

TREES AT BOWOOD

TAKE A WALK THROUGH THE ARBORETUM AND DISCOVER EIGHT MAGNIFICENT TREES, WITH FUN FACTS ALONG THE WAY...

1. WEEPING ORIENTAL PLANE

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS PENDULUS (C11)

The *Platanus Orientalis*, or Oriental plane, is a large, deciduous tree native to Eurasia (stretching from the Balkans to India).

As the branches of this tree touch the ground, they form a root system which in turn sends up a new leader. If the main bow was to be cut the tree wouldn't die, but instead would just continue to grow as a separate tree.

DID YOU KNOW?

This tree can grow in a multitude of climates but thrives in hot, dry environments.



2. LARGE-LEAVED LIME, RED TWIGGED

TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS 'RUBRA' (PERGOLA)

This pergola marks a junction of paths. Prior to the war, a gravel path circumvented the arboretum with one branch running down the middle of the pinetum. The *Tilia Platyphollos Rubra* is a variant of the large-leaved lime. Its young shoots are bright red-brown in colour, with large green leaves which turn golden brown in the Autumn. Tilias are in no way related to limes, the citrus fruit, despite their name suggesting this.

The lime trees have been formed into an archway shape. In late June and early July, the *Tilia* will flower and attract bees and other pollinators.

DID YOU KNOW?

These trees are native to Europe and more locally to South West Britain. Their wood is often used for carving, ropemaking or firewood.

3. COAST REDWOOD

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS (I34)

Planted by the 8th Marquis of Lansdowne in 1953, the seeds of this tree came from the tallest sequoia (and tallest tree) in the world, located in the northern coastal area of California. A massive 379ft giant - 65ft taller than Big Ben in London!

DID YOU KNOW?

The bark on these trees is like asbestos and would survive forest fires, as the bark does not burn.

The Sequoia family, the tallest trees in the world, are native to California.



4. LAWSON CYPRESS

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA (F26)

Dating back to the 1840s, this evergreen tree was first discovered in Port Orford, Oregon, and is native to California. Very tiny flowers, which look like buds, open at the twig tips in spring. Male flowers are pink, becoming yellow with pollen, and females are blue.

DID YOU KNOW?

This tree can reach up to 45 metres tall. The wood from this tree does not rot, and therefore is often exported to Japan to make shrines and temples. During the cold, winter months, the top of the tree droops over making it easier to identify. The foliage also gives off a strong parsley-like scent.



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5. WEEPING ATLAS CEDAR

CEDRUS ATLANTICA 'GLAUCA PENDULA' (G43b)

'Glauca' refers to the bluish-green colours of the tree needles, whilst 'pendula' describes its weeping nature.

On average, this tree is expected to be 10ft tall at maturity and up to 20ft wide. The actual size these trees will grow is determined by how well they are trained. Ensuring that the tree is staked whilst it is young, encourages it to grow in its desired form. If this procedure is not completed, then the tree will end up growing close to the ground.



6. CEDAR OF LEBANON

CEDRUS LIBANI (J37)

Dating back to 1768, the Cedar of Lebanon is native to the Eastern Mediterranean basin and is also the national emblem of Lebanon.

In the storms of February 2020, a magnificent bough of this tree was destroyed. Wherever possible fallen trees on the Estate do not go to waste and are used for projects like the Den tree wall, benches and bin surrounds.

DID YOU KNOW?

The circumference of the tree over 25ft – this is almost the same length as a London double decker bus!

7. CEDAR OF LEBANON

CEDRUS LIBANI (J39)

DID YOU KNOW?

You are now looking at the tallest cedar in Europe, standing at approx. 200ft in height (39 metres). This is roughly the same height as seven giraffes standing on top of each other!

Tree numbers 6 & 7 are from 10 seeds/cones of Lebanon, bought by 'Capability' Brown when landscaping the gardens. The cones cost 10 shillings (the equivalent of £6.50 today) each and there are four remaining in the pleasure grounds.



8. WOLLEMI PINE

WOLLEMIA NOBILIS (D26k)

In 1994, David Noble, an explorer with the New South Wales National Parks & Wildlife Service, discovered some trees that he couldn't identify in a narrow canyon of the Wollemi Park.

A cutting was taken to the Royal Botanical Gardens in Sydney where they had no other living tree on record and therefore it became known as the Wollemia Nobilis (Wollemi Pine). It was subsequently identified to be the same plant as a fossil dating back 1.4 million years.

Out of the few trees that were discovered, cuttings were taken for propagation and three of those came across to the UK; one to Kew Gardens, one to Tregothnan and one to Bowood. We are proud to be home to the tallest Wollemi Pine in the UK.



If you would like to find out more about Bowood's Trees and Shrubs, please download the Tree Guide here: