

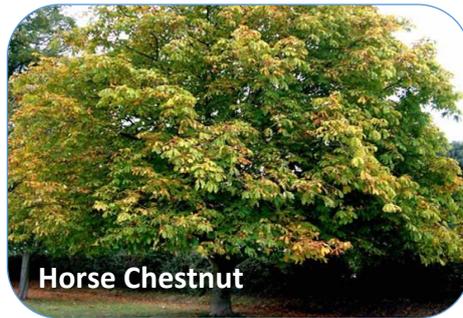


Michael's Wood

Natural Burial Ground

Tree List

We place particular emphasis on the planting of native trees that will benefit biodiversity in the woods. We have very chalky ground at Michael's Wood, but have great success using our organically certified trees. All trees are planted with supports and full protection to avoid possible deer and rabbit damage. Trees are most successfully planted between November and March, by us, or by you if requested. Prices available on application.



Field Maple (*Acer campestre*): As with all maple trees, the sap can be used to make maple syrup! Mature maple trees can grow to 20m and live for up to 350 years. The bark is light brown and flaky and twigs are slender and brown, and develop a corky bark with age. The leaves are small, dark green and shiny, with five lobes and rounded teeth and fade to a rich golden yellow before falling in autumn. After pollination by insects, flowers develop into large winged fruits, which are dispersed by the wind.

Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*): A deciduous broadleaf tree. The name hornbeam comes from the hardness of its timber – ‘horn’ means ‘hard’ and ‘beam’ was the name for a tree in old English. Mature trees can reach a height of 30m and live for more than 300 years. Hornbeam is monoecious, meaning male and female catkins are found on the same tree. Hornbeam is often confused with beech.



Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*): Typically compact and domed, with few upswept branches and almost-white underside of the leaves.

English Oak (*Quercus robur*): Arguably the best known and loved of British native trees. Acorns are not produced until the tree is at least 40 years old! A symbol of strength - oak produces one of the hardest timbers.

Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*): A striking, medium sized deciduous tree, which forms a light canopy. Silver birch can be used to improve soil quality for other plants to grow because its deep roots bring nutrients into the tree, which are recycled on to the soil surface when the tree sheds its leaves.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*): A deciduous broadleaf tree introduced to the UK in the 17th century. A mature tree can grow to 25m. The bark is grey with fine ridges and the twigs are slender and brown with tiny white spots. Once pollinated female flowers develop into winged seeds (samaras) that fall in autumn and are distributed by the wind.

Mountain Ash/Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*): Mature trees can grow to 15m and live for up to 200 years. The bark is smooth and silvery grey and leaf buds are purple and hairy. After successful pollination by insects, flowers develop into bright red berries. Birds then disperse the seeds. This tree has 5-8 pairs of distinctive serrated leaflets. The wood is strong and hard, but not particularly durable.

Flowering Cherry (*Prunus avium*): Also known as wild cherry and thought to be the most common ornamental of our native broadleaf woodland trees. Although mammals and birds distribute the seeds, cherry trees can also propagate themselves by root suckers. Mature trees can grow to 30m and live for up to 60 years. The spring flowers provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees.

Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*): Unlike many trees, the crab apple grows singly. It can live up to 100 years and mature trees can reach a height of 10m. They have irregular, rounded shape and a wide spread canopy. The crab apple flowers in spring with sweetly scented blossom that is pollinated by bees and other insects. The flowers develop into small, yellow-green apple like fruits, around 2-3cm across. The fruits are commonly used to make crab apple jelly and also as a natural source of pectin for setting jams. In mythology crab apples have long been associated with love and marriage.

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*): The common beech is a large tree that can live for hundreds of years with coppiced stands living for more than 1000 years! The tassel-like male catkins hang from long stalks at the end of twigs, while female flowers grow in pairs surround by a cup enclosing one or two beechnuts.

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*): Mature trees grow to a height of 40m and can live up to 300 years. Once pollinated each flower develops into a glossy red-brown conker inside a spiky green husk.