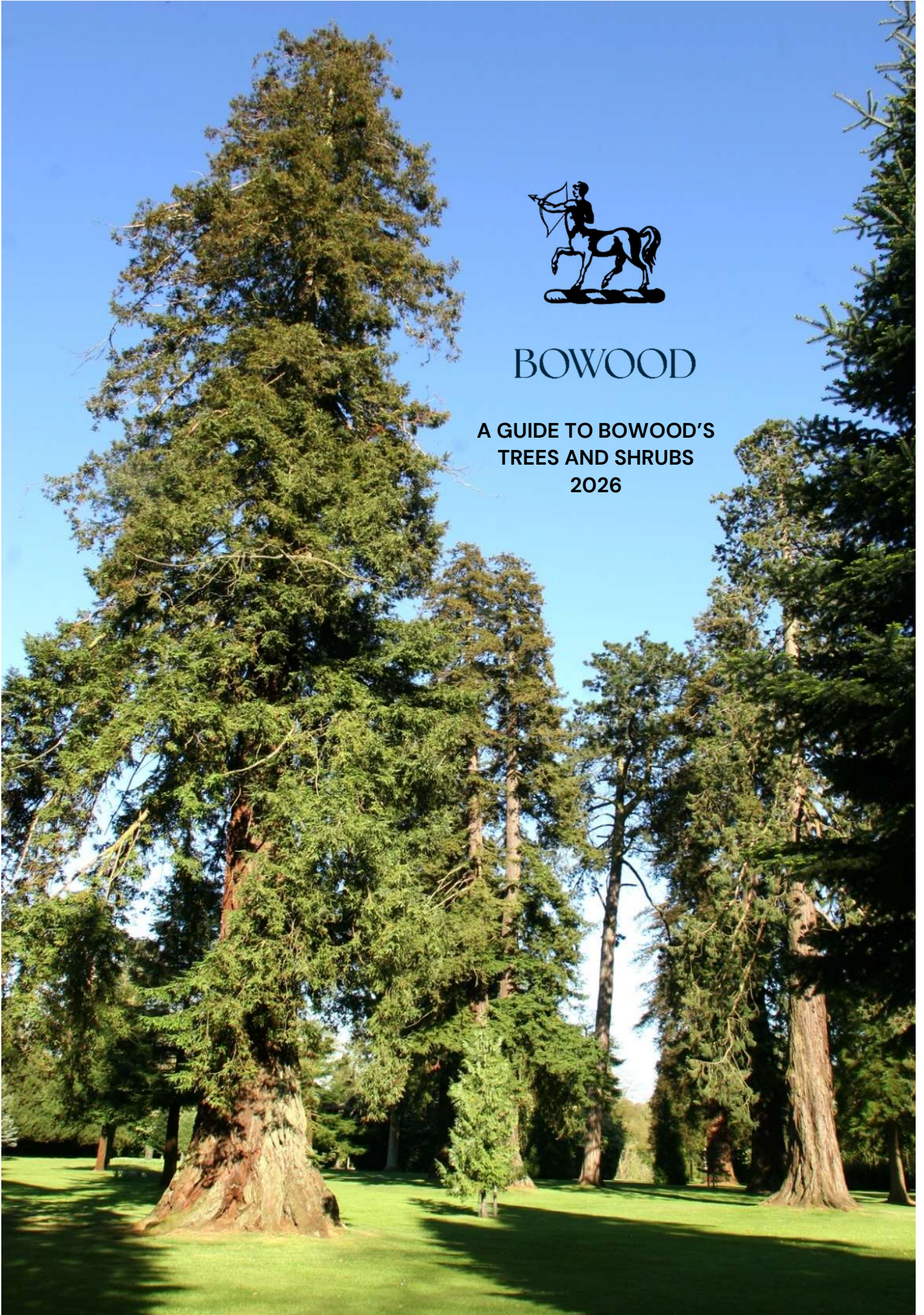




BOWOOD

**A GUIDE TO BOWOOD'S
TREES AND SHRUBS
2026**



A GUIDE TO BOWOOD'S TREES AND SHRUBS

A Catalogue of the Woody Plants Cultivated in the Gardens at Bowood

by

Dr Owen Johnson

Revised edition, 2026

Cover photograph by Jean Dupré

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map of the Grounds – on back cover

Introductions by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Kerry

Preface by Roy Lancaster

Three Hundred Years of Tree Planting at Bowood

Acknowledgements

How to use this Guide

PART ONE: Descriptions of the Trees at Bowood

Trees in the Rhododendron Walks

PART TWO: A Catalogue of Important Trees and Shrubs in the Gardens

Commemorative Trees

INTRODUCTIONS

The Marquis of Lansdowne

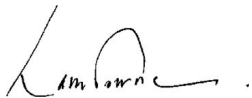
This is now the fifth Tree Book to have been published in the last half century. The first catalogue was compiled by Mr. Hatton Gardner of Hillier's Arboretum in 1975, a knowledgeable Arboriculturist. Since when, every decade we have updated this publication to record the evolving nature of the collection. Once again, I am hugely grateful to Dr. Owen Johnson for checking this guide. He has been recording trees in the UK since he was a teenager. He has written a number of books on Tree Collections and visited every corner of the UK in search of our Arboreal Heritage. His memory is prodigious. He can recall the location of every notable tree in the British Isles. Quite an achievement for someone who doesn't drive! In the early 1970s Harold Hillier introduced me to Roy Lancaster, who has been both a friend and adviser ever since.

Over the past fifty years we have employed only two Head Groundsmen. Mr. David Cleverly from 1969-1997, and latterly Mr. Geoff Partridge to the present day. It is thanks to them and their staff that our collection has been lovingly managed and maintained.

What a lot of changes have taken place during this half century. The most obvious is our climate. In the past we were accustomed to weeks of snow lying on the ground during the winter months, now you are lucky if you see a flurry before it's gone. In the five years between 1985-1990 we experienced a spate of storms doing untold damage. Since when I am glad to say we haven't suffered from further devastation. Today, we are experiencing much higher annual rainfall. The average used to be around 28 inches. Now it is nearer, 34 inches.

Having moved out of Bowood and now living a few miles away, I do particularly miss my early morning walks through the Arboretum before the world stirred. Walking silently beneath the gigantic Cedars and Sequoias was like entering a Cathedral, lifting one's spirits, whatever the weather. A magical way to start the day.

Bowood now welcomes around 120,000 visitors a year, many of whom I know experience similar emotions, entirely thanks to these remarkable trees.



The Marquis of Lansdowne
Bowood, 2025

Lord Kerry

I was three years old when I planted my first tree in the Arboretum. It was a *Pinus Coulteri*. The Coulter pine is named after Thomas Coulter, an Irish botanist and physician. He discovered the tree in 1832 on the Santa Lucia Mountains of coastal Central California in North America.

For forty-five years the pine thrived growing to about fifteen metres and producing some incredible spiny cones. Sadly, in 2018 we had to remove the tree because it had caught red band needle blight. In the last twenty years this pathogen has devastated many of Bowood's pines, serving as a textbook case of climate change's role in accelerating tree disease. In an age of environmental instability, the ability to identify and protect our trees is a crucial step towards their survival. Whether you are a young explorer, budding botanist or nature lover, this guide is designed to help you connect with Bowood's arboreal heritage. After all, once you know a tree's name, you can begin to fully appreciate its story.

Lord Kerry
Bowood, 2026

A GUIDE TO BOWOOD'S TREES AND SHRUBS

Preface

As already noted by the Marquis of Lansdowne in his Introduction, over 52 years have elapsed since I first visited Bowood in 1973 with my then employer Harold Hillier, later to become Sir Harold. Sir Harold was for many years Britain's leading dendrologist and it was a privilege for me to assist him and the then Earl of Shelburne in checking and labelling the tree collection for which the gardens are justly famous.

In the years since, I have been fortunate enough to visit Bowood on numerous occasions, and have come to regard its trees and the many other woody plants as one would a family. There are the impressive veterans in the Pinetum and Pleasure Grounds which are approached with a sense of awe and respect and there are the smaller and more recently planted trees, some of them rare or threatened even in their country of origin. Among those planted by the present Marquis *Nothofagus alessandri* from Chile, *Amentotaxus argotaenia* from China and the Australian Wollemi pine *Wollemia nobilis* are specially worthy of note. Then there are the Trobi Champions, specimens which according to the Tree Register of Britain and Ireland are the tallest or largest (in girth) examples of their kind in these islands. Bowood has no less than 24 such trees scattered across the estate including the red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and the curious yellow-berried holly (*Ilex aquifolium* 'Bacciflava') on the edge of the Pinetum, the Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) near Archery Lawn and *Magnolia salicifolia* 'Kewensis' in the Rhododendron Wood.

Collectively, Bowood's trees provide the visitor with an all year round spectacle whether it be bark, habit, flower, fruit, foliage or autumn tints. There is always so much to see, enjoy and to learn from and the experience is something to be shared by young and old, expert and beginner. It is often said that when one stops planting or caring for a garden then that garden marks time if not slowly declines. In the case of Bowood, given the continuing desire and enthusiasm for future generations demonstrated over many years by successive owners, especially the current Marquis, the significance and heart-warming magic of her trees looks set to continue for many years to come.

Roy Lancaster
2026

Three Hundred Years of Tree-planting

Several advantages have conspired to make Bowood, in the 21st century, one of the best places in Britain to look at trees. A long and almost unbroken history of arboriculture has created a mixed age-structure across the Pleasure Grounds, with large old trees to shelter newer plantings and successive generations attaining maturity while storms and disease take out the oldest.

The garden soils are derived from the Lower Greensand, a Cretaceous formation which is scarce in Wiltshire but which in Sussex and Surrey has long had a reputation for growing especially large trees of many kinds, particularly conifers. The coarse, red sand-grains create an open soil structure which tree-roots can penetrate easily to reach the water table, but essential nutrients remain in better supply than on most sandy soils.

The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne, who took over the management of Bowood in 1972, built up an arboretum in the grounds which includes some very rare species, and several collected from the wild; many of these trees are now approaching their prime. By 2025, Bowood had 32 'champions' – the largest or tallest of their kind recorded in Britain and Ireland.

The first mansion at Bowood was built on the site of a hunting lodge in the old Royal Forest of Chippenham in the 1720s. 'Forest' need not imply tree-cover, but this part of Wiltshire has always been well-wooded, and in fact a requirement of the lease to Sir Orlando Bridgeman in 1702 was that he plant ten oaks each year. An early painting of Bridgeman's park shows formal avenues, most probably of Common Lime, planted according to the fashion of the time.

The freehold of the estate was purchased by John, the 1st Earl of Shelburne, in 1754. His son William, who was to become Prime Minister and the 1st Marquess of Lansdowne, inherited in 1761 and over the next 44 years went on to develop most of the basic garden structure we see today. Capability Brown was employed to sweep away the avenues and to create a vast naturalistic landscape of lakes, groves, clumps and pastureland; the big old English Oaks, Beeches, Sweet Chestnuts and Common Limes in the grounds are mostly relics of his plantings. Between the garden entrance and the Pinetum, a group of three Common Limes leaning outwards almost from a common point (D57a - c) are a characteristic period piece, calculated to grow quickly into a picturesque clump.

The Marquess was also inspired and assisted by Charles Hamilton, whose garden at Pains Hill in Surrey was one of the most influential of the period and who was pioneering the cultivation in Britain of many new kinds of tree from the eastern United States. According to J C Loudon, writing in volume I of his *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* in 1838, the Bowood Pleasure Grounds were 'planted with every kind of foreign tree that could be procured at the time'. Loudon's correspondent, the Head Gardener John Spencer (who lived until 1881) says that this first generation of exotic ornamentals was raised from seed on the estate and planted out between about 1770 and 1785; 'R G' in *The Gardener's Chronicle* for 1845 claims that Cedars of Lebanon were planted by the hundred in 1775.

By Victorian times some of these early plantings were of nationwide interest. Spencer mentions Weymouth Pine and Tulip Tree 24m tall in 1838, and an Eastern Hemlock with a trunk 58cm thick by 1830. 'R G' describes a landscape which seems recognisable, 160 years on, in a way few estates can match: '60 acres are devoted to flower garden and pleasure ground, on which the scythe and rake keep a continual polish.

'This extensive surface of lawn is interspersed with a variety of fine trees. *Pinus cembra* [Arolla Pine] has reached a height of 70 feet, and is beautifully clothed with foliage. The hemlock spruce [i.e. the Eastern Hemlock] is equally high and 70 or 80 feet across the branches, which hang gracefully upon the smooth, green turf.'

Today, only the four surviving Cedars of Lebanon (D52, J37, J57 and O11) remain conspicuous from the 'hundreds' of early plantings. Lucombe Oak, a hybrid of Cork and Turkey Oaks which was being marketed by Lucombe and Pince's Exeter nursery by the 1770s, is not mentioned by the early writers on Bowood's trees, but I42, which is presumably the tree measured in 1903 for Elwes and Henry's *The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland* and several times since, is from its long-term rate of growth clearly one of the earliest examples. This is presumably also true of the group of three similar Lucombe Oaks a little to the north (I60, I62 and I63). These nine trees are the only exotic survivors from the 1st Marquess' arboretum – a total which ought not to surprise us but is worth bearing in mind when we consider the likely longevity of any tree planting.

The 1st Marquess died in debt in 1805 and Bowood's fortunes fell into a brief decline. By the 1820s however, Henry, the 3rd Marquess, was again actively improving the grounds. The old Sweet Chestnut at the top of the Lake Field, N15, was planted by the Marchioness Louisa in or around 1825 as a seedling from the Tortworth Chestnut in Gloucestershire, an ancient and famous tree even then. A Ponderosa Pine in the pinetum area, which finally blew down in 1990, was ten years old in 1838 according to Spencer and so must have been raised from the first seed which was sent to Britain from northern Washington State by David Douglas in 1827, and sold to the keenest tree collectors. 'R G' in 1845 mentions 'a very fine Douglas fir' which, since this American conifer also reached Britain in 1827, was presumably an 'original' too. Elwes and Henry in 1908 recorded a Sugar Pine which had been planted around 1838 – this seems to have died not long afterwards from Blister-rust, a fungal disease to which this grandest of pines is unfortunately very susceptible. A huge Monterey Pine, claimed to date from 1841, was blown down in 1990, along with an Atlas Cedar which, as it is said to have been an 'original', probably dated from the same year. The 3rd Marquess also developed the Rhododendron Walks, on more suitably acidic soils in the woods around the 1st Earl's mausoleum.

A collection of conifer species was a must for the large Victorian garden. Although it is clear that rare conifers were already being collected at Bowood, the pinetum here seems formally to have been begun in 1848 by John Spencer on the site of a nursery in the middle of the Pleasure Grounds, where tall limes and beeches will already have supplied the essential shelter. (Beech was described by William Twopenny around 1863 as 'the weed of the place' and was the only species the 3rd Marquess would allow

to be felled. Today, many of Capability Brown's plantings are dying of old age while Climate Change and grey squirrels are making it harder and harder to grow replacements.)

Spencer's plan for the pinetum was geographically inspired, so that 'the particular species of any country or countries, may be examined, and compared, with facility.' For some years the plan seems to have been adhered to: 'to persons scientifically inclined,' 'W B R D' wrote in the Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine in 1867, 'the Arboretum [i.e. the pinetum] at Bowood is full of interest for not only are there specimens of almost every known tree, but they are placed geographically, the ground being laid out on the plan of a map, and the specimens planted, as far as is practicable, in the latitude and longitude of their natural habitat. But it is not in the Arboretum alone that specimens of newly introduced, scarce and curious trees are to be found there. They abound in every part of the pleasure grounds, where perhaps, the largest collection of the finest specimen plants of all the known varieties of the Cedar, Pine and Fir tribe, and of the Taxads in this country may be seen.'

'W B R D's assessment may not have been more reliable than his punctuation, but the pinetum certainly seems to have been laid out along ambitious lines. The lifespans of many conifers planted in southern England seldom exceed a hundred years, but one or two of the original plantings at Bowood continue to thrive. Pre-eminent are the seven huge Californian Coast Redwoods (E21, E35, E39, F10, F13, F15 and F21), which have always been claimed to be from the first seed imported to Britain in 1843 – an origin which would tie in well with an 1848 date for their planting out. (Two more examples were blown down in 1990.) The Austrian Pine (G18), the Corsican Pine (G17) and the sole survivor of several big Morinda Spruces (G19) are tough, relatively long-lived conifers which, from their measured growth since the 1950s or earlier, are very likely to date back to the pinetum's 1848 inception. The largest of the Blue Atlas Cedars (G34) is said to date from 1851, and G33, next to it, may be contemporary (along perhaps with the green Atlas Cedars, G30 and G31). 'W B R D' in 1867 mentions 'some very fine young' examples of the Giant Sequoia, which had been introduced from the Californian Sierra Nevada in 1853. F17 has been growing less explosively since 1931 than many examples in Britain, and is probably an original planting from the 1850s. (Giant Sequoia is a reliable survivor in Britain, so it is remarkable that the other ones 'W B R D' refers to have since failed.) Outside the pinetum, the Oriental Planes that flank the garden entrance (C11 and I1) are probably at least as old.

Sadly, Spencer's geographical layout – a feature not found in any other surviving pinetum – has been masked by later plantings, and too few of his trees survive for us to be able to make it out, although the New World conifers seem (perversely) to occupy the southern and eastern half of his collection and the Old World ones the northern and western.

The 4th Marquess died in 1866, only three years after his father. His son, the 5th Marquess, was another passionate arboriculturalist, and the creator of the famous gardens at Derreen in Co. Kerry. Current growth-rates suggest that it was during his lifetime that most of the mature ornamental trees surviving at Bowood today were

planted. These include the Crimean Pine (G16), the Japanese Red Cedar (H22) and the 'Squarrosa' cypress (J51), which are likely to date from a little before 1870, the two big Ponderosa Pines (F12 and F19), which must have been planted around 1870 and 1890 respectively, the Sitka and Oriental Spruces (E7, G8 and G32) from around 1880 and the Blue Pencil Cedar (D17), from about 1890. (The Marquess himself was absent at this period, first as Governor-General of Canada and then as Viceroy of India.) Many other trees, such as the remarkable Cut-leaved Horse Chestnut (C8), are obviously as old, but records of their growth are insufficient for reliable estimates of their planting dates to be reached.

The 5th Marquess lived until 1927. Planting continued, although at this stage it was probably only a matter of utilising gaps in the tree-canopy in the pinetum as and when these appeared. The Stone Pine (G14) and the splendid Bosnian Pine (G29) were added at some time around 1910; the Bosnian Pine (F9) is probably a couple of decades younger. The Blue Atlas Cedar by the Adventure Playground (B7) is known to date from 1900, while the 1926 English Oak next to the garden entrance (I3) is the oldest of several surviving 'family trees' planted in the grounds by family members. The Roblé Beech, I43, was planted surprisingly at the height of the First World War in 1917, from seed collected in Chile. Probably a few years younger are the huge 'Eugenei' poplars (B13, J11a and M4). Likely to date from the time of the 6th Marquess are the Fern-leaved and Weeping Beeches (E18 and E19), while the lime allée (F41) was planted in 1936, the year of his death.

The 7th Marquess was killed in action in 1944. For his cousin, the 8th Marquis, the 1950s was a period of cut-backs which saw the demolition of the derelict 'Big House'. Nevertheless, some very choice trees in the garden derive from this time: the Dove Tree (E12) and the Northern Japanese Hemlock (F36) were planted in 1953, along with two plants from the first collection of seed from the recently-discovered Dawn Redwood (J25 and I52). The Osage Orange (E24) – one of the rarest trees at Bowood – is contemporary, along with the 'second generation' of Coast Redwoods, grown from seed collected by the 8th Marquis in California in 1953.

By this time old age will have begun to take its toll not only of the trees from the 1770s arboretum but from the 1840s pinetum and even the 5th Marquess' plantings. Some 47 notable conifers in the pinetum were measured in 1931 for a Royal Horticultural Society report, *Conifers in Cultivation*; during a visit in 1957 by Maynard Greville and Alan Mitchell, two of the country's leading experts on cultivated trees, 31 of these were relocated, but only seven survived into the 21st century.

Again, of the 86 trees measured in 1957, a mere 29 remained a half-century later. The great storm of January 1990 was the single most destructive event during this period; had it not been for the mixed population of younger mature trees built up by successive owners, it would have been catastrophic.

In the later 1960s, the replanting programme was accelerated. The fine Shagbark Hickory (E25) dates from this period, along, for example, with the Chestnut-leaved Oak (J20), the Variegated Turkey Oaks (D39 and N3), the Golden Weeping Beech (F32) and the Katsura trees (F38) – all choice but scarce garden plants.

In 1972, the 8th Marquis passed the management of Bowood to his son, the Earl of Shelburne, who became the 9th Marquis. During more than 50 years of continual tree-planting, the 9th Marquis added at least 360 surviving specimens to the Bowood collection and masterminded the most exciting period of arboriculture in the estate's entire history. For most of this time, the grounds have also been open to the public. His son, Lord Simon Kerry, is keen to maintain this tradition.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Owen Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Owen Johnson
October 2025

Acknowledgements

This booklet is essentially a revision of the guide first produced by Allen Coombes in 1983. At Bowood Geoff Partridge (Head Groundsman) and Michelle Meakin have provided invaluable help in its production.

P H B Gardner was the first person to catalogue Bowood's trees, devising the numbering system still used today. His historic measurements of many specimens, along with the late Alan Mitchell's and Maynard Greville's, have preserved the memory of several lost giants, and allowed the planting dates of others to be estimated.

How to Use this Guide

The two halves of this booklet list and describe all the important trees in the gardens and Pleasure Grounds at Bowood first by name and secondly by catalogue number, which is the number on the small black label hung on each tree. These follow the course of a perambulation around the grounds, although this is not necessarily the route visitors should follow. The ‘background’ and native trees at Bowood, such as Yews and Beeches, are not all numbered, but the best or most conspicuous examples usually are. Shrubs are numbered when particularly rare or notable.

You can use the booklet to find out more about any of the tagged plants at Bowood. Tree D30, for example, is identified in the Catalogue section as a Low’s Fir, whose scientific name is *Abies concolor* Lowiana Group. (You will also find that it was planted in 1974 and was 28.5m tall by 2025 with a trunk 111cm thick.) This section is updated regularly, so that even new plantings feature. To learn more about the tree, you can then look up *Abies concolor* in the Descriptions section and find that Low’s White Fir comes from California and Oregon and that this particular example was planted by Lady Arabella Petty Fitzmaurice as one of several ‘family trees’ in the grounds. The date in each entry – in this case ‘1851’ – is that of the first known introduction to British gardens.

Alternatively, you can use the booklet to help you locate the plants that interest you most. You can find Bowood’s examples of any plant in the Descriptions section by turning to the Catalogue and looking up the plant’s number, under which entry its whereabouts are described. The locations of some particularly interesting trees are also described using the What3Words app.

PART ONE

Descriptions of the Trees at Bowood

Abies Silver Firs

Abies alba **European Silver Fir** The common continental European representative of a genus of conifers which can form monumental trees but are often sensitive to drought and heat. At Bowood these can be short-lived; until about 1980 two large European Silver Firs survived probably from the late 18th century arboretum. G57 is a younger tree of unknown origin.

