

Silver birch (*Betula pendula*)

It's not difficult to spot our native silver birch. Look for a medium-sized deciduous tree with white, papery bark. There are many of these still at Glenny Wood

This bark distinguishes it from the downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), which has reddish bark that turns grey with age.

The silver birch is a pioneer species; it is one of the first trees to occupy open ground. Its success lies in its abundant production of seeds, which are very light and efficiently dispersed by wind.



Boundary Trail



Silver Birch

English Oak (Quercus)

The ruling majesty of the woods, the wise old English oak holds a special place in our culture, history, and hearts. It supports more life than any other native tree species in the UK; even its fallen leaves support biodiversity.

Oaks have lobed leaves and acorns

Oaks are home to more species of insects than any other tree in Britain with more than 500 different invertebrates dependent on them.

Many species of bird, bat, fungus, moss, lichen and fern also rely on the habitat they create. This makes oaks extremely important for the diversity of British woodland.

Oak has played a very significant role in building Britain. Most notably, oak has been used for shipbuilding.



Boundary Trail



English Oak

Wild Cherry (*Prunus Avium*)

Beautiful blossom and a bounty of bright red fruits. Wild cherry, one of the prettiest native trees, is relished by gardeners and wildlife.

Mature trees can grow to 30m and live for up to 60 years. The shiny bark is a deep reddish-brown with prominent cream-coloured horizontal lines called lenticels. The second part of its botanical name – *avium* – refers to birds which play a role in the tree's propagation by eating the cherries and dispersing the seed.

Leaves are oval, green and toothed with pointed tips, measuring 6–15cm with two red glands on the stalk at the leaf base. They fade to orange and deep crimson in autumn.



Boundary Trail



Cherry

Douglas fir, (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

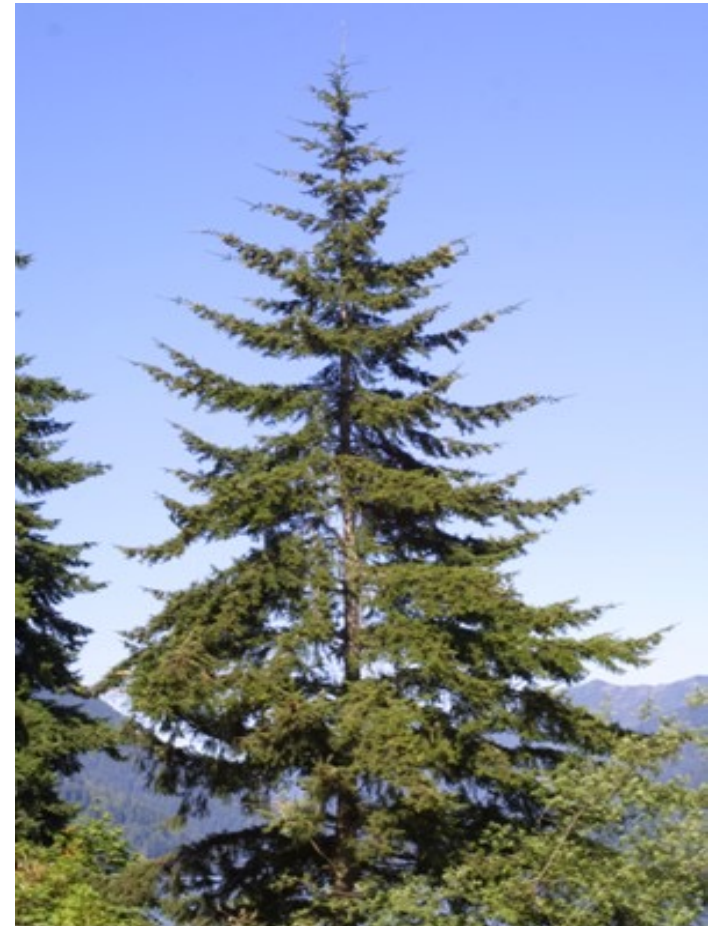
Douglas fir is an evergreen conifer that can grow to 55m and live for more than 1,000 years. The bark of young trees is grey-green with highly scented blisters, and becomes purple-brown, thick and corky with horizontal fissures over time.

