



TREE TECHNICAL GUIDE



ISSUED 2025

Who are we?

For over 95 years, Wyevale Nurseries has been a leading grower of trees, hedging, forestry plants, and other hardy varieties. Our legacy is rooted in innovation, quality, and a deep commitment to sustainability. As environmental challenges grow, so does our determination to produce resilient plants that support biodiversity, carbon capture, and long term landscape health.

We supply a wide range of wholesale trees to landscape contractors, local authorities, foresters, landowners, and retailers across the UK. Our offering includes both field grown and container grown trees, ensuring availability throughout the year.

We proudly grow:

- A complete selection of UK native species and an extensive range of ornamental varieties
- Trees with girths from 6–8cm to 25–30cm, and heights from 125cm to 5m
- Multi stemmed and feathered trees for diverse landscape applications
- Our trees are cultivated across 450 acres on three farms using rotational field crop production, which helps maintain soil health and reduce environmental impact. Each year, we produce:
 - 250,000 field grown trees on a 3–5 year cropping cycle, available as bareroot or rootballed
 - 15,000 container grown trees in 25L to 100L pots, ideal for urban and landscape projects

Sustainability is at the heart of our operations. We continually invest in eco conscious growing techniques, water efficient irrigation systems, peat free composts, and integrated pest management. Our goal is to supply trees that not only thrive but also contribute positively to the ecosystems they inhabit.

At Wyevale Nurseries, we don't just grow trees—we grow the future.

Tree Specification Explained



BR

Bareroot plants are those delivered without any soil or potting mix around their roots, typically during the dormant season (November – March).



RB

A **Rootball** is a mass of roots and soil that is excavated from the ground with a plant, typically during the dormant season (November – March).



RBSR

Rootball Spring Ring or an “airpot” refers to a container designed to promote healthy and fibrous root growth in plants. Its unique design encourages air pruning of the roots, which stimulates the plant to develop a robust and well branched root system.



CG

Container Grown refers to any plant which has been potted and grown in a container. Wyevale produce container grown trees from 25L to 100L for supply all year round.



CS

This refers to the form of the tree. **Clear Stem** trees have a bare trunk extending from the ground to the point where branches begin, creating a clean, vertical line.



MS

Multistem trees are trees that have more than one main trunk or stem growing from a single root system. These trees are often trained or coppiced from a young age to encourage multiple stems, resulting in a broader, more open structure compared to single trunk trees.



FTH

A **Feathered** tree refers to a tree that has a single vertical trunk with lateral branches extending outwards from the base, almost at the ground.

Our Range



Acer campestre

Acer campestre, or Field Maple, is a compact, deciduous tree native to the UK and widely used in both rural and urban landscapes. It features five lobed, mid green leaves that turn rich yellow or red in autumn, providing seasonal interest. Small, yellow green flowers appear in spring and are followed by characteristic winged samaras. With a dense, rounded crown and tolerance for pruning, it is ideal for hedgerows, screening, and smaller garden spaces. This species is adaptable to a range of soil types and performs well in full sun or partial shade.



Acer campestre 'Elegant'

Acer campestre 'Elegant' is a refined cultivar of the native Field Maple, introduced to the UK in 1990. It is valued for its compact, upright form and uniform branching, making it particularly suitable for formal avenues and structured planting schemes. The tree produces small, bright green lobed leaves in spring, followed by samaras in early summer. In autumn, the foliage transitions to a vibrant mix of orange, yellow, and brown. 'Elegant' is highly tolerant of drought, pollution, and a wide range of soil conditions, making it a reliable choice for both rural and urban environments.



Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'

Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' is a Dutch selection of Field Maple known for its dense, oval crown and consistent growth habit. Unlike the species, this cultivar maintains a more compact and upright form, making it ideal for narrow streets and urban planting where space is limited. The foliage is a rich green, turning golden yellow in autumn, and the tree produces small yellow green flowers followed by winged fruits. 'Elsrijk' thrives in well drained, nutrient rich soils and demonstrates excellent resilience to drought, air pollution, and soil compaction, aligning it with other high performance urban trees.

Acer campestre 'Red Shine'

Acer campestre 'Red Shine' is a visually striking cultivar of Field Maple, notable for its upright growth and vibrant seasonal colour. The foliage emerges red in spring, matures to a glossy dark green in summer, and turns a brilliant yellow in autumn. This tree is particularly well suited to coastal and urban environments due to its tolerance of wind, salt, and partial paving. It grows at a moderate rate and requires minimal maintenance, making it a practical and attractive choice for streetscapes, parks, and public spaces.



Acer griseum

Commonly known as the Paperbark Maple, Acer griseum is a small to medium sized ornamental tree admired for its distinctive cinnamon coloured, exfoliating bark, which provides year round interest. Introduced to the UK by Ernest Wilson in 1901, it features trifoliate, dark green leaves that turn brilliant red in autumn. This slow growing species prefers moist, well drained soils and benefits from a sheltered position. While it tolerates partial shade, it performs best in full sun. Its unique bark and compact form make it a standout specimen in smaller landscapes.



Acer platanoides 'Cleveland'

Acer platanoides 'Cleveland' is a robust cultivar of the Norway Maple, cultivated since 1948. It forms a medium sized tree with a broad, rounded crown and large, dark green, five lobed leaves that turn golden yellow in autumn. Like other Norway Maples, it is highly adaptable, tolerating a wide range of soil types, including poor and compacted soils, and is resistant to drought and urban pollution. Its uniform growth habit and resilience make it a dependable choice for street planting, parks, and large gardens.





Acer platanoides 'Columnare'

Acer platanoides 'Columnare', or Column Norway Maple, is a narrow, upright cultivar introduced in the mid 19th century. It is ideal for confined spaces due to its compact, vertical branching structure, though it still matures into a sizeable tree. The crisp green foliage turns soft yellow in autumn, and small yellow flowers appear in early spring before leaf emergence. This cultivar is well suited to urban environments, tolerating a variety of soil types and the reflected heat of built up areas. It should be avoided in small gardens due to its eventual size.



Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'

Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' is a striking ornamental cultivar of Norway Maple, widely appreciated for its deep purple to crimson foliage that persists from spring through summer. In autumn, the leaves transition to rich tones of orange and brown. Small yellow flowers with red tinges appear in early spring, adding subtle seasonal interest. This medium to large tree forms a broad, rounded canopy and is well suited for screening or as a focal point in larger gardens. It is highly adaptable, tolerating a wide range of soil types, including chalky and coastal conditions, and performs well in urban environments.



Acer platanoides 'Drummondii'

Acer platanoides 'Drummondii', or Drummond's Maple, is a variegated cultivar of Norway Maple known for its distinctive creamy white leaf margins. The variegation is most vivid in spring, gradually softening in summer. Yellow flowers appear in early spring, though they are often overshadowed by the foliage. To maintain the tree's ornamental value, green reversion shoots should be pruned promptly. This cultivar forms a rounded crown and thrives in a variety of soil types, including urban and polluted environments. It is best suited to larger spaces where its full form and colour can be appreciated.

Acer platanoides 'Princeton Gold'

Acer platanoides 'Princeton Gold' is a vibrant cultivar of Norway Maple, notable for its bright golden yellow foliage in spring, which gradually matures to green in summer. The tree produces yellow flowers in early spring, though the foliage remains its most prominent feature. It forms a broad, oval crown and is particularly effective when planted in contrast with darker leaved species. This cultivar is resilient, tolerating drought, pollution, and a wide range of soil types. It performs best in full sun and is well suited for urban planting schemes, parks, and large gardens.



Acer pseudoplatanus

Acer pseudoplatanus, commonly known as Sycamore, is a large, fast growing deciduous tree native to Europe and widely naturalised across the UK. It features broad, five lobed leaves that resemble those of other maples, turning yellow in autumn. The tree produces characteristic double winged samaras, or "keys," which aid in its identification. Sycamore is highly adaptable, thriving in a wide range of conditions including exposed coastal sites, polluted urban areas, and poor soils. However, its vigorous self seeding habit can make it invasive in some settings. It is best suited to large estates, parklands, and shelterbelts where its size and resilience are assets.



Acer rubrum 'Brandywine'

Acer rubrum 'Brandywine' is a compact, upright cultivar of Red Maple selected for its exceptional autumn colour and suitability for smaller landscapes. The foliage emerges pale yellow in spring, deepens to green in summer, and transitions to a long lasting red purple in autumn. Small red flowers appear in early spring, adding seasonal interest. This cultivar is drought tolerant once established and performs best in well drained, slightly acidic soils. It prefers full sun but benefits from some afternoon shade to prevent leaf scorch. A sheltered position is recommended to protect the foliage and maintain its ornamental value.





Acer rubrum 'Sun Valley'

Acer rubrum 'Sun Valley' is a medium sized, symmetrical tree known for its brilliant autumn display of red and orange foliage. It produces clusters of small red flowers in April and develops an ovate crown with age. This cultivar colours slightly later than others such as 'Brandywine' but earlier than 'October Glory', offering a well timed seasonal transition. It thrives in a variety of well drained soils and prefers full sun, though partial shade can help reduce the risk of leaf scorch. 'Sun Valley' is an excellent choice for urban planting, offering strong visual impact and reliable performance in challenging conditions.



Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'

Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze' is a vigorous hybrid between Acer rubrum and Acer saccharinum, combining the best traits of both species. It is prized for its exceptional autumn colour, displaying a vivid blend of red, orange, and yellow foliage. The deeply lobed leaves emerge yellow green in spring, mature to a rich green in summer, and transition dramatically in autumn. The tree forms a symmetrical, oval crown and features attractive silvery grey bark. Reaching approximately 7 x 4 metres in 20 years, it is well suited to full sun or partial shade and performs reliably in a range of soil types.



Alnus cordata

Alnus cordata, or Italian Alder, is a fast growing, pyramidal deciduous tree introduced from Italy in the 1820s. It retains its glossy green foliage well into late autumn, often persisting until December in milder climates. This species is highly adaptable, thriving in both wet and dry soils once established. It is particularly effective as a windbreak or screen in large scale planting schemes but is unsuitable for paved areas due to its vigorous root system. Yellow catkins appear in spring, followed by a golden autumn display.



Alnus glutinosa

Alnus glutinosa, the Common Alder, is a native UK species known for its resilience and ecological value. It thrives in a wide range of soils, including nutrient poor and waterlogged conditions, making it ideal for wetland restoration and riverbank planting. This medium sized tree has a broadly pyramidal crown and produces yellow catkins in early spring. It supports a rich diversity of wildlife and is tolerant of air pollution, making it a valuable component of native and urban planting schemes.



Alnus glutinosa 'Imperialis'

Alnus glutinosa 'Imperialis' is a finely cut leaved cultivar of the Common Alder, offering a more ornamental appearance. Its delicate, feathery foliage creates a soft, textured canopy that contrasts beautifully with the sky. This tree performs well in wet soils and is gaining popularity in the UK for its aesthetic appeal. While tolerant of a range of soil types, it should be planted in sheltered locations to avoid wind damage to its fine branches.



Amelanchier canadensis

Amelanchier canadensis, also known as the Canadian Serviceberry, is a tall, upright deciduous shrub or small tree reaching up to 6 metres in height. It has an open, airy structure and produces bronze tinged young leaves that mature to green before turning vivid shades of orange and red in autumn. In early spring, it bears clusters of small, star shaped white flowers, followed by edible berries that ripen from dark purple to black. These fruits are attractive to birds and can also be used in jams or desserts. Its compact form and multi season interest make it suitable for gardens, woodland edges, and naturalistic planting schemes.





Amelanchier lamarckii

Amelanchier lamarckii, or Juneberry, is a graceful, multi stemmed small tree or large shrub reaching up to 7 metres. It is prized for its silvery young leaves and profuse display of star shaped white flowers in April. These are followed by copper bronze foliage that matures to mid green in summer and transitions to brilliant oranges and reds in autumn. In early summer, it produces edible red to purple berries that are attractive to birds. Its twisting branches and naturalistic form make it well suited to woodland edges, informal gardens, and wildlife friendly landscapes.



Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Robin Hill'

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Robin Hill' is a refined, upright small tree offering year round ornamental value. In early spring, pink flower buds open to pale pink blossoms that fade to white, coinciding with the emergence of bronze tinted young leaves. These mature to green in summer and turn fiery shades of red and orange in autumn. By late summer, the tree produces small, edible red berries that resemble blueberries in flavour and appearance. With its elegant form, manageable size, and seasonal colour, 'Robin Hill' is ideal for gardens, avenues, and mixed borders.



Betula albosinensis 'Fascination'

Betula albosinensis 'Fascination', also known as Chinese Red Birch, is a medium sized deciduous tree admired for its striking orange red bark that peels to reveal creamy underlayers, particularly vibrant when wet. It has a dense, pyramidal crown and dark green foliage that turns yellow in autumn. Yellow catkins appear in spring, adding seasonal interest. This cultivar thrives in a wide range of soil types and is especially effective in screening applications due to its dense branching. Its ornamental bark makes it a standout feature in winter landscapes.

Betula nigra

Betula nigra, or River Birch, is a moisture loving deciduous tree native to the southeastern United States. It is best known for its exfoliating bark, which peels in layers of cinnamon, salmon, and cream, giving the trunk a soft, textured appearance. This species thrives in wet soils, and can withstand waterlogging for short periods, but is also remarkably tolerant of urban conditions, including compacted and dry soils. Its adaptability makes it a strong candidate for urban greening projects, particularly in the southeast UK where summer temperatures are rising. River Birch is fast growing and suitable for both ornamental and ecological planting schemes.



Betula pendula

Betula pendula, commonly known as Silver Birch, is a graceful, native pioneer species with a slender form and semi weeping crown. It features small, triangular leaves and creamy white bark that develops dark fissures and lenticels with age. Silver Birch thrives in a variety of free draining soils but struggles in compacted conditions. Available in both single stem and multi stem forms, it is ideal for parklands, large gardens, and naturalistic planting schemes where native character is desired.



Betula pendula 'Select'

Betula pendula 'Select' is a refined cultivar of Silver Birch, chosen for its upright, pyramidal form and clean, pearl white bark. It maintains a narrow canopy, typically under 5 metres wide, making it suitable for urban planting and confined spaces. The tree is drought tolerant and performs well in poor soils, offering a light, airy canopy that provides dappled shade. Cultivation practices ensure a balanced stem and strong central leader, making it a structurally reliable choice for streetscapes and formal landscapes.





Betula pendula 'Tristis'

Betula pendula 'Tristis', commonly known as Weeping Birch, is a graceful, pendulous cultivar introduced to the UK in the 1860s. It is often confused with the smaller Betula pendula 'Youngii', but 'Tristis' grows significantly taller, making it more suitable for parklands and large gardens. The tree develops the classic silver white bark of the species and features long, weeping branches that create a dramatic silhouette, especially in winter when outlined by frost. It thrives in free draining soils and performs well in exposed sites.



Betula platyphylla 'Dakota Pinnacle'

Developed by North Dakota State University, Betula platyphylla 'Dakota Pinnacle' is a cold hardy birch with a narrow, upright form and excellent resilience. It features dense, dark green foliage that turns golden yellow in autumn, and its white bark provides strong year round visual interest. This cultivar is more tolerant of drought, wind, and bronze birch borer than many other birch species, making it a reliable choice for challenging climates. Its compact, pyramidal shape makes it suitable for urban planting and structured landscapes.



Betula pubescens

Betula pubescens, or Downy Birch, is a native UK species that thrives in damp soils and cooler western regions. It is distinguished from Betula pendula by its duller white bark, absence of diamond shaped fissures, and softly hairy young shoots. The small, ovate leaves have serrated edges and appear alongside catkins in early spring. This species is well suited to naturalistic planting schemes, parklands, and wetland restoration projects. It is resilient and adaptable, tolerating a wide range of soil conditions.

Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii'

Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii', or Himalayan Birch, is a highly ornamental tree known for its brilliant white bark and elegant, upright form. The bark peels annually to reveal fresh, smooth layers marked with horizontal lenticels. Its dark green, oval leaves turn golden yellow in autumn, adding seasonal interest. Native to the Western Himalayas, this medium sized tree is versatile and thrives in most soil types. It can be planted as a specimen or in groups to enhance the visual impact of its bark, making it a popular choice for gardens, parks, and urban landscapes.



Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii Snow Queen'

Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii Snow Queen' is a selected clone of Himalayan Birch that develops its signature white bark from a young age, typically around three years. It produces small, ovate leaves that turn golden yellow in autumn and bears catkins in spring. This cultivar maintains a neat, upright form and requires minimal pruning, though any shaping should be done in winter while the tree is dormant. It is adaptable to a wide range of soil types and is ideal for smaller gardens, urban planting, or as a striking focal point in mixed schemes.



Carpinus betulus

Carpinus betulus, or Common Hornbeam, is a robust, deciduous tree native to the UK and Europe. It features ribbed, serrated, ovate leaves that turn a clear yellow in autumn. The grey, fluted trunk adds architectural interest, and catkins appear in late spring. Hornbeam is highly adaptable, thriving in a range of soil types including clay and chalk. It is particularly well suited to pleaching and formal hedging due to its dense foliage and tolerance of pruning. Often found in parklands and mixed woodlands, it is a valuable species for structural planting and biodiversity.





Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'

Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata', or Upright Hornbeam, is a columnar cultivar of the native species, ideal for screening and avenue planting. It produces ribbed, oval leaves that emerge green in spring and turn gold and orange in autumn. The tree maintains a narrow, upright form in its youth but broadens with age, requiring regular pruning to retain its shape. It is tolerant of a wide range of soils and performs well in both rural and urban settings, offering uniformity and seasonal colour in structured landscapes.



Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'

Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine' is a refined, upright cultivar of Hornbeam that retains its tight, pyramidal shape into maturity. Its bright green, ribbed, and serrated leaves turn golden orange in autumn, providing strong seasonal interest. With a mature width of just 3 metres after 25 years, it is more compact than 'Fastigiata', making it ideal for confined spaces. This cultivar is highly tolerant of pollution and soil compaction, making it an excellent choice for urban avenues and formal planting schemes requiring architectural consistency.



Carpinus betulus 'Lucas'

Carpinus betulus 'Lucas' is a columnar deciduous tree that typically reaches 8 metres in height. It maintains a compact, uniform crown and produces bright green foliage that turns golden yellow in autumn. The tree retains its brown leaves through winter, adding seasonal texture. In late spring, it produces green catkins followed by winged fruit. 'Lucas' thrives in most free draining soils and is particularly well suited to heavier clay. As a native species, it supports a wide range of wildlife and is ideal for structured planting in both urban and rural settings.

Carpinus betulus 'Rockhampton Red'

Carpinus betulus 'Rockhampton Red' is a vigorous cultivar of Hornbeam, valued for its exceptional autumn colour. Its foliage turns vivid shades of red and fiery orange before fading to brown, with many leaves persisting on the tree into spring. It shares the growth habit of the species and is well suited to heavy, wet, or chalky soils. Best planted in full sun, this cultivar adds strong seasonal interest and structure to large gardens, avenues, and boundary plantings.



Castanea sativa

Castanea sativa, commonly known as Sweet Chestnut, is a large, vigorous deciduous tree native to southern Europe and widely planted across the UK. It is characterised by its deeply furrowed bark and long, serrated, oblong lanceolate leaves that can reach up to 20 cm in length. In summer, it produces upright catkins bearing both male and female flowers, followed by spiny cupules that encase the edible nuts, which ripen and fall in autumn. This species thrives in well drained, acidic to neutral soils and is best suited to parklands and large estates where its size and ornamental value can be fully appreciated.



Corylus avellana

Corylus avellana, or Common Hazel, is a native deciduous tree or large shrub widely used in hedgerows and woodland plantings. It features rounded, softly hairy green leaves and produces long yellow male catkins in late winter, followed by edible hazelnuts in autumn. Hazel is highly tolerant of shade and thrives in a variety of soil types. It responds well to coppicing, which encourages vigorous regrowth and enhances its value for wildlife. Regular coppicing after flowering may reduce nut production but improves structural form and biodiversity benefits, making it ideal for conservation and traditional landscape schemes.





Corylus colurna

Corylus colurna, known as Turkish Hazel, is a stately deciduous tree native to southeastern Europe and western Asia. It features heart shaped, serrated leaves and produces long yellow catkins in spring, followed by clusters of hard shelled nuts in autumn. The tree is notable for its rugged, corky bark and symmetrical pyramidal crown, which broadens with age. Turkish Hazel is highly tolerant of urban conditions, including pollution and compacted soils, and is increasingly favoured for street planting due to its resistance to aphid honeydew. It is a low maintenance, long lived species that provides strong architectural form and seasonal interest.



Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'

Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' is a compact, deciduous tree known for its profuse display of double pink red flowers in May, extending the flowering season beyond most spring flowering trees. The small, dark green, lobed leaves turn red in autumn, and the tree produces small red fruits similar to those of the Common Hawthorn. This cultivar is highly adaptable, thriving in a wide range of soil conditions, from dry to wet, and is particularly well suited to exposed or coastal sites due to its tolerance of salt laden winds. It is an excellent choice for ornamental planting in gardens and public landscapes.



Crataegus laevigata 'Rosea Flore Pleno'

Crataegus laevigata 'Rosea Flore Pleno', or Double Pink Flowering Hawthorn, is a small, deciduous tree ideal for gardens with limited space or challenging conditions. In May, it produces dense clusters of double pink flowers resembling miniature roses, followed by red haws in autumn. The dark green, deeply lobed foliage turns yellow and bronze in autumn, and the branches are armed with sharp thorns. This hardy cultivar thrives in a wide range of soils, including coastal, polluted, and damp environments, and is valued for its ornamental appeal and wildlife benefits.

Crataegus monogyna

Crataegus monogyna, commonly known as Common Hawthorn or May Tree, is a native deciduous species widely used in hedgerows and naturalistic plantings. In May, it produces abundant white flowers, followed by small red fruits in autumn that are highly attractive to birds. The deeply lobed leaves turn yellow before falling. This species is extremely hardy and thrives in a variety of soil types, including heavy clay. It responds well to hard pruning during dormancy, making it suitable for both informal and formal landscape uses.



Crataegus monogyna 'Select'

From the original forms we have selected individual trees displaying vigorous growth while keeping a uniform, upright habit and minimal thorns to create our 'Select' cultivar. *Crataegus monogyna*, commonly known as Common Hawthorn or May Tree, is a native deciduous species widely used in hedgerows and naturalistic plantings. Producing abundant white flowers, followed by small red fruits in autumn that are highly attractive to birds, the species is extremely hardy and thrives in a variety of soil types, including heavy clay. It responds well to hard pruning during dormancy, making it suitable for both informal and formal landscape uses. Our special 'Select' clones just bring the best of these features.



Crataegus persimilis 'Prunifolia Splendens'

Crataegus persimilis 'Prunifolia Splendens', also known as Frosted Thorn, is a robust, medium sized tree with broad, dark green leaves that turn vivid shades of yellow, orange, and copper in autumn. In May, it produces single white flowers that attract pollinators, followed by large, persistent red fruits that remain into winter. The tree's spiny branches and upright form make it suitable for screening and ornamental use. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution, coastal exposure, and a wide range of well drained soils, making it a versatile choice for gardens and streetscapes.





