

# CAMPUS TREE TRAIL



**TREE 25: Purple leaved Indian Bean Tree** (*Catalpa bignonioides*). This tree is now large enough to flower, which are orchid like and borne in mid summer.

**TREE 26: Mulberry** (*Morus nigra*). Mulberries were introduced to this country by the Romans. They are long lived trees but slow growing and have attractive heart shaped toothed leaves. They bear purple fruits which look like large loganberries.

**TREE 27: Giant Redwood** (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*). Most people will know this as the biggest of all tree species, the very biggest of which in the western United States of America being the largest living organisms on the planet.

**TREE 28: Poplar species** (*Populus violescens*). Its distinguishing feature is its large heart shaped leaves.



**TREE 29: Maidenhair Tree** (*Ginkgo biloba*). Nothing about this tree suggests it is a conifer with its fan shaped two lobed leaves. Neither does it produce cones!

**TREE 30: Common Walnut** (*Juglans regia*). Notice the leaflets are much rounder on this species in comparison to the Black Walnut earlier on the trail. This is still only a semi mature tree but has reached an age and size at which it will bear fruit. The young foliage is also aromatic, from which you can make wine.

**TREE 31: Douglas Fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Named after the plant hunter David Douglas who brought it to this country from North America in the nineteenth century. The original specimen can be seen growing the the grounds of Scone Palace near Perth. Perthshire also boasts a Douglas Fir which is currently the tallest tree in the British Isles.

**TREE 32: Bhutan Pine** (*Pinus wallichiana*). One of the most attractive of the large Pine species. Look closely and you will see it holds its needles in bundles of five.

**TREE 33: Service Tree** (*Sorbus torminalis*). These trees are not common in northern Britain but in southern England where the species is more prevalent it produces fruits known as chequers.

**TREE 34: Hop Hornbeam** (*Ostrya carpinifolia*). This is the last tree on the trail and as you can see you have arrived back at Derwent College. It looks more impressive in spring when it displays yellow/green catkins. It also bears creamy white flowers resembling hops, which give it its common name.



***Juglans Regia* fruits**



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# TREE TRAIL

The trail begins at Derwent College reception.



**TREE 1:** **Cherry Birch** (*Betula lenta*)  
Notable for its decorative bark.

**TREE 2:** **Antarctic Beech** (*Nothofagus procera*)

**TREE 3:** **Judas Tree** (*Cercis siliquastrum*)

**TREE 4:** **Cercis Forest Pansy**. This is a purple leaved cultivar of its neighbour.

**TREE 5:** **Tree of Heaven** (*Ailanthus altissima*)

**TREE 6:** **Monterey Pine** (*Pinus radiata*). This pine carries its needles in groups of three rather than in twos or fives as with most other species of Pine.

**TREE 7:** **Pride of India** (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). This tree carries bright yellow flowers in July/August.

**TREE 8:** **Honey Locust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). A thorny tree with brittle branches which is one reason why it grows within the shelter of the building. It has good autumn colour and long seed pods when mature.

**TREE 9:** **Caucasian Wingnut**. This tree favours damp conditions and bears strikingly long catkins in mid summer.



**TREE 10:** **Swamp Cypress** (*Taxodium distichum*). Again this tree likes damp ground (clue is in the name) and is only one of a handful of deciduous conifers.

**TREE 11:** **Pendulous Lawson Cypress**  
(*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Pendula*)

**TREE 12:** **Black Walnut** (*Juglans nigra*). The leaves are pinnate, that is a series of leaflets borne on either side of a central stalk.



**TREE 13:** **Golden Dawn Redwood**  
(*Metasequoia glyptostroboides Goldrush*). Another example of a deciduous conifer.



**TREE 14:** **Silver Weeping Pear** (*Pyrus salicifolius Pendula*).

Although it does produce fruit they are inedible.

**TREE 15:** **Giant Fir** (*Abies grandis*). This species is one of the tallest you are likely to find in Britain and is grown extensively for timber production. The needles are very aromatic when crushed.

**TREE 16:** **Weeping Elm** (*Ulmus camperdownii*)

**TREE 17:** **The species form of Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*). This conifer was thought to exist only in the fossil record until 1941 when it was discovered growing in the grounds of a Chinese temple.

**TREE 18:** **Wych Elm**  
(*Ulmus glabra*). If you have difficulty spotting this tree amongst the others then look for the one with broadly oval shaped leaves with toothed margins. The real giveaway is the leaf base which is unequal. This was once a common native species prior to the onset of Dutch Elm Disease.



**TREE 19:** **Tulip Tree**  
(*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Noted for its unique leaf shape and attractive large flowers borne in mid summer.



**TREE 20:** **Maple species**  
(*Acer davidii*). Look at the bark closely and you will see that it has an attractive striated pattern.



**TREE 21:** **Handkerchief Tree** (*Davidia involucrata*).

The common name of the tree derives from the large white bracts which appear in May. The tree will only begin to flower when it is about 10 – 15 years old.

**TREE 22:** **Atlas Cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica Glauca*). Cedars become large stately trees and are best planted where there is plenty of space for them to achieve their ultimate form and dimensions. Accordingly the sture of this tree is best appreciated by crossing to the far side of the quadrangle and looking back towards it.

**TREE 23:** **Flowering Cherry species** (*Prunus shirotae* aka *Prunus Mount Fuji*). A striking tree when in flower in early spring.



**TREE 24:** **Deodar Cedar** (*Cedrus deodara*). Like the Atlas Cedar this is another statement tree not suitable for a confined space. The tree is now mature enough to fully appreciate its form and habit.

