy deciduous shrub or tree. Slightly smaller than other Hornbeams. 'Frans Fontaine' retains it's neat, columnar habit even into maturity.

Full height and spread: 10 m by 3 m

Decorative qualities: Catkins in spring followed by winged fruits. Good autumn leaf colour. Some copper coloured dead foliage will be retained over the winter.

Hardiness: Hardy

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is moist but well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered

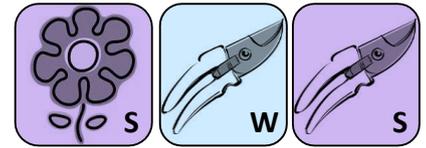
Problems: Easy to grow.

Pests and Diseases: Carpinus may be targeted by aphids. Chemical controls are available. They may also be affected by powdery mildew which looks unsightly but is not fatal.

Garden use: The narrow habit makes Carpinus suitable for small gardens. It also makes an excellent street tree. Carpinus provide interest all year round with spring catkins, autumn leaf colour and the copper leaves that are retained in the winter. The winter leaf cover of Carpinus also offer shelter, nesting and foraging opportunities for wildlife. The catkins and winged seeds are a source of food and the leaves support the caterpillars of a number of moths. Can also be used as a hedge plant.

PRUNING and aftercare: Hornbeams bleed sap heavily so cut hedge specimens from late summer to mid winter if required.

PROPOGATION: Seed, semi-ripe cuttings or grafting.



Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' (Crat PS)



Common Name: Hawthorn

Plant type: Reasonably compact, thorny, deciduous tree.

Full height and spread: Up to 8 m in height.

Flowers: Rose pink, double flowers in summer. Red fruits in autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soil that is well drained and reasonably fertile.

Aspect: Full sun to partial shade. Exposed or sheltered.

Problems: Easy to grow.

Pests and Diseases: Caterpillars and aphids can be treated by chemicals. Leaf spot can be treated with fungicide.

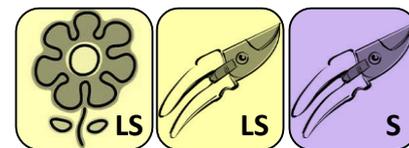
Crataegus may be affected by gall mites that cause leaf margins to thicken and curl. Unfortunately, there is no available treatment so all affected leaves and branches should be removed.

Crataegus may also be infected by the bacterium Firelight that causes leaves to turn yellow and fall and oozing cankers to develop on branches. Affected areas should be pruned out immediately.

Garden use: Low maintenance, informal and wildlife gardens.

Pruning and aftercare. Pruning is not essential but if carried out regularly will keep the tree tidy and within a manageable size. Prune wayward growth after flowering. Remove any damaged, congested or misplaced branches in the winter.

PROPOGATION: By seed or grafting.



Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' (Pru RB)



Temp Photo



Temp Photo



Temp Photo

Common Name: Japanese flowering cherry

Plant type: Deciduous tree with a rounded habit and rich, burgundy leaves. Peeling copper bark.

Full height and spread: Ultimate height and spread 10 m by 19m.

Decorative qualities: Shiny, peeling red-brown bark. Rose pink, showy flowers in spring followed by small dark red cherries. Orange and red leaves in the autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils. Thrives in most soil types.

Aspect: Full sun is preferred. Will tolerate partial shade.

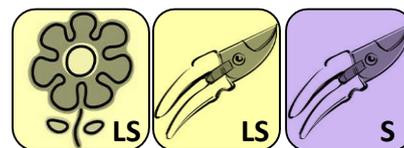
Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: Aphids, caterpillars and leaf mining moths. Chemical controls are available. Prunus is also susceptible to some fungus including silver leaf. To avoid infection it is important to carry out any pruning in dry and calm weather in late spring or summer.

Garden use: Royal Burgundy is an excellent specimen tree. It has a long season of interest with attractive flowers, foliage and copper, peeling bark. The flowers provide early pollen for bees and the leaves support caterpillars of moths including the cherry fruit and the cherry bark moth.

PRUNING and aftercare: All Prunus are vulnerable to the fungus silverleaf and so should only be pruned from late spring to late summer during dry weather.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in summer or hardwood cuttings in late autumn just after leaf fall.



Prunus serrula (Pru Ser)



Common Name: Birch bark cherry

Plant type: Small deciduous tree with a rounded habit. Peeling copper bark.

Full height and spread: Ultimate height and spread 8 m by 8 m.

Decorative qualities: Shiny, peeling red-brown bark. Clusters of white flowers in spring followed by small dark red cherries. Yellow leaves in the autumn.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil: Neutral, acidic or alkaline soils. Thrives in most soil types.

Aspect: Full sun is preferred. Will tolerate partial shade.

Problems: None.

Pests and Diseases: Aphids, caterpillars and leaf mining moths. Chemical controls are available. Prunus is also susceptible to some fungus including silver leaf. To avoid infection it is important to carry out any pruning in dry and calm weather in late spring or summer.

Garden use: Excellent specimen tree. Low maintenance Winter interest with its copper, peeling bark. The flowers provide early pollen for bees and the leaves support caterpillars of moths including the cherry fruit and the cherry bark moth.

PRUNING and aftercare: All Prunus are vulnerable to the fungus silverleaf and so should only be pruned from late spring to late summer during dry weather.

PROPOGATION: Semi-hardwood cuttings in summer or hardwood cuttings in late autumn just after leaf fall.