Crataegus x lavalleei

Crataegus x lavalleei is a hybrid hawthorn resulting from a cross between *Crataegus mexicana* and *Crataegus calpodendron*. It forms a dense, rounded crown and is less thorny than many other hawthorn species. The glossy, mid green leaves emerge late in spring and turn vibrant red and yellow in autumn. In May, it produces clusters of white flowers, followed by orange red fruits that persist into winter, providing extended seasonal interest. This hybrid is highly adaptable, tolerating a wide range of soil types, including chalk and clay, and is well suited to exposed and coastal conditions.



Davidia involucrata

Davidia involucrata, commonly known as the Handkerchief Tree or Dove Tree, is a medium sized deciduous species prized for its unique floral display. In late spring, it produces small, rounded flower clusters surrounded by two large, creamy white bracts that flutter in the breeze, resembling handkerchiefs or doves. The broad, ovate green leaves provide a lush canopy, turning yellow in autumn. Hardy across much of the UK, it prefers sheltered sites with moist, well drained soil and may struggle in exposed or northern locations. This tree is best used as a specimen in larger gardens or parkland settings.



Fagus sylvatica

Fagus sylvatica, or European Beech, is a majestic deciduous tree native to the UK and Europe. It is known for its smooth grey bark, tiered branching, and dense, rounded crown. The oval, glossy green leaves emerge in late spring and turn coppery brown in autumn, often persisting through winter when used as a hedge. Beech trees can exceed 40 metres in height and are best suited to well drained, fertile soils. They are sensitive to waterlogging and require careful watering during establishment. Ideal for parklands, avenues, and formal hedging, Beech offers year round structure and seasonal colour.



Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea'

Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea', commonly known as Copper Beech, is a striking cultivar with deep purple red foliage in spring that matures to dark green bronze in summer and golden brown in autumn. It shares the same smooth bark and elegant form as the species but offers enhanced visual impact. This tree thrives in fertile, well drained soils and is best planted away from coastal or exposed sites. Its bold foliage makes it an excellent choice for specimen planting in parks and large gardens, where it can serve as a dramatic focal point or boundary feature.



Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck'

Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck' is a columnar form of Common Beech, originating from Scotland. It features glossy green leaves that turn golden brown in autumn and maintains a narrow, upright habit, typically reaching 3 metres in width. This cultivar is ideal for formal avenues, structured planting, or as a vertical accent in large gardens. It performs best in fertile, well drained soils and is not recommended for coastal or highly exposed sites.



Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purple'

This cultivar of columnar Beech offers the same upright form as 'Dawyck' but with rich reddish purple foliage that provides a dramatic vertical accent. The leaves retain their colour well into the season before turning bronze in autumn. Its narrow habit makes it suitable for smaller spaces or as a structural element in formal designs. Like other Beeches, it prefers well drained, fertile soils and benefits from a sheltered position.





Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'

Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii' is a broad crowned, deciduous tree with smooth, silvery bark and deep purple, serrated leaves that turn copper bronze in autumn. It produces small, yellow green flowers in spring, followed by bristly fruits in autumn. This cultivar is adaptable to most well drained soils and performs well in full sun or partial shade, though it is not suited to coastal conditions. Its bold foliage and elegant form make it a valuable addition to large gardens and parkland settings.



Ginkgo biloba

Ginkgo biloba, often referred to as the Maidenhair Tree, is a unique deciduous species and the sole surviving member of an ancient plant lineage dating back over 150 million years. It features distinctive fan shaped, bright green leaves that turn a brilliant golden yellow in autumn. The bark is corky and deeply fissured with age, adding winter interest. *Ginkgo* is exceptionally tolerant of urban pollution, compacted soils, and a wide range of climates, making it a popular choice for street planting and public landscapes. Its slow growth and upright form make it suitable for both large gardens and city environments.



Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster', or Thornless Honey Locust, is a fast growing, medium sized deciduous tree valued for its light, dappled shade and fine textured foliage. The bipinnate leaves emerge late in spring, turn golden yellow in autumn, and decompose quickly, reducing leaf litter. This cultivar is thornless and typically does not produce seed pods, making it low maintenance and ideal for urban planting. It is highly tolerant of drought, air pollution, and poor soils, and forms a broad, spreading canopy. 'Shademaster' is well suited to parks, streetscapes, and large gardens where filtered shade is desired.

Ilex 'Nellie R. Stevens'

Ilex 'Nellie R. Stevens' is a vigorous, evergreen hybrid holly, forming a cross between Ilex aquifolium and Ilex cornuta. This female clone is known for its dense, upright growth and glossy, dark green leaves that are smooth edged rather than spiny. In autumn, it produces abundant orange red berries that persist into winter, providing valuable food for birds. It thrives in free draining soils and is highly effective as a screening tree or formal hedge. Its low maintenance requirements and year round structure make it a reliable choice for gardens and urban landscapes.



Juglans regia

Juglans regia, known as the Common Walnut, is a large, deciduous tree cultivated for both its ornamental value and edible nuts. It features smooth grey bark and large, pinnate leaves that turn yellow in autumn. The tree forms a broad, rounded crown and grows slowly, eventually reaching significant size, making it best suited to parklands and large gardens. It prefers well drained, fertile soils and full sun. In addition to its landscape value, the timber is highly prized for furniture and joinery. Care should be taken when planting near other species, as the roots produce juglone, a compound that can inhibit the growth of nearby plants.



Liquidambar styraciflua

Liquidambar styraciflua, commonly known as Sweet Gum, is a large, deciduous tree admired for its maple like, star shaped leaves and vivid autumn colour. The foliage transitions through shades of crimson, orange, and gold, providing a long lasting seasonal display. The tree also features corky, ridged bark that adds winter interest. Native to eastern North America, it forms a broad, pyramidal crown and thrives in fertile, well drained soils. Sweet Gum is ideal for spacious landscapes, parks, and avenues where its size and colour can be fully appreciated.





Liquidambar styraciflua 'Lane Roberts'

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Lane Roberts' is a compact cultivar of Sweet Gum, selected for its deep, rich autumn colours and suitability for smaller gardens. The deeply lobed, bright green leaves emerge late in spring and turn intense shades of burgundy and red in autumn. It has a neat, pyramidal form and smooth grey bark, making it a refined choice for ornamental planting. This cultivar prefers fertile, well drained soils. Its moderate size and strong seasonal interest make it ideal for urban gardens and structured planting schemes.



Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon'

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon' is a well known cultivar valued for its consistent autumn colour and upright, pyramidal form. The deeply lobed leaves resemble those of a maple and display a mix of yellow, orange, and deep claret tones in autumn. It produces spiky seed capsules that may persist into winter and has less corky bark than other varieties. 'Worplesdon' is a reliable performer in moist, well drained soils. It is suitable for gardens, parks, and avenues where strong seasonal colour is desired.



Liriodendron tulipifera

Liriodendron tulipifera, commonly known as the Tulip Tree, is a fast growing, deciduous species native to North America. It is named for its distinctive tulip shaped, green yellow flowers that appear in early summer, typically on mature specimens. The large, uniquely lobed leaves turn a vibrant golden yellow in autumn, adding strong seasonal interest. This tree forms a tall, broadly pyramidal crown and can exceed 60 metres in height under optimal conditions. It thrives in fertile, well drained soils and is wind resistant once established. In addition to its ornamental value, the Tulip Tree is prized for its lightweight timber and its flowers are a valuable source of nectar for pollinators.

Magnolia kobus

Magnolia kobus is a hardy, deciduous tree, valued for its early spring floral display and adaptability. It produces large, fragrant white flowers with a slight pink flush, typically blooming in March before the foliage emerges. The flowers can reach up to 10 cm in diameter and are followed by broad, dark green leaves that turn yellow in autumn. Unlike many magnolias, Magnolia kobus is tolerant of chalky soils and performs well in a range of conditions, though it prefers well drained, neutral to alkaline soils. It is slow to mature, often taking 15 years to flower profusely, but rewards patience with a striking seasonal display and a tidy, rounded form.