Look out for: the trunk which has resin-filled blisters, and the scales on cones which have three pointed tips. When crushed, the leaves have a sweet resin smell.

Identified in winter by its evergreen features which are present year-round.



Boundary Trail



Douglas Fir

Common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)

Don't miss the large, beautiful common hollies in this area.

Common holly is an evergreen shrub or small tree native to Britain. The characteristically glossy, spiky leaves make it a popular garden plant, and some people decorate their house with common holly at Christmas.

It is found almost everywhere but is very widespread in woods, hedges and moorland.

Common holly is an important plant for our wildlife. The female trees produce berries that stay on the tree during winter, making them a vital food source for many animals. Many birds also make nests in common holly shrubs because they offer excellent protection.



Boundary Trail



Holly

Apple (*Malus x domestica*)

The apple tree is small to medium in size, measuring up to 10m high.

Look out for: its leaves, which are slightly woolly above and densely woolly below; and its large green to red fruits.

Leaves are Dark green and typically oval in shape with serrated edges. Underneath, the leaves are slightly furry or woolly.

The flowers Five-petalled and white, with hints of pink. They grow in clusters, known as blossom, and put on a stunning display in May and June.

Fruits are large green to red fruits can be sweet or sour, depending on the species. Carpels form as the fruit develops, that hold dark brown seeds.



Boundary Trail



Apple

Copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)

Copper beech, also known as purple beech, is a cultivated form of common beech (although copper-coloured beech trees are also sometimes found in nature).

It grows to a height of more than 40m. The bark is smooth, thin and grey, often with slight horizontal etchings. Twigs are slender and grey but not straight – their shape resembles a zig-zag. Torpedo-shaped leaf buds are coppery and up to 2cm in length, with a distinctive criss-cross pattern.

Look out for: the red to purple leaves which mark a clear difference in comparison to common beech.



Boundary Trail



Copper Beech

Black Poplar (*Populus nigra*)

Imposing, elegant, **rare**. The black poplar was once a staple of Britain's landscape but these days, the trees are few and far between.

Mature trees grow to 30m and can live for 200 years. The bark is dark brown but often appears black and is thick with numerous fissures and burrs. Twigs are lumpy and brown in colour. Look out for: the leaves which have a faint scent of balsam.

Identified in winter by its knobbly twigs, especially on older trees. Buds spiral round the twig and are closely pressed to it.

The Leaves are shiny, green and heart-shaped, with long tips and a mild scent of balsam. Young leaves are covered in fine, tiny hairs, which they shed by autumn.



Boundary Trail



Black Poplar

Ash dieback at Glenny Wood

This devastating disease is impacting the Ash Trees here at Glenny Wood

What is Ash Dieback?

Ash Dieback is a devastating fungal disease which is predicted to severely affect or kill over 90% of ash trees in the UK. This is dramatically impacting on Glenny Wood

It causes trees to become brittle and prone to dropping branches, posing a serious threat to site users and volunteers.

However, it's not all bad news. The deadwood left behind by affected trees can create wonderful habitats for wood-boring insects and other wildlife such as bats.

What are we doing to mitigate its impact?

Keeping you safe is core to our Ash Dieback work.

We are doing this by felling the trees that pose the greatest risk to our safety, following professional advice. We want you to be able to get outside and enjoy Glenny Wood, safe in the knowledge that we have done everything we can to keep you from harm. We are leaving the trees which do not pose a threat to complete their lifespan, so the deadwood can enrich the nature around them.



Boundary Trail

The Glenny Team has planted 250 mature trees around 5 feet high or more. Additionally, we have planted over 5000 tree saplings. These are our hedgerows.

To do this work is very expensive, spending circa £50, 000 on tree works over the last 10 years
Donations very welcome contact mail@glennywood.org.uk