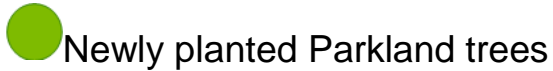




Trees



Sculptures



Newly planted Parkland trees

1. Hornbeam

This tree could be mistaken for Beech, but can be told apart by the long grey ribs on the bark and the jagged toothed leaves.

The wood is extremely hard and resists blows, the wood has been used to make tools;- mallets, handles, wooden screws, striking hammers in piano's, balls and skittles and butchers chopping blocks. The wood is not very popular for the ordinary carpentry.

2. Black Pine

3. Yew

Yews can be ancient slow growing trees, they are evergreen meaning that they stay green through out the winter.

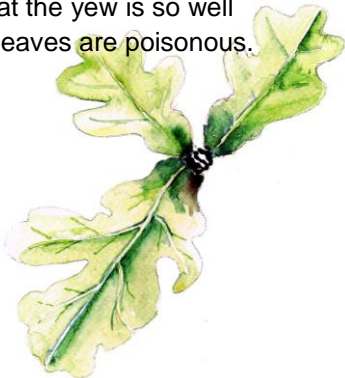
The yews come into flower early, usually in February, the male flowers are a cone shape and yellow, dispersing clouds of pollen in dry weather. The female flowers are tiny green buds which in turn, turn into the bright red seeds that the yew is so well known for. The seeds and leaves are poisonous.

4. Bird of Pray

5. Owl

6. Squirrel

7. Fox



8. Beech Tree

The largest Beech trees in the park are estimated to be between 250-350 years old. These are now going into decline as they don't have a very long life expectancy and are now prone to bracket fungi and disease like honey fungus.

The trunks can grow to a great size, having smooth grey bark, the branches and twigs form a slightly zig-zag pattern pointing upwards to give it a domed outline.

9. The Oak Tree

Most of the Oaks in Catton Park are considered to be around 500 years old. They are classed as veteran trees and have a historic link with the Park as some would have formed part of Humphrey Repton's original landscape.

These trees would have started life in the 1500's as part of hedgerows surrounding small fields. As the hedges were taken away the trees were retained to form the park.

Oak wood is ideal for furniture making and was at the heart of Britain's buildings, ships and the Navy for Britain's wealth was built on this wood.

10. Horse Chestnut

No relation to the Sweet Chestnut and brought from Western Europe In the 1600's. The conker is inedible, except to squirrels! People played conkers in Britain before the Horse Chestnut grow here!

Conker is an old word for snail-shell, used in the original version of the game. On the trees, tall upright candle like flowers of white and pink grow in spring.



11. Two Owls

12. Giant sequoia

Catton Park has 5 Sequoia's over 120 years old, the reddish-brown bark is fibrous, furrowed, and may be 60 cm thick at the base of a very large buttressed trunk. It provides significant fire protection for the trees in their native country-California. The branches sweep downwards giving the tree a form like a cathedral spire.

13. Copper Beech

These are just like our other Beech trees but have purple leaves to them. They are cultivated varieties so the seeds will not turn into Copper Beech but revert back to green leaved Beech trees.



14. Blue Atlas Cedar

With blue or bluish-green needles it is perfect for specimen planting where it can grow without being crowded since the tree looks its best as the branches drop down towards the ground. This shows off the wonderful irregular form, with lower branches spreading out with a fairly straight trunk. It grows rapidly when young, then slowly, reaching 40 to 60 feet tall.

15. Scots Pine

A large evergreen and the only native British Pine, they can grow to a height of 40m and up to about 150 years of age. The bark is thick and scaly, dark grey-brown on the lower trunk, thin and flaky with an orange colour on the upper trunk and branches.

16. Lime

In summer these are covered in large heart-shaped leaves and the result is dense foliage and the tiny fruit looks like peas.

17. Sycamore

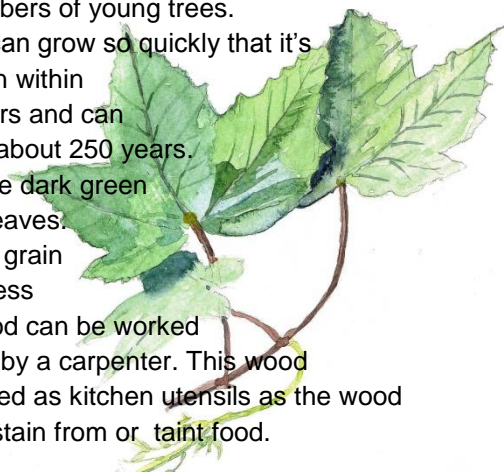
Well known for its winged seeds which produce large numbers of young trees.

The tree can grow so quickly that it's fully grown within 50-60 years and can live up to about 250 years.

It has large dark green leathery leaves.

The close grain and firmness

of the wood can be worked with ease by a carpenter. This wood can be used as kitchen utensils as the wood does not stain from or taint food.



18. Swamp Cypress

This tree will reach 25–40 meters tall when fully grown and have a trunk diameter of 2–3 meters. The bark has a stringy, fibrous texture. The needles are spirally arranged on the stem but twisted at the base, this is a deciduous tree, losing its needles in the winter months. Often found growing in wet, swampy soils, the Swamp Cypress also grows well in relatively dry soils. In wet soil conditions, Swamp Cypress develops aerial roots known as 'knees' at water level.

19. Arizona Cypress

Arizona cypress is a graceful, pyramid-shaped tree, growing to 30-40 ft. high by 15-20 ft. wide. An evergreen tree, with conical crown and stout horizontal branches. Soft-textured, pale, grey-green to blue-green the evergreen foliage is scale-like and flattened against the branchlets. The rough outer bark of older trees scales off to reveal an inner bark that changes colour from tan to plum red.

20. Sweet Chestnut

Some of our big veteran Sweet Chestnuts are around 300 years old and often have a twisted trunk with the bark being diamond shaped.

The Romans probably brought the tree to Britain, as they used the nuts to make a mash called Polenta.

The Sweet Chestnut seeds are well protected in their prickly shells but these will open up to reveal the shiny brown nuts which are great roasted.

These trees make excellent coppice plantations, where they are cut on a rotation to produce wood for fencing, charcoal and other crafts.



Charity Number 1112444



Tree Trail

www.cattonpark.com