Abies cephalonica **Greek Fir** Mountains of Greece. G28a and H1b are spire-shaped young tree but will soon grow broadly rugged.

Abies concolor **White Fir** Mountains of Oregon and California. H5b. D30 is typical for the northerly Lowiana Group in its youthful vigour and handsome spire-shape and is a 'family tree' planted in March 1974 by Lady Arabella Petty Fitzmaurice.

Abies firma **Momi Fir** Japan. One of the firs best suited to Bowood's warm summers. E1e.

Abies forrestii **Forrest's Fir**. A Chinese fir with beautiful foliage, silvered underneath, on cinnamon-red twigs. G36a.

Abies gamblei **Gamble Fir** A rare Himalayan fir. G35.

Abies grandis **Grand Fir** W North America. The tallest and most vigorous fir we can grow; in the later 20th century one specimen was the tallest tree in the Bowood collection at 44m. C6b, C6c, D63, E17, E27, E28 and E29 are all young trees.

Abies homolepis **Nikko Fir** Japan. One of the best firs for drier conditions. D43q, E1g, F21a, G31e.

Abies kawakamii **Mount Morrison Fir** A rare tree from the mountains of Taiwan. E1d.

Abies koreana **Korean Fir** The only silver fir for small gardens – it grows slowly to modest sizes, and decorates itself from youth with exquisite indigo cones. F11a, F11b, F3a, F26d.

Abies nordmanniana **Caucasian Fir** N Turkey, W Caucasus. Now a popular Christmas tree; quickly forms a luxuriant

deep-green spire. E33, G38, G40a and G57 are all quite young. E2b and H1c are subsp. *equi-trojani*, a rare but vigorous Turkish variant.

Abies pinsapo **Spanish Fir** An endangered fir in the mountains of southern Spain and of Morocco; sometimes called Hedgehog Fir because of the way the short sharp needles bristle all round the twigs. E4c was donated by Tony Kirkham from seed collected in the wild by the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

Abies spectabilis **Himalayan Fir** Thriving only in mild, humid parts of Britain and making a broad, characterful tree with craggy bark. H3 and H3b.

Abies squamata **Flaky Fir** West China. Very rare in cultivation and notable for its bright brown bark which flakes in papery rolls. G34a.

Abies veitchii **Veitch Fir** Japan, 1865. A short-lived fir in Britain, whose needles are beautifully silvered underneath. E1f, E15a, H1h.

Acer Maples

Acer buergerianum **Trident Maple** E China and Korea. The leaves are three-pointed, like a dinosaur's footprint, and usually turn scarlet in autumn. D11h is one of the best trees in a 1984 planting of mixed maples opposite the Gardeners' Bothy.

Acer cappadocicum **Cappadocian Maple** W Asia. A reliably-vigorous, large-growing maple sometimes seen as a street tree. The untoothed leaves have bright yellow autumn colours. J31e. D66f and J30d are 'Aureum', whose younger leaves are also lemon-yellow: a refreshingly bright splash in the landscape until midsummer. A30a is subsp. *sinicum*, the rarely-grown Chinese form of the species. Newly planted in 2025: I16b and I20a.

Acer davidii subsp. *grosseri* **Green Snakebark Maple** Central China. A 'snakebark' maple whose bark is green with a pattern of vertical white snakes. G25.

Acer granatense **Spanish Maple** A small drought-tolerant species from Iberia and the mountains of Morocco, not grown in Britain until the 1990s. D66n.

Acer japonicum **Full Moon Maple** One of many oriental maples to show brilliant autumn colours. H18 is an old cultivar, 'Aconitifolium', whose feathery leaves are divided almost to the base.

Acer laevigatum **Nepal Maple** An evergreen from the eastern Himalaya and south-west China, whose slender shiny leaves look nothing like the familiar western maples'. Scarcely seen in Britain, and enjoying a mild, moist climate. J30e.

Acer macrophyllum **Oregon Maple** W North America. The largest maple in the wild – growing alongside many other giant trees – and the species with the biggest leaves. The yellow flowers, in April, come in long dramatic strings. J31b is growing typically fast, despite early squirrel-damage.

Acer maximowiczianum **Nikko Maple** Japan and central China. Grown in big gardens for its neat habit and the autumn reds and oranges of its unusual, three-parted leaves. K29, above the Lake Hollow, is one of the finest in Britain. D66a, D66k, J31f and J31g are all younger plantings.

Acer negundo **Box Elder** Widely distributed across North America and much-planted, often as one of the variegated forms which soon tend to revert to less showy wild type. I17 is a young male tree, with bright pink tassels of flowers in spring.

Acer palmatum **Smooth Japanese Maple** Japan, Korea and central China. The wild form of the familiar 'Acer', with its neat little star-shaped leaves brilliant green through summer then orange or crimson. I17a is a fine group flanking the vista from the carpark. 'Osakazuki' (I16a) is selected for its pure red autumn colour. The Purple Japanese Maple, f. *atropurpureum*, has bronzy-purple leaves and is one of the prettiest 'copper' trees (H11, H12). The Coral-bark Maple, 'Sango-kaku' (G24a, O9) is yellow in autumn but even more spectacular through winter when the scarlet of the young twigs blazes against a dark background.

Acer pensylvanicum **Moosewood** The only American 'snakebark' maple, in Britain since

1755. O4 was given by Mrs Rosie Abel-Smith in 2010.

Acer platanoides **Norway Maple** Long grown in Britain and a tree which narrowly missed becoming a wild one – it failed to cross the English Channel before rising sea-levels cut off access after the last Ice Age. The leaves (each of whose fine points is tipped with a little filament) go yellow in autumn. C18, D43m, D43p, D59a and J59 are young trees. 'Columnare' (H4c) has steep branches making a neat, narrow crown and is sometimes seen as a street-tree; 'Crimson King' (B4) is one of several named sports with lugubrious purple foliage, whilst the older clone 'Schwedleri' (D11f) starts purple but fades to deep green through summer. The deeply-divided leaves of 'Dissectum' (H4b) create an airy texture.

Acer pseudoplatanus **Sycamore** The most familiar and vigorous maple, probably introduced from upland habitats in Europe before the Middle Ages and now behaving like a native. I11a, I24, K53. 'Atropurpureum' (D11k) is the Purple Sycamore; unusually among 'copper' trees, only the underleaf is purple, creating novel and delightful tints as the sun shines through the foliage. 'Brilliantissimum' (A17a, I17c) is a spectacular, slow-growing tree whose shrimp-pink young foliage fades through white and yellow to a pale mottled green. 'Prinz Handjery' is similar but has the added interest of mauvish under-leaves; P1, above the Upper Terrace, is a fine old example. H17 and H22a are seedlings from it, in which the ornamental characteristics are diluted. P15 is an example of f. *variegatum*, whose leaves are radially splashed with yellowish splotches (an old tree over 30m tall was lost in the Pleasure Grounds some years ago). 'Worley', the Golden Sycamore (D11g) has small leaves which open bright yellow and slowly fade to green.

Acer rubrum **Red Maple** A leading player in the spectacle of the New England Fall colours; the flowers, in spring, are also bright crimson and pretty against a dark background. D1b, H4a and J30c are the

selection 'October Glory', whose autumn colour is early and reliable even in Britain.

Acer saccharinum **Silver Maple** E North America. A popular and vigorous maple, whose jaggedly-lobed leaves are silvery underneath. I10b is the cut-leaved variety, f. *laciniatum*.

Acer sterculiaceum **Kashmir Maple** A rare maple whose flowers, fruit and leaves all come on a spectacular scale. A9 was grown by Roy Lancaster from seed collected in the Himalayas and donated to Bowood in 1984.

Acer tataricum **Tartar Maple** SE Europe and SW Asia. A hardy little tree whose leaves are scarcely lobed and whose flowers stand above the foliage in small heads almost like hawthorn blossom. D66j. J31c is the more familiar var. *ginnala*, from east Asia.

Acer triflorum **Chosen Maple** Manchuria and Korea. The leaves are similar to the ones of Paper-bark Maple and can colour even better; the bright-brown bark peels in stringy strips. D66c.

Aesculus Horse Chestnuts and Buckeyes

Aesculus x bushii A wild hybrid from Mississippi and Arkansas of two North American buckeyes - the continent's version of the familiar European Horse Chestnut. The flowers are pink, red and yellow together. A rare and slow-growing tree in Britain, represented (probably) by J61c.

Aesculus californica **California Buckeye** A small-growing species with showy white 'candles' of flower. J62c, J66a.

Aesculus x carnea **Red Horse Chestnut** A hybrid of the common Horse Chestnut with the crimson-flowered Red Buckeye. J64 is an example of the selection 'Briotii', whose foliage is less untidy than in the original form of the cross. J65 is 'Plantierensis', raised in France at the end of the 19th century as a 'back-cross' between the Red and common Horse Chestnuts. It is still scarce, but the huge pink and amber candles may be the showiest of any chestnut's.

Aesculus 'Dallimorei' **Dallimore's Chestnut** This is a 'chimaera' – a rare freak of nature in which the tissues of two different species coexist in the same plant without fusing sexually to make a hybrid. In this case the 'parents' are common Horse Chestnut and American Yellow Buckeye, and the chimaera was discovered in Bidborough in Kent by William Dallimore in the 1950s when a branch grew from the point where a Yellow Buckeye in the village street had been grafted onto a stock of Horse Chestnut. The chimaera is strong-growing and has big, primrose-yellow candles but is still hard to obtain. N2 is a gift from Roy Lancaster.

Aesculus flava **Yellow Buckeye** A species from the eastern United States, with dainty foliage and soft yellow 'candles'. J66 is a gift from Roy Lancaster.

Aesculus hippocastanum **Horse Chestnut** In the wild, Horse Chestnut is confined to a few mountains in N Greece and Albania. In Britain it forms the biggest tree with such showy flowers. I11, K61 and M6. C8 is an old example of 'Laciniata', with finely shredded leaves and a weeping habit.

Aesculus indica **Indian Horse Chestnut** NW Himalayas. A very elegant chestnut, whose fine pale pink candles last through May and into early summer. J62, J62a.

Aesculus x neglecta A natural hybrid buckeye from the eastern United States. J65a is 'Erythroblastos', grown for its pink spring foliage fading through white and yellow. J61 and J61a are a red-flowering selection, 'Georgeana'.

Aesculus turbinata **Japanese Horse Chestnut** Recalling the common European species; the leaflets are slenderer but sometimes even longer, while the conker-husks lack prickles. J61b.

Ailanthus altissima **Tree of Heaven** N China. Female plants (with lavish clusters of gold then crimson 'keys') are popular ornamentals in warm areas and this is one of the toughest trees for urban pollution. A11a and b may have originated as suckers growing from the roots of a larger, long-lost specimen.

***Alnus* Alders**

Alnus cordata **Italian Alder** A handsome and vigorous alder with big catkins and 'cones' and glossy, pear-like leaves. D35e was planted as recently as 1984.

Alnus glutinosa **Alder** Native to wet ground throughout Britain. All alders have root-nodules which are homes to nitrogen-fixing bacteria, so can derive the nitrogen they need to grow even on very poor and waterlogged soils. M12, self-sown on the lake-bank, has grown unusually big. L5, beyond the Temple, is an old coppice stool, its trunks regrown from a stump which may have been cropped for estate timber many times in the past. D35b is a fine example of 'Imperialis', the Fern-leaved Alder, whose leaves are cut into fine, airy lobes.

Alnus incana **Grey Alder** A tree with a huge range across the northern hemisphere. It has a smoother grey bark than our native tree. D37b.

Alnus serrulata **Smooth Alder** SE Canada and E United States. A very hardy species scarcely grown in Britain. D35i.

Alnus subcordata **Caucasian Alder** A vigorous but seldom grown tree. D37c.

***Amelanchier* Snowy Mespils**

Amelanchier x lamarckii **Snowy Mespil** A popular garden tree in NW Europe, and probably a hybrid from a wild North American species. The pure white starry blossom in April is set off by coppery unfolding leaves. D10a, K37b, K38c. 'Ballerina' (K37c) is a selection with large blooms. 'Rubescens' (K37a) has pale pink flowers.

***Amentotaxus* Catkin Yew**

Amentotaxus argotaenia **Catkin Yew**. A tender conifer from southern China, vulnerable in the wild and only tested out-of-doors in Britain in the last few years. D57f, given by Roy Lancaster, has been moved from its original planting spot to its current more sheltered location and is doing unexpectedly well.

***Araucaria* Monkey Puzzles**

Araucaria angustifolia **Parana Pine** A Monkey Puzzle from Southern Brazil, critically endangered due to logging in the wild. For a subtropical species, F3c is flourishing remarkably.

Araucaria araucana **Monkey Puzzle** S Andes, 1795. The wild groves (all on the slopes of dormant volcanoes) are much threatened by logging and there is now believed to be a wider genetic diversity in British gardens – a striking instance of how gardeners can contribute to biodiversity. F6 is a new planting from 2020 to replace a magnificent monkey-puzzle which died the year before.

***Aria* European Whitebeams**

Aria graeca **Greek Whitebeam** A small tree, rarely grown here, whose little rounded leaves are pure white underneath. I50b.

***Austrocedrus* Southern Incense Cedar**

Austrocedrus chilensis **Chilean Incense Cedar** A small conifer from the rainforests of the southern Andes. D43zc, F8a.

***Betula* Birches**

Betula chichibuensis A miniature birch restricted to limestone rocks in two small areas in Japan, and only recently introduced to Britain; it lacks the white bark characteristic of much of this genus. J3h.

Betula ermanii **Erman's Birch** NE Asia and Japan. A large-growing birch whose bark peels in papery flakes of white and orange. I71 is the clone 'Grayswood Hill', whose neatly-triangular leaves and brilliant, slightly golden-flushed bark make it one of the most beautiful trees of its genus.

Betula x koehnei An intensely white-barked hybrid of Paper-barked Birch and the wild Silver Birch. J3c, planted as recently as 1978, is now the finest in Britain.

Betula kweichowensis A birch from southern China grown in Britain the last few decades not for its bark (which is shiny brown) but its elegant leaves, flushing purple in spring, and its remarkably long yellow catkins. J3O.

Betula medwediewii **Transcaucasian Birch** A small birch with a bronzy bark and attractive yellow leaves in the autumn. J3p.

Betula papyrifera **Paper-bark Birch** The commonest birch across N America. The white bark, peeling in wide sheets, was used by Native Americans both for paper and the hulls of canoes. A7a.

Betula pendula **Silver Birch** The wild birch of lighter soils, with its fountain-shaped crown and bark boldly marked in black and white, grows large at Bowood. J3i is probably a planted tree. 'Fastigiata' (A7b) has erect branches and shoots but is seldom as graceful as the wild tree. 'Purpurea' (A4d) has purple leaves, though is never densely-enough foliaged to be truly effective. 'Tristis' (J3l) is a fine weeping selection.

Betula utilis **Himalayan Birch** Nepal to SW China, 1849. The bark may be brilliantly white, as in J3g, or orange, or mauve, or even chocolate-brown. 'Silver Shadow' (J3a, J3b) is a long-leaved clone distributed by Hillier's as grafts from a tree that once grew at their West Hill Nursery in Winchester. From further west in the Himalayas, subsp. *jacquemontii* (A30b, I70, J3m) is renowned as one of the whitest-barked of birches.

Callicarpa Beauty Berries

Callicarpa tomentosa **Fever Nut** A subtropical, Indian representative of a genus of shrubs occasionally grown in British gardens for their colourful berries. The fruits of this species have been used to treat malaria. J49a.

Callitropsis Nootka Cypress

Callitropsis nootkatensis **Nootka Cypress** One of the longest-lived trees from the coastal forests of north-western North America, but drought-sensitive. H23 is the selection 'Pendula', the Afghan Hound Tree, in which the naturally weeping habit of the wild tree is accentuated.

Calocedrus Incense Cedars

Calocedrus decurrens **Incense Cedar** One of the giant conifers of the North American west coast, the Incense Cedar naturally makes an open, spire-shaped tree but, introduced to Britain in 1853, showed a tendency to grow as a dense narrow column which has made it invaluable in landscape design. Several large trees from the

Victorian pinetum have been lost in recent storms; A36 is a 1976 replacement. The yellow-leaved 'Berrima Gold' (F25a) was introduced from Australian nurseries in 1977 and remains very rare.

Calocedrus macrolepis **Chinese Incense Cedar** A beautiful but tender cypress from the mountains of SW China and Vietnam which is rare in the wild. E40b was given by Roy Lancaster in 1984 but has not thrived.

Caragana Pea Trees

Caragana arborescens **Pea Tree** Siberia, Manchuria, 1752. An extremely tough and hardy tree with yellow, pea-like flowers. 'Pendula' (A13) weeps to the ground.

Carpinus Hornbeams

Carpinus betulus **European Hornbeam** Native to S and E England; a leafy grey-barked tree which is often mistaken for a Beech, but which has elaborately-toothed leaves and prefers a heavier soil. D28v, D38a, D38c and D38d are probably all planted trees. 'Fastigiata' is much used for its neat ace-of-spades shape; O15 was planted by Francois Mitterand when President of France on a visit to Bowood in 1984. 'Pendula' is sold as a weeping tree but often, as in the case of D2a, fails to perform very spectacularly.

Carpinus caroliniana **Blue Beech** E North America. Easily overlooked as a common Hornbeam, but a smaller tree with short, blunt buds. It has seldom found its way out of specialist collections. D27f and K13a have grown slowly, with remarkably spreading canopies.

Carrierea Goat Horn Tree

Carrierea calycina **Goat Horn Tree** A Chinese tree with bold foliage and spectacular flowers, which it is shy to produce in cultivation. J4j.

Carya Hickeries

Carya cordiformis **Bitternut Hickory** E North America. A hickory grown not for its bitter nuts but for its graceful habit and capacity to thrive in cool, northern European summers. E25a was given by Doug Harris 2009; J11e is a newer planting.

Carya laciniosa **Big Shellbark Hickory** S and E United States. A hickory with huge leaves which turn bright yellow in autumn. J16, planted in 1969, has settled in slowly.

Carya ovata **Shagbark Hickory** An important nut-producing tree in America and one of several hickories which, in maturity, develops an extraordinary bark with long free curling scrolls like ski-blades. E25 is growing well but has yet to show the shaggy bark; J36d is younger.

Castanea Sweet Chestnuts

Castanea sativa **Sweet Chestnut** A Southern European tree which has been in Britain since Roman times and thrives remarkably. The edible nuts only ripen in warmer areas. B7a, B16b, D4 and D55a are perhaps the most impressive of many survivors from Capability Brown's 18th century landscaping at Bowood. N15 was planted around 1825 as a seedling of the famous Tortworth Chestnut in Gloucestershire. 'Albomarginata' (N1c) makes a ghostly, delicate tree all of whose leaves are margined with milky-white, but is apt to revert.

Catalpa Bean Trees

Catalpa bignonioides **Indian Bean** E USA. Chestnut-like candles of blossom stand among the huge, fresh-green leaves in high summer. This is one of many American trees which need plenty of summer heat to flourish. I25, I39. 'Aurea' has bright yellow leaves (I28, I28a, I28b).

Catalpa bungei A Chinese tree which flowers showily earlier in the year and tolerates a cooler climate than other bean trees. L66g, J4f. I66e belongs to the Fargesii Group, with untoothed leaves.

Catalpa x erubescens 'Purpurea' **Purple Bean** A variety, raised before 1886, of the hybrid of Indian Bean with the Chinese *C. ovata*. As they unfold, the leaves are inky-purple, and the colour lingers along the stalks and veins to lend an interesting, metallic cast to the tree through summer. Purple blotches make the blossom look soft lilac at a distance. I38a.

Catalpa ovata **Yellow Catalpa** China. A bean tree whose soft-yellow flowerheads are the most richly-scented of any. J4h, J36d.

Cathaya Cathay Fir

Cathaya argyrophylla **Cathay Fir** A Chinese conifer with long needles, only discovered in 1950 and introduced in the UK in 1998. G59d is young and have yet to grow well.

Cedrus True Cedars

Cedrus atlantica **Atlas Cedar** Atlas Mountains. Closely-related to the familiar Cedar of Lebanon, though its plates of foliage are less broad and less dramatically horizontal, and it has yet to reach the same monumental sizes here. An original introduction, which grew to be 40m tall and the largest in Britain, once stood to the north of the walled gardens, and the species remains crucial to the landscape of Bowood. G30 and G31 may also date back to the pinetum's origin in 1848. I66c, I66d, J1a, J1b, J1c, J5c, K37 and K38 are much younger trees and show how cedars, like most conifers, are spire-shaped at first. O19 was planted by King Charles (as Prince of Wales) on the occasion of the CLA Game Fair on 27th July 1979. The Blue Atlas Cedar, f. *glauca*, is a selection made from the wild species for its silvery-grey foliage. G34 (along perhaps with G33) was planted in 1851, and B7 dates from 1900. (G34 was 27m tall with a trunk 141cm thick in 1931.) B10, G3, H10a, J42, J43 and O6 (this one planted by 8th Marquis of Lansdowne on his 80th Birthday) are all young trees. G31d was planted on 8th October 1984 by Harold Macmillan, the Earl of Stockton, in his 91st year. 'Glauc Pendula', the Weeping Atlas Cedar, is hard to grow well, but established trees, like G43b, resemble lignified jets of water.

Cedrus deodara **Himalayan Cedar** The cedar of the W Himalayas, introduced in 1831, has drooping branch-tips and seldom grows as broad as the other cedars. J29 is the one big Victorian planting to survive at Bowood, but A6d, I41a, I41b and I41c, planted since 1977, are growing well. G36b is 'Karl Fuchs', selected in Germany in the 1970s for its hardiness.

Cedrus libani **Cedar of Lebanon** The cedars planted in landscaped parks in the 18th century, when this was one of very few conifers available, have helped to define it as the classic mansion lawn tree. It was introduced from Syria and Lebanon in the early 17th century and, though long-lived, is not as indestructible as can easily be assumed. Only D52, J37, J39, J57, J57c and O11 survive from the 'hundreds' of cedars once grown at Bowood from the seeds of 22 cones, bought from Ferne and Thatcher of Fleet Street London in 1768 at a shilling each; they include the tallest currently known in Britain. An even finer cedar was blown down in 1990, and J39a is its seedling, planted to replace it in 1994. E11 is a Victorian pinetum planting; A8, D53, F30b, & K39 are young trees, essential to provide future generations with spreading mature specimens. J37f, given by Jim Gardiner and planted in March 2009, belongs to subsp. *stenocoma* from south-west Turkey, a regional form only grown in Britain in recent years.

***Cephalotaxus* Plum Yews**

Cephalotaxus harringtonia **Plum Yew** China, but long cultivated in Japan from where it was introduced in 1829. A small conifer with impressively long needles and plum-like fruit. F35a.

Cephalotaxus sinensis is an ally from southern China, which has only recently begun to be grown out-of-doors in Britain. F37c was given by Tony Kirkham from seed sent from the Nanjing Botanical Garden.

***Cercidiphyllum* Katsuras**

Cercidiphyllum japonicum **Katsura** China and Japan. A unique and primitive broadleaf: the small kidney-shaped leaves, in opposite pairs, densely string the shoots and turn yellow and orange in autumn, at which time the sugars in them break down with a powerful and definitive aroma of burnt caramel. The tree needs a rich moist soil to grow big. F38a - d were given by Tony Kirkham from Chinese seed (SICH 1210). F37c and F38e belong to f. *pendulum*, a gracefully weeping sport, and were given by

John Anderson and by Mrs R Abel Smith respectively.

***Cercis* Judas Trees**

Cercis canadensis **Redbud** A North American relative of the Mediterranean Judas Tree, with the same kidney-shaped leaves and vivid pink pea-family blossom. D28cc is 'Forest Pansy', whose younger leaves are purple.

Cercis siliquastrum **Judas Tree** From the Mediterranean region and long grown in Britain for its rich, cerise-pink pea-blossoms which even bud from the bark of the branches and trunk itself. D28c, ca and cb.

***Chamaecyparis* False Cypresses**

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana **Lawson Cypress** SW Oregon and NW California. A threatened tree in the wild, it has become a mainstay of British gardens and has sported to produce a wider range of ornamental forms than any tree. The group D44a includes the largest at Bowood (from the Victorian pinetum). 'Allumii' (D28f, D28h, D28j, D28l, O5) is a popular old form with bluish foliage in stiff plates; 'Argenteovariegata' (H18b) has patches of creamy foliage; 'Green Pillar' (A9d) is a dense and narrow bright-green selection; 'Lutea' (A23) is the oldest, and still one of the best, of the golden forms. 'Pendula Vera' was selected in Germany about 1890 for its weeping habit; F27 must have been one of the first plantings in Britain, and F26b was raised at Bowood from this now very rare cultivar in 1977. 'Somerset' (D28b), marketed in 1967, is seldom seen; blue foliage is touched with yellow in summer and with bronze in winter. 'Wisselii' (A9e) is one of the most memorable clones: blue-grey foliage makes dense, twisted turrets on a tall-growing tree.

Chamaecyparis pisifera **Sawara Cypress** Japan. The parent of many ubiquitous garden cypresses, but seldom seen as the wild form. E5. 'Boulevard' (E43a) is a blue fluffy plant which retains the juvenile foliage (6mm needles) so never flowers. 'Squarrosa' is similar but was selected in old Japanese gardens and introduced along with the parent form in 1861. J51 was probably

planted in the pinetum before 1870 and could be an 'original'. (The smaller tree next to it originated as a 'layer', or a branch touching the ground at taking root.) E45, E45a, E45b and H8 are younger examples. 'Plumosa Aurea' (F31, H6) was also bought from Japanese gardens in 1861; its feathery golden foliage tends with time to revert to green.

Cladrastis Yellowwoods

Cladrastis kentukea Kentucky Yellowwood

A small tree of the pea family whose pinnate leaves turn yellow in autumn. A37c.

Cornus Dogwoods

Cornus controversa Table Dogwood E Asia. A large and beautiful dogwood, its strikingly tabular branches topped by the flowers' big cream bracts in June. B1e. D9d is 'Variegata', the Wedding Cake Tree, whose habit is highlit by its leaves silvery variegation.

Cornus kousa Strawberry Dogwood Japan, Korea. Plates of white flowers lead to big, edible magenta 'strawberries. Autumn colours and the patchwork flaking bark help place this among the choicest of small trees. B1c, B1d. D38g and D38h belong to the selection 'Milky Way'.

Cornus nuttallii Pacific Dogwood W North America. Another graceful species with large spectacular floral bracts. It grows tall in the wild but seldom thrives for long in Britain: A4a is an outstanding example.

Corylus Hazels

Corylus avellana Hazel Native. J28a is unusually large and either represents a wild plant or a selection grown for its nuts (*C. maxima*). I12a seems to have grown from the rootstock of a failed 1977 planting of the Chinese tree *C. chinensis*. 'Contorta', the Corkscrew Hazel (D17c), has crazily twisting shoots and leaves.

Corylus colurna Turkish Hazel SE Europe to W Asia. Similar in leaf and fruit to the wild Hazel, but making a tall, spire-shaped tree. D42c dates only from 1984.

Corylus fargesii Farges Filbert A Chinese tree hazel with a gorgeous, birch-like peeling bark. D47a.

Cotinus Smoke-bushes

Cotinus coggygia Smoke-bush From the Mediterranean to China, and in Britain by 1656. In summer the flowerheads are like plumes of smoke and the autumn colour is brilliant crimson and orange. Purple-leaved forms grown at Bowood (but still with red autumn colours) are 'Royal Purple' (I13a, I13b, I24e), 'Rubrifolia' (I13) and 'Velvet Cloak' (I24b).

Cotinus 'Grace'. A hybrid of a purple-leaved *C. coggygia* with *C. obovatus*, bred in Hampshire and combining the foliage features of the European parent with the vigour and autumn brilliance of the American. I3c, I13d.

Cotinus obovatus Chittam Wood SE USA. Similar to the Old-World Smoke-bush, but with larger leaves even more reliably brilliant in autumn; seldom grown in Britain. I24c, I24d.

Cotoneaster Cotoneasters

Cotoneaster affinis Himalaya. A tree-sized deciduous cotoneaster with purple-black fruit. I9.

Cotoneaster x watereri. A group of evergreen, red-fruited hybrids between several large- growing Asiatic cotoneasters. J5d.

Crataegus Hawthorns

Crataegus coccinea NE North America; one of several large-leaved thorns all called Scarlet Haw, whose big red fruit come in lavish clusters but quickly drop. M15d.

Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' Red May A cultivar of the native Midland Hawthorn, with double red flowers. C19.

Crataegus x lavalleyi Hybrid Cockspur Thorn A hybrid of a semi-evergreen Mexican thorn, occurring around 1870. The leaves are long and glossy and the orange haws last through winter. M15c.

Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Native and ubiquitous. Plants within the grounds include D38e, L8 and M23. 'Stricta' (M15a) has steep stiff branches.

Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia' Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn Another American 'Scarlet Haw', and the most popular; the

glossy leaves turn orange and scarlet in autumn. L7, L9, L12, L18, M13, M18 and M19 were mostly planted along the lake banks in 1969.

***Crinodendron* Lantern Trees**

Crinodendron patagua A rare evergreen from the southern Andes with snowdrop-like flowers. D27l.

***Cryptomeria* Japanese Red Cedar**

Cryptomeria japonica **Japanese Red Cedar** Japan's version of the giant American redwoods, with a thick orange stringy bark. B12, B15, C3, G51a, G54, L11. H22 belongs to the clone that was first introduced, 'Lobbii'. 'Elegans', brought from Japanese gardens in 1854, has long 'juvenile' needles that turn soft purple in autumn. E49 (moved to its current location in 1982) and F5, a pinetum planting probably dating from before 1870, sprawl typically.

***Cunninghamia* Chinese Firs**

Cunninghamia lanceolata **Chinese Fir** A conifer from southern China more closely related to the redwoods; broad turquoise needles contrast with the fibrous reds of the bark. G35b, G47.

***Cupressus* Old World Cypresses**

Cupressus cashmeriana **Kashmir Cypress** A graceful Himalayan conifer; H5d was raised from the collection Grierson & Long 234.

Cupressus chengiana **Cheng Cypress** H5e was supplied in 1991 as a seedling from the related *C. fallax*, a species sometimes held to exist as just one surviving example in a temple garden in Sichuan, but seems to belong to this slightly less threatened Chinese cypress.

Cupressus duclouxiana **Yunnan Cypress** SW China and Tibet; introduced around 1910 but still confined to a few collections. H15.

Cupressus rushforthii A recently described giant cypress from western China. H19e, given by Dan Luscombe, is part of the first introduction to western horticulture.

Cupressus sempervirens **Italian Cypress** The cypress whose often pencil-slim silhouette helps define the landscapes of the

Mediterranean. It grows almost as well, however, in cooler, northern gardens. J47a, L10.

***Davidia* Dove Tree**

Davidia involucrata **Dove Tree** A drought-sensitive Chinese tree, spectacular in May when the creamy-white flower-bracts hang under the lime-like leaves. J53.

***Enkianthus* Enkianthus**

Enkianthus campanulatus The hanging bell-like flowers reveal this small deciduous tree's allegiance to the heather family. J2f.

***Eucryphia* Eucryphias**

Eucryphia cordifolia **Ulmo** S Andes. A moisture-loving evergreen whose dark crown is studded with big white flowers in late summer. D3b.

Eucryphia glutinosa **Rose-leaved Eucryphia** S Andes, 1859. Hardier than Ulmo, and deciduous. I11d.

Eucryphia x intermedia 'Rostrevor' **Rostrevor Hybrid Eucryphia** A hybrid of *E. glutinosa* with the Tasmanian *E. lucida* arising in Co. Down early in the 20th century. H12a, I11c.

Eucryphia x nymansensis 'Nymansay' **Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia** Another evergreen hybrid (*E. cordifolia* x *glutinosa*), raised at Nymans in Sussex and now the most widely-planted eucryphia. D3, H12b, H16, H16a, H16b, I11b.

***Euonymus* Spindle Trees**

Euonymus alatus A bushy spindleberry from east Asia with fiery red autumn colour and interestingly flanged twigs. A27b.

Euonymus europaeus **Spindleberry** Native. Often undervalued as an ornamental, with its orange berries emerging from magenta capsules among pink and crimson autumn foliage. It grows wild on the Temple mound (e.g., L19), while SE of the pinetum is a small bed of spindles, including the wild form (D45h). The cultivar 'Atropurpureus', in this group (D45e, D45g), is almost extinct in cultivation but has soft purple mature foliage; 'Fructu-coccineo' (D45b, D45c), equally rare, has vivid scarlet capsules. 'Red

Cascade' (H22c, H22d, H22e) has arching branches.

Euonymus hamiltonianus subsp. *sieboldianus* E China, Korea and Japan. A tall-growing spindleberry with pale-pink fruit-bracts. D45d (next to the native Spindle cultivars).

Euonymus velutinus A rare spindleberry with magenta bracts, from SW Asia. H22g.

Fagus Beeches

Fagus sylvatica **Beech** Native to S England and Wales; 'the weed of the place' according to William Twopenny in the 1860s and still represented at Bowood by many handsome old trees, among them A6a, D39j, D39l, D5a, D61b, although Climate Change is making this drought-sensitive tree harder to grow here. 'Asplenifolia', the Fern-leaved Beech (E18, I46, N12), is one of the excellent range of ornamental forms in the grounds. Each leaf has many fine lobes, like an oak's. 'Aurea Pendula', the Weeping Golden Beech (D57e, F32), forms a fountain of leaves yellow in spring and early summer. 'Dawyck', the Dawyck Beech (O3), is as narrow as a Lombardy Poplar in youth and was discovered growing wild in a wood on the Dawyck estate in the Scottish Borders around 1850. 'Dawyck Gold' was raised in Holland in 1969 as a hybrid of Dawyck and Golden Beeches; D68c. 'Dawyck Purple' was bred at the same time from Dawyck and Copper Beeches; D68a and b. (These three trees were planted to commemorate the 1979 CLA Game Fair.) A37b and N1a were probably planted as the giant-leaved f. *latifolia*. E19 is a fine example of 'Pendula', the most spectacular of weeping trees especially when seen in winter. A25, E23, G3b, I17f, I58, I68, J49 are Copper Beeches (f. *purpurea*), while I5 is 'Purpurea Tricolor' (purple leaves with pink and white stripes), given by King Charles (as Prince of Wales) on the occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70th birthday. 'Purpurea Pendula' (D57d) makes an igloo-shape of purple foliage; 'Rohanii' (D42a) is slow-growing and is effectively a copper Fern-

leaved Beech. 'Rotundifolia' (I33) carried tiny, rounded leaves. 'Zlatia', the rare Golden Beech (C1, C9), is a beautiful yellow when the foliage unfolds, and fades slowly to green.

Fitzroya Patagonian Cypress

Fitzroya cupressoides **Patagonian Cypress** A giant tree from the southern Andes – some are at least 3000 years old – threatened by logging in the wild. F38 and H8a are bushy young plants; H3c is a gift from Tony Kirkham at Kew.

Fraxinus Ashes

Fraxinus angustifolia **Narrow-leaved Ash** Mediterranean region. G3c is 'Raywood', an Australian selection now much planted for its shiny, airy foliage which turns purple and gold in autumn.

Fraxinus excelsior **Common Ash** Native. M11 is a mature examples which has so far withstood *Chalara* Ash Dieback.

Fraxinus ornus **Manna Ash** S Europe, SW Asia. Unlike the wild ash its flowers are insect-pollinated, with showy masses of creamy- white petals. G3j.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica **Red Ash** E North America. Brown winter buds and brilliant autumn colour help distinguish from the native Ash. G3m (planted as *F. sogdiana*, a much rarer species from Turkestan).

Fraxinus platypoda **Japanese Big-leaved Ash** A rare ash, notable for its handsome long leaflets and brilliant autumn colour. I12b.

Ginkgo Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba **Maidenhair Tree** China, 1754. A plant more primitive than any other tree we can grow; almost extinct in the wild but long protected in Chinese temple gardens. The fan- like leaves turn yellow in autumn. Ginkgos are choosy about where they will thrive and Bowood, to judge from the example of G2 and G2a, is not one of these places.

Gleditsia Honey Locusts

Gleditsia triacanthos **Honey Locust** E USA. A heat-loving tree with lacy, pinnate foliage. 'Sunburst' (I38g) has golden leaves fading to lime-green, while the leaves of 'Rubylace'

(H18d) fade from maroon to a peculiar but not unattractive greyish-brown.

Griffitharia Asian Whitebeams

Griffitharia 'John Mitchell'. This spectacular 'whitebeam' with its plate-sized leaves, pure white beneath, probably arose at the Westonbirt Arboretum as an accidental hybrid between a species from the Himalaya and the native Whitebeam (*Aria nivea*), and is named after a former Westonbirt curator. B15a.

Hedlundia Hybrid Whitebeams

Hedlundia hybrida **Finnish Whitebeam** A tree whose curious oak-like leaves have a few free leaflets at the base. C20 belongs to the vigorous selection 'Gibbsii'.

Hesperocyparis American Cypresses

Hesperocyparis glabra **Smooth Arizona Cypress** Mountains of central Arizona. The combination of grey foliage and flaking mauve and purple bark is making this rare cypress a deservedly popular garden plant. G37a is an example of the spire-shaped selection 'Pyramidalis'.

Hesperocyparis macnabiana **McNab Cypress** A cypress confined in the wild to northern California. H13a.

Hesperocyparis macrocarpa **Monterey Cypress** The most vigorous New World cypress. H15a is a yellow-leaved cultivar, 'Goldcrest'.

Hesperocyparis pygmaea **Mendocino Cypress** Another rare cypress confined to NW California. H5f.

X Hesperotropsis Hybrid Cypresses

X *Hesperotropsis leylandii* 'Castlewellan Gold'. A sport of the once-ubiquitous hedging 'Leylandii', with yellowish young foliage and a spikier habit. D43f, D43g.

Idesia ligari Tree

Idesia polycarpa **ligiri Tree** Japan and China. Large, handsome, fresh-green heart-shaped leaves on scarlet stalks are followed (but only if the tree is female and has a male within pollinating reach) by swags of ochre berries. J5g.

Ilex Hollies

Ilex x altaclarensis **Highclere Holly** Hybrids of wild Holly with *I. perado* from Madeira have been bred since Victorian times. 'Belgica Aurea' (I16) is female, with a creamy margin to its broad, scarcely-spined leaves. 'Camelliifolia Variegata' (D27j, I7b) has long, glossy, gold-margined leaves but seems very slow-growing. 'Golden King' (O29, O32) is female, despite its name, so it produces red berries, and has matt leaves with yellow rims. 'Hodginsii' (A31, D44b, I7, K46) is a vigorous old male form.

Ilex aquifolium **Holly** Native; examples include A22, D27d, D11d, D43l, E4a and K27. 'Bacciflava', the Golden-berried Holly, is represented by two fine old plants (D27h, I18b) which come as a fascinating surprise in autumn. 'Ferox Argentea', the Silver Hedgehog Holly (D58f), has creamy margins to its leaves which also carry spines across the upper surface (like a hedgehog's back). 'Silver Milkmaid' (I7a, O24) has a white splash at the centre of each leaf. 'Silver Queen' (O18, O33) is male, so lacks berries, but has some of the clearest white leaf-margins of any holly.

Ilex opaca **American Holly** Lacking the brilliant gloss of the native Holly's leaves, and always rare in cultivation. O8.

Juglans Walnuts

Juglans cinerea **Butternut** A walnut from eastern North America with huge leaves; in Britain by 1633. A21a.

Juglans regia **Common Walnut** Native probably from SE Europe into China, but long grown in Britain. D26j, N4, N4a, N4b, N18.

Juniperus Junipers

Juniperus communis 'Hibernica' **Irish Juniper** A narrowly upright selection of Common Juniper, which is the only conifer native both to Europe (including Britain) and to North America. G44.

Juniperus pingii var. *wilsonii* **Wilson's Juniper** W China, 1909. A very rare and frankly unspectacular bush. G49.

Juniperus procera **East African Juniper** The tallest juniper in the wild, and one of very

few trees from the mountains of tropical Africa to survive out-of-doors in Britain. G60. *Juniperus virginiana* **Pencil Cedar** E North America. The tree from whose timber pencils were traditionally made. D17 is an old example of 'Glauca', a grey-leaved selection.

***Koelreuteria* Golden Rain Trees**

Koelreuteria paniculata **Golden Rain Tree** China. Distinctive in its elaborately- divided foliage and spectacular when covered both in its sprays of yellow flowers in high summer and in its pink fruit which follow like paper lanterns. D19b.

***Larix* Larches**

Larix decidua **Larch** Mountains of Europe; long grown in Britain and the commonest deciduous conifer. D34, D56c, D58a, E47, J63.

Larix kaempferi **Japanese Larch** Similar to the European tree and sometimes used in forestry, but very vulnerable to the pathogen Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*); darker shoots give it a reddish cast in winter. J37a.

Larix laricina **Tamarack** A very hardy tree from northern North America, grown in Britain since the 18th century but short-lived here and never common, and seldom thriving as well as J2a.

***Liquidambar* Sweet-gums**

Liquidambar formosana **Chinese Sweet-gum** Much rarer than its North American ally, but its three-lobed leaves often show similar autumn colours. N14.

Liquidambar styraciflua **Sweet-gum** E USA. The leaves (maple-like, but carried one by one along the twigs, not in opposite pairs) turn purple, crimson and lemon-yellow in autumn, often on the same tree. I40, K35. 'Worplesdon' (E1) was selected for its reliably crimson colours; 'Variegata' (E2a, O38) has unusual, yellow-mottled foliage throughout summer. The original sport of 'Rotundiloba' (D11c) was found in North Carolina around 1930; its leaves, which colour well, have just three rounded lobes.

***Liriodendron* Tulip Trees**

Liriodendron chinense **Chinese Tulip Tree** Remarkably similar to the familiar North American species but rarer with us; its four-pointed leaves turn yellow in autumn. D13a.

Liriodendron tulipifera **Tulip Tree** E N America; in Britain by 1688. This is known to have been one of the trees in the 1st Marquess' 18th century arboretum, but the last of the big old trees have now gone. J26 and M20 were both planted by the 8th Marquis on the occasion of the 1967 CLA Game Fair. 'Aureomarginata' (D13b, J31) has golden margins to its leaves, which fade through summer.

***Maclura* Osage Oranges**

Maclura pomifera **Osage Orange** SE USA. A spiny tree of the Mulberry family; females carry inedible but showy 'oranges' whenever a male tree is near enough to fertilise them. Rare in Britain; E24 is a fine mature example.

***Magnolia* Magnolias**

Magnolia campbellii **Campbell's Magnolia** Himalayas; the largest-growing and one of the largest-flowered magnolia species. In general, magnolias are calcifuge and prefer the acid soils of Bowood's Rhododendron Walks to the main Arboretum. J2 is a small tree of the *Mollicomata Group*, with pale mauve flowers in early spring.

Magnolia 'Charles Coates'. A hybrid of the bushy *M. sieboldii* with the American Umbrella Tree, raised around 1946; it flowers in summer, among the huge leaves. I38d.

Magnolia denudata **Yulan** E China. Ivory-white blooms through the bare branches in spring. An old bush under the wall of the East Terrace.

Magnolia 'Elizabeth' A 1978 selection of the hybrid of Yulan with Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*), carrying fragrant primrose-yellow flowers before the leaves. K13b.

Magnolia grandiflora **Bull Bay** SE USA, 1734. The hardiest evergreen magnolia, blooming through autumn. Old, clipped bushes on the Lower Terrace.

Magnolia kobus **Kobushi** Japan, Cheju Do. The fragrant snow-white flowers are

relatively small but overwhelm the tree in spring. I38i, I64.

Magnolia x *loebneri*. A garden hybrid of Kobushi and Star Magnolia. 'Leonard Messel' (I38j) has flowers of an unsurpassed soft mauve-pink; 'Merrill' (K20, K21, K22) is a white-flowering selection from 1939.

Magnolia macrophylla **Big-leaved Magnolia** SE USA. The white-backed leaves can be a metre long and the flowers are proportionate, but this is a hard tree to grow well in Britain. I38b.

Magnolia 'Raspberry Ice'. A hybrid raised by Todd Gresham in California by 1962 to combine huge soft pink blooms with regular flowering from an early age. K19.

Magnolia x *soulangeana* **Saucer Magnolia** The commonest magnolia, flowering profusely every spring even in small front gardens. I38f and K38h are the Japanese clone 'Picture'; K32 is probably the late-flowering 'Brozzoni'.

Magnolia 'Spectrum'. A 1963 and cross between a purple-flowering bush, *M. liliiflora*, and a tree whose huge pink flowers only appear when the tree is about twenty years old (*M. sprengeri*): the hybrid combines the best of both parents. K22a – e.

Magnolia 'Star Wars'. A very good 1970s hybrid, this time combining the early flower-production and rich deep colour of *M. liliiflora* with the spectacular flower-size of *M. campbellii*. K13f, K28, K28a, K28b.

Magnolia 'Sundance'. Of the same parentage as 'Elizabeth', and also carrying yellow flowers before the leaves. K13e.

Magnolia 'Susan'. A floriferous, small-sized hybrid of *M. stellata* 'Rosea' and *M. liliiflora* 'Nigra'. K13h.

Magnolia x *thompsoniana*. Umbrella Tree crossed with Sweet Bay (*M. virginiana*). An old bush under the wall of the East Terrace.

Magnolia tripetala **Umbrella Tree** E USA. The huge wedge-shaped leaves come in whorls and make 'umbrellas' of foliage. The flowers, in summer, smell rather overpoweringly. I38c.

Magnolia 'Yellow Lantern'. Another of the recent group of hybrids which combine the

spring-flowering of the Chinese *M. denudata* with the primrose-yellow flower-colour of the American *M. acuminata* var. *subcordata*. K13g.

Malus Apples

Malus 'Evereste'. A flowering crab apple in commerce by 1980; white flowers from pink buds, and small showy orange fruits. P20.

