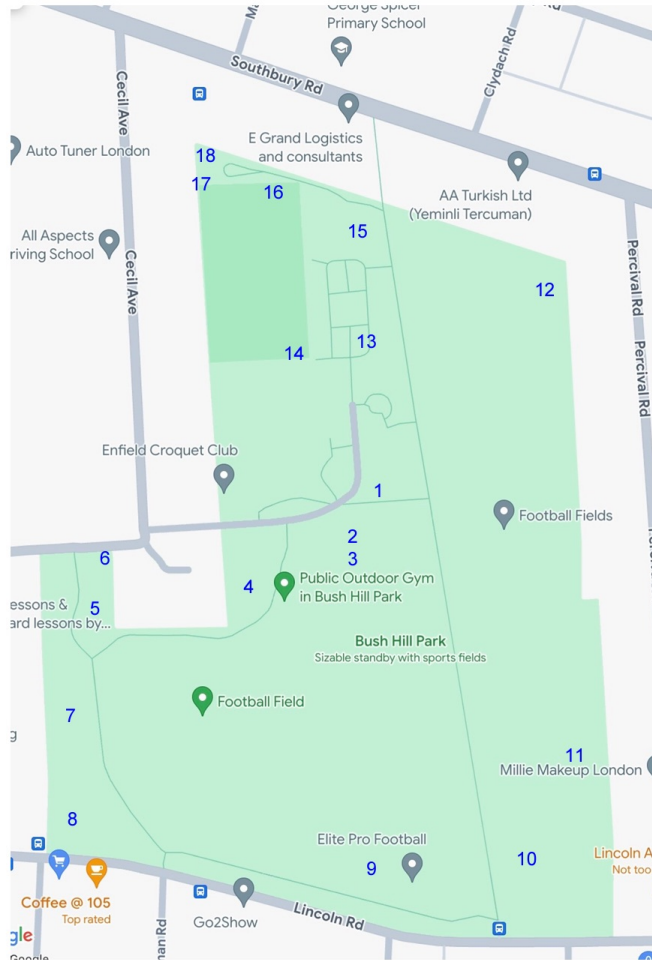




BUSH HILL PARK TREE TRAIL



1 Pin Oak *Quercus palustris*

Deeply lobed leaves with pointed ends, turning scarlet-brown in the autumn. Acorns in shallow cups. Introduced from the USA in the eighteenth century.

2 Common Hazel *Corylus avellana*

Soft hairy leaves, almost round in shape but with a pointed tip. Catkins in the autumn, which open in the winter and spring. Produces hazel nuts.



3 Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*

Small leaves with deep lobes. White flowers in the spring, followed by red fruit (haws) in the autumn. Sharp thorns.

4 Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*

An evergreen. Needles grow in pairs. Produces cones which protect the seeds. Orange tinted bark. Can grow to 40 metres – ours are babies!

5 English Oak or Common Oak *Quercus robur*

Distinctive thick, very ridged bark. Produces catkins in the spring and acorns in the autumn. Leaves have rounded lobes.

6 Black Locust. *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Deeply furrowed bark. Clusters of white flowers, followed by dark brown seed pods. Compound leaves (leaf composed of several separate leaflets, growing from a common stalk). Introduced to Europe from N. America in 1601.



7 Wild Cherry *Prunus avium*

Shiny reddish-brown bark with horizontal banding. White blossom in the spring and red fruit in the summer. Longish leaves with serrated edge.



8 Common Lime *Tilia x europaea*

Heart-shaped leaves with a very pointed tip. Fruit are very small spheres, growing in clusters and preceded by small flowers. Bark is irregularly ridged.

9 Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Leaves have five lobes and toothed edges. Clusters of small fruits which develop into winged seeds. Bark becomes scaly in older trees.

10 Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*

Compound “hand-shaped” leaves made up of 5-7 leaflets. Showy flowers form tall clusters. Green and spiky fruit contain conkers. Bark is scaly on older trees.

11 Red Oak *Quercus rubra*

Originally from N America, the bark is smoother than the English Oak's. Leaves have pointed lobes, and turn orange to scarlet-brown in the autumn. Acorns have a shallow cup and take two years to mature.



12 London Plane *Platanus x hispanica*

Distinctive “camouflage-style” bark made up of grey, cream and brown patches. Largish leaves, with 5 lobes. Globular fruits made up of many seeds.



13 Silver Birch *Betula pendula*

Distinctive white bark with grey markings. Triangular shaped leaves. Catkins in the spring. Shoots tend to hang down, giving the tree a “weeping” appearance.

14 Northern Japanese Magnolia *Magnolia kobus*

Spectacular white flowers with a downy covering when in bud. Slim smoothly edged leaves. Introduced to Britain in 1865.

15 Common Yew *Taxus baccata*

An evergreen with flat needles. Tiny flowers followed by small red fruits. All parts of the tree are highly poisonous. Toxic properties have been used to develop cancer drugs. Many yews in churchyards are 2000 years old.

16 Field Maple *Acer campestre*

Leaves have 5 bluntish lobes. Produces winged seeds with horizontal wings

17 Common Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*

Compound leaves made up approximately 15 oblong-like leaflets with serrated edges. White flowers in dense clusters followed by red berries.



18 Small-leaved Lime *Tilia cordata*

Small heart-shaped leaves. Very small flowers followed by small fruit.



This trail has been created by The Friends of Bush Hill Park. Enfield Council Arboricultural team helped us to identify the trees. Find us on Facebook @Friendsofbushhillpark. Tree trail signs donated by the Bush Hill Park Residents Association

This version of the trail is for home printing.