

# Amberley Tree Trail



## TREE MAP

We hope that you enjoy the Tree Trail around the older part of the village, and that you find it both informative and fun! Please make sure that you do **not** enter anyone's garden for a closer look!



NOT TO SCALE

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Black Poplar       | 12. Elder            |
| 2. Goat Willow        | 13. European Beech   |
| 3. Yew                | 14. Algerian Oak     |
| 4. Common Lime        | 15. Hawthorn         |
| 5. Fastigate Beech    | 16. White Beam       |
| 6. Hazel              | 17. Walnut           |
| 7. Horse Chestnut     | 18. Hornbeam         |
| 8. Large Leaf Lime    | 19. Scots Pine       |
| 9. Common English Oak | 20. Sycamore         |
| 10. Small Leaf Lime   | 21. Corkscrew Willow |
| 11. Ash               | 22. Crab Apple       |

Designed by Amberley Tree Warden Pam Keeble and Heather Bowen

**1. Black Poplar**

Planted in 1989 – a very rare tree now in Britain

**2. Goat Willow**

So called as its leaves were used for feeding goats!

**3. Yew**



Live for thousands of years, but our yew is only a few hundred years old. Be careful, the yew is very poisonous.

**4. Common Lime**



A hybrid of the small and large leafed lime. It is at home on a country estate or deep in the wild. It is a particular favourite of aphids and their predators.

**5. Fastigate Beech**

This tree is native to Scotland and its branches like to grow upwards rather than outwards!

**6. Hazel**



Squirrels and dormice like hazel nuts and they store them to eat in winter. The hazel is a very useful tree as the wood can be used for pea sticks and bean poles and also for “binders” for finishing the top of a layered hedge, which is cut low to make it grow thick and strong.

**7. Horse Chestnut**

In the corner behind the Amberley fort is a horse chestnut. The spiky round green fruits are distinctive and split open in the autumn to reveal the shiny brown conkers inside.

**8. Large Leaf Lime**



Towering and sticky! It is a handsome broadleaf tree that is a rich home for wildlife and aphids. Their predators flock toward the tree leaving everything underneath covered in sticky honeydew.

**9. Common English Oak**



Look out for acorns in the Autumn – before the jays bury them. About 400 species of wildlife live in an oak tree – birds, beetles, insect, fungi and mammals like squirrels. A very important tree in our countryside.

**10. Small leafed lime**



Its blossom leaves a sweet scent and its leaves support the caterpillars of the hawk moth. Look out for the heart shaped leaves which have rusty red hairs where the leaf stalk attaches to the twig.

**11. Ash**



A tree that was thought to have medicinal and mystical properties and the wood was burned to ward off evil spirits. When the seeds of “keys” fall they spin like helicopter blades. Ash burns very well – Green or Gold, New or Old, fit for a King.

**12. Elder**

You can make a lovely elderflower cordial from the flowers as well as a nice syrup.

**13. European Beech**



The beechnuts were food for prehistoric man and are still eaten today! Birds and mammals love them too.

**14. Algerian Oak**



Planted in 2003 as it can cope with climate change because it requires less water. It has very dark green leaves and only loses them well into winter.

**15. Hawthorn**

Look for lots of berries in the autumn after the clusters of white flowers in the spring. Be careful of the short spines!

**16. Whitebeam**



To left of cricket pavilion – it has white flowers in the spring and then berries in the autumn. The top of the leaves are covered in a lovely white soft down.

**17. Walnut**



Just behind the pavilion on the right. You will not get bitten by mosquitoes if you sit under a walnut tree. The nuts have green cases and they can then be pickled or left to ripen ready for eating at Christmas time.

**18. Hornbeam**

The leaf looks rather like beech but it has much deeper veins and feels rough. The trunk looks twisted and the wood is used for making tools as it is very hard and strong.

**19. Scots Pine**

The only truly native pine found in Britain, especially in Scotland, and can live for 700 years. You can always recognize a Scots Pine because the bark near the top is quite pink.

**20. Sycamore**



The bark has a camouflage pattern with gray-brown outer bark which peels off in patches to reveal grey or white underneath. It belongs to the maple family and has winged fruits known as samaras.

**21. Corkscrew Willow**

A fun tree also known as curly or tortured willow with contorted branches. Sadly it does not live more than about eight years.

**22. Crab Apple**



Another tree whose fruit makes delicious jam or jelly, but do not try to eat the fruit raw!