

BARKS & SPRING TWIGS

What are they?



Gean, Wild Cherry - *Prunus avium*
Gean is from the Italian word 'Guina', which was a local variety of cherry. This variety is the ancestor of all cultivated forms of the sweet cherry. The cherries change from green to red to purple and are dispersed by birds. The blossom is white and sweetly scented and clustered at the tips of the branches.

Rowan - *Sorbus aucuparia*

The rowan is also known as mountain ash. The fruit of this tree is rich in Vitamin C and can be made into jam or jelly. The rowan was associated with ley lines and stone circles, giving protection and signifying earth energy.



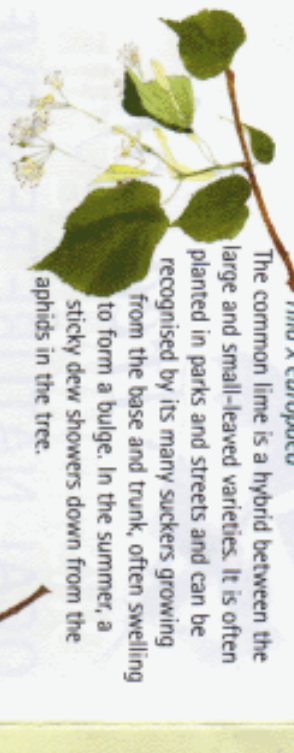
Hornbeam - *Carpinus betulus*

Hornbeam is of the same family as birch, alder and hazel. The leaf is very like beech but it is double-toothed and the bud is closely pressed to the stem. Its timber is used for skittles and mallets and some moving parts inside pianos.



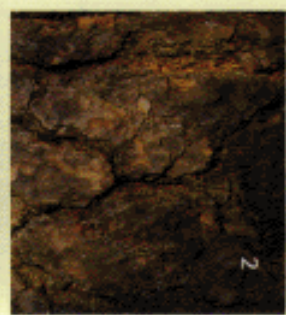
Common Lime/Linden - *Tilia x europaea*

The common lime is a hybrid between the large and small-leaved varieties. It is often planted in parks and streets and can be recognised by its many suckers growing from the base and trunk, often swelling to form a bulge. In the summer, a sticky dew showers down from the aphids in the tree.



Western Hemlock - *Tsuga heterophylla*

Western hemlock is a graceful and fast growing conifer which can grow up to 50 metres and prefers to grow in the shade. It is pyramid-shaped with a tip that arches over; the tips of the branches droop down. The cones are tiny (2-3cm long) and hang down from the ends of the twigs.



Answers on back page



Horse Chestnut

Ash



Oak

White Willow - *Salix Alba*

The white willow is tall with striking silver/grey leaves. It is the largest of the many species, which include crack willow and weeping willow. Other names for this tree are 'Witches Aspin' and 'Tree of Enchantment'. Aspin is derived from willow and the bark can be made into a herbal remedy to help ease rheumatism and fevers.



Birch - *Betula pendula*

Known as 'The Lady of the Woods', birch is a native, colonising tree, one of the first to appear after the Ice Age. Its wood will rot while the bark remains intact. From prehistoric times the bark was used for containers similar to those found with the Ice Man in the Alps. The sap makes a pleasant wine; leaves and twigs make a yellow dye. A graceful small tree, birch is easily identified by its silvery bark with black triangular patches.

