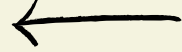


TREE TRAIL

Fountain Lawn

Cherry Walk



**SEQUOIA
(SEQUIADENDRON
GIGANTEUM)**

**SWEETGUM TREE
(LIQUIDAMBAR
STYRACIFLUA)**

**The
Courtyard**

**WESTERN RED
CEDAR TREE
(THUJA PLICATA)**

**CHINESE SPUR
LEAF TREE
(TETRACENTRON
SINENSE)**

**SIBERIAN CRAB
APPLE TREE,
(MALUS BACCATA)**

**HANDKERCHIEF
TREE (DAVIDIA
INVOLUCRATA)**

**KATSURA TREE,
(CERCIDIPHYLLUM
JAPONICUM)**

**COMMON LIME
TREE (TILIA X
EUROPAEA)**

**TULIP TREE
(LIRIODENDRON
TULIPIFERA)**

**ATLAS CEDAR
(CEDRUS
ATLANTICA
GLAUCA)**

**PERSIAN IRONWOOD
(PARROTIA PERSICA)**

**EMPRESS TREE
(PAULOWNIA
TOMENTOSA)**

**WINTER
FLOWERING
CHERRY (PRUNUS
X SUBHIRTELLA
AUTUMNALIS)**

**SCOTS PINE (PINUS
SYLVESTRIS)**

Walled Garden

Information
overleaf

Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum Japonicum Katsura*). Native to Japan and China, in fact the word Katsura is the Japanese word for tree. It is a deciduous tree with beautiful heart-shaped leaves and fantastic autumn colour. The leaves of the Katsura appear pink in the spring, turning to bright green in summer before autumn hues of yellow, orange and red. The autumn foliage can smell of caramel just as the colour changes, hence the other common name 'Caramel tree'. Plant collector, Ernest “Chinese” Wilson was the first to find *Cercidiphyllum* in China in 1907.

Handkerchief Tree (*Davidia Involucrata*). Also known as the dove tree or ghost tree. The name derives from the large white bracts which appear in May. It is the only living species in the genus *Davidia*. In 1904, plant hunter, Ernest ‘Chinese’ Wilson, was sent to China to gather seeds of the tree, first discovered in 1869, by the Catholic missionary Père David. After a dangerous adventure following a hand drawn map for almost a year, he discovered that the tree he sought had been cut down! Fortunately, he later discovered a grove, where he found many specimens.

Siberian/Chinese Crab Apple (*Malus Baccata*). Native to Siberia, Japan and China. Widely planted as an ornamental tree. It can grow to about 15m and has dark green leaves. Abundant white blossom in mid- to late spring is followed by long-stalked, red or yellow fruit, 1cm across. The fruits can be eaten fresh or dried. This tree can also be used for Bonsai. At Birr Castle, Co. Offaly, Ireland, there is a particularly large variety, measuring 14 m × 2.86 m. Siberian crab apples were introduced to Europe in the 18th century.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*). American tree introduced to Britain in the 17th century by the missionary plant collector, John Bannister. It is one of the best trees for autumn leaf colour as its large, lobed, maple-like leaves turn from green to shades of orange, red, yellow, or purple.

Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron Giganteum*). Also known as, the Wellingtonia or Californian Redwood, are among the tallest trees on Earth, reaching heights of 100m and living up to 3000 years. They are native to the slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. The sap contains tannic acid, which provides significant protection from fire damage. Note the spongy bark.

Chinese Spur Leaf (*Tetracentron Sinense*). This tree comes originally from the foothills of the Chinese Himalayas and can reach a height of 40 m. It has heart-shaped serrated edge leaves, red tinted when young. The yellow-green flowers are the most striking part of the tree. It was once part of the Magnolia family. Like the Handkerchief Tree, it was introduced to Britain by Ernest Wilson, in 1901.

The Cherry Walk, planted by Gwendolen Guinness in the 20th century, it leads to the sunken garden featuring the Double Flowering Cherry tree (*Prunus Avium Plena*), a double flowered variety of the wild cherry. They don’t produce fruit but the leaves look bronze when emerging and turn vibrant shades of red and yellow in autumn. Further along the walk is the Weeping Pear (*Pyrus salicifolia*), and the Chinese Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*), native to the middle east and East Asia, respectively. Both are cultivated as ornamental trees. The Japanese Yoshino Cherry tree (*Prunus × yedoensis*) and the Kanzan Cherry (*Prunus ‘Kanzan’*) are also found on the walk and can be seen in other parts of the estate.

Western Red Cedar (*Thuja Plicata*). Red Cedar from the Cypress family, origin Canada, North East of USA. Height up to 70m, 2/3m trunk. Can live up to 1000 years. Revered by indigenous tribes, its timber has many uses for making for example, canoes, totem poles, masks, utensils, boxes, instruments, vessels. Wood is aromatic and rot-resistant.

Common Lime Tree (*Tilia X Europaea*). Native to much of Europe. A hybrid between the small-leaved and large-leaved lime tree, it has hairy red twigs in winter, dark green heart shaped hairy based leaves, with white yellow flowers and round-oval fruits. It's a tough tree that will thrive on most soils, including those that are wet over winter.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). Also known as Yellow Poplar, it is native to China, Vietnam and East North America. It is a large fast growing deciduous tree with shiny bright leaves and large tulip shaped yellow flowers with orange markings. Their four-lobed bright green leaves turn golden yellow in fall. The Greek name for this tree translates to, ‘bring forth tulips’.

Empress Tree (*Paulownia Tomentosa*). Native to central and western China. It is an extremely fast-growing tree with seeds that disperse readily. One of the fastest-growing trees in the world. The very fragrant flowers are large and violet-blue in colour. The fruit is a dry egg-shaped capsule 3–4 cm long. These were used as a packing material by Chinese porcelain exporters in the C.19th, before the development of polystyrene packaging. Packing cases would often leak or burst open in transit and scatter the seeds along rail tracks. The magnitude of the numbers of seeds used for packaging has allowed the species to be viewed as an invasive species, notably in Japan and the eastern United States.

Scots Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*). Native evergreen, thought to have died out in Ireland 2000 years ago. They were reintroduced from Scotland in the 17th century, however, a collection of natives were recently discovered in Co. Clare. It was the most popular tree in the USA for Christmas trees and remains popular for that usage, though it has been eclipsed in popularity in recent years. Their cones are a favourite food for the native red squirrel. It is Scotland’s national tree.

Winter Flowering Cherry (*Prunus X Subhirtella Autumnalis*). Native to Japan. It was discovered in the late 1600s by a Japanese emperor and introduced to Britain and Ireland in the early 20th century. Perfect for winter gardens. It is an elegant, small, spreading deciduous tree with ovate leaves turning yellow in autumn. From November to March it produces semi-double white flowers, some with a pink tinge, intermittently. In more recent years, including 2020, it is in flower on Christmas Day.

Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica Glauca*). This cedar is an impressive and dramatic blue variety of *Cedrus Atlantica*. They are large evergreen conifers, at first conical, later developing a broad crown, with spreading branches and needles 2.5cm long, and ovoid cones of 9cm. It is native to the Atlas Mountains of North Africa.

Persian Ironwood (*Parrotia Persica*). Native to Iran and named after the German naturalist Friedrich Parrot. John Simmons, Curator at Kew, and his assistant Hans Fliegner, introduced the species to Britain in 1977. An attractive ornamental tree, it displays brightly coloured leaves in autumn and clusters of tiny red flowers in late winter decorating the bare bark. It is closely related to the witch hazel.