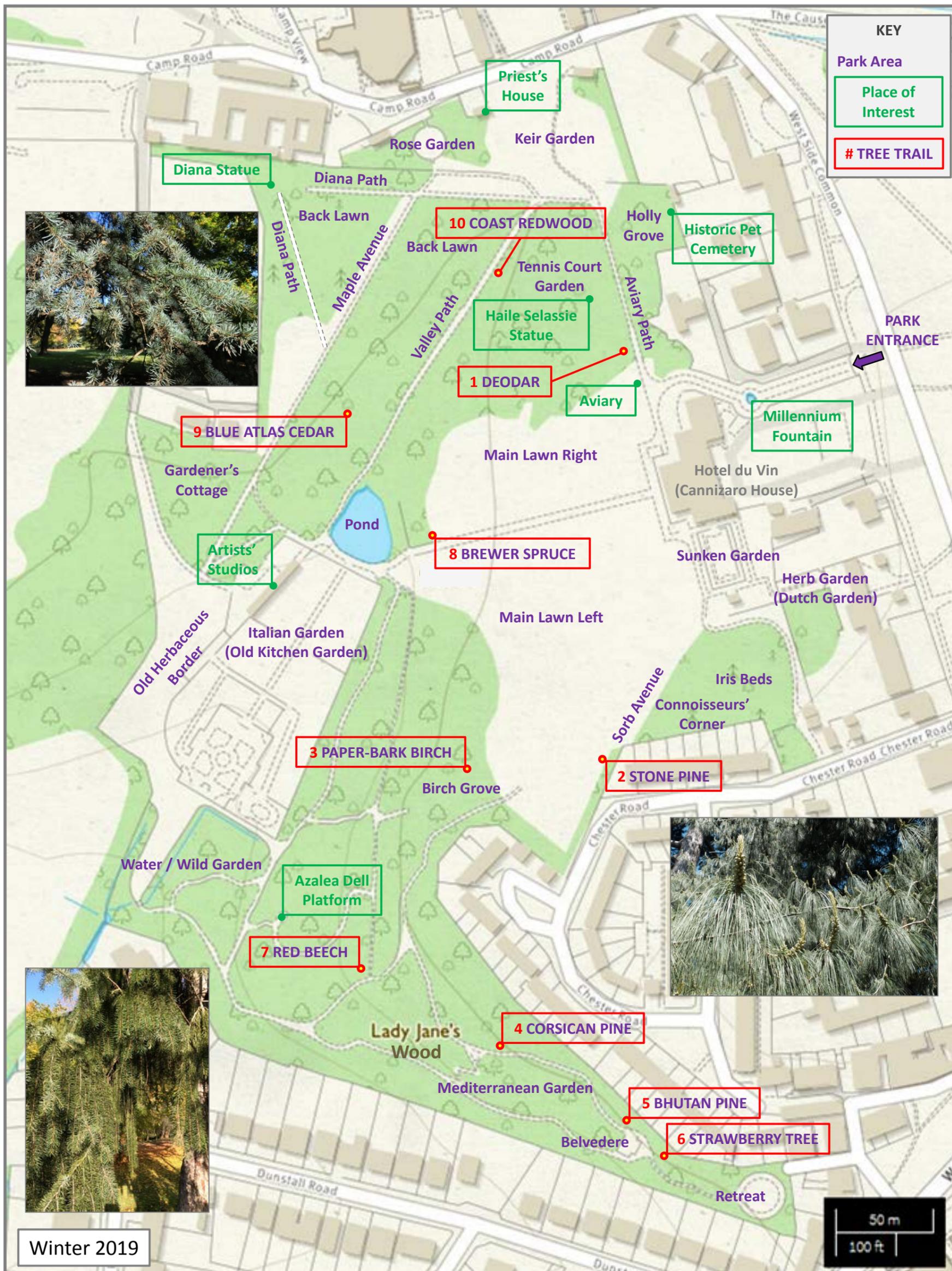




Trees of Cannizaro Park Winter Trail



WINTER TREE TRAIL - CANNIZARO PARK

Winter gives the chance to appreciate the interesting shapes of the branches of the large deciduous trees, such as the many oaks, in the Park. The pale, papery barks of the birches stand out in the winter light, and a broad spectrum of greens continues to be provided through the season by the conifers and other evergreen trees.

Here is a selection of trees to look out for. The map on the other side of this guide will help you find them, but the Red Beeches are harder to find, so directions are also given under 7 below.

1 DEODAR (*Cedrus deodara*) - Introduced to Britain from the Himalayas in 1831, this species of conifer is one of the few mountain conifers that cope well with a British urban environment. The Blue Atlas Cedars (see 9 below) also cope well.

2 STONE PINE (*Pinus pinea*) - Culinary pine nuts harvested in Europe mostly come from the Stone Pine, which has been cultivated for its nuts for over 5,000 years. Also called the Umbrella Pine, its parasol of foliage usually grows from a more vertically straight trunk than this one.

3 PAPER-BARK BIRCH (*Betula papyrifera*) - Also known as Canoe Birch as the bark was used by North Americans to make canoes. The bark is generally whiter than Silver Birch, with more distinctive strips peeling off horizontally.

4 CORSICAN PINE (*Pinus nigra ssp. laricio*) - Typically they have a single straight trunk, but this one has a distinctive forked trunk, which has led to it being known locally as the Catapult Tree.

5 BHUTAN PINE (*Pinus wallichiana*) - From the Himalayas. Silky needles, long cones and a resinous scent. Lovely to touch, smell and see. *Photo on map at bottom right*

6 STRAWBERRY TREE (*Arbutus unedo*) - The only northern European tree to have flowers in the autumn. The fruits from the previous year's flowers ripen in the autumn. As an evergreen with attractive bark, it is good to see all year round.

7 RED BEECH (*Nothofagus fusca*) - To find this pair of Red Beeches, starting from the Strawberry Tree, walk around the Belvedere stone folly and take the lower path into the woods. Once in the woods take the first (tarmac) path on the right up the slope and then turn first left to find the trees near that turning. This species is from New Zealand. The pair in the Park are County Champions, as they are the tallest of their species in Greater London as recorded by The Tree Register (www.treeregister.org).

8 BREWER SPRUCE (*Picea breweriana*) - From the mountains of south-west Oregon and California. Discovered by the American botanist William Brewer in 1863. This is a County Champion in Greater London for both height and girth. *Photo on map at bottom left*

9 BLUE ATLAS CEDAR (*Cedrus atlantica f. glauca*) - From the mountains of Algeria and Morocco. It is very closely related to the Cedar of Lebanon and closely related to the Deodar (see 1 above). The Cedar of Lebanon and the Blue Atlas Cedar have smaller and stiffer needles than the Deodar. *Photo on map at top*

10 COAST REDWOOD (*Sequoia sempervirens*) - Trees of this species are the only living trees that reach 100m. From the coastal forests of northern California and Oregon.

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