Malus x *floribunda* **Japanese Crab** Introduced from Japanese gardens in 1862 and still one of the most popular flowering crabs. White flowers from red buds overwhelm the young foliage. P14a.

Malus hupehensis **Hubei Crab Apple** China and Japan. A tall-growing crab which combines lavish pure-white blossom with an elegant habit and good autumn colour. A6g.

Malus 'John Downie'. A crab apple bred from its lavish display of white blossom and its shining conical red-and-yellow fruit, but almost the only one whose 'crabs' are also delicious to eat. D38f.

Malus 'Katherine'. Remarkably big double pale-pink flowers lead to small red fruits. A16.

Malus 'Profusion'. Deep red flowers stand among young purple leaves. P4.

Malus x *purpurea* **Purple Crab** An old garden hybrid with crimson flowers, fading to mauve, and purplish foliage. 'Lemoinei' (A37) is one the best clones.

Malus x *robusta* 'Red Sentinel'. The white blossom is pretty, but this crab is grown primarily for its cherry-like glossy red fruits which hang on through winter. D9. 'Red Siberian' is an older and slightly smaller-fruited selection; P13.

Malus x *schiedeckeri* 'Hillieri'. An uncommon hybrid of Japanese Crab, with rich pink semi-double blossoms. I51, P22.

Malus spectabilis **Chinese Crab** An Old Chinese garden crab, bearing big pink flowers. D28o, D50, D51.

Malus toringo **Sargent's Crab** Japan. A miniature wild crab with masses of white flowers and tiny red fruit. Its leaves are often lobed. D28d, D28e.

Metasequoia Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides **Dawn Redwood** W China, 1948. Critically endangered in the wild and only discovered in 1941. Fortunately, the tree thrives in cultivation and has become deservedly popular, so that gardens in Britain now safeguard much of the species' biodiversity. I52 and J25 were planted, from the first generation of seedlings raised in Britain, in 1953. D32a planted by George, Viscount Calne and Calstone in 2024.

Micromeles Chinese Whitebeams

Micromeles coronata. A rare 'whitebeam' from south-western China; D26b was donated by Roy Lancaster, from his seed-collection L 953.

Morus Mulberries

Morus nigra **Black Mulberry** Of Asiatic origin but long grown in Britain. N16.

Nothofagus Southern Beeches

Nothofagus alessandrii **Ruil** Chile. One of the southern hemisphere's few deciduous trees, its leaves resembling the native Hornbeam. It is threatened in the wild. E19b.

Nothofagus antarctica **Antarctic Beech** S Andes. The tiny, deciduous leaves open with a sweet cinnamon smell. I47.

Nothofagus obliqua **Roble Beech** S Andes. I43, in the circle of Japanese Knotweed, was grown from the second consignment of seed sent to Britain, by F R S Balfour in 1910; the tree is very vigorous but seldom lives this long. A14, A37a, J14, K60, L4a and L4c are younger examples.

Nyssa Tupelos

Nyssa sinensis **Chinese Tupelo** The glossy leaves turn brilliant reds and oranges in autumn, but the tree is still rare in gardens. C12a.

Nyssa sylvatica **Tupelo** E North America. A handsome foliage grown in some big gardens for its spectacular autumn colours. C12, C13.

Osmanthus Devilwoods

Osmanthus decorus 'Baki Kasapliligil'. A privet-like shrub from SW Asia, with sweetly scented flowers in spring. D24.

Osmanthus heterophyllus **Holly-leaved Osmanthus** Japan, Taiwan. Easily mistaken for a holly tree but carrying its intensely sweet flowers in autumn. A6b, O14. A6c, J45, J50 are fine mature bushes of 'Variegatus', whose cream-margined leaves make it look even more like a variegated holly.

Ostrya Hop-hornbeams

Ostrya carpinifolia **Hop-hornbeam** S Europe and W Asia. Much like the wild Hornbeam, except when studded with its hop-like fruit-clusters; its bark also differs in growing rugged with age. K40a.

Oxydendrum Sorrel Tree

Oxydendrum arboreum **Sorrel Tree** E USA. Plumes of white heather-flowers stand among the red autumn foliage of this uncommon small tree. D8a, D13d, D13e.

Parrotia Ironwoods

Parrotia persica **Persian Ironwood** Forests S of the Caspian Sea. A very distinctive small tree with its plane-like flaking bark and glossy leaves that begin to colour at the spreading branch-tips from late summer. A33a, D12a – e, D20, K12a, K36.

Paulownia Foxglove Trees

Paulownia kawakamii **Sapphire Dragon Tree** The 'candles' of deep mauve flowers in May show that paulownias are indeed related to foxgloves; they are also worth growing for their huge, furry leaves. This Taiwanese species is well-adapted to the British climate but is assessed as Critically Endangered, with only thirteen specimens known in the wild by 1998. J4g.

Phellodendron Cork Trees

Phellodendron chinense. Central China. A rare tree with glossy, ash-like foliage, a slightly corky grey bark, and heads of black berries in autumn. D65.

Phillyrea False Privets

Phillyrea latifolia **Phillyrea** A Mediterranean relative of the Olive which has long been grown in Britain without ever becoming a familiar plant. Always a neat and darkly glossy evergreen. D23.

Picea Spruces

Picea abies **Norway Spruce** N and central Europe; in Britain since the Middle Ages and the traditional Christmas Tree. Very big trees, to 39m tall, grew at Bowood in the mid-20th century when the microclimate was cooler: most members of this genus crave cold, moist and clean air. E48, J19, J23a. G6 is an old and partly reverted tree of the dwarf 'Clanbrassiliana'; G4 is grafted, suggesting that it too was planted in Victorian or Edwardian times as a special form. H1e is 'Rubra Spicata', a rare clone with purplish young shoots.

Picea alcoquiana **Alcock's Spruce** Japan. D43v has failed to thrive.

Picea asperata **Dragon Spruce** W China. A spruce with very spiny foliage. F32a.

Picea brachytyla **Sargent Spruce** W China. Each needle is intensely white underneath. F30a. H2a is a cutting, planted in 1989, from a tree raised from early seed sent by Ernest Wilson (W 4048) and has failed conspicuously to grow in the genus' characteristic spire-shape.

Picea breweriana **Brewer Spruce** A rare tree from the Siskiyou Mountains of California and Oregon. Grown for its remarkable curtains of blackish foliage; D43t and I41e are still too young to weep fully.

Picea crassifolia. G35a is one of only a handful of examples of this northern Chinese spruce to grow in Britain, where the climate clearly is not to its liking.

Picea engelmannii **Engelmann Spruce** W North America. H5c is a seedling from a large specimen in the Westonbirt National Arboretum, given in 2012 by Tony Russell.

Picea glauca **White Spruce** North America, mainly Canada: thriving in some of the coldest habitats on Earth. In our climate it suffers during dry summers. G43c.

Picea jezoensis subsp. *hondoensis* **Hondo Spruce** Japan. An uncommon but vigorous tree, the brilliant white under leaves lending the crown a delicate blue cast. F36a.

Picea koyamae **Koyama's Spruce** Japan. A rare tree in the wild, it grows in isolated mountain areas at high altitude. E19c, G35c, H5g, J36c.

Picea likiangensis **Lijiang Spruce** W China. The red and purple flowers and young cones in spring are spectacularly superabundant. D31, F31b.

Picea maximowiczii **Japanese Bush Spruce** A spruce of neat and dense habit in cultivation. E19d.

Picea meyeri **Meyer's Spruce** China. First found in a temple garden by Frank N Meyer and confined to just a few big collections in Britain. J37g.

Picea morrisonicola **Mount Morrison Spruce** Taiwan. Another species which is hardly seen in Britain; despite its southerly origin, it is quite hardy. D70a.

Picea omorika **Serbian Spruce** Confined to the limestone gorge of the Drina in Serbia. This spruces nearly always forms an iconic, narrow pagoda with white-backed needles. E20a, G31c.

Picea orientalis **Oriental Spruce** Caucasus Mountains. A neat spruce with very short leaves of a dark yet brilliant green. G8 is a historic pinetum planting from before 1880. C10, D43s, D43y, E37, H2b, H19b, I19, I23.

Picea pungens **Colorado Spruce** Rocky Mountains. Most trees in Britain, such as E31, are intensely grey-leaved selections from the wild population (f. *glauca*); G46 is the clone 'Moerheimii'.

Picea purpurea **Purple-cone Spruce** W China. The young cones in spring – before they ripen brown – can be strikingly attractive. G14a.

Picea rubens **Red Spruce** Northern North America. Rich green needles contrast with reddish twigs. E6h.

Picea sitchensis **Sitka Spruce** Pacific N America. The most vigorous spruce and the plantation conifer of choice in the wetter parts of Britain. E7, planted probably before 1880, shows how the tree almost always begins to struggle in maturity in the climate of southern England.

Picea smithiana **Morinda Spruce** W Himalayas. With its weeping foliage this makes a much larger though less dramatic version of Brewer Spruce. G19 is a survivor from several very big trees in the pinetum,

perhaps dating back to its inception in 1848. (It was 33m tall with a trunk 83cm thick in 1957.) G16a, G26b, G29c and G29d are young replacements.

Picea spinulosa **Sikkim Spruce** E Himalayas. The silver-backed leaves make an attractive, rather weeping tree in youth. D43r is the most thriving of the rare spruces planted in the pinetum since 1974.

Picea wilsonii **Wilson's Spruce** China. Another very rare spruce, but coping better than most with the warm summers of southern England. H1f.

Pinus Pines

Pinus banksiana **Jack Pine**. A tough tree, though no beauty, which grows across the north of North America. J36a.

Pinus bhutanica. An elegant pine from the eastern Himalaya, first grown in British collections in the 1980s. H23a.

Pinus bungeana **Lace-bark Pine** N China. A pine which very slowly grows a beautiful bark, flaking in pale greys, blues and greens. H22b.

Pinus cembra **Arolla Pine** Mountains of middle Europe. This is known to have been one of the pines planted here by the 1st Marquess in the 1770s; the current tree, E6b, dates only from 1985.

Pinus cembroides **Mexican Nut Pine** The tasty nuts of this small tree are sold in Mexican markets. F35c.

Pinus durangensis **Durango pine** Planted in late 2025. With long grey-green needles up to 24cm long, this, like many Mexican pines, makes a striking specimen. Unique in the genus for having 5-7 needles per bundle. E4d

Pinus engelmannii **Apache pine** is a medium-sized conifer native to the mountains of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. It is known for its unusually long needles and sparse, stout branches. Planted in late 2025, location G59b

Pinus greggii **Gregg's Pine** A pine with needles in bunches of 3s, very seldom grown in Britain. E7a was collected in

Mexico by the contemporary plant-hunter and nurseryman Nick Macer.

Pinus halepensis **Aleppo Pine** A familiar tree around the Mediterranean region, grown in Britain since the 1680s but always scarce here. F26c (presented by the International Dendrology Society on their visit in 2012), D70b.

Pinus heldreichii **Bosnian Pine** Mountains of Italy and the Balkans. The dark but brilliant foliage and indigo young cones make this one of the most satisfying of pines. G29, now just over a century old, stands out for its habit and stature.

Pinus x holfordiana **Holford Pine** A hybrid of *P. wallichiana* with the Mexican *P. veitchii*, arising at Westonbirt Arboretum in Gloucestershire and making a vigorous tree with beautifully silky hanging needles. D33e.

Pinus jeffreyi **Jeffrey Pine** SW USA. The long stiff needles, like sweeps' brushes, come in bundles of three. H21 is characteristically vigorous.

Pinus monophylla **Single-leaved Nut Pine** SW USA to Mexico. A leading source of pinyons (pine kernels); uniquely, the leaf seldom splits into the several bundled needles of most pines. E6d.

Pinus muricata **Bishop Pine** Confined in the wild to a few Californian cliff-tops. The cones remain on the tree until opened by forest fires. D64a.

Pinus nigra **Black Pine** Mountains of southern and central Europe; a very tough tree represented at Bowood by at least three regional subspecies. G17 is subsp. *laricio*, the Corsican Pine, much used in forestry; note the graft on Austrian Pine at the base; it is likely to date back to the Bowood pinetum's inception in 1848. E4b and G18 are subsp. *nigra*, the Austrian Pine, with shorter, denser clusters of foliage; the latter may date byack to 1848. G16 is probably subsp. *pallasiana*, the Crimean Pine; a vigorous tree, it seems somewhat younger than the Austrian and Corsican forms beside it.

Pinus patula **Mexican Weeping Pine** Mexico. A lovely species with a coppery bark

and gracefully-drooping, grassy-green foliage. F3b.

Pinus peuce **Macedonian Pine** An easy pine to grow but remaining rare. F9 was planted in the 1920s and has made a typically shapely specimen.

Pinus pinaster **Maritime Pine** Mediterranean region. Grown in Britain since the 16th century, but nowadays uncommon. It grows fast, and slowly develops a beautiful, black-and- terracotta bark. E13a.

Pinus pinea **Stone Pine** Mediterranean region; long grown in Britain but never common here and often failing to develop the distinctive umbrella-like crown. G14 is about a century old.

Pinus ponderosa **Ponderosa Pine** W N America. One of the 'original' seedlings at Bowood from the 1826 introduction of this species was 37m tall with a trunk 137cm thick by 1983; F7 replaces it. F12 and F19 are somewhat younger and have developed the terracotta-brown bark which is the tree's most memorable feature but is not always seen in Britain. (F12 was 32m tall with a trunk 91cm thick in 1957.) F4a, F8, J47 and K10 show how fast this pine can grow in youth.

Pinus radiata **Monterey Pine** California. In Britain, it is often planted as a wind-break and a coastal species. It develops a deeply furrowed dark grey bark over the years. The cones can remain closed for many years, only opening after fires. D64, E6j, E13b.

Pinus 'Sheffield Park' **Montezuma Pine** An eye-catching pine from the mountains of Mexico with long stiff grey needles, which is currently named after a celebrated old example at Sheffield Park in Sussex. F23a, 31a.

Pinus strobus **Weymouth Pine** Once the tallest tree in eastern North America; in Britain since the 17th century and one of the 1st Marquess' plantings in the 1770s. Other big examples have grown at Bowood since, but the tree is very vulnerable to Blister-rust disease; D6, F22 and H10 are youngsters. G41 and G45 are the rare selection 'Nivea',

whose white-tipped needles give the crown a snowy cast.

Pinus sylvestris **Scots Pine** Native at least to the Scottish Highlands, and one of the most beautiful pines. I8 is the largest survivor of many grand old trees at Bowood, some of them conceivably dating back to Capability Brown's 18th century landscaping of the park. A3a and J37b are young plantings of the remarkable sport 'Fastigiata', which grows like a coniferous Lombardy Poplar.

Pinus taeda **Loblolly Pine** South-eastern United States. A pine with bright green needles in threes, very rarely seen in Britain. F25b.

Pinus thunbergii **Japanese Black Pine** Coastal areas of Japan and South Korea; a tough pine with remarkably spiky foliage. E13.

Pinus wallichiana **Bhutan Pine** Himalayas. The most familiar of the silky-leaved 'soft pines. E5a, E5b, E9a, G21b.

Platanus Plane-trees

Platanus x hispanica **London Plane** A hybrid of Oriental Plane with the American Buttonwood, occurring probably in the Oxford Botanic Garden in the 17th century. None of the trees at Bowood (D56, F2, F29, I26, J19b, J52, K12, M7, M9) are particularly enormous yet.

Platanus orientalis **Oriental Plane** SE Europe, though long planted further east, and in Britain. C11 and I1 are characteristically picturesque old trees; D70 was planted by Ellen Hart as part of the Year of the Tree celebrations in 1973. J19d is younger.

Platycladus Oriental Thuja

Platycladus orientalis **Oriental Thuja** One of the first Chinese trees to be grown in Europe; a conifer capable of enduring hot and dry conditions. H18c was donated by Kew Gardens.

Podocarpus Yellow-woods

Podocarpus macrophyllus **Kusamaki** S Japan, E China. A remarkable conifer with

'broad' leaves, very slow-growing in our climate. I50f.

Podocarpus salignus **Willow Podocarp** S Andes. A beautiful conifer with needles as broad as willow leaves. I51m.

***Poliiothyrasis* Chinese Pearlbloom**

Poliiothyrasis sinensis **Chinese Pearlbloom**
A seldom seen but highly desirable tree carrying frothy masses of white blossom in high summer. J4i.

***Populus* Poplars**

Populus alba 'Raket' **Rocket Poplar** A Dutch selection (by 1956) of the common White Poplar. The branches are vertical in youth. M15 and M15b, though planted only in 1984, show how the tree spreads in age.

Populus 'Balsam Spire'. A hybrid balsam poplar bred for forestry use, but so attractive with its spire-shape and balsam-scented spring foliage that it has found its way into many gardens. One plantation on the Bowood estate includes the tallest found in England. M8c.

Populus x canadensis **Black Italian Poplar**
Hybrids of the European *P. nigra* with the North America *P. deltoides* make trees whose great vigour has led to very widespread planting. B13, M4 and J11a are 'Eugenei', a particularly massive and shapely male clone; A6 is 'Regenerata', the Railway Poplar, a group of female clones.

Populus x canescens **Grey Poplar** A natural hybrid of White Poplar with Aspen but growing much larger than either. B6 only dates from 1967.

Populus nigra 'Italica' **Lombardy Poplar**
The most familiar fastigiate tree and a sport of the native Black Poplar. M12b, M16, M21, M22. 'Italica Foemina' is the female version, somewhat broader and less widely grown. M5a is as tall as any; M12a was planted as recently as 1976.

***Prumnopitys* Plum Yews**

Prumnopitys andina **Chilean Plum Yew**
Native to the slopes of the southern Andes; yew-like in growth-rate and foliage, but developing a smooth, grey bark. G21c, E21a, F26e.

***Prunus* Cherries and Plums**

Prunus 'Accolade'. A hybrid of Japanese flowering cherry species, bred in England. Its double, candy-pink flowers can open at the end of winter. A25b.

Prunus 'Amanogawa' **Flagstaff Cherry**
Unique among the old 'Japanese cherries' in its upright habit. P5a was given by Tony Kirkham.

Prunus avium **Wild Cherry** Native; a big tree which nevertheless smothers its crown in white blossom. A4b, I66, O1. A33 is the magnificent double-flowered 'Plena'.

Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii' **Pissard's Plum**
The commonest purple-leaved plum. D28i, D43d, H14a and I51b are all the pale-pink flowering form also known as 'Atropurpurea'.

Prunus FRAGRANT CLOUD ('Shizuka'). Part of a newer generation of 'Japanese cherries', well-suited to the English climate but not yet at all common. The flowers white and semi-double. A19b, A25c.

Prunus 'Jacqueline'. A flowering cherry bred recently in Belgium with soft pink flowers and crimson autumn colour. P21a.

Prunus 'Kanzan'. The most familiar of the Japanese garden cherries; garish pink with red young leaves. D39a, D46, O1d.

Prunus 'Kiku-shidare Zakura' **Cheal's Weeping Cherry**
An old Japanese garden form; pink pompom blossoms wreath the hanging branches. A19a was presented by the Henley Conservative Ward in Coventry and planted on 21st February 1979 for the Earl of Shelburne's birthday.

Prunus 'Kursar'. A flowering cherry bred in Kent from Japanese parents, which carries its rich, smoky-pink flowers very early in the season. K4, P2.

Prunus laurocerasus **Cherry Laurel** E Europe, SW Asia. Used traditionally across the Pleasure Grounds as a floriferous shrubby evergreen since some of the soils are too alkaline to suit rhododendrons. It is also very useful as a wind-break and hedge. K15 is an example of the large-leaved selection 'Magnoliifolia'.

Prunus lusitanica **Portugal Laurel** Iberia; becoming a scarce tree in the wild. Much

planted in the Bowood shrubberies but capable of making a handsome specimen tree. B12a and C16 are examples.

Prunus maackii **Manchurian Cherry** A tree grown for its honey-brown shiny bark rather than its spikes of white blossom. P21.

Prunus sargentii **Sargent's Cherry** A wild tree from the mountains of Japan, but unsurpassed as an early pink flowering cherry. P18.

Prunus x schmittii **Schmitt's Cherry** A hybrid of Wild Cherry and *P. canescens*, whose polished mahogany bark it inherits. It was briefly popular as a street-tree in the third quarter of the 20th century. O1a.

Prunus serrula **Tibetan Cherry** W China, 1908. The glossy deep red bark is the most beautiful of any cherry's. P3, P9.

Prunus 'Shirotae' **Mount Fuji Cherry** A spreading Japanese cherry whose brilliant white flowers are richly scented. P12a, P23.

Prunus 'Spire'. A hybrid of Sargent's Cherry raised early in the 20th century and much used as a street tree for its erect shape. K4b.

Prunus 'Ukon' An old Japanese cherry whose flowers have an interesting greenish-yellow cast. P16.

Prunus x yedoensis **Yoshino Cherry** the most popular cherry in Japan; pale pink scented flowers precede the leaves in unsurpassed profusion. I51c, P7. A9i is 'Perpendens', whose branches cascade to the ground.

***Pseudolarix* Golden Larch**

Pseudolarix amabilis **Golden Larch** A distant Chinese relative of the larches, with similar foliage that turns rich colours before it falls in autumn. J17b, J36b.

***Pseudotaxus* White-berried Yew**

Pseudotaxus chienii **White-berried Yew** A very rare conifer from southern China which looks much like the native Yew until female plants produce their snow-white berries. G54a, G54b.

***Pseudotsuga* Douglas Fir**

Pseudotsuga menziesii **Douglas Fir** W North America, 1827. One of the world's tallest trees, and already to great sizes in

Britain. A5 and I53 are notable old examples which show the massively rugged mature bark. The 3rd Marquess is believed to have planted some of the original seedlings at Bowood and a huge tree in 1957, 41m tall with a trunk 146cm thick, may have been one of these. E32 is the very rare, distinctively short-leaved sport 'Brevifolia'. (England's finest example of this cultivar was also planted in his own garden on the Bowood estate by the late Head Forester George Harrison.)

***Ptelea* Hop Trees**

Ptelea trifoliata **Hop Tree** E North America. Although it has been grown in Britain since 1704 and its flowers in early summer may be the most richly scented of any trees, Hop Trees are still neglected as garden plants. C14h.

***Pterocarya* Wingnuts**

Pterocarya fraxinifolia **Caucasian Wingnut** Forests S of the Caspian Sea. A very vigorous tree with long ash-like leaves and strings of green 'wing-nuts'. A21b.

Pterocarya macroptera. A wingnut from southern China of particular elegance, which has only been grown successfully in Britain in recent years. D43z.

***Pterostyrax* Epaulette Trees**

Pterostyrax corymbosus **Little Epaulette Tree** An elegant east Asian tree whose snow-drop white flowers hang in large branching clusters under the branches in spring. J31h.

***Pyrus* Pears**

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' **Chanticleer Pear** A spire-shaped selection of a rare Chinese pear, and recently one of the most popular street trees. N25.

Pyrus salicifolia **Willow-leaved Pear** Caucasus Mountains, 1780. Silvery foliage sets off the white blossom. D19a and D22 are the familiar weeping variant, 'Pendula'.