Malus domestica

A richly diverse deciduous species, Malus domestica is easily recognised by its downy young shoots and finely serrated green leaves. In spring, it produces fragrant white or blush pink blossoms that develop into large, sweet fruits—historically significant as the ancestral root of many cultivated apple varieties. This tree thrives in deep, fertile, moisture retentive yet well drained soils with a neutral pH, ideally in a sunny, sheltered spot. It struggles in highly acidic or shallow chalky soils and in areas shaded for more than half the day.



Malus domestica 'Braeburn'

Malus domestica 'Braeburn' is a popular dessert apple cultivar known for its crisp texture and balanced sweet tart flavour. It produces smooth skinned, red blushed fruit ready for harvest from October. In spring, the tree is adorned with fragrant white blossoms tinged with pink, which attract pollinators. The foliage is lush and green, providing good canopy cover before turning yellow in autumn. This cultivar thrives in fertile, well drained soils with a neutral pH and requires a sunny position for optimal fruit development. It is best suited to sheltered gardens or orchards.





Malus domestica 'Bramley's Seedling'

Malus domestica 'Bramley's Seedling' is a classic English cooking apple, renowned for its large green fruit and sharp flavour, ideal for pies and preserves. The tree produces white pink flowers in April and thrives in well drained clay soils. As a triploid variety, it requires two compatible pollinators, such as 'Discovery' or 'Golden Delicious', to ensure fruit set. It is a vigorous, long lived tree that benefits from protection against wildlife, particularly rabbits.



Malus domestica 'Cox's Orange Pippin'

Malus domestica 'Cox's Orange Pippin' is a quintessential English eating apple, prized for its complex, aromatic flavour with hints of spice and melon. The fruit is medium sized, with a red orange blush over yellow skin. This slow growing tree has an upright habit, making it suitable for cordons and espaliers. It prefers rich, well drained soils and full sun, and while it can tolerate clay, it should not be planted in waterlogged areas. This variety is partially self fertile but benefits from cross pollination for improved yields.



Malus domestica 'Discovery'

Malus domestica 'Discovery' is a reliable early season dessert apple. It produces crisp, sweet fruit with a rosy flush and occasional pink tinged flesh. The tree blooms with pink buds that open to white flowers in spring, and its green foliage turns yellow in autumn. It is well suited to heavier clay soils and is a good alternative to cherries in dense soils. Compact and productive, it is ideal for smaller gardens, though rabbit protection is recommended in rural areas.

Malus domestica 'Egremont Russet'

Malus domestica 'Egremont Russet' is a traditional English dessert apple, first recorded in the 19th century, known for its sweet, nutty flavour and firm, dry flesh. The medium sized fruit has a distinctive rough, russeted skin with golden brown tones. Pale pink blossoms appear in April and May, offering ornamental value as well as pollination support. This cultivar is hardy and performs well in northern regions, showing good resistance to scab and tolerance to frost. It thrives in well drained soils and is ideal for gardens and orchards seeking a reliable, flavourful apple with heritage appeal.



Malus domestica 'Ellison's Orange'

'Ellison's Orange' is a heritage English dessert apple with a unique flavour profile that includes hints of aniseed and pear. The fruit is medium sized with a green base and orange red blush, and the flesh is soft, juicy, and aromatic. It flowers in spring with pale pink blossoms and ripens from September to October. This cultivar is more disease resistant and cold tolerant than its parent, 'Cox's Orange Pippin', and is best enjoyed fresh, as it does not store well. It is suitable for a range of soil types and performs well in cooler climates.



Malus domestica 'Herefordshire Russet'

Malus domestica 'Herefordshire Russet' is a modern dessert apple with a rich, aromatic flavour reminiscent of 'Cox's Orange Pippin', but with improved disease resistance and ease of cultivation. The fruit has a deep golden russeted skin and a firm, juicy texture. It produces heavy crops of small to medium sized apples and is well branched with moderate vigour. This hardy variety is suitable for growing throughout the UK and is ideal for gardens and orchards seeking a reliable, flavourful apple with a traditional character.





Malus domestica 'James Grieve'

Malus domestica 'James Grieve' is a traditional Scottish apple cultivar, likely a cross between 'Cox's Orange Pippin' and 'Pott's Seedling'. It produces medium sized fruit with a red and yellow blush, initially tart but sweetening as it ripens in September. The tree bears pale pink flowers in April and is partially self fertile, though it benefits from cross pollination. It thrives in moist, free draining soils and prefers full sun. While once widely grown, its popularity has declined due to its tendency to bruise easily during transport. It remains a reliable choice for home orchards and culinary use.



Malus domestica 'Katy'

Malus domestica 'Katy' is an early season dessert apple known for its vibrant scarlet skin, often marked with deeper red stripes. The fruit is firm, juicy, and sweet with a strawberry like flavour, making it ideal for fresh eating, juicing, and baking. It produces heavy, consistent crops and is also an excellent pollinator for other apple varieties. The tree is hardy and well suited to northern gardens, thriving in a range of soil types and requiring minimal maintenance.



Malus domestica 'King's Acre Pippin'

Introduced in 1899 by King's Acre Nurseries in Hereford, 'King's Acre Pippin' is a late season dessert apple with large fruit. The apples have green skin flushed with brownish red and russet patches, and creamy white flesh with a rich, crisp texture. The fruit stores well into January and is best enjoyed fresh. This cultivar is ideal for traditional orchards and gardens seeking a late keeping variety with excellent flavour and local heritage.

Malus domestica 'Worcester Pearmain'

Malus domestica 'Worcester Pearmain' is a classic English dessert apple. It produces flushed blood red fruit with firm, juicy flesh and a sweet, strawberry like flavour. The tree blooms with attractive blossoms in spring and is known for its reliable cropping. It performs best in full sun and well drained soils and is ideal for gardens and small orchards. The fruit is best enjoyed fresh and reaches peak flavour when ripened on the tree.



Malus 'Evereste'

Malus 'Evereste' is a highly ornamental crab apple cultivar, valued for its year round interest and resilience. In spring, it produces masses of white flowers from red buds, followed by small, orange red fruits that resemble miniature apples and persist into winter, providing food for birds. The glossy green foliage turns golden yellow in autumn. 'Evereste' has a compact, rounded crown and is tolerant of pollution and a wide range of soil types, including clay. It is an excellent choice for small gardens, urban planting, and wildlife friendly landscapes.



Malus hupehensis

Malus hupehensis, or Chinese Crab Apple, is a small, vase shaped deciduous tree with an open, spreading habit and ascending branches. It produces soft pink buds that open to white flowers in late spring, followed by small, deep red fruits that persist into winter. The foliage is mid green, turning yellow in autumn. This species is self fertile and serves as an excellent pollinator for other apple varieties. It thrives in fertile, moist, well drained loamy soils and prefers full sun or partial shade. Its elegant form and seasonal interest make it ideal for ornamental and wildlife friendly planting.





Malus 'Rudolph'

Malus 'Rudolph' is a medium sized ornamental crab apple with an upright habit and striking bronze red foliage that matures to dark bronze green. In spring, it produces deep rose red flowers, followed by long lasting, oblong orange yellow fruits. The tree provides strong seasonal interest, with foliage turning red in autumn. It is self fertile and serves as a good pollinator for other apples. Minimal pruning is required, and it thrives in fertile, moist, well drained soils in full sun or partial shade.



Malus sylvestris

Malus sylvestris, or Wild Crab Apple, is a native UK species valued for its ecological benefits and ornamental appeal. It forms a small, rounded tree with white flowers tinged with pink in spring, followed by yellow green fruits that are favoured by birds. The foliage turns golden in autumn. This species is self fertile and an excellent pollinator for other fruit trees. It thrives in fertile, moist, loamy soils and is ideal for native planting schemes, shelterbelts, and wildlife gardens.



