

Legend .The map indicates the location of the rare trees/shrubs/bushes within the lower park area. The following booklet provides the data & original country that the items came from. It should be noted that the lower park was fields up to 1945. So all following have been planted since that date.

**[1] Rubus *tricolor* Rosaceae. Chinese Bramble.**

Attractive evergreen ground cover shrub from Western China. It forms an extensive carpet. Loves shady places. Introduced to the UK by E.H.Wilson in 1998.

**[2] Sorbaria *tomentosa* var. *Angustifolia*.**

**Spiraea.** A strong growing shrub from Afghanistan and Kashmir. It has large pinnate leaves and large panicles of white flowers. Old flower stems need pruning to encourage the production of strong shoots and leaves. Introduced into UK in 1840.

**[3] Cornus *Alba* .Cornaceae.**

**Red-Barked Dogwood.** Has a bright red stem up to 3m tall this makes it a shrub for winter colour, loves both wet and dry soils and leaves give a nice colour in autumn. Native of Siberia Manchuria and North Korea introduced into UK in 1741.

**[4] Chamaecyparis *lawsoniana*. Cupressaceae.**

**Lawsons Cypress.** A useful and ornamental tree that makes an excellent hedge or screen. Likes shade or exposed locations. It is a native of SW Oregon and California; it can reach a height of 60 meters .Introduced in 1854 when seeds were sent to Lawson's nursery in Edinburgh.

**[5] Acer *capilipes*. Aceraceae.**

**Snake -bark Maple.** This is a small tree infrequently planted in the UK. Was introduced from Japan in 1892. The stripped bark is decorative in the winter; during autumn colours of yellow orange and red add to its attraction.

**[6] Parrotia-*persica*, Hamamelidaceae.**

**Persian ironwood.** Commonly planted large shrub or small tree, whose flaking bark adds to winters decoration. The flowers consist of clusters of crimson stamens that appear before the leaves. One of the finest small trees for autumn colour. Introduced into the UK in 1841 from N Iraq.

[7] ***Picea breweriana*. Pinaceae.**

Brewers Weeping Spruce. A handsome tree from Klamath and Siskiyou mountains around the border between Oregon and California. Introduced in 1891.

[8] ***Liquidambar styraciflua*. Hamamelidaceae,**

**Sweet gum.** Introduced in the 17 century from Eastern United States. This beautiful large tree has year round appeal the shining green leaves of summer turn crimson and deep red in autumn. The corky wings on the wide twigs provide winter interest.

[9] ***Fagus sylvatica*. "Pendula".**

**Weeping Beech.** A spectacular large tree the weeping form of this British tree.

[10] ***Acer palmatum*. Aceraceae.**

**Japanese maple.** Many cultivars have been raised from this species, which exhibit a wide range of forms in both leaf and habit. Known for its gorgeous red orange or yellow autumn colour.

[11] ***Thuja dolabrata*. Cupressaceae.**

**Hiba.** Introduced in 1853 from Japan, this small to medium-sized evergreen tree is common in the west of the country from Argyll to Cornwall. It is related to the Thuja but differs in its flatter branchlets and larger leaves.

[12] ***Sequoia seppervinens*. Taxodiaceae.**

**Coast Redwood or Californian Redwood.** Named for Sequoyah [1770-1843] who invented the Cherokee alphabet. Native to a thin coastal strip from just inside Oregon to south Monterey California introduced via Russia in 1843.

[13] ***Picea smithiana*. Pinaceae.**

**Morinda or west Himalayan Spruce.** Rare but found in many large gardens as a specimen tree. Similar to *Picea breweriana*. But its branches are erect not swaged, with up curved tips and shiny red-brown buds. Native from Afghanistan to Nepal introduced in 1818.

[14] **Abies koreana. Pinaceae.**

**Korean Fir.** A slow growing tree of neat habit a native of South Korea producing, violet-purple cones even on young trees little more than one metre tall Introduced to the UK in 1905.

[15] **Cryptomeria japonica “Lycopodiodes”.**

**Japanese Red Cedar.** One of three Cryptomeria growing in the park, this version quickly becomes large irregular bushes. They are frequently planted as park trees and do best in the western UK, It resembles the “Wellington” [Sequoiadendron] but its leaves are longer and its bark is not so spongy. Introduced to the UK in 1842 from Japan.

[15a] **Theaceae. Stewartia pseudocamellia.**

**Deciduous Camellia**

[16] **Acer pseudopplantus “Brilliantissimum.**

**Sycamore Cultivar.** A very attractive but small slow growing tree, related to the Sycamore. Its leaves emerge shrimp pink then turn gradually bright yellow then white until July, then turn dark green. It is of unknown British origin since 1900.

[17] **Cunninghamia lanceolata. Taxodiaceae.**

**Chinese fir.** This is a rare tree it is only found in a few south west areas. They are fairly hard, but thrive best in a sheltered position. Originally from South and West China. Introduced in 1804.

[18] **Taxus baccata. “Dovastoniana**

**Taxaceae Westonfelton Yew.** A very distinct wide spreading small but elegant tree. The original tree was planted in 1777 in Westfelton Shropshire.

[20] **Euonymus planipes. Celastraceae.**

**Shakkalin Euonymus.** This was introduced from NE Asia the leaves of this shrub display good autumn reds ,it also has larger scarlet fruits than the more common Spindle tree to which it is closely related.