***Quercus* Oaks**

Quercus affinis. One of the most elegant and vigorous of the many oaks introduced from the mountains of Mexico over the last four decades. I54g was donated by Christine Battle, who had raised it from an acorn sent

by Alan Coombes of the University of Pueblo (who also edited the first edition of this Guide); it may represent a rarer allied species.

Quercus castanea. Another of the exciting Mexican oaks of recent introduction to Europe, and one of several donated to Bowood by Christine Battle, who grew acorns collected in Mexico around the year 2000 by Allen Coombes. I41g.

Quercus castaneifolia **Chestnut-leaved Oak** Forests S of the Caspian Sea. A rare oak but growing quickly into a huge tree. J20 was only planted in 1967.

Quercus cerris **Turkey Oak** S Europe, SW Asia. Much grown and widely naturalised in Britain; the shaggy acorn-cups help distinguish it from native oaks. I57, J7. I56b and N3 are good plants of the scarce but spectacular white-variegated 'Argenteovariegata' (which tends to revert if the green sprouts are not regularly removed).

Quercus crassifolia. One of the first of Mexico's many oak species to be brought to Britain, in 1939. The bold evergreen leaves emerge coated in brilliant crimson wool. I52a was donated by Christine Battle, who grew it from acorns sent from Mexico by Allen Coombes.

Quercus ellipsoidalis **Northern Pin Oak** Central North America, 1902. One of the best American oaks for autumn colour, but still very rare in Britain. I53f is the biggest so far.

Quercus faginea **Portuguese Oak** Iberia. A very rare oak in cultivation, with leaves grey-felted underneath. I53c, I54f.

Quercus frainetto **Hungarian Oak** SE Europe. Makes a magnificently domed tree with big, elaborately-lobed leaves, but only recently planted at all widely. D36c. I14 is a grafted example 'Hungarian Crown', selected for its good habit.

Quercus glabrescens. One of the hardiest of Mexico's evergreen oaks. I56e was donated by Christine Battle who had raised it from acorns sent from Mexico by Allen Coombes.

Quercus greggii. A shrubby Mexican oak, new to British gardens, with wrinkled woolly leaves. I 41h and I54h were donated by Christine Battle, who had raised them from acorns sent from Mexico by Allen Coombes.

Quercus hirtifolia. A small oak with a tiny natural range in north-eastern Mexico. I54b was donated by Christine Battle, who had raised it from acorns sent by Allen Coombes; one of the first plantings in Europe.

Quercus x *hispanica* 'Lucombeana' **Lucombe Oak** A clone of the hybrid of Turkey and Cork Oaks raised in Exeter around 1762. I42, I60, I62 and I63 are early plantings, probably surviving from the 1770s arboretum. (I42 was 28m tall with a trunk 87cm thick in 1903.) D67 is younger while E1b is a different form of the same hybrid, with the Cork Oak's striking bark; D5b, E41 and J58b, unusually, are more or less deciduous and may be back-crosses with Turkey Oak.

Quercus ilex **Holm Oak** Mediterranean region; long grown in Britain. I9a is perhaps the most conspicuous of many at Bowood.

Quercus infectoria subsp. *veneris* **Royal Oak** Cyprus and SW Asia. O16 was grown from seed collected in 1972 by Bowood's Head Forester, George Harrison, from the "Royal Oak" itself near Lania (Cyprus), supposedly planted by Richard the Lionheart during the Third Crusade, around 1191.

Quercus x *kewensis* **Kew Hybrid Oak** Occurring in 1914 as a hybrid of Interior Live Oak with Turkey Oak. I53h is a scion of the original tree at Kew; I51a is an independent cross, raised at Bowood from the adjacent Interior Live Oak.

Quercus lusitanica **Dyer's Oak** A shrub oak from Iberia and the mountains of Morocco, which was used in traditional dyeing whenever gall-wasps parasitised the flower-buds. I56c was donated by Tony Kirkham from seedlings grown at Kew Gardens, and demonstrates the species' remarkable ground-hugging habit.

Quercus macranthera **Caucasian Oak** A large and handsome but scarcely grown oak. K1 is a promising specimen.

Quercus mexicana. A small-leaved evergreen oak, only recently seen in British collections. I41f was donated by Christine Battle, who grew it from acorns collected in Mexico by Allen Coombes.

Quercus oglethorpensis **Oglethorpe Oak** A critically endangered oak from Texas, whose future may depend upon plants like this, grown in the safety of gardens around the world. I56d was donated by Christine Battle.

Quercus oxyodon. Himalaya to W China; an evergreen oak with exceptionally elegant foliage. I54c, wild-collected, may be a new or allied species.

Quercus palustris **Pin Oak** E North America; perhaps the most graceful of the American 'red oaks'. M8.

Quercus robur **Pedunculate Oak** Native. Some of the largest from Capability Brown's 18th century landscaping are B19, D28t, K1a, K2, N5, N6 and N11. E14, E22 and I3 are 'family trees', which have all grown well; I3 was planted in January 1926 by Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Viscountess Mersey, and E14 and E22 were planted in April 1951 by the Earl of Shelburne and Lady Caroline Petty Fitzmaurice respectively. To maintain the arboretum's framework plantings through coming centuries, N05a, N06a, N07a and N11a were added in 2010. E15, dating from around 1960, is a fine example of the Cypress Oak (Fastigiata Group) whose erect branching recalls a Lombardy Poplar (or Italian Cypress).

Quercus rubra **Red Oak** E North America. A reliably vigorous and ornamental oak. D55 is a particularly fine mature specimen. D58 and I4 are 'family trees'; F25 was planted on 18th April 1963 by Lord Robert Mercer Nairne, and I4 on the same day in 1967 by Lady Georgina Petty Fitzmaurice.

Quercus rugosa **Netleaved Oak** A Mexican species with interestingly wrinkled leaves. I41i was donated by Christine Battle who raised it from acorns sent from Mexico by Allen Coombes.

Quercus x schochiana. A natural hybrid of Pin and Willow Oaks from the SE United States; very rarely seen in Britain. I57a.

Quercus scytophylla. A Mexican oak only recently brought to Britain, but seeming likely to make a beautiful tree. I61b was donated by Christine Battle, who had grown it from acorns sent from Mexico by Allen Coombes, and is the largest so far in Britain.

Quercus segoviensis **K'antulán** is a species of oak native to southern Mexico and northern Central America. This deciduous tree can reach heights of up to 30 metres. I41k

Quercus shumardii **Shumard Oak** One of many lookalike oaks from the south-eastern United States, with vibrant autumn colours. The identity of I54 is not confirmed.

Quercus stewardiana. An evergreen oak from subtropical southern China; I54e, donated by Christine Battle, is one of the first grown in Britain and the largest so far.

Quercus Suber **Oak Cork Oak** Used as a source of cork for wine bottle stoppers and other uses. Once 25 years old, its thick bark can be harvested for cork every 9 to 12 years, without causing harm to the tree. The cork oak grows as an evergreen tree, reaching an average height of 10 to 15 metres. I9b

Quercus variabilis **Chinese Cork Oak** As this rare but handsome tree matures, the pale bark grows thick and corky. I54a.

Quercus velutina **Black Oak** E USA. A handsome but little-planted member of the 'red oak' group. I55b is the giant-leaved selection 'Rubrifolia', or 'Champion Oak'.

Quercus wislizenii **Interior Live Oak** California, Mexico. A very rare oak in cultivation, with small evergreen leaves. I50.

Robinia False Acacias

Robinia x margaretiae **CASQUE ROUGE** ('Pink Cascade'). A hybrid of false acacia species from the United States, with rich pink flowers. J4b.

Robinia pseudoacacia **False Acacia** E USA; introduced in the 17th century. A pretty foliage tree with flowers like white laburnum chains. D43o, F40, I18a, J4a, J5a. I30b and 50a are 'Bessoniana', selected as a street tree for its neat habit. I51l was planted as a thornless selection (f. *inermis*).

Sassafras Sassafras

Sassafras albidum **Sassafras** One of the first trees to be brought to Europe from the eastern United States; the aromatic, fresh-green leaves are silvered underneath and usually oval, but sometimes fleur-de-lys- or even oven-glove-shaped and turn to fiery colours in autumn. D43za and zb.

Sciadopitys Japanese Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata **Japanese Umbrella Pine** Mountains of Japan, 1853. Threatened in the wild and a fascinating conifer in some larger gardens, its paired leaves arranged in unique whorls like umbrella spokes. H1a , J37c, J37d.

Sequoia Coast Redwood

Sequoia sempervirens **Coast Redwood** Coastal forests in N California and S Oregon. E21, E35, E39, F10, F13, F15 and F21 are believed to be 'originals', planted out at the inception of the Bowood pinetum in 1848 from the first seed introduced to Britain, and they have helped to make this monumental conifer one of Bowood's keynote species. The soil here suits them particularly well, and these are now among the most impressive in England. (F21 was 33m tall and with a trunk 165cm thick by 1957.) Many younger plantings are also thriving: I34, I35, I36 and I37 are known to have been planted in 1953 from seed collected from the wild groves by the 8th Marquis. I41d is a pair of 1977 trees; K37e was added in 1989, and F12a, F16, G40 and G42 in 1991 to make good losses from the great storm of 1990. M26a was planted in February 2010.

Sequoiadendron Giant Sequoia

Sequoiadendron giganteum **Giant Sequoia** Sierra Nevada, California. The world's biggest tree, and already the biggest in most parts of Britain. F17 probably derives from the original consignments of seed that followed the species' sensational discovery (though other examples in Britain have made even more impressive progress); by 1931 it was 30m tall with a trunk 160cm thick. M24 and M26, by the boathouse, are

also old trees. F13a was added in 1982, and M24a and M26a in 2010.

Sorbus Rowans

Sorbus glabriuscula **White Hubei Rowan** W China. A beautiful rowan with glaucous foliage and white berries. D33c, J11d.

Sorbus insignis. A strikingly large-leaved but very rare Himalayan rowan; D26g seems to be an accidental hybrid.

Sorbus 'Joseph Rock'. A rowan probably introduced from SW China by the American plant-hunter Joseph Rock in 1932; primrose-yellow fruit are set off by richly coloured autumn foliage. C21.

Sorbus 'Lombarts Golden Wonder'. A vigorous rowan of garden origin, bearing great clusters of amber berries. I51i.

Sorbus rosea. A pink-flowered rowan with large, pale-pink berries, from the western Himalaya. J11c.

Staphylea Bladder-nuts

Staphylea colchica **Bladder-nut** S Caucasus. Showy heads of white flowers and seeds in 'bladders' up to 10cm long. An unusual shrub much used at Bowood; P6, P8 and P10 are big examples.

Taiwania Coffin Trees

Taiwania cryptomeriodes **Coffin Tree** Taiwan; the island's largest tree, but this delicate conifer has only begun to thrive in English gardens in recent decades. E6K, I66h.

Taxodium Swamp Cypress

Taxodium distichum **Swamp Cypress** SE USA. A deciduous conifer able to grow in standing water, though it prefers freely-drained loam. K45. Two big trees by the lake, perhaps from the 18th century arboretum, were lost in the later 20th century. M2 and M2b are young trees of var. *imbricarium*, the Pond Cypress, whose leaflets closely clothe the nodding shoots.

Taxus Yews

Taxus baccata **Yew** Native; one of the world's longest-lived trees. B11 and J27 are fine old examples, very probably dating back to the original landscaping of the park. A range of ornamental forms also grow in the grounds: G52, G53, G53b are large old plants of the unusual form 'Adpressa', which has very short leaves; f. *aurea* (G10, G11) has leaves each outlined in yellow. 'Dovastoniana', the Dovaston Yew (F39a), originated as a tree planted in Shropshire in the 1770s whose branches spread widely, with curtains of foliage; 'Dovostonii Aurea' (F39d) is its golden-leaved sport. 'Elegantissima' (F34b) is a densely bushy yellow-leaved form. 'Fastigiata', the Irish Yew (G5, K14, K51, K57, K58), a sport originally occurring in Co. Fermanagh around 1770, has turrets of vertical growth. 'Lutea' (F33) is a rare but eye-catching form with yellow berries instead of red; 'Pygmaea' (F34c) is a dwarf with odd, blackish foliage.

Thomsonaria Chinese Whitebeams

Thomsonaria caloneura. C China. A most elegant whitebeam-like tree, with pleated leaves drooping from tiers of branches which are crowned in spring with plates of white flower and in autumn by interestingly-textured golden-brown fruit. D26l was given by Tony Kirkham from the seed collection SPRX 80.

Thomsonaria decaisneana. A graceful tree from SW China, holding its leaves late into the year. I51n.

Thomsonaria meliosmifolia. W China. Another very desirable small 'whitebeam', whose long, pleated leaves turn scarlet in autumn and whose brown berries are exceptionally large. I50e was given by the contemporary plant-hunter Maurice Foster.

Thuja Arbor-vitae

Thuja koraiensis **Korean Thuja** NE China, Korea. Often a bush, its foliage brilliantly silvered underneath; confined to collections in Britain. F18; D29b, given by Tony Kirkham, is a repropagation of the first introduction to America in 1917 (W 9244).

Thuja occidentalis **Eastern White Cedar** E North America, and the first New World tree to reach Europe. A8b was given by Tony

Kirkham. D71 is an example of the neat, vividly-green clone 'Malonyana'.

Thuja plicata **Western Red Cedar** W North America. A giant conifer with sweetly aromatic foliage, ideal for hedging. A6h (given by Tony Kirkham), D60d, J30, J60.

Thuja standishii **Japanese Thuja** A smaller-growing cypress with attractive foliage and a bark peeling in coloured strips. D29a and H13b were given by Tony Kirkham to replace a recently-lost big tree.

Thujopsis Hiba

Thujopsis dolabrata **Hiba** Japan. Thuja-like, but with thicker, glossier strands of foliage. E39a. E40a is the scarce golden form 'Aurea'; E39f is 'Variegata', with splashes of creamy-white foliage, which is often planted but reverts to type rather rapidly.

Tilia Lime Trees

Tilia americana **American Lime** A large-leaved lime, uncommon and not always thriving in Britain. J10 is the unusual selection 'Nova'.

Tilia cordata **Small-leaved Lime** Native to England and Wales, but with a very patchy wild distribution and little planted until recent years. K15a (within the laurel shrubbery) is an unusual fastigiate form, 'Greenspire'.

Tilia endochrysea. A rare lime from China with vivid red young growths. J17a.

Tilia x euchlora **Crimean Lime** Probably a hybrid of Small-leaved Lime with *T. dasystyla* from the Caucasus, whose handsome shiny foliage it inherits. J18b.

Tilia x europaea **Common Lime** A hybrid of the two native lime species, and for 400 years the most planted. C17, D43b, D43h, D43k, H14b, J22a and K50 are particularly large old trees from Capability Brown's original landscaping of the park; D57a, D57b, D57c, G38a and G38b form picturesque clumps from this period. 'Wratislaviensis', the Golden Lime (I65c) has fresh yellow foliage through early summer but remains scarce.

Tilia mongolica **Mongolian Lime** NE Asia. A pretty but scarce lime with small, three-pointed leaves and abundant blossom. J13.

Tilia platyphyllos **Broad-leaved Lime** Native to England and Wales, but a scarce tree in the wild. Much planted; best told from Common Lime by its softly downy foliage. J17, M23d. The pleached allée (F41) dates from 1936. G19c and K62a were planted as 'Rubra', a selection whose winter twigs are a more brilliant crimson.

Tilia tomentosa 'Petiolaris' **Silver Pendent Lime** A variety, in gardens by 1840, of the Silver Lime from SE Europe; silver-backed leaves cascade from a tall crown. J15, J54 and J56 are vigorous young plantings. I56a was given by King Charles (as Prince of Wales) on the occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70th birthday.

Toona Chinese Mahoganies

Toona sinensis **Chinese Mahogany** A tree with long, compound leaves that taste of onion. A13c is the slow-growing selection 'Flamingo', whose spring foliage is shocking pink.

Torminalis Wild Service Tree

Torminalis glaberrima **Wild Service** Native to England and Wales, but nowhere abundant. The glossy leaves look almost maple-like and can turn crimson in autumn. The brown berries are tasty when fully ripe and used to be brewed in a liqueur; the tree's alternative name, Checkers Tree, is probably the origin of the pub name - the pub once selling this drink. D35f, D35g and D35h are young, planted trees.

Torreya Nutmeg Trees

Torreya californica **Californian Nutmeg** A yew-like tree with longer, spikier, fresh-green needles. I40a and J2e are believed to have been raised from seed collected by the 8th Marquis in the Yosemite National Park in 1953, although not planted out until the 1970s. J2e only started to flourish after being transplanted, as a mature tree, to its current position.

Tsuga Hemlock Trees

Tsuga diversifolia **Northern Japanese Hemlock** An often multi-stemmed hemlock whose needles have vivid white bands underneath. E40c.

Tsuga heterophylla **Western Hemlock** W North America, 1851. One of the giant conifers of the rainforests of the Pacific seaboard. C12b, I66f, J58, K5a, K5b. H2 is the best example so far grown of the remarkable 'Laursen's Column', a fastigate seedling found by Asger Laursen in 1968.

Tsuga mertensiana **Mountain Hemlock** W North America Always a pretty tree here, with greyish cedar-like foliage, but a big one only in Scotland. D32 is a 'family tree' planted in March 1974 by Lady Rachel Fitzmaurice.

Ulmus Elms

Ulmus 'Fiorente'. A product of the contemporary elm breeding programme in Italy, combining the genes of some of Europe's old wild elms with immunity to Elm Disease to produce trees with which to replace the giant elms which dominated landscapes like Wiltshire's until the 1970s. J57d.

Ulmus glabra **Wych Elm** A native species which, like nearly all elms, has been greatly affected by the current outbreak of Elm Disease. I61a was planted as the weeping form 'Camperdownii', but the basal stock has taken over.

Ulmus minor **Smooth-leaved Elm** A species which once grew wild across much of England in a bewildering variety of local forms. N9a was given by Tony Kirkham from the reservoir of English elm variants held by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and represents the Lockii Group, or 'Plot's Elm', from the east Midlands.

Ulmus 'New Horizon' was bred from east Asian species; its elegance, vigour and immunity to Elm Disease have made it a popular elm to plant. J57f, K44a.

Ulmus 'Rebona'. A sister-tree to 'New Horizon' with a narrower habit; only a few specimens have been planted in Britain. J57e.

Ulmus villosa **Marn Elm** A Himalayan elm with graceful foliage and good degree of

resistance to Elm Disease. I61c was grown from seed collected in Kupwara, Kashmir.

***Wollemia Wollemi* Pine**

Wollemia nobilis **Wollemi Pine** Blue Mountains W of Sydney, Australia. One of the oldest but most recently-discovered trees: fewer than a hundred survivors of this relative of the Monkey-puzzle were first spotted in an inaccessible gorge in the Wollemi National Park by parks ranger David Noble in 1994. D26k was one of the very first to be planted in Britain. E8b and H3d (given by Tony Kirkham) are a few years younger.

***Zanthoxylum* Toothache Trees**

Zanthoxylum piperatum **Japan Pepper** E Asia. A rare small tree with dainty aromatic foliage and a curious, armoured trunk. The seeds inside the colourful berries are crushed as a peppery spice in Japan. D13c.

***Zelkova* Zelkovas**

Zelkova carpinifolia **Caucasian Elm** A relative of elms from the forests south of the Caspian Sea; in Britain since 1760 and reaching great sizes, but never a familiar tree. N8a.

Zelkova serrata **Keaki** E Asia. A superbly graceful, slender-leaved tree which has recently been planted more widely. D11a.

Trees in the Rhododendron Walks

The Rhododendron Walks were first planted in oak woodland around the 1st Earl of Shelburne's Mausoleum, 2km from the mansion, by the 3rd Marquess of Lansdowne in the mid-19th century. The 3km of walks and rides open independently from the Pleasure Grounds during the six-week flowering season.

Some of the old wild oaks and beeches have grown impressively tall in the sandy soils of this sheltered woodland. The tallest oaks flank the pond below Pilpot Walk; the one on the right is 36m tall – even after the loss of many limbs – and its trunk runs 16m to the first fork. As in the Pleasure Grounds, English Oaks dominate but the scarcer native species, Sessile Oak, grows just as well on these light soils. One big Sessile Oak, 30m tall, stands at the foot of the bank on the northern edge of the Walks, below Keeper's Drive. A wild Yew, at the bottom of the 9th Marquess' New Rhododendron Garden, is 26m tall and among the tallest in the world.

A number of trees which enjoy a woodland setting and an acidic soil have been planted among the rhododendrons within the Walks; many are labelled, but not all are easy to find. Many good tree magnolias, added by the 8th Marquis in 1954, are now old enough to show their huge floppy blossoms before the leaves appear. *Magnolia salicifolia* 'Kewensis', with lemon-scented white flowers, is 22m tall off Pauline's Walk and the UK record-holder. *M. sprengeri*, with brilliant pink flowers, has made a very handsome 15.5-metre tree between Lord Shelburne's Walk and the Pilpot Walk, near to taller examples of the even larger-flowered but less reliably coloured *M. campbellii*. *M. x veitchii*, east of Pauline's Walk, produces its tall, pale pink flowers a fortnight later. Two younger magnolias which are already champion trees are 'Atlas', a New Zealand hybrid with huge pink flowers, and *M. x brooklynensis* 'Woodman', with pink-and-yellow flowers.

The Chinese, Red-barked Birch, *Betula utilis* subsp. *albosinensis*, is grown for its bark which peels in big papery sheets of orange, red and purplish-mauve, and varieties can be seen by Lady Lansdowne's Ride, below Pauline's Walk, and at the north end of the Pilpot Walk (with a paler bark). By Lord Shelburne's Walk, Himalayan Birch (*B. utilis* subsp. *jacquemontii*) stands out for its snowy-white bark. Nymans' Eucryphia (*Eucryphia x nymansensis* 'Nymansay') by Pauline's Walk has reached the notable height of 20.5 metres and is encrusted in late summer with large, white, poppy-like blooms.

Tree-sized rhododendrons include the English champion of the Chinese *R. decorum* subsp. *diaprepes*, in a good white form.

More recent additions in the New Rhododendron Garden include *Nothofagus alessandrii*, an endangered 'southern beech' from Chile, 17m tall after as many years' growth.

PART TWO

A catalogue of important trees and shrubs in the garden.

Listed by tag numbers. Dimensions are the tree's height in metres x the thickness of the trunk in centimetres (recorded at 1.5m unless stated). Some locations include what3words.