Parrotia persica 'Vanessa'

Parrotia persica 'Vanessa', or Persian Ironwood, is a small to medium sized deciduous tree known for its exceptional autumn colour and attractive bark. The large, slightly heart shaped leaves emerge green and transition through crimson, red, orange, and gold in autumn. In late winter, small, dark red flowers appear on bare branches, adding early seasonal interest. As the tree matures, its bark exfoliates to reveal a mottled pattern of yellow, grey, and brown. 'Vanessa' has a more upright, pyramidal form than the species and is well suited to gardens and parklands. It thrives in a wide range of soils, including chalk, is tolerant of urban conditions, and periods of dry.

Pinus nigra austriaca

Pinus nigra austriaca is a robust evergreen with longer, denser double needles than Scots Pine, maintaining a youthful appearance for years. It matures into a pyramidal form and flourishes in various soil types, provided they are not waterlogged. Exceptionally tolerant of salt laden winds, it is ideal for exposed and coastal locations, especially as a shelter belt. This species can exceed 20 meters in height, so ample planting space is essential.



Pinus sylvestris

The only native pine in the UK, *Pinus sylvestris* features a tall trunk and bushy crown, with blue tinged needles and rugged bark that adds ornamental appeal. A valuable source for wildlife, supporting natural regeneration in any area that it grows. It is an integral part of feed webs, and a much needed source of habitat for numerous species when in urban settings. Each spring, it grows up to 75 cm in a single spurt. Best suited for spacious gardens or parklands, it makes a striking evergreen feature.



Platanus x acerifolia

A fast growing deciduous tree, *Platanus x acerifolia* is renowned for its pollution tolerance and has played a role in cleansing London's industrial smog. Its open, elegant branches bear large glossy leaves, and in winter, its prickly ball shaped fruits hang like ornaments. The flaking cream and brown bark adds year round visual interest, making it a popular choice for urban plazas and large landscapes.





Populus nigra 'Italica'

This fast growing architectural tree is ideal for screening and riverbank settings. Its tall, columnar form features a straight trunk with upward reaching branches and diamond to triangular leaves that shift from brownish green to vibrant green in summer, then yellowish green in autumn. Producing male catkins in spring, it thrives in various soils, including those that retain winter moisture. Due to its vigorous growth, up to six feet annually, it should be planted at least 20 metres from buildings.



Populus tremula

A resilient native species, Populus tremula grows across diverse UK soils, including wet conditions. Its rounded green leaves, attached to slender stalks, flutter with the slightest breeze and turn golden yellow in autumn. Producing spring catkins, this broad tree is best suited to parkland settings, as it suckers freely and is not ideal for gardens.



Populus tremula 'Erecta'

This upright, columnar tree from Sweden features nearly round, wavy edged leaves that emerge copper toned in spring and shift to vivid yellow and orange red in autumn. Fast growing and low maintenance, it adapts well to clay and waterlogged soils. A refined alternative to Lombardy Poplar, it offers similar structure with enhanced ornamental appeal, making it ideal for avenues and boundary planting, though not recommended for gardens due to its height.

Prunus 'Accolade'

A charming hybrid of *Prunus sargentii* and *Prunus x subhirtella*, *Prunus* 'Accolade' is celebrated for its early spring display of semi double pink blossoms. It forms a rounded, medium sized tree with sparse dark green foliage that turns vibrant orange red in autumn. Thriving in well drained soils, it adds seasonal interest but benefits from companion planting to maintain visual appeal through summer.



Prunus 'Amanogawa'

This elegant columnar tree, features upright branches and oval leaves that shift from bronze to dark green, then red gold in autumn. In late April, it produces fragrant, semi double light pink flowers in dense clusters. *Prunus* 'Amanogawa' thrives in well drained soil and full sun, but is adaptable to chalk and clay, making it ideal for narrow spaces and architectural planting.



Prunus 'Kanzan'

A vibrant cherry tree, 'Kanzan' features dark pink spring blossoms and coppery red foliage that turns brilliant orange and red in autumn. Initially columnar, it matures into a rounded form and thrives in well drained soil. Ideal for avenues and gardens, though not suited to paved areas.





Prunus 'Spire'

This compact, upright cherry tree displays bronze young leaves that turn green, then red and gold in autumn. Light pink blossoms emerge from dark buds in early April. Thriving in well drained soil and full sun, it's adaptable to chalk and clay, making it a brilliant choice for small gardens and structured planting.



Prunus 'Sunset Boulevard'

Prunus 'Sunset Boulevard' features large single white flowers with pink edges and coppery foliage that turns green and golden yellow in autumn. Initially columnar, it matures to an oval shape and thrives in well drained soil. Popular as a street tree, it's compact and ideal for urban gardens.



Prunus 'Tai-haku'

Prunus 'Tai-haku' is a medium sized cherry with a broad crown and exceptionally large ice white flowers that contrast beautifully with coppery young leaves. Its mid green summer foliage turns yellow and orange in autumn. Thriving in well drained soil and full sun, it adapts to chalk and clay and suits larger gardens.

Prunus 'Umineko'

This upright cherry tree features single white April blossoms and green foliage that turns red in autumn. A cross between *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus speciosa*, it matures into an upside down vase shape. Vigorous and reliable, it thrives in well drained soil and is ideal for avenue planting.



Prunus avium

A native tree known for its stunning white blossoms in April and May, followed by small red cherries that attract wildlife. Its serrated green leaves turn orange and red in autumn, while the smooth grey bark matures to reveal mahogany tones. Reaching 10 x 8 metres in 20 years, it thrives in full sun and well drained soil, though wind exposure may affect blossom display.



Prunus avium 'Flore Plena'

This magnificent tree offers double white blossoms in mid spring, followed by reddish fruit and dark green leaves that turn vibrant red in autumn. Its pyramidal shape matures into a rounded form, making it ideal for large gardens or avenue planting. Adaptable to a wide range of soil types, it's a versatile and ornamental choice.





Prunus avium 'Merton Glory'

This compact cherry tree produces large, sweet, heart shaped white cherries with a red blush early in the season. Resistant to bacterial canker, it also showcases beautiful white spring blossoms, making it a productive and attractive addition to orchards or larger gardens.



Prunus avium 'Morello'

A hardy, self fertile sour cherry tree known for its dark red fruit with a tart flavour, ideal for cooking and preserving. It thrives even on north facing walls and tolerates aggressive pruning due to fruiting on younger wood. 'Morello' is not suitable as a pollinator for sweet cherries but excels in disease resistance and low maintenance care.



Prunus avium 'Plena'

This Wild Cherry variety features lush dark green foliage and double white spring flowers, turning vibrant in autumn. With a strong central leader and pyramidal shape that rounds with age, it flourishes in well drained soil and suits avenue plantings and rural landscapes.

Prunus avium 'Stella'

A self fertile black cherry tree known for its sweet, dark crimson fruit and spring white blossoms that attract pollinators. With dark green foliage that turns orange and red in autumn, 'Stella' grows to 3.5–4.5 metres tall and 3 metres wide.



Prunus avium 'Summer Sun'

Prunus avium 'Summer Sun' is a hardy cherry tree that produces firm, crunchy red to dark red fruits with excellent flavour. It performs well on its own but yields even better when pollinated by another self fertile variety. 'Summer Sun' is ideal for challenging conditions.



Prunus avium 'Sunburst'

Prunus avium 'Sunburst' is a self fertile cherry tree producing large, sweet, juicy fruits in July. Its white spring blossoms attract pollinators. Autumn foliage glows orange and yellow, and the tree can reach 4–8 metres over 10–20 years, though it can be pruned to a compact 2–3 metres. Hardy across the UK.





Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'

This rounded ornamental tree features small, pale pink flowers in late winter and early spring, followed by dark purple leaves that turn bright red in autumn. Best grown in full sun and well drained soil for optimal colour and flowering, it tolerates a wide range of soil types, including chalk and clay.



Prunus domestica 'Czar'

A compact, self fertile plum tree producing deep blue, tart fruits ideal for fresh eating or preserves, ready by early August. Spring brings abundant white blossoms that attract pollinators. Hardy to -20°C and reaching 2.5–4 metres, 'Czar' is a reliable performer.



