

Reveley Lodge Tree Trail

Welcome to our tree trail. Use the map to follow the trail around the garden and learn more about our amazing trees.



1. *Aurocaria aruacana*

Monkey Puzzle Tree

Native to the Andes mountains of South America the Monkey Puzzle is an ancient species thought to have been a food source for the dinosaurs. Given its name by the Victorians who thought that the branches would be tricky for even a monkey to climb up. Our Monkey Puzzle is a female one - we can tell this from the round cones at the very top of the tree.

2. *Cedrus deodara*

Fountain Tree

A conifer with drooping branches and soft blue-green needles. *Cedrus deodara* is the national tree of Pakistan.

The name “deodar” comes from Sanskrit meaning “timber of the gods” and the tree is sacred to the Hindu religion.

3. *Morus nigra*

Mulberry Tree

Brought to the UK by the Romans. Ours is a black mulberry producing delicious juicy berries in late summer. King James I famously planted thousands of mulberry trees in his palace grounds as food for silkworms in order to produce silk.

Unfortunately for the King he had mistakenly planted black mulberries and silkworms only like to eat the leaves of white mulberries.

4. *Prunus serrula*

Tibetan Cherry Tree

A species of cherry native to China. *Prunus serrula* is prized as an ornamental tree for its shiny copper coloured bark which peels away in strips. Another unusual feature of the bark are the large horizontal lenticels which are breathing pores allowing the tree to exchange gases with the environment.

5. *Liquidambar styraciflua*

American Sweet Gum Tree

Native to the North Eastern USA and highly prized for its timber. The sap from the Liquidambar has been used for glue, soap, medicine and even chewing gum. The very large five pointed leaves turn a spectacular range of red, orange and yellow in autumn.

6. *Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea'

Copper Beech Tree

The Beech is a tree native to the South East of England. The Copper Beech is very distinctive with its dark purple wavy edged leaves and smooth grey bark. In the spring new leaves emerge pale green and then later change to purple.

7. *Pinus wallichiana*

Bhutan Pine Tree

Native to the Himalayas and Hindu Kush mountains, the Bhutan pine was first introduced to the UK in the 1820s. Its long blue-green needles are very soft to touch. Look out for the banana shaped cones that emerge at the end of the branches in summer.

8. *Quercus robur*

English Oak Tree

One of Britain's most iconic trees, the oak can live up to 1,000 years old. Our oak tree is approximately 27 metres tall and estimated to be 130 years old. 2020 was a "mast" year when all oak trees simultaneously produced many more acorns than usual. A mast year happens every 7-10 years and during a mast year a single mature oak can produce as many as 10,000 acorns.

9. *Cornus controversa*

Wedding Cake Tree

Native to China, Japan and Korea and known as the "wedding cake tree" because the tiered branches of this

graceful tree are said to resemble the different layers of a wedding cake.

10. *Magnolia grandiflora*

Southern Magnolia Tree

Native to the Southeastern USA, this tree was first brought to the UK in 1726. Unlike other Magnolias this tree is evergreen. In spring and summer look out for large white scented flowers (“grandis” meaning large and “flor” meaning flower in Latin) followed by unusually shaped seed heads during autumn and winter.