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
A3a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate Scots Pine	Adventure Playground, N	1980	
A4a	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific Dogwood	Adventure Playground, N ///deranged.potential.line		9m x 35cm
A4b	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Adventure Playground, N		
A4d	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Birch	Adventure Playground hedge	1984	
A5	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Adventure Playground, N		
A6	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Regenerata'	Railway Poplar	Adventure Playground shrubbery		
A6a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Adventure Playground, N		
A6b	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly-leaved Osmanthus	West border from house		
A6c	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Variegatus'	Variegated Osmanthus	West border from house		
A6d	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	West border from house	1983	
A6g	<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	Hupeh Crab Apple	West border from house	2011	
A6h	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	West border from house	2013	
A7	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Adventure Playground		
A7a	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper-bark Birch	Adventure Playground	1984	
A7b	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate Birch	Adventure Playground	1984	
A8	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Adventure Playground	1984	
A8a	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Adventure Playground	1978	
A8b	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	West border from house	2013	
A9	<i>Acer sterculiaceum</i>	Kashmir Maple	West border from house ///consults.cups.short	1984	7m x 29cm
A9a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Entrance lawn		
A9d	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Green Pillar'	Lawson Cypress	West border from house	1984	
A9e	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Wissellii'	Lawson Cypress	West border from house	1984	
A9i	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> 'Perpendens'	Weeping Yoshino Cherry	West border from house	1984	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
A11a	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	West border from house		
A11b	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	West border from house		
A13	<i>Caragana arborescens</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Pea Tree	West border from house	1984	
A13c	<i>Toona sinensis</i> 'Flamingo'	Chinese Mahogany	West border from house	2018	
A14	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	West border from house	2008	
A16	<i>Malus</i> 'Katherine'	Crab Apple	SE from Adventure Playground	1988	
A17a	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	Sycamore	SE from Adventure Playground		
A19a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kiku-shidare-zakura' [Commemorative Tree]	Cheal's Weeping Cherry	SE from Adventure Playground	1979	
A19b	<i>Prunus</i> FRAGRANT CLOUD ('Shizuka')	Flowering Cherry	SE from Adventure Playground	2016	
A21a	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	SE from Adventure Playground ///tugging.stunt.flushed	1977	11m 52cm
A21b	<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian Wingnut	SE from Adventure Playground	1978	
A22	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	SE from Adventure Playground		
A23	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Lutea'	Golden Lawson Cypress	SE from Adventure Playground		
A25	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	SE from Adventure Playground		
A25b	<i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade'	Flowering Cherry	West border from house	1984	
A25c	<i>Prunus</i> FRAGRANT CLOUD ('Shizuka')	Flowering Cherry	West border from house	2016	
A27b	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged Spindle Tree	W of entrance to house	2011	
A30	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	Purple Dawyck Beech	W of entrance to house	2011	
A30a	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i> subsp. <i>sinicum</i>	Maple	W of entrance to house ///pushover.slightly.exporters	2011	8m x 22cm
A30b	<i>Betula utilis</i> subsp. <i>jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan Birch	W of entrance to house	2011	
A31	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	W of entrance to house		
A33	<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Plena'	Double Gean	W of entrance to house	1976	
A33a	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	W of entrance to house		
A36	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	W of entrance to house	1976	
A37	<i>Malus x purpurea</i> 'Lemoinei'	Purple Crab	W of entrance to house	1963	
A37a	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	W of entrance to house (two)	1977	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
A37b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>latifolia</i>	Beech	S from Adventure Playground	1978	
A37c	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Kentucky Yellow-wood	S from Adventure Playground	2018	
B1c	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Strawberry Dogwood	SW from Adventure Playground		
B1d	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Strawberry Dogwood	SW from Adventure Playground		
B1e	<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Table Dogwood	SW from Adventure Playground	1984	
B3	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	SW from Adventure Playground		
B4	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	Purple Norway Maple	SW from Adventure Playground	1967	
B6	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	Grey Poplar	SW from Adventure Playground	1967	
B7	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Blue Atlas Cedar	SW from Adventure Playground	1900	
B7a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Adventure Playground, SW		
B9	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	W of Adventure Playground		
B9b	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Adventure Playground, SW		
B10	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Adventure Playground, SW	1981	
B11	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Adventure Playground, SW		
B12	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	SW from Adventure Playground	1965	
B12a	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	SW from Adventure Playground		
B13	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei' [Champion Tree 2025]	Hybrid Black Poplar	Parkland SW of Adventure Playground ///connected.measure.wing	c1920	40m x 211cm
B15	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	Adventure Playground, W	1967	
B15a	<i>Griffitharia</i> 'John Mitchell'	John Mitchell's Whitebeam	Adventure Playground, W ///imprints.craftsmen.indoor	1985	9m x 45cm
B16b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Adventure Playground, W		
B19	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Adventure Playground, W		
C1	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Zlatia'	Golden Beech	W of Adventure Playground		
C3	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	W of Adventure Playground		
C4	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	W of Adventure Playground		
C5	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	W of Adventure Playground		
C6	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	W of Adventure Playground		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
C6b	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	W of Adventure Playground		
C6c	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	W of Adventure Playground		
C8	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Laciniata' [Champion Tree 2025]	Cut-leaved Horse Chestnut	S from Coffee Shop ///disco.void.seaweed		14m x 36 cm
C8a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	S from Coffee Shop		
C9	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Zlatia'	Golden Beech	S from Coffee Shop (pair) ///fruitcake.optimists.brush	1984	21m x 51cm
C10	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	S from Coffee Shop		
C11	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	S from Coffee Shop ///custodian.freezing.proved		13m x 140cm
C12	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	S from Coffee Shop		
C12a	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	Chinese Tupelo	S from Coffee Shop ///zinc.shrubbery.permanent	1981	13m x 27cm
C12b	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	S from Coffee Shop		
C13	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	S from Coffee Shop		
C14a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	S from Coffee Shop		
C14b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	S from Coffee Shop		
C14d	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Coffee Shop		
C14e	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Coffee Shop		
C14h	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	Outside Coffee Shop	1984	
C16	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	S from Coffee Shop		
C17	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Garden entrance		
C18	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	Garden entrance	1984	
C19	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Paul's Scarlet'	Pink May	Coffee Shop	2014	
C20	<i>Hedlundia hybrida</i> 'Gibbsii'	Rowan	Coffee Shop	2014	
C21	<i>Sorbus</i> 'Joseph Rock'	Joseph Rock's Rowan	Coffee Shop	2014	
D1b	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	Red Maple	Entrance lawn ///troubles.fluffed.destined	2015	
D2a	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Hornbeam	Entrance lawn	1989	6m x 33cm
D3	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	Entrance lawn		
D3b	<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>	Ulmo	Entrance lawn		
D4	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Entrance lawn		
D4a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Entrance lawn		
D5a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Entrance lawn		
D5b	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i>	Lucombe Oak	Entrance lawn		
D6	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth Pine	Above Soft Play Palace	1971	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D8a	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	Above Soft Play Palace	2016	
D9	<i>Malus x robusta</i> 'Red Sentinel'	Crab Apple	Outside Soft Play Palace ///reservoir.toasters.approach		11m x 41cm
D9d	<i>Cornus controversa</i> 'Variegata'	Variegated Table Dogwood	Above Soft Play Palace	2017	
D10	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> 'Pendula'	Silver-leaved Pear	W of Walled Garden		
D10a	<i>Amelanchier x lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Walled Garden		
D11	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W of Walled Garden		
D11a	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Keaki	W of Walled Garden ///guideline.taller.retaliante	1977	12m x 50cm
D11b	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W of Walled Garden		
D11c	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba' [Champion Tree 2025]	Sweet-gum	W of Walled Garden ///mixing.reefs.flamed		10.5m x 23cm
D11d	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	W of Walled Garden		
D11f	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri'	Norway Maple	W of Walled Garden	1984	
D11g	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Worley'	Golden Sycamore	W of Walled Garden	1984	
D11h	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	W of Walled Garden ///petal.joints.hiking	1984	14.5m x 34cm
D11k	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Atropurpureum'	Purple Sycamore	W of Walled Garden	1987	
D11m	<i>Malus x robusta</i> 'Red Sentinel'	Crab Apple	W of Walled Garden	2011	
D12a	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	W of Walled Garden		
D12b	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	W of Walled Garden		
D12c	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Entrance lawn		
D12d	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Entrance lawn		
D12e	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Entrance lawn		
D13a	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	Chinese Tulip Tree	S bank of House Hollow ///dollar.stops.unfounded	1979	18m x 71cm
D13b	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'Aureomarginata'	Variegated Tulip Tree	S bank of House Hollow ///award.sentences.tadpole	1978	20m x 43cm
D13c	<i>Zanthoxylum piperatum</i>	Japan Pepper	S bank of House Hollow		
D13d	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	S bank of House Hollow	1985	
D13e	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	S bank of House Hollow	2018	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D14	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N side of walled garden		
D16a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D17	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Glauca'	Blue Pencil Cedar	N side of walled garden ///comforted.padding.montage	pre-1890	12m x 46cm
D17a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D17b	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	N side of walled garden		
D17c	<i>Corylus avellana</i> 'Contorta'	Corkscrew Hazel	N side of walled garden	1984	
D19a	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> 'Pendula'	Silver-leaved Pear	S bank of House Hollow		
D19b	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree	S bank of House Hollow	2013	
D20	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	S bank of House Hollow		
D29a	<i>Thuja standishii</i>	Japanese Thuja	N bank of House hollow	2013	
D22	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> 'Pendula'	Silver-leaved Pear	S bank of House Hollow		
D23	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	Phillyrea	S bank of House Hollow		
D24	<i>Osmanthus decorus</i> 'Baki Kasapligil'	Osmanthus	S bank of House Hollow	2021	
D26a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	N side of walled garden		
D26b	<i>Micromeles coronata</i>	Chinese Whitebeam	N side of walled garden ///dearest.branching.gravy	1983	12m x 33cm
D26g	<i>Sorbus insignis</i> hybrid	Rowan	S bank of House Hollow		
D26h	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	S bank of House Hollow		
D26j	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	S bank of House Hollow		
D26k	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	S bank of House Hollow ///profited.orbited.dozed	2005	11.2m x 11cm
D26l	<i>Thomsonaria caloneura</i>	Whitebeam	S bank of House Hollow	2014	
D26n	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Elizabeth'	Magnolia Elizabeth	S bank of House Hollow	2016	
D27	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	N side of walled garden		
D27a	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	N side of walled garden		
D27f	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech	N side of walled garden ///cross.mondays.ecologist	1988	4m x 29cm
D27h	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Bacciflava'	Golden-berried Holly	N side of walled garden ///frostbite.crate.nicknames		13m x 36cm
D27i	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Queen'	Silver Holly	N side of walled garden		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D27j	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Camelliifolia Variegata'	Highclere Holly	N side of walled garden		
D27k	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N side of walled garden	2016	
D27l	<i>Crinodendron patagua</i>	Patagua	N side of walled garden	2021	
D28b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Somerset'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden	1984	
D28c	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	1982	
D28c a	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	2016	
D28c b	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	2016	
D28cc	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	Purple-leaved Redbud	N side of walled garden	2016	
D28d	<i>Malus toringo</i>	Sargent's Crab	N side of walled garden	1982	
D28e	<i>Malus toringo</i>	Sargent's Crab	N side of walled garden	1982	
D28f	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28h	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28i	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'	Pissard's Plum	N side of walled garden		
D28j	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28l	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28o	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>	Chinese Crab	S bank of House Hollow		
D28q	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	S bank of House Hollow		
D28r	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	S bank of House Hollow ///disco.income.rebounds		
D28t	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	S bank of House Hollow		
D28v	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	S bank of House Hollow		
D28y	<i>Malus</i>	Crab Apple	S bank of House Hollow		
D29	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	S bank of House Hollow		
D29b	<i>Thuja koraiensis</i>	Korean Thuja	N bank of House Hollow	2013	
D30	<i>Abies concolor</i> Lowiana Group [Commemorative Tree]	Low's White Fir	N bank of House Hollow ///hopeless.destined.stub	1974	28.5m x 111cm
D31a	<i>Picea likiangensis</i>	Lijiang Spruce	N bank of House Hollow ///trifling.headers.quitter	1977	17m x 63cm
D32	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Mountain Hemlock	N bank of House Hollow	1974	
D32a	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Dawn Redwood	N bank of House hollow	2025	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D33c	<i>Sorbus glabrescens</i>	White Hubei Rowan	N bank of House Hollow	1984	
D33e	<i>Pinus x holfordiana</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Holford Pine	N bank of House hollow	2020	
D34	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N bank of House Hollow		
D35	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N bank of House Hollow		
D35b	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> 'Imperialis'	Fern-leaved Alder	N bank of House Hollow	1980	
D35e	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian Alder	N bank of House Hollow	1984	
D35f	<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>	Wild Service	N bank of House Hollow	1989	
D35g	<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>	Wild Service	N bank of House Hollow	1989	
D35h	<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>	Wild Service	N bank of House Hollow	1984	
D35i	<i>Alnus serrulata</i> (English Champion tree 2025)	Smooth Alder	N of Hollow House ///annual.abandons.creatures	2018	8m x 15cm
D36c	<i>Quercus frainetto</i>	Hungarian Oak	N bank of House Hollow		
D37b	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	N of House Hollow	2018	
D37c	<i>Alnus subcordata</i>	Caucasian Alder	N of House Hollow	2018	
D38	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N bank of House Hollow		
D38a	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	N bank of House Hollow		
D38c	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	N bank of House Hollow		
D38d	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	N bank of House Hollow		
D38e	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	N bank of House Hollow		
D38f	<i>Malus</i> 'John Downie'	John Downie Crab	N bank of House Hollow		
D38g	<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Milky Way'	Chinese Dogwood	N bank of House hollow	2025	
D38h	<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Milky Way'	Chinese Dogwood	N bank of House hollow	2025	
D39a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kanzan'	Japanese Cherry	Bottom of House Hollow	1979	
D39j	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NE of House Hollow		
D39l	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NE of House Hollow		
D41	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NE of House Hollow		
D42	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NE of House Hollow		
D42a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Rohanii'	Cut-leaved Copper Beech	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///masts.mouth.levels	1984	13.5m x 35cm
D42c	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Hazel	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	
D42d	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D42e	<i>Malus x floribunda</i>	Japanese Crab	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
D43	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43a	<i>Malus x floribunda</i>	Japanese Crab	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43s	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1974	
D43b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43d	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'	Pissard's Plum	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2017	
D43f	X <i>Hesperotropsis leylandii</i> 'Castlewellan Gold'	Leylandii	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43g	X <i>Hesperotropsis leylandii</i> 'Castlewellan Gold'	Leylandii	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43h	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43k	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43l	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43m	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	E edge of Pinetum		
D43o	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	E edge of Pinetum		
D43p	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	E edge of Pinetum		
D43q	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	SE edge of Pinetum	1974	
D43r	<i>Picea spinulosa</i>	Sikkim Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum ///biked.agency.sweeping	1974	22m x 74cm
D43t	<i>Picea breweriana</i>	Brewer Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1986	
D43v	<i>Picea alcoquiana</i>	Alcock's Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1989	
D43w	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	SE edge of Pinetum		
D43x	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	SE edge of Pinetum		
D43y	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1989	
D43z	<i>Pterocarya macroptera</i>	Wingnut	SE edge of Pinetum	2015	
D43za	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	SE edge of Pinetum	2016	
D43zb	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	SE edge of Pinetum	2016	
D43zc	<i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i>	Chilean Arborvitae	SE edge of Pinetum	2018	
D44a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D44b	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii' (English Champion 2025)	Hodgins' Holly	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///carpeted.overlaps.hedgehog		E tree 20.5m x 47cm