Prunus domestica 'Green Gage'

Renowned for its rich, sweet flavour and delightful aroma, Prunus domestica 'Green Gage' produces abundant dessert quality fruit. Partially self fertile, it benefits from a compatible pollination partner for best yields. Ideal for fresh eating or desserts, it's one of the tastiest plum varieties available.

Prunus domestica 'Marjorie's Seedling'

This self fertile plum tree yields large, purplish blue fruits with a slightly sharp flavour, perfect for cooking. It ripens later than Victoria, making it ideal for frost prone regions like northern England. A reliable pollinator for other plum varieties, it produces crops ready for harvest in September.



Prunus domestica 'Opal'

An early dessert plum with exceptional flavour, 'Opal' produces sweet, yellow fleshed fruit that turns from dusky red to blue when overripe. It blooms white in early spring and fruits in early August. For best results, plant against a south facing wall to enhance taste and yield.



Prunus domestica 'Victoria'

A popular self fertile plum tree known for its spring white blossoms and autumn harvest of pale red fruits. It thrives in well drained, nutrient rich soil and can pollinate other varieties in the "Opal" group. Maintaining a clear area around the stem improves fruiting, making it a dependable and attractive garden choice.





Prunus insititia 'Merryweather'

This hardy damson tree produces large, blue black fruits with juicy yellow flesh and a strong acidic flavour, ideal for cooking. Partially self fertile, it benefits from a nearby damson, gage, or plum for improved yield. Minimal pruning is needed, and fruits are ready by September.



Prunus laurocerasus 'Genolia'

A fast growing, upright evergreen with narrow, glossy dark green leaves, 'Genolia' is perfect for hedging and screens. It produces fragrant white flower spikes in spring and cherry like red fruits that turn black in autumn. Thriving in sun or partial shade, it requires minimal pruning and grows to 3.5 metres tall.



Prunus lusitanica 'Myrtifolia'

This compact Portuguese laurel features ovate dark green leaves on red stalks and elegant flower spikes that give way to pointed red berries, maturing to purple. With slightly smaller leaves than the standard species, it's ideal for formal, clipped hedging. Hardy and suited to chalky soil and light shade.

Prunus padus

A native cherry tree that blooms later than most, *Prunus padus* produces fragrant white flowers in hanging racemes during May, followed by small, bitter black fruits in late summer. Its large glossy green leaves turn yellow and bronze in autumn. Resilient and adaptable, it suits urban, garden, and woodland settings, maturing into a medium sized rounded tree ideal for native planting schemes.



Prunus padus 'Albertii'

This compact, upright Bird Cherry variety produces abundant white racemes in late April and May, after its slender, serrated leaves emerge mid green and turn yellow and red in autumn. Thriving in well drained soil and full sun, it adapts well to clay and other soil types, offering vibrant seasonal interest in smaller spaces.



Prunus padus 'Select'

A hardy, medium sized Bird Cherry cultivar with an upright form and ascending branches, ideal for tight urban spaces. It blooms in May with creamy white flowers that attract pollinators, followed by small black berries. The 'Select' leaves open a deeper, darker shade of green than the seedling form, with more chlorophyll molecules situated in its chloroplasts. This darker green allows an increase to the chemical reactions needed for carbon fixation. Its leaves turn buttery yellow in autumn. Selected for planting in challenging conditions.





Prunus sargentii 'Rancho'

A compact American clone of 'Sargent's Cherry', 'Rancho' blooms with abundant pink flowers in March and April. Its coppery foliage turns green, then vibrant orange and crimson in autumn. With brown black bark and a columnar form, it suits small gardens and thrives in free draining soil, offering year round interest.



Prunus serrula

Renowned for its striking mahogany bark that peels with age, Prunus serrula also features willow like leaves and delicate white April blossoms. Vigorous and adaptable to various well drained soils, it adds winter colour and pairs beautifully with trees like Betula utilis Jacquemontii. Ideal for individual planting or avenues with under planting to highlight its stems.



Prunus x subhirtella 'Autumnalis Rosea'

Blooming from November to March, this charming cherry produces semi double pink flowers during winter, offering rare seasonal colour. Its deep green leaves turn orange yellow in autumn, and its compact, rounded crown suits gardens well. It thrives in well drained soil but should be kept away from heavy clay and waterlogged areas.

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer', also known as Ornamental Pear, is a popular deciduous tree valued for its upright, columnar form and extended seasonal interest. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in spring, producing a profusion of white flowers, and one of the last to lose its glossy green foliage, which turns bright red in autumn. Occasionally, it bears small, inedible fruits. 'Chanticleer' is highly tolerant of pollution and a wide range of soil types, though it should not be planted in areas with direct salt exposure. Its narrow crown and resilience make it ideal for screening, street planting, and urban gardens.



Pyrus calleryana 'Redspire'

Pyrus calleryana 'Redspire' is a cultivar of *Pyrus calleryana* developed as a more compact and structurally sound alternative to 'Bradford'. It features a narrowly oval to pyramidal crown and produces abundant white blossoms in spring, followed by glossy green leaves that turn orange and red in autumn. The foliage remains on the tree late into the season, making it effective for screening. 'Redspire' is well suited to urban environments, tolerating pollution and a variety of soil types. Its improved branch structure reduces the risk of storm damage, making it a reliable choice for streetscapes and gardens.



Pyrus communis 'Beech Hill'

Pyrus communis 'Beech Hill' is a vigorous, upright pear tree known for its ornamental and ecological value. In spring, it produces white flowers, followed by small, hard pears in autumn. While the fruit is not typically consumed, it provides food for wildlife. The tree's branches may droop under the weight of the fruit in late season. It thrives in nutrient rich, free draining heavy soils and is well suited to naturalistic planting schemes or as a feature tree in larger gardens. Its dense canopy and seasonal interest make it a valuable addition to mixed plantings.





Pyrus communis 'Conference'

Pyrus communis 'Conference' is one of the most widely grown pear cultivars in the UK, valued for its reliable cropping and sweet, juicy fruit. It produces white flowers in early spring, followed by elongated green pears with a golden blush, ready for harvest from October. This variety is self fertile but benefits from cross pollination for improved yields. It forms a small, upright tree and is tolerant of a wide range of soil types, including clay. Its compact size and productivity make it ideal for gardens and orchards.



Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice'

Pyrus communis 'Doyenné du Comice', or Comice Pear, is renowned for producing large, juicy, and aromatic fruit with a smooth, buttery texture. The tree flowers early in spring and requires a compatible pollinator, such as 'Conference' or 'Beech Hill', as it is not self fertile. While the fruit is of excellent eating quality, it does not store as well as other varieties. This cultivar prefers sunny, sheltered locations and fertile, well drained soils, making it best suited to gardens and orchards with favourable growing conditions.



Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien'

Pyrus communis 'Williams' Bon Chrétien', also known simply as 'Williams' or 'Bartlett' in some regions, is a classic English pear variety. It produces large, pale green fruit with sweet, juicy flesh and a smooth texture. The tree blooms with white flowers in spring and is partially self fertile, though yields improve with a pollination partner. It is hardy and performs well in less favourable locations, including northern regions. This cultivar is ideal for fresh eating and culinary use and thrives in full sun with well drained soil.

Pyrus 'Concorde'

Pyrus 'Concorde' combines the flavour of 'Conference' with the smooth texture of 'Comice', producing medium to large fruit with pale yellow skin and sweet, buttery flesh. The tree is compact and upright in habit, making it suitable for smaller gardens. It is self fertile and flowers in spring with clusters of white blossoms. 'Concorde' is widely grown in the UK and is particularly well suited to organic cultivation due to its disease resistance and reliable performance across a range of soil types.