[21] *Euonymus alatus. Celastraceae.*

**Winged Spindle.** This is one of the finest deciduous shrubs for autumn colour. It is distinguished by its corky wings on the branches as seen under favourable conditions. A native of China and ja-pan it was introduced in 1860.

[22] *Rehderodendron macrocarpum*

**Rehderodendron.** Extremely rare tree it is only one of five growing in the UK. Named after Alfred Rehder {1863-1949}. Who were a horticulturist and taxonomist, to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University USA? Discovered on Mount Omei in western China by Mr F.T. Wang in 1931 and introduced by Professor Hu in 1934.

[23] *Pterostyrax hispida. Styraceae .*

**Epaulette tree.** These large shrubs or small trees succeed in all types of good deep soil even over chalk. In June and July they produce fragrant white flowers in drooping panicles, which are follows by spindle-shaped five –ribbed fruits. Introduced from China and Japan 1875.

[24] *Abies procera. "Clauca"*

**Pinaceae, Noble fir.** Introduced from Washington and Oregon USA in 1830 by David Douglas. This tree with its blue-grey leaves was introduced to the UK in 1868. It prefers good soil does not like chalk or shallow soils. Can be affected by pollution its cones are the size of a small pineapple and only grow at the top of the tree.

[66] *Acer laxiflorum. Aceraceae.*

**Maple** This is a small tree with striated bark and dark green leaves. This is a Champion tree; it was from Western China and was introduced in 1908.

[67] *Enkianthus campanulatus. Ericaceae.*

**Enkianthus.** This evergreen shrub is good for informal hedges and smaller shelter belts. The leaves and young stems are speckled white and golden brown underneath. The flowers in autumn give off a fragrant smell. Introduced from Japan in 1830.

[68] *Elaeagnus pungens. Elaeagnaceae.*

**Elaeagnus** . This evergreen shrub is good for informal hedges and shelter belts. The leaves and young stems are speckled white and golden brown underneath. The autumn flowers are very fragrant. Introduced from Japan in 1830.

[69] *Fitzroya cupressoides . Cupressaceae*

**Patagonian Cypress.** Named for Robert Fitzroy the captain of the Beagle. In 1993 a specimen from Chile was found to be 3622 years old. The evergreen leaves are born in whorls of three on graceful drooping branches. Introduced from Chile / Argentina, In 1849 by William Lobe.

[70] *Sycopsis sinensis. Hamamelidaceae.*

**Sycopsis** . A medium to large shrub with leathery evergreen leaves. The petals and flowers consist of clusters of yellow and red stamens enclosed by chocolate brown scales and are produced in February and March. Introduced from China by E H Wilson in 1901.

[71] *Ilex dipterocarpon. Aquifoliaceae.*

**Holly.** The parks Horticultural officer says of this tree. "An eye- catching evergreen foliage shrub ".

[72] *Kolkwitzia amabilis. Caprifoliaceae.*

**Beauty Bush.** A very hardy and adaptable medium sized shrub. In May to June the drooping branches are covered in masses of bell shaped flowers. Which are soft pink with a yellowthroat. The calyces and pedicels are conspicuously hairy. Introduced in 1901 by Ernest Wilson from western China.

[73] *Rubus cockburnianus. Rosaceae.*

**White-stemmed bramble.** A strong growing medium size shrub, whose arching purple stems are overlaid with a vivid white bloom which is very prominent in winter. A good plant for problem areas ,as it will tolerate full sun, drought and full shade. Introduced from north and Central America.

[74] *Liriodendron tulipifera. Magnoliaceae.*

**Tulip tree.** A large tree with odd shaped leaves which turn butter yellow in autumn. In June and July Tulip shaped yellow/green flowers are produced. Introduced in 1688 from North America.

**[75] Taxodium ascendens. Taxodiaceae.**

**Pond Cypress.** A small to medium size deciduous tree. Uncommon as it is confined to the south and west of the UK. A striking sight in June when fresh green shoots appear. In autumn the leaves turn to a rich brown. Introduced in 1688 from North America.

**[76] Magnolia salicifolia. Magnoliaceae.**

**Willow-leaved Magnolia.** This infrequently planted tree will produce masses of pure white flowers in April before the leaves appear. The crushed leaves are very aromatic producing a sweet lemon scent. Introduced from Japan in 1892.

**[76a] Magnolia obovata. Magnoliaceae.**

**Big Leafed Magnolia**

**[77] Trochodendron aralioides.**

**Trochodendron .** A large slow growing evergreen shrub that is extremely winter tolerant. The flowers are borne in spring and early summer, and splayed like the spokes of a wheel. “troches” is Greek for wheel and “Dendron” is a tree. Introduced into the UK in 1894 from Japan and South Korea.

**[78] Athrotaxis selaginoides. Taxodiaceae.**

**King William Pine or Tasmanian Cedar.** A very rare tree similar in appearance to some junipers but bearing cones in pairs rather than gin flavoured berries. Named after an aboriginal gentleman called William Lanne introduced from Tasmania around 1875.

**[79] Sasa veitchii. Poaceae.**

**Veitch's Bamboo.** A small clump forming bamboo growing to 1.2metre. It is distinguished by killing the edges of the leaves to form the variegation. Introduced from Japan in 1880.