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D44c	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2016	
D45b	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Fructu-coccineo'	Red-fruited Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45c	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Fructu-coccineo'	Red-fruited Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45d	<i>Euonymus hamiltonianus</i> subsp. <i>sieboldianus</i>	Japanese Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45e	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Atropurpureus'	Purple Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45g	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Atropurpureus'	Purple Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45h	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Wild Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
D46	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kanzan'	Japanese Cherry	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D47a	<i>Corylus fargesii</i>	Farges' Filbert	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2017	
D50	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>	Chinese Crab Apple	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D51	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>	Chinese Crab Apple	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D52	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	S edge of Pinetum	1775	
D53	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	S edge of Pinetum	1981	
D54	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	N of House Hollow		
D55	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of House Hollow		
D55a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of House Hollow		
D56	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N of House Hollow		
D56a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of House Hollow		
D56c	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N of House Hollow		
D57a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	S of Pinetum (roundel)		
D57b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	S of Pinetum (roundel)		
D57c	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	S of Pinetum (roundel)		
D57d	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Pendula' [Commemorative Tree]	Weeping Copper Beech	S of Pinetum		
D57e	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aurea Pendula'	Weeping Golden Beech	S of Pinetum	1985	
D57f	<i>Amentotaxus argotaenia</i>	Chinese Flowering Yew	Pinetum, W ///result.forgives.stretch	2007	2m
D58	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	S of Pinetum	1967	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D58a	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N of House Hollow		
D58f	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Ferox Argentea' [Commemorative Tree]	Silver Hedgehog Holly	S of Pinetum		
D59	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of House Hollow		
D59a	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	N of House Hollow		
D60c	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of House Hollow		
D60d	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	N of House Hollow		
D61a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	SW of Pinetum (group)		
D61b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	SW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D63	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	SW of Pinetum (group of three)		
D64	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	SW edge of Pinetum		
D64a	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Bishop Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1980	
D65a	<i>Phellodendron chinense</i>	Chinese Phellodendron	Entrance lawn ///amber.ambushes.javelin		7m x 28cm
D66a	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	Entrance lawn	2008	
D66c	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	Chosen Maple	Entrance lawn	1984	
D66f	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i> 'Aureum'	Golden Cappadocian Maple	Entrance lawn	1984	
D66j	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tartar Maple	Entrance lawn	1989	
D66k	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	Entrance lawn		
D66m	<i>Acer</i>	Maple	Entrance lawn	2011	
D66n	<i>Acer granatense</i>	Spanish Maple	Entrance lawn	2016	
D67	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Entrance lawn		
D68a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple' [Commemorative Tree]	Purple Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn ///gushes.phantom.freezers	1980	19.5m x 43cm at 0.8m
D68b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple' [Commemorative Tree]	Purple Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn	1980	
D68c	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Gold' [Commemorative Tree] [Champion Tree 2025]	Golden Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn ///heartened.paid.enacts	1980	19m x 79cm at 0.5m
D70	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Oriental Plane	Entrance lawn	1973	
D70a	<i>Picea morrisonicola</i>	Mount Morrison Spruce	Entrance lawn	2014	
D70b	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Entrance lawn	2021	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
D71	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Malonyana'	Eastern White Cedar	W edge of Pinetum	1976	
D72	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	W edge of Pinetum		
D27d	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	N side of walled garden		
E1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Worplesdon'	Sweet-gum	Lime pergola	1984	
E1b	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	W edge of Pinetum	1984	
E1d	<i>Abies kawakamii</i>	Mount Morrison Fir	W edge of Pinetum ///songs.ringside.hobbit		6m x 33cm
E1e	<i>Abies firma</i>	Momi Fir	W edge of Pinetum	2017	
E1g	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	NE edge of pinetum	2021	
E2	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	W edge of Pinetum	1984	
E2a	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Variegata'	Variegated Sweet-gum	Lime pergola ///boast.sprinkle.guarding	1984	15m x 37cm
E2b	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> subsp. <i>equi-trojani</i>	Bornmuller's Fir	W edge of Pinetum ///inspects.asks.gentlemen	1986	16m x 51cm
E4a	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	SW edge of Pinetum (group)		
E4b	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1983	
E4c	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir	SW edge of Pinetum	2011	
E4d	<i>Pinus durangensis</i>	Durango pine	SW edge of pinetum	2025	
E5	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress	W edge of Pinetum		
E5a	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1989	
E5b	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1989	
E6a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	SW edge of Pinetum		
E6b	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Arolla Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1985	
E6d	<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	Single-leaved Nut Pine	SW edge of Pinetum ///pimples.strutting.hoot	1985	5m x 13cm
E6h	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	SW edge of Pinetum	2016	
E6j	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	SW edge of pinetum	2018	
E6k	<i>Taiwania cryptomerioides</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Coffin Tree	SW edge of pinetum	2016	
E7	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	W edge of Pinetum	pre-1880	
E7a	<i>Pinus greggii</i>	Gregg's Pine	W edge of Pinetum ///opposite.reliving.ironic	2012	13m x 27cm
E8b	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	W edge of Pinetum	2012	
E9a	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan Pine	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
E11	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	SW edge of Pinetum		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
E13	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2008	
E13a	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2008	
E13b	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	SW edge of pinetum	2018	
E14	<i>Quercus robur</i> [Commemorative Tree]	English Oak	S of Pinetum	1951	
E15	<i>Quercus robur</i> Fastigiata Group	Cypress Oak	S of Pinetum ///pollution.duck.lemons	c1960	27.5m x 75cm at 0.7m
E15a	<i>Abies veitchii</i>	Veitch's Fir	S of Pinetum	2012	
E17	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S of Pinetum (group)		
E18	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aspleniifolia'	Fern-leaved Beech	S of Pinetum	c1930	
E19	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula' [Commemorative Tree]	Weeping Beech	S of Pinetum ///carpentry.thrones.lonely	1953	19.3m x 82cm
E19b	<i>Nothofagus alessandrii</i>	Rull	S of Pinetum ///swanky.protests.spruced	2018	6m x 10cm
E19c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama Spruce	S of Pinetum	2021	
E19d	<i>Picea maximowiczii</i>	Japanese Bush Spruce	S of Pinetum	2021	
E20	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	S of Pinetum	1953	
E20a	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce	SW edge of Pinetum		
E21	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, SW ///november.waiters.consonant	1848?	36m x 213cm
E21a	<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Yew	Pinetum, SW	2018	
E22	<i>Quercus robur</i> [Commemorative Tree]	English Oak	S of Pinetum	1951	
E23	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	S of Pinetum		
E24	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage Orange	Pinetum, S ///broadcast.evidently.translate d	c1955	15m x 36cm
E25	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	Pinetum, S ///warblers.spray.corrode	c1965	20m x 38cm
E25a	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	Pinetum, S	2008	
E27	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S edge of Pinetum (in group)		
E28	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S edge of Pinetum (in group)		
E29	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S edge of Pinetum (in group)		
E31	<i>Picea pungens</i> Glauca Group	Blue Colorado Spruce	Pinetum, S	1968	
E32	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> 'Brevifolia'	Small-leaved Douglas Fir	Pinetum, S ///booms.scramble.ferried		18m x 43cm
E33	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	S edge of Pinetum		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
E35	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, S ///impulses.wager.noon	1848?	39m x 243cm
E37	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	Pinetum, S	1969	
E39	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, SE ///force.vampire.enclosing	1848?	39m x 231cm
E39a	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i>	Hiba	Pinetum, S	1984	
E39f	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i> 'Variegata'	Variegated Hiba	Pinetum, SE	1976	
E40a	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Hiba	Pinetum, SE	1985	
E40b	<i>Calocedrus macrolepis</i>	Chinese Incense Cedar	Pinetum, SE	2006	
E40c	<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	Northern Japanese Hemlock	Pinetum, SE	2021	
E41	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i>	Lucombe Oak	E edge of Pinetum		
E42	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	E edge of Pinetum		
E43	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	E edge of Pinetum		
E43a	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Boulevard'	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1988	
E44b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	E edge of Pinetum		
E45	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
E45a	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
E45b	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
E47	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	E edge of Pinetum (group of four)		
E48	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	E edge of Pinetum		
E49	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans'	Japanese Red Cedar	E edge of Pinetum	1971	
E51	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	E edge of Pinetum		
F1	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	E edge of Pinetum		
F2	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	E edge of Pinetum		
F3a	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	E edge of Pinetum	1980	
F3b	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Mexican Weeping Pine	E edge of Pinetum ///assure.surviving.perfected	2001	10.5m x 33cm
F3c	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	Parana Pine	E edge of Pinetum ///agree.lift.economics	2017	5m
F3d	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	E edge of Pinetum		
F4a	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
F5	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans'	Japanese Red Cedar	Pinetum, E ///marriage.pioneered.yard	pre- 1870	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
F6	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle	Pinetum, E	1848?	
F7	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, E		
F8	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, E		
F8a	<i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i>	Chilean Arborvitae	Pinetum, E	2018	
F9	<i>Pinus peuce</i>	Macedonian Pine	Pinetum, E ///approvals.narrating.synthetic	c1925	22.5m x 82cm
F10	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid SE ///donation.later.ironic	1848?	37m x 229cm
F11a	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	Pinetum, mid SE		
F11b	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	Pinetum, mid SE		
F12	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, mid SE ///coats.boxer.framework	c1870	35.5m x 112cm
F12a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N	1991	
F13	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid E ///combines.grow.gymnasium	1848?	35m x 216cm
F13a	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Pinetum, mid SW	1982	
F15	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid ///contacts.toasters.elbowed	1848?	36m x 254cm
F16	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N	1991	
F17	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Pinetum, mid SW ///downcast.resolves.overpower	c1860	35m x 209cm
F18	<i>Thuja koraiensis</i>	Korean Thuja	Pinetum, mid ///lawn.unity.adapt	1976	11m x 24cm
F19	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, mid SW ///reclaimed.shiver.sleepless	c1890	39.5m x 113cm
F21	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid W ///badly.surnames.unsecured	1848?	37m x 245cm
F21a	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	Pinetum, mid W	2018	
F22	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western White Pine	Pinetum, mid W ///november.waiters.consonant	1987	10m x 26cm
F23a	<i>Pinus</i> 'Sheffield Park'	Montezuma Pine	Pinetum, mid W	2011	
F25	<i>Quercus rubra</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Red Oak	Pinetum, mid W	1963	
F25a	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> 'Berrima Gold'	Golden Incense Cedar	Pinetum, mid W ///alerting.strapped.between	1989	8m x 27cm
F25b	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	Pinetum, mid W	2011	
F26	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W ///deeper.prowl.gradually		
F26b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula Vera'	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W	1977	
F26c	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	Pinetum, mid W	2013	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
F26d	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	Pinetum, mid W	2015	
F26e	<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Yew	Pinetum, mid W	2018	
F27	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula Vera' [Champion Tree 2025]	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W ///dabble.acted.smuggled		27.5m x 82cm
F28	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W		
F29	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	Pinetum, W		
F30a	<i>Picea brachytyla</i>	Sargent Spruce	Pinetum, W ///blip.silks.senders	1977	21.5m x 53cm
F30b	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Pinetum, SW	1991	
F31	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa Aurea'	Sawara Cypress	Pinetum, W		
F31a	<i>Pinus</i> 'Sheffield Park'	Montezuma Pine	Pinetum,W	2011	
F31b	<i>Picea likiangensis</i>	Likiang Spruce	Pinetum, W	??	
F32	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aurea Pendula'	Weeping Golden Beech	Pinetum, W	1967	
F32a	<i>Picea asperata</i>	Dragon Spruce	Pinetum, W ///tricycle.plotter.grades	1977	20m x 57cm
F33	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Lutea'	Gold-berried Yew	Pinetum, W ///deflation.skirt.angers	1967	9m x 46cm at base
F34a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Pinetum, W		
F34b	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Elegantissima'	Golden Yew	Pinetum, W	1989	
F34c	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Pygmaea'	Dwarf Yew	Pinetum, W	1989	
F35a	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Plum Yew	Pinetum, W	1989	
F35c	<i>Pinus cembroides</i>	Mexican Nut Pine	Pinetum, W	2022	
F36a	<i>Picea jezoensis</i> subsp. <i>hondoensis</i>	Hondo Spruce	W edge of Pinetum		
F37b	<i>Cephalotaxus sinensis</i>	Plum Yew	W edge of Pinetum ///toned.boxing.tabs	2011	2.5m
F37c	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> f. <i>pendulum</i>	Weeping Katsura	W edge of Pinetum	2018	
F38	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Patagonian Cypress	W edge of Pinetum	1985	
F38a	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime pergola	1967	
F38b	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime pergola	1989	
F38c	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime pergola	1967	
F38d	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime pergola ///miles.smothered.busy	2011	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
F38e	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> f. <i>pendulum</i>	Weeping Katsura	Lime pergola	2011	
F39	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W edge of Pinetum		
F39a	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Dovastoniana'	Dovaston Yew	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
F39b	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
F39c	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
F39d	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Dovastonii Aurea'	Golden Dovaston Yew	W edge of Pinetum		
F40	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	Lime pergola		
F41	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Broad-leaved Lime	Forming lime pergola	1936	
G2	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Lime pergola	1974	
G2a	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Lime pergola	2015	
G3	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G3b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	
G3c	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood'	Raywood Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	
G3j	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1985	
G3m	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///marathons.snooping.swimsuits		19m x 37cm
G3n	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2016	
G3o	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2016	
G4	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum		
G5	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew	NW edge of Pinetum		
G6	<i>Picea abies</i> 'Clanbrassiliana'	Norway Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum		
G8	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum ///acoustics.keeps.honest	pre-1880	23m x 89cm
G10	<i>Taxus baccata</i> f. <i>aurea</i>	Golden Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G11	<i>Taxus baccata</i> f. <i>aurea</i>	Golden Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G12	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
G13	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G14	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	NW edge of Pinetum ///decanter.curable.together	c1910	15m x 78cm
G14a	<i>Picea purpurea</i>	Purple-coned Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1977	
G15	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NW edge of Pinetum		
G16	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>pallasiana</i>	Crimean Pine	NW edge of Pinetum ///corporate.lavished.item	pre-1870	38m x 125cm
G16a	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum	2016	
G17	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>	Corsican Pine	NW edge of Pinetum ///quack.shares.botanists	1848?	30.3m x 110cm
G18	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	NW edge of Pinetum ///denser.nightcap.dose	1848?	23m x 151cm
G19	<i>Picea smithiana</i> [English Champion 2025]	Morinda Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum ///rested.forkful.dwell	1848?	36m x 109cm
G19c	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> 'Rubra'	Red-twiggled Lime	NW edge of Pinetum	2016	
G19d	<i>Cathaya argyrophylla</i>	Cathay Fir	NW edge of Pinetum	2021	
G20	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G21b	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan Pine	NW edge of Pinetum	1977	
G21c	<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Plum Yew	N bank of House Hollow	2018	
G22	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Azalea bed		
G24a	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Sango-kaku'	Coral-bark Maple	Azalea bed	2010	
G25	<i>Acer davidii</i> subsp. <i>grosseri</i>	Green Snake-bark Maple	Azalea bed	1985	
G28a	<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	Grecian Fir	Pinetum, NW	1982	
G29	<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>	Bosnian Pine	Pinetum, NW ///forecast.idealists.tight	c1910	28m x 84cm
G29b	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G29c	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G29d	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G30	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, NW		
G31	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, NW		
G31c	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1985	
G31d	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, NW	1984	
G31e	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	Pinetum, NW	2020	
G33	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, mid NW	1851?	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
G34	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, mid NW ///showcase.overjoyed.motion	1851	32m x 200cm
G34a	<i>Abies squamata</i>	Flaky Fir	Pinetum, mid NW	2015	
G35	<i>Abies gamblei</i>	West Himalayan Fir	Pinetum, NW	2005	
G35a	<i>Picea crassifolia</i>	Northern Chinese Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G35b	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	Pinetum, NW	2017	
G35c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's Spruce	Pinetum, NW	2020	
G36a	<i>Abies forrestii</i>	Forrest Fir	Pinetum, NW	2015	
G36b	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> 'Karl Fuchs'	Deodar	Pinetum, NW	2015	
G37a	<i>Hesperocyparis glabra</i> 'Pyramidalis'	Smooth Arizona Cypress	Pinetum, N	1984	
G38	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	Pinetum, N	2002	
G40	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N	1991	
G40a	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	Pinetum, mid N	1978	
G41	<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Nivea'	Weymouth Pine	Pinetum, N	1991	
G42	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, N	1991	
G42a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, N	1991	
G43b	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Pendula' (English Champion 2025)	Weeping Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, N ///will.corrode.directors	1980	3m x 48cm
G43c	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	Pinetum, N	2020	
G44	<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Hibernica' [Champion Tree 2025]	Irish Juniper	Pinetum, mid NE ///shippers.wiggling.bleaching	1984	11.5m
G45	<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Nivea' [Champion Tree 2025]	Weymouth Pine	Pinetum, NE ///pianists.globe.mingles	1991	15.7m x 39cm
G46	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Moerheimii'	Blue Colorado Spruce	Pinetum, NE		
G47	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	Pinetum, NE	2009	
G49	<i>Juniperus pingii</i> var. <i>wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Juniper	NE edge of Pinetum	1991	
G51a	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	NE edge of Pinetum	2017	
G52	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Adpressa'	Short-leaved Yew	NE edge of Pinetum ///destiny.parsnips.vines		9m x 50cm (etc)
G53	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Adpressa'	Short-leaved Yew	NE edge of Pinetum		
G53b	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Adpressa'	Short-leaved Yew	NE edge of Pinetum		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
G54	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	NE edge of Pinetum		
G54a	<i>Pseudotaxus chienii</i>	White-berried Yew	NE edge of Pinetum ///crusted.crouching.tripled	2018	1.7m
G54b	<i>Pseudotaxus chienii</i>	White-berried Yew	NE edge of Pinetum	2022	
G56	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G57	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G59b	<i>Pinus engelmannii</i>	Apache pine	NE perimeter shrubbery of pinetum	2025	
G60	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	East African Juniper	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///trump.frames.slices	2015	3m
H1a	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Pinetum, NE	1984	
H1b	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	1985	
H1c	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	Pinetum, NE	1985	
H1e	<i>Picea abies 'Rubra Spicata'</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Norway Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum ///mend.recorders.lighten	1986	10.5m x 22cm
H1f	<i>Picea wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	2011	
H1h	<i>Abies veitchii</i>	Veitch's Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	2017	
H2	<i>Tsuga heterophylla 'Laursen's Column'</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///sitting.reliving.funny	1984	19m x 45cm
H2a	<i>Picea brachytyla</i>	Sargent Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	1989	
H2b	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	1985	
H3	<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	Himalayan Fir	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1989	
H3b	<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	Himalayan Fir	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1989	
H3c	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Patagonian Cypress	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2011	
H3d	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
H4a	<i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Red Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///directive.instilled.shopping	1977	22m x 87cm
H4b	<i>Acer platanoides 'Dissectum'</i>	Cut-leaved Norway Maple	N edge of Pinetum	1977	
H4c	<i>Acer platanoides 'Columnare'</i>	Fastigate Norway Maple	N edge of Pinetum		
H5b	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Blue Colorado Fir	N edge of Pinetum	2012	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
H5c	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Engelmann Spuce	N edge of Pinetum	2012	
H5d	<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>	Bhutan Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	2017	
H5e	<i>Cupressus chengiana</i>	Sichuan Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	2017	
H5f	<i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i>	Mendocino Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	2018	
H5g	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama Spruce	N edge of Pinetum	2018	
H6	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa Aurea'	Sawara Cypress	Pinetum, NE	1982	
H8	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	N edge of Pinetum		
H8a	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Patagonian Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	1982	
H10	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth Pine	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H10a	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H11	<i>Acer palmatum</i> f. <i>atropurpureum</i>	Purple Japanese Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H11a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H11b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Archery Lawn, SW		
H12	<i>Acer palmatum</i> f. <i>atropurpureum</i>	Purple Japanese Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H12a	<i>Eucryphia</i> x <i>intermedia</i> 'Rostrevor'	Rostrevor Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
H12b	<i>Eucryphia</i> x <i>nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
H13a	<i>Hesperocyparis macnabiana</i> [English Champion 2025]	Macnab Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///saucepan.creamed.bead	1986	16.5m x 46cm
H13b	<i>Thuja standishii</i>	Japanese Thuja	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
H14a	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'	Pissard's Plum	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H14b	<i>Tilia</i> x <i>europaea</i>	Common Lime	Archery Lawn, SW ///loads.shields.plod		39.5m x 150cm
H15	<i>Cupressus duclouxiana</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Yunnan Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum ///magnitude.survivor.timed	1986	13m x 23cm

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
H15a	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Goldcrest'	Golden Monterey Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1983	
H16	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16a	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16b	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16d	<i>Eucryphia glutinosa</i>	Rose-leaved Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H17	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H18	<i>Acer japonicum</i> 'Aconitifolium'	Japanese Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1987	
H18b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Argenteovariegata'	Variegated Lawson Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1981	
H18c	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	Oriental Thuja	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
H18d	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Rubylace'	Ruby Lace Honey Locust	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
H19a	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	N edge of Pinetum	2021	
H19b	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Caucasian Spruce	N edge of Pinetum	2021	
H19e	<i>Cupressus rushforthii</i>	Himalayan Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	2025	
H21	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey Pine	N edge of Pinetum	1976	
H22	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	N edge of Pinetum ///adventure.ramming.cutaway		24.5m x 109cm
H22a	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H22b	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lace-bark Pine	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2011	
H22c	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	
H22d	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	
H22e	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	
H22g	<i>Euonymus velutinus</i>	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
H22h	<i>Juniperus sp.</i>	Juniper	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2020	
H23	<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	Afghan Hound Tree	N edge of Pinetum	1976	
H23a	<i>Pinus bhutanica</i>	Bhutan Pine	N edge of Pinetum ///duke.flop.trash	2012	9m x 27cm
I1	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	Garden entrance		
I2	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Garden entrance		
I3	<i>Quercus robur</i> [Commemorative Tree]	English Oak	Garden entrance	1926	
I4	<i>Quercus rubra</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Red Oak	Garden entrance ///harnessed.node.impact	1963	
I5	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Tricolor' [Commemorative Tree]	Tricolour beech	Garden entrance	2011	
I7	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	S side of western vista (six)		
I7a	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Milkmaid'	Silver Milkmaid Holly	S side of western vista		
I7b	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Camelliifolia Variegata'	Highclere Holly	S side of western vista		
I8	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I9	<i>Cotoneaster affinis</i>	Cotoneaster	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I9b	<i>Quercus Suber</i> Oak	Cork Oak	Entrance Lawn	2026	
I10b	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> f. <i>laciniatum</i>	Silver Maple	N edge of entrance lawn	1978	
I11a	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	SE from Adventure Playground		
I11b	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	Shrubbery N of entrance (group)		
I11c	<i>Eucryphia x intermedia</i> 'Rostrevor'	Rostrevor Hybrid Eucryphia	Shrubbery N of entrance (group)		
I11d	<i>Eucryphia glutinosa</i>	Rose-leaved Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
I12	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I12a	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Shrubbery N of garden entrance	1977	
I12b	<i>Fraxinus platypoda</i>	Ash	In shrubbery N of garden entrance	1977	
I13	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Rubrifolius'	Smoke-bush	Western vista	1967	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
I13a	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Royal Purple'	Smoke-bush	Western vista		
I13b	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Royal Purple'	Smoke-bush	Western vista		
I13c	<i>Cotinus</i> 'Grace'	Smokewood	Western vista	2016	
I13d	<i>Cotinus</i> 'Grace'	Smokewood	Western vista	2016	
I14	<i>Quercus frainetto</i> 'Hungarian Crown' [Champion Tree 2025]	Hungarian Oak	Western vista ///armrests.gems.weaved	c1975	20m x 88cm
I16	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Belgica Aurea'	Highclere Holly	S side of western vista		
I16a	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Osakazuki'	Smooth Japanese Maple	S side of western vista	1984	
I16b	<i>Acer Cappadocicum</i>	Golden Cappadocian Maple	S side of western vista	2025	
I17	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	Shrubbery N of garden entrance	1984	
I17a	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Smooth Japanese Maple	S side of western vista	1976	
I17c	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	Sycamore	S side of western vista		
I17f	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	S side of western vista		
I18a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N side of western vista (two)		
I18b	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Bacciflava'	Golden-berried Holly	N side of western vista		
I19	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	N side of western vista		
I20a	<i>Acer Cappadocicum</i>	Golden Cappadocian Maple	N side of western vista	2025	
I22a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I22b	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I22c	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I22d	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I23	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	N side of western vista		
I24	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N side of western vista		
I24b	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Velvet Cloak' [Champion Tree 2025]	Smoke-bush	Lime pergola ///brain.brand.coil		5m x 27cm at 0.5m
I24c	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Chittam Wood	Lime pergola		
I24d	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Chittam Wood	Lime pergola		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
I24e	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Royal Purple'	Smoke-bush	Lime pergola	2016	
I25	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean	N side of western vista ///simulator.tinkle.flanked	1976	15m x 76cm
I26	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N side of western vista		
I28	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Bean	N side of western vista	1967	
I28a	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Bean	N side of western vista		
I28b	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Bean	N side of western vista		
I29	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	NW perimeter		
I30	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery		
I30b	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Bessoniana'	Street Robinia	NW perimeter	2016	
I31	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	NW perimeter		
I31a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	NW perimeter		
I33	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Rotundifolia'	Beech	NW perimeter ///tint.shifts.balancing	1967	24m x 62cm
I33a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	NW perimeter		
I34	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter ///respond.broached.lines	1953	38m x 186cm
I35	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	
I36	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	
I37	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	
I38a	<i>Catalpa x erubescens</i> 'Purpurea' [English Champion 2025]	Purple Bean	NW perimeter ///manicured.collect.worker	1984	18.3m x 35cm
I38b	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaved Magnolia	NW perimeter ///palms.kickbacks.website	1984	16m x 46cm at base
I38c	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Tree	NW perimeter	1984	
I38d	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Charles Coates'	Magnolia	NW perimeter ///ejects.pinging.postage	1984	10.5m x 44cm at base
I38f	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> 'Picture'	Saucer Magnolia	NW perimeter	1984	
I38g	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst'	Golden Honey Locust	NW perimeter	1984	
I38h	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> 'Picture'	Saucer Magnolia	NW perimeter	1984	
I38i	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobushi	NW perimeter		
I38j	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Leonard Messel'	Loebner's Magnolia	NW perimeter (group)		
I39	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean	NW perimeter	1967	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
I40	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet-gum	W of Archery Lawn	1967	
I40a	<i>Torreya californica</i>	Californian Nutmeg	W of Archery Lawn (group)	1976	
I41	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn		
I41a	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41b	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41c	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41d	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn (two)	1977	
I41e	<i>Picea breweriana</i>	Brewer Spruce	W of Archery Lawn	1979	
I41f	<i>Quercus mexicana</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn ///leaflet.premature.topics	2015	11m x 14cm
I41g	<i>Quercus castanea</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn ///choppers.snapper.passion	2017	5m x 12cm
I41h	<i>Quercus greggii</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn	2017	
I41i	<i>Quercus rugosa</i>	Netleaf Oak	W of Archery Lawn	2017	
I41k	<i>Quercus Segoviensis</i> Oak	K'antulán	W of Archery Lawn	2026	
I42	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	NW perimeter ///spin.correctly.prove	pre-1800	24.5m x 134cm
I43	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	NW perimeter ///grower.observers.branching	1917	28m x 106cm
I45	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery		
I46	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aspleniifolia'	Fern-leaved Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery	1967	
I47	<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	Antarctic Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery	1984	
I50	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Live Oak	NW perimeter ///behaving.nurture.firework		9m x 33cm
I50a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Bessoniana'	Street Robinia	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1985	
I50b	<i>Aria graeca</i>	Grecian Whitebeam	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn ///grinning.crumbles.format	1985	8m x 39cm at base
I50e	<i>Thomsonaria meliosmifolia</i>	Rowan	NW of Archery Lawn	2011	
I50f	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Kusamaki	NW of Archery Lawn	2018	
I51	<i>Malus x schiedeckeri</i> 'Hillieri'	Crab Apple	NW perimeter	1986	
I51a	<i>Quercus x kewensis</i>	Live Oak	NW perimeter	1981	
I51c	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	NW perimeter	1974	
I51i	<i>Sorbus</i> 'Lombarts Golden Wonder' [Champion Tree 2025]	Rowan	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn ///regarding.choirs.marinated	1984	15m x 32cm
I51j	<i>Robinia x slavinii</i> 'Hillieri'	Pink Robinia	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1984	
I51l	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> f. <i>inermis</i>	False Acacia	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1984	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
I51m	<i>Podocarpus salignus</i>	Willow Podocarp	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn ///roving.buddy.newspaper	1987	11m x 25cm
I51n	<i>Thomsonaria decaisneana</i>	Whitebeam	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1989	
I52	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	NW perimeter ///establish.outreach.defensive	1953	29m x 85cm
I52a	<i>Quercus crassifolia</i>	Oak	NW perimeter ///gradually.herbs.desktops	2014	6m x 12cm
I53	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	NW perimeter		
I53c	<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese Oak	NW perimeter ///spearhead.increased.handrail	1977	14m x 46cm
I53f	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Northern Pin Oak	NW perimeter ///thrillers.rungs.bonnet	1977	24.5m x 71cm
I53h	<i>Quercus x kewensis</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Kew Hybrid Oak	NW perimeter ///formation.betraying.list	1982	16.5m x 54cm
I54	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I54a	<i>Quercus variabilis</i>	Chinese Cork Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///unwind.spray.mammoths	1983	14m x 39cm
I54b	<i>Quercus hirtifolia</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///tile.drifters.animate	2014	11m x 13cm
I54c	<i>Quercus aff. oxyodon</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
I54e	<i>Quercus stewardiana</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///shepherdess.horses.passes	2014	4m x 9cm
I54f	<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
I54g	<i>Quercus aff. affinis</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///trying.overlooks.than	2015	9m x 18cm
I54h	<i>Quercus greggii</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///marketing.embraced.referral	2015	3m
I55	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I55b	<i>Quercus velutina</i> 'Rubrifolia'	Champion Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///clock.egging.greyhound	1984	15m x 30cm
I56	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I56a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I56b	<i>Quercus cerris</i> 'Argenteovariegata'	Variegated Turkey Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	1984	
I56c	<i>Quercus lusitanica</i>	Lusitanian Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2011	
I56d	<i>Quercus oglethorpensis</i>	Oglethorpe Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///crackled.thumps.flute	2015	4m
I56e	<i>Quercus glabrescens</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2015	
I57	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I57a	<i>Quercus x schochiana</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///studio.evoked.decisions	1977	18.5m x 63cm

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
I58	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	NW of Archery Lawn ///landmark.bookshelf.craziest		
I58a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NW of Archery Lawn		
I59	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I60	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Shrubbery NW of Archery Lawn		
I61	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I61a	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	NW of Archery Lawn	2013	
I61b	<i>Quercus scytophylla</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn ///exporters.insert.slice	2015	7m x 16cm at 0.5m
I61c	<i>Ulmus villosa</i>	Marr Elm	NW of Archery Lawn	2017	
I62	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Shrubbery NW of Archery Lawn		
I63	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Shrubbery NW of Archery Lawn		
I64	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobushi	W of Archery Lawn	1974	
I65	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	W of Archery Lawn		
I65c	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> 'Wratislaviensis' [Champion Tree 2025]	Golden Lime	W of Archery Lawn ///valley.button.absorb	1986	19m x 40cm
I66	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn (3)		
I66c	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I66d	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I66e	<i>Catalpa bungei</i> Fargesii Group	Farges' Catalpa	W of Archery Lawn ///inversely.apples.comically	1977	9m x 26cm
I66f	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn		
I66g	<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	Bunge's Catalpa	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	2016	
I66h	<i>Taiwania cryptomerioides</i>	Coffin Tree	NW of Archery Lawn	2025	
I68	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	NW of Archery Lawn	1967	
I70	<i>Betula utilis</i> subsp. <i>jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan Birch	N perimeter	1985	
I71	<i>Betula ermanii</i> 'Grayswood Hill' [Champion Tree 2025]	Erman's Birch	N perimeter ///landmark.grasp.armful	1985	20m x 43cm
J1a	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N perimeter	1977	
J1b	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N perimeter	1977	
J1c	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N perimeter	1977	
J2	<i>Magnolia campbellii</i> Mollicomata Group	Campbell's Magnolia	N perimeter	1974	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
J2a	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarrack	N perimeter ///landmark.grasp.armful		15m x 31cm
J2e	<i>Torreya californica</i>	Californian Nutmeg	N perimeter ///lifestyle.frost.tuxedos	1976	11m x 32cm
J2f	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Enkianthus	N Perimeter		
J3a	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Silver Shadow' [Champion Tree 2025]	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn ///weeded.blesses.radiates	1978	16m x 51cm
J3b	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Silver Shadow'	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn ///directly.issue.dupe	1982	20m x 44cm
J3c	<i>Betula x koehnei</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Birch	NW of Archery Lawn ///cups.ballparks.astounded	1978	25m x 68cm
J3g	<i>Betula utilis</i>	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		
J3h	<i>Betula chichibuensis</i>	Japanese Mountain Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		
J3i	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		
J3l	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Tristis'	Silver Birch	NW of Archery Lawn ///blogs.newsstand.perused	1984	23.7m x 36cm
J3m	<i>Betula utilis</i> subsp. <i>jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1984	
J3o	<i>Betula kweichowensis</i>	Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	2016	
J3p	<i>Betula medwediewii</i>	Transcaucasian Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	2017	
J4	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	NW of Archery Lawn		
J4a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW of Archery Lawn		
J4b	<i>Robinia x margaretiae</i> CASQUE ROUGE ('Pink Cascade')	False Acacia	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4c	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4f	<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	Bunge's Catalpa	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4g	<i>Paulownia kawakamii</i>	Sapphire Dragon Tree	NW of Archery Lawn ///kilts.stilted.abacus	2014	12.5m x 29cm
J4h	<i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Yellow Catalpa	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4i	<i>Poliiothyrsis sinensis</i>	Chinese Pearlbloom	NW of Archery Lawn	2016	
J4j	<i>Carrierea calycina</i>	Goat Horn Tree	NW of Archery Lawn	2017	
J5a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N of Archery Lawn		
J5b	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Archery Lawn	1977	
J5c	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N of Archery Lawn	1977	
J5d	<i>Cotoneaster x watereri</i>	Cotoneaster	N of Archery Lawn		
J5e	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Archery Lawn		
J5g	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	Igiri Tree	N of Archery Lawn	2017	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
J7	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Lucombe Oak	N of Archery Lawn		
J8	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of Archery Lawn		
J10	<i>Tilia americana</i> 'Nova' [Champion Tree 2025]	American Lime	N of Archery Lawn ///media.eradicate.port	1984	18.5m x 49cm
J11	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of Archery Lawn		
J11a	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei'	Hybrid Black Poplar	N of Archery Lawn	c1920	
J11c	<i>Sorbus rosea</i>	Rowan	N of Archery Lawn	2016	
J11d	<i>Sorbus glabriuscula</i>	Rowan	N of Archery Lawn	2016	
J11e	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	N of Archery Lawn	2021	
J12	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Archery Lawn		
J13	<i>Tilia mongolica</i>	Mongolian Lime	N of Archery Lawn ///cherubs.ladders.count	1984	13m x 41cm
J14	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	N perimeter	1967	
J15	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1964	
J16	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Big Shellbark Hickory	N of Archery Lawn ///gossiped.pilots.lifeboats	1969	11m x 30cm
J17	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Broad-leaved Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1964	
J17a	<i>Tilia endochrysea</i>	Lime	N of Archery Lawn	2017	
J17b	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	Golden Larch	N of Archery Lawn	2017	
J18b	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	Crimean Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1984	
J19	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	N perimeter		
J19a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N perimeter		
J19b	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N perimeter		
J19c	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N perimeter		
J19d	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	N Perimeter	2021	
J20	<i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>	Chestnut-leaved Oak	N of Archery Lawn ///fillings.mount.claim	1967	24m x 57cm
J22a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	N of Archery Lawn		
J22b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of Archery Lawn		
J22c	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N of Archery Lawn	2016	
J23a	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Archery Lawn, E	1978	
J24a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Archery Lawn, E	1978	
J25	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	E of Archery Lawn	1953	
J26	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Tulip Tree	E of Archery Lawn	1967	
J27	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NE of Archery Lawn		
J28a	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	NE perimeter		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
J29	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	NE perimeter ///boils.steam.soldiers		31m x 144cm
J30	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	NE perimeter shrubbery		
J30a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery (group)		
J30c	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	Red Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	2011	
J30d	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i> 'Aureum'	Golden Cappadocian Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	2011	
J30e	<i>Acer laevigatum</i>	Nepal Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	2016	
J31	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'Aureomarginata'	Variegated Tulip Tree	NE of Archery Lawn		
J31b	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Oregon Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	1985	
J31c	<i>Acer tataricum</i> var. <i>ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	1985	
J31e	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Cappadocian Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	1985	
J31f	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	NE of Archery Lawn		
J31g	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	NE of Archery Lawn		
J31h	<i>Pterostyrax corymbosus</i>	Epaulette Tree	NE of Archery Lawn	2021	
J34	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Archery Lawn, E		
J35	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Archery Lawn, E	1953	
J36	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Archery Lawn, E	1953	
J36a	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Jack Pine	Archery Lawn E	2011	
J36b	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	Golden Larch	Archery Lawn E	2017	
J36c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's Spruce	Archery Lawn E	2021	
J36d	<i>Carya ovala</i>	Shagbark Hickory	Archery Lawn E	2021	
J37	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Archery Lawn, E	1775	
J37a	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese Larch	Archery Lawn, E	1977	
J37b	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigiata Scots Pine	Archery Lawn, E	1980	
J37c	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Archery Lawn, E		
J37d	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Archery Lawn, E		
J37f	<i>Cedrus libani</i> subsp. <i>stenocoma</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Archery lawn,E ///decoding.prospers.symphony	2009	9m x 22cm
J37g	<i>Picea meyeri</i>	Meyer's Spruce	Archery Lawn E	2011	
J38a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	SE of Archery Lawn		
J38b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	SE of Archery Lawn		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
J39	<i>Cedrus libani</i> [Champion Tree 2025]	Cedar of Lebanon	SE of Archery Lawn ///behaving.breached.dame	1775	37.5m x 224cm
J39a	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	SE of Archery Lawn	1994	
J41	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	SE of Archery Lawn		
J42	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	SE of Archery Lawn		
J43	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	SE of Archery Lawn		
J44	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	SE of Archery Lawn		
J45	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Variegatus'	Variiegated Osmanthus	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J47	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J47a	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J49	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J49a	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>	Fever Nut	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn	2016	
J50	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Variegatus'	Variiegated Osmanthus	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J51	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn	pre-1870	
J52	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N of Lake Field		
J53	<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	Dove Tree	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn	1985	
J54	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Lake Field	1963	
J56	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Lake Field	1963	
J56a	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris' [Commemorative Tree]	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Lake Field	2011	
J57	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	N of Lake Field	1775	
J57a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Lake Field		
J57b	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Lake Field		
J57c	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	N of Lake Field	2016	
J57d	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Fiorente' [Commemorative Tree]	Elm	N of Lake Field	2023	
J57e	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Rebona' [Commemorative Tree]	Elm	N of Lake Field	2023	
J57f	<i>Ulmus</i> 'New Horizon' [Commemorative Tree]	New Horizon Elm	N of Lake Field	2023	
J58	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	N of Lake Field		
J58b	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i>	Lucombe Oak	N of Lake Field		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
J59	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	N of Lake Field		
J59e	<i>Aesculus</i>	Buckeye	N of Lake Field		
J60	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	N of Lake Field		
J61	<i>Aesculus x neglecta</i> 'Georgeana'	Buckeye	N of Lake Field	1989	
J61a	<i>Aesculus x neglecta</i> 'Georgeana'	Buckeye	N of Lake Field	1989	
J61b	<i>Aesculus turbinata</i>	Japanese Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	1977	
J61c	<i>Aesculus x bushii</i>	Buckeye	N of Lake Field	1978	
J62	<i>Aesculus indica</i>	Indian Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field		
J62a	<i>Aesculus indica</i>	Indian Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	1984	
J62b	<i>Aesculus</i>	Buckeye	N of Lake Field		
J62c	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	N of Lake Field	2021	
J63	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N of Lake Field (group)		
J64	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Red Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	1984	
J65	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Plantierensis'	Plantieres Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field		
J65a	<i>Aesculus x neglecta</i> 'Erythroblastos'	Sunrise Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	2016	
J66	<i>Aesculus flava</i>	Yellow Buckeye	N of Lake Field	2011	
J66a	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	N of Lake Field	2018	
K1	<i>Quercus macranthera</i>	Caucasian Oak	N of Lake Field ///waters.hopefully.unto	1974	20.5m x 56cm
K1a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N of Lake Field		
K2	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N of Lake Field		
K2a	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of lake Field	2000	
K3	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K4	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kursar'	Flowering Cherry	NE perimeter		
K4b	<i>Prunus</i> 'Spire'	Flowering Cherry	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K5a	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K5b	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K6	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
K10	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery	1969	
K11b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	NE perimeter		
K12	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K12a	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	NE perimeter	1988	
K13	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K13a	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech	NE perimeter	1989	
K13b	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Elizabeth'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K13c	<i>Magnolia</i>	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K13d	<i>Magnolia</i>	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K13e	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Sundance'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K13f	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Star Wars'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K13g	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Yellow Lantern'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2012	
K13h	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Susan'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2014	
K14	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew	NE perimeter		
K15	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Magnoliifolia'	Cherry Laurel	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K15a	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	Small-leaved Lime	NE perimeter shrubbery ///functions.fidgeting.perusing	1985	18.5m x 61cm
K19	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Raspberry Ice'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K20	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Merrill'	Loebner's Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K21	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Merrill'	Loebner's Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K22	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Merrill'	Loebner's Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K22a	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Spectrum' [Champion Tree 2025]	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow ///profile.yesterday.mulls	2016	9m x 43cm at 0.5m
K22b	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Spectrum'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22d	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Spectrum'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22e	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Spectrum'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22f	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Spectrum'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K27	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	NE perimeter shrubbery (group)		
K28	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Star Wars'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K28a	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Star Wars'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K28b	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Star Wars'	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K29	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	NE perimeter ///headsets.overcomes.stunner		14m x 53cm
K30	<i>Magnolia</i>	Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
K32	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> 'Brozzoni'	Saucer Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K35	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet-gum	NE perimeter		
K36	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	NE perimeter		
K37	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	W of Rock Hollow		
K37a	<i>Amelanchier x lamarckii</i> 'Rubescens' [Champion Tree 2025]	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow ///widen.taxed.mushroom	1977	9m x 21cm
K37b	<i>Amelanchier x lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1984	
K37c	<i>Amelanchier x lamarckii</i> 'Ballerina'	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1985	
K37e	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K38	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Path to lake dam		
K38c	<i>Amelanchier x lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1986	
K39	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Path to lake dam		
K40a	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Hop-hornbeam	Path to lake dam	1985	
K44a	<i>Ulmus</i> 'New Horizon' [Commemorative Tree]	New Horizon Elm	Path to lake dam	2020	
K45	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp Cypress	Lake dam, W	1973	
K46	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	Lake dam, W (group)		
K50	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Cascade		
K51	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew	Cascade		
K52	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Above Cascade tunnel		
K53	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N of Cascade		
K54	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Path junction above Cascade tunnel		
K57	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew	Bank above Cascade		
K58	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew	Bank above Cascade		
K60	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	Lake dam	1977	
K61	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Lake dam		
K62	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake dam		
K62a	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> 'Rubra'	Red-twiggged Lime	Lake dam	2016	
L2	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Path junction after Hermit's Cave		
L3	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Path junction after Hermit's Cave		
L4	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Back of Temple mound		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
L4a	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	Back of Temple mound	1977	
L4c	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble Beech	Back of Temple mound	1977	
L5	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Lake bank beyond Temple		
L7	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L8	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	Lake bank beyond Temple		
L9	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L10	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L11	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L12	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L12a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L15	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Temple		
L16	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	Temple		
L17	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Temple		
L18	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Temple		
L19	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Wild Spindle	Temple (group)		
L24	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Back of Temple mound		
M2	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>imbricarium</i>	Pond Cypress	Path to lake dam	1973	
M2b	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>imbricarium</i>	Pond Cypress	Path to lake dam	1978	
M4	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei'	Hybrid Black Poplar	Lake shore, N ///joyously.brushing.showed	c1920	40m x 189cm
M5a	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica <i>Foemina</i> ' [Champion Tree 2025]	Female Lombardy Poplar	Lake Field, N ///renew.regulator.holidays		40m x 90cm
M6	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Lake Field, N		
M6b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N		
M7	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	Lake Field, N		
M8	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Lake Field, N	1967	
M8a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Lake Field, N		
M8c	<i>Populus</i> 'Balsam Spire'	Balsam Spire Poplar	Lake shore, N	1985	
M9	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	Lake Field, N		
M10	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N		
M11	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Lake shore, N		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
M12	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Lake shore, N		
M12a	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica Foemina'	Female Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, mid	1976	
M12b	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, mid		
M13	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, mid	1969	
M15	<i>Populus alba</i> 'Raket' [Champion Tree 2025]	Rocket Poplar	Lake shore, mid ///complain.dugouts.police	1984	27m x 92cm
M15a	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> 'Stricta'	Fastigate Hawthorn	Lake shore, mid	1984	
M15b	<i>Populus alba</i> 'Raket'	Rocket Poplar	Lake shore, mid	1984	
M15c	<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Hybrid Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, mid	1984	
M15d	<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Haw	Lake shore, mid	1984	
M16	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, mid ///mend.anchovies.ticked		37m x 127cm
M18	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, S	1969	
M19	<i>Crataegus persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, S	1969	
M20	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Tulip Tree	Lake shore, S	1967	
M21	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, S		
M22	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, S		
M23	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Boathouse		
M23a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Boathouse		
M23d	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Broad-leaved Lime	Boathouse	1986	
M24	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse		
M24a	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse	2010	
M25	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Boathouse		
M25a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Boathouse	2010	
M26	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse		
M26a	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse	2010	
M27	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Boathouse		
N1	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N	1970	
N1a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>latifolia</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N	1977	
N1b	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, N		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
N1c	<i>Castanea sativa</i> 'Albomarginata'	Variegated Sweet Chestnut	Lake Field, mid		
N2	<i>Aesculus</i> 'Dallimorei'	Dallimore's Chestnut	Lake Field, mid		
N2a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Lake Field, mid		
N2b	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, mid		
N3	<i>Quercus cerris</i> 'Argenteovariegata' [English Champion 2025]	Variegated Turkey Oak	Lake Field, mid ///apprehend.rave.started	1967	9.7m x 49cm
N4	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field, mid		
N4a	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field, mid	2010	
N4b	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field, mid	2010	
N5	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		
N5a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden	2010	
N6	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		
N6a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden	2010	
N7a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden	2010	
N8a	<i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>	Caucasian Elm	Lake Field below walled garden ///feeds.caravans.these	1977	16m x 45cm
N9	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		
N9a	<i>Ulmus minor</i> Lockii Group	Plot Elm	Lake Field below walled garden	2011	
N11	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, S		
N11a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field,S	2010	
N12	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aspleniifolia'	Fern-leaved Beech	Lake Field below walled garden	1976	
N14	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Chinese Sweet-gum	Lake Field below walled garden ///recitals.perplexed.chambers	1976	14.5m x 45cm
N15	<i>Castanea sativa</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Sweet Chestnut	Lake Field below walled garden	c1825	
N16	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry	Lake Field below house	1967	
N18	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field below house	1976	
N20	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Lake Field below house		
N21	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below house		
N22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below house		
N25	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer Pear	SE corner of terraces	1986	
O1	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	S bank of House Hollow		
O1a	<i>Prunus x schmittii</i>	Schmitt's Cherry	S bank of House Hollow	1977	

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
O1d	<i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	Japanese Cherry	Bottom of House Hollow	1978	
O3	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck'</i>	Dawyck Beech	East border from walled garden	1978	
O4	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Moosewood	W of entrance to house	2011	
O5	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Allumii'</i>	Lawson Cypress	East border from walled garden	1984	
O6	<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Blue Atlas Cedar	East border from walled garden	1992	
O7	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	East border from walled garden		
O8	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	East border from walled garden		
O9	<i>Acer palmatum 'Sango-kaku'</i>	Coral-bark Maple	East border from walled garden		
O10	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	East border from walled garden		
O11	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	East border from walled garden	1775	
O13	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	East border from walled garden		
O14	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly-leaved Osmanthus	East border from walled garden		
O15	<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Fastigate Hornbeam	East border from walled garden	1984	
O16	<i>Quercus infectoria</i> subsp. <i>veneris</i>	Royal Oak	East border from walled garden ///handyman.flushes.flatten	1977	2.2m
O18	<i>Ilex aquifolium 'Silver Queen'</i>	Silver Holly	East border from walled garden		
O19	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> [Commemorative Tree]	Atlas Cedar	East border from walled garden	1979	
O22	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	East border from walled garden		
O24	<i>Ilex aquifolium 'Silver Milkmaid'</i>	Silver Milkmaid Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O29	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis 'Golden King'</i>	Highclere Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O32	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis 'Golden King'</i>	Highclere Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O33	<i>Ilex aquifolium 'Silver Queen'</i>	Silver Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O34	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	East border from walled garden		
O36	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	East border from walled garden		
O38	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua 'Variegata'</i>	Variiegated Sweet-gum	East border from walled garden	1989	
P1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Prinz Handjery'</i>	Sycamore	Above Upper Terrace		

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Current Dimensions
P2	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kursar'	Japanese Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1986	
P3	<i>Prunus serrula</i>	Tibetan Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1984	
P4	<i>Malus</i> 'Profusion'	Purple Crab	Above Upper Terrace	1995	
P6	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>	Bladder-nut	Above Upper Terrace		
P7	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2003	
P8	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>	Bladder-nut	Above Upper Terrace		
P9	<i>Prunus serrula</i>	Tibetan Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1984	
P10	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>	Bladder-nut	Above Upper Terrace		
P12a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Shirotae'	Japanese Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1984	
P13	<i>Malus x robusta</i> 'Red Siberian'	Cherry Crab	Above Upper Terrace		
P14a	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Crab	Above Upper Terrace	2007	
P15	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> f. <i>variegatum</i>	Variegated Sycamore	Above Upper Terrace		
P16	<i>Prunus</i> 'Ukon'	Japanese Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2003	
P17	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Above Upper Terrace		
P18	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent's Cherry	Above Upper Terrace		
P20	<i>Malus</i> 'Evereste'	Crab Apple	Above Upper Terrace	2000	
P21	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Manchurian Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2003	
P21a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Jacqueline'	Flowering Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2025	
P22	<i>Malus x schiedeckeri</i> 'Hillieri'	Crab Apple	Above Upper Terrace	1986	
P23	<i>Prunus</i> 'Shirotae'	Japanese Cherry	Above Upper Terrace		

COMMEMORATIVE TREES

Tag	Name	Planted	Planted by	To Commemorate
A19a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kiku-shidare-zakura'	1979	Henley, Conservative Ward, Coventry	The Earl of Shelburne's, now 9th Marquis of Lansdowne, birthday
B7	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	1900		Wilton Cedar
D30	<i>Abies concolor</i> Lowiana Group	1974	Lady Arabella Petty-Fitzmaurice	Family Tree
D32	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	1974	Lady Rachel Fitzmaurice	Family Tree
D32a	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	2025	Viscount Calne and Calstone	Family Tree
D33e	<i>Pinus x holfordiana</i>	2020	The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne	On the birth of George, Henry, Charles, Viscount Calne and Calstone
D57d	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Pendula'	1987	The Marchioness of Lansdowne	Family Tree
D58f	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Ferox Argentea'		Lord William Fitzmaurice	Family Tree
D68a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	1980	The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
D68b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	1980	The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
D68c	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Gold' [Champion Tree 2025]	1980	The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
D70	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	1973	Miss Ellen Hart	Year of the tree. The Lansdowne Letter of 1917.
E6k	<i>Taiwania cryptomerioides</i>	2025	Lord and Lady Kerry	Family tree
E14	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1951	The Earl of Shelburne (now 9th Marquis of Lansdowne)	Family Tree
E19	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula'	1953	Barbara, Marchioness of Lansdowne	The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
E22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1951	Lady Caroline Petty-Fitzmaurice	Family Tree
F25	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1963	Lord Robert Mercer Nairne	Family Tree
G31d	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	1984	Harold Macmillan, Earl of Stockton, in his 91st year	
I3	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1926	Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Viscountess Mersey	Family Tree
I4	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1963	Lady Georgina Petty-Fitzmaurice	Family Tree
I5	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Tricolor'	2011	HRH The Prince of Wales	The occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70th Birthday
J26	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1967	The 8th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair

COMMEMORATIVE TREES

Tag	Name	Planted	Planted by	To Commemorate
J56a	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	2011	HRH The Prince of Wales	The occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70th Birthday
J57d	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Fiorente'	2023		The Coronation of King Charles III
J57e	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Rebona'	2023		The Coronation of King Charles III
J57f	<i>Ulmus</i> 'New Horizon'	2023		The Coronation of King Charles III
K44a	<i>Ulmus</i> 'New Horizon'	2020	The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne	The birth of George Henry Charles, Viscount Calne and Calstone
M20	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1967	The 8th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
N15	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	c1825	Louisa, Marchioness of Lansdowne	From the Great Sweet Chestnut near Tortworth Court, Glos.
O6	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	1992	The 8th Marquis of Lansdowne	The 8th Marquis of Lansdowne's 80th Birthday
O15	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	1984	François Mitterand, President of France	Visit to Bowood
O19	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	1979	HRH Prince of Wales	CLA Game Fair

LOCATION PLAN OF BOWOOD PLEASURE GROUNDS AND ARBORETUM



Key

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Toilets | Wheelchair access to Lower Terrace only | Ice Cream Kiosk | Information |
| Disabled Toilets | Wheelchair access to Bowood House and Upper Terrace | First Aid Room | |