Quercus ilex

Quercus ilex, or Holm Oak, is a large evergreen tree native to the Mediterranean and naturalised in parts of the UK, particularly southern Ireland. It features dark green, leathery leaves with a pale underside and produces yellow catkins in spring, followed by acorns in autumn. The tree forms a dense, rounded crown and is highly tolerant of coastal exposure, shade, and urban pollution. Holm Oak is suitable for use as a specimen tree, in shelterbelts, or for topiary and stilted hedging. It thrives in well drained soils and provides valuable year round structure and wildlife habitat.



Quercus palustris

Quercus palustris, commonly known as Pin Oak, is a fast growing deciduous tree native to North America. It is distinguished by its deeply lobed, glossy green leaves that turn brilliant scarlet in autumn. The tree has a pyramidal form with strongly descending lower branches and ascending upper branches, creating a distinctive silhouette. It tolerates occasional waterlogging but performs best in free draining, slightly acidic soils. Pin Oak is ideal for large landscapes, parks, and avenues where bold autumn colour and architectural form are desired.





Quercus palustris 'Green Pillar'

Quercus palustris 'Green Pillar' is a fastigiate form of Quercus palustris, selected for its narrow, upright habit and vibrant autumn colour. The deeply lobed leaves are glossy green in summer and turn vivid scarlet in autumn. This cultivar is well suited to urban planting due to its compact crown and tolerance of pollution. It prefers acidic, well drained soils and is ideal for structured planting schemes, including avenues and formal gardens, where vertical emphasis and seasonal interest are required.



Quercus petraea

Quercus petraea, or Sessile Oak, is one of the UK's two native oaks and the national tree of Wales. It features broad, evenly lobed leaves and produces stalkless acorns, distinguishing it from Quercus robur. The tree thrives in acidic soils and wetter western regions, making it suitable for coastal and upland planting. Sessile Oak supports a wide range of wildlife and is ideal for native woodland schemes, avenues, and large estates. It forms a broad crown and requires ample space to reach its full potential.



Quercus robur

Quercus robur, commonly known as English Oak, is a majestic deciduous tree native to the UK. It is easily recognised by its lobed leaves and long stalked acorns. The tree can reach heights of 20–40 metres and forms a broad, spreading crown. Its durable timber has historically been used in shipbuilding and construction due to its resistance to rot. English Oak thrives in a variety of soils, including heavy clay, and supports a rich biodiversity. It is a cornerstone of native planting schemes and is well suited to parklands, estates, and rewilding projects.

Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'

Quercus robur 'Fastigiata' is a narrow, upright form of English Oak, ideal for structured landscapes and gardens with limited space. It retains the species' characteristic lobed leaves and acorns but grows in a columnar shape, typically reaching only 25% of its height in width. This cultivar is suitable for avenues and formal plantings where a vertical element is desired. It performs well in a range of soils and offers the ecological benefits of the species in a more compact form.



Quercus robur 'Fastigiata Koster'

Often sold under the name 'Fastigiata', 'Koster' is a clonal selection of English Oak with a consistent, upright growth habit. It features glossy green leaves that turn golden brown in autumn, with some foliage persisting into winter. The tree produces acorns in autumn and is highly tolerant of heavy clay soils and urban conditions. Its narrow crown makes it suitable for semi rural and urban landscapes where space is limited but ecological value is still a priority.



Quercus robur 'Select'

Quercus robur 'Select' is a specially cultivated form of English Oak developed by Wyevale Nurseries for urban planting. It features a semi upright, uniform crown and is grafted onto seed raised rootstock to ensure consistency and vigour. The tree produces rich green foliage and spring flowers that are visited greedily by pollinators, including the now very rare oak mining bee. It is well suited to open urban spaces, avenues, and structured planting schemes where native species are desired, but site conditions are challenging.





Quercus rubra

Quercus rubra, or Red Oak, is known for its rapid growth and spectacular autumn colour, with leaves turning from yellow tinged green to deep red and brown. The tree forms a broad crown and prefers fertile, well drained soils. While young trees may appear sparse, they develop into impressive specimens with age. Red Oak is ideal for parklands and large gardens where bold seasonal colour and stature are desired.



Salix alba

Salix alba, or White Willow, is a fast growing, native deciduous tree that can reach heights of up to 25 metres. It is easily recognised by its long, narrow leaves with silvery white undersides, which shimmer in the wind and give the tree its characteristic pale appearance. White Willow thrives in wet or waterlogged soils and is commonly found along riverbanks and in floodplains. It responds well to coppicing, producing flexible stems traditionally used for hurdle making and other crafts. This species is also tolerant of maritime exposure and poor soils, making it a versatile choice for ecological restoration and large scale planting schemes.



Salix caprea

Salix caprea, commonly known as Goat Willow or Pussy Willow, is a small to medium sized deciduous tree native to Europe and western Asia. It typically grows to 8–10 metres and is noted for its broad, elliptic leaves with a dark green upper surface and greyish underside. In early spring, before the leaves emerge, it produces prominent catkins, silvery male catkins and smaller green female ones, which are highly attractive to pollinators. Goat Willow is extremely hardy and thrives in a wide range of soils, including poor and damp conditions. It is well suited to upland and exposed sites and plays an important role in supporting early season biodiversity.



Sorbus aria

Sorbus aria, or Common Whitebeam, is a compact, native deciduous tree with a naturally rounded crown and upright branching. In early spring, its silvery white, downy buds give the appearance of flowering, followed by creamy white blossoms in late spring. The robust, upward angled leaves have a pale underside that creates a shimmering effect in the wind. Glossy green berries develop in summer, ripening to red in autumn and attracting birds. The tree's grey, fissured bark and reddish new growth add year round interest. Whitebeam is drought tolerant and thrives on chalky soils, making it ideal for dry, exposed sites.



Sorbus aria 'Lutescens'

Sorbus aria 'Lutescens' is a medium sized deciduous tree with a strong upright form when young, gradually developing a broad, rounded crown. Its young leaves emerge a striking silvery white in spring, maturing to grey green in summer and turning russet and gold in autumn. Creamy white flowers appear in April and May, followed by orange red berries in autumn. This cultivar is hardy, pollution tolerant, and well suited to urban and coastal environments. It performs best in moderately fertile, humus rich, well drained soils in full sun or light shade.



Sorbus aria 'Majestica'

As its name suggests, *Sorbus aria* 'Majestica' is a more robust and stately form of the species. It shares the same rounded crown and silvery backed green leaves, which provide a shimmering effect in the breeze. White flowers appear in spring, followed by red berries in autumn. This cultivar is well suited to dry, exposed sites and performs reliably in moderately fertile, well drained soils. Its larger stature and strong form make it ideal for avenue planting or as a specimen tree in open landscapes.





Sorbus aucuparia

Sorbus aucuparia, or Rowan or Mountain Ash, is a native deciduous tree with a light, open crown and pinnate leaves that turn yellow and orange in autumn. In late spring, it produces flat clusters of white flowers, followed by bright red berries that are highly attractive to birds. It is tolerant of a wide range of conditions, including urban pollution and coastal exposure, and thrives in moderately fertile, well drained soils. Rowan is ideal for native planting schemes, wildlife gardens, and street tree use.



Sorbus aucuparia 'Aspleniifolia'

Sorbus aucuparia 'Aspleniifolia', also known as the Cut leaved Rowan, is a graceful, medium sized tree with finely divided, fern like foliage that turns vivid orange red in autumn. In spring, it produces clusters of creamy white flowers, followed by bright red berries that are highly attractive to birds. The tree forms a broadly pyramidal crown and is well suited to gardens, parklands, and naturalistic planting schemes. It thrives in a wide range of soils, including acidic types, and offers a delicate, airy aesthetic while supporting native wildlife.



Sorbus aucuparia 'Cardinal Royal'

Sorbus aucuparia 'Cardinal Royal' is a robust, upright cultivar of Rowan ideal for urban planting. It forms a uniform, pyramidal crown and reaches approximately 12 metres in height with a 6 metre spread. The dark green, pinnate leaves turn golden yellow and occasionally orange in autumn. In spring, it produces white flower clusters, followed by large bunches of bright red berries. This cultivar is low maintenance and well suited to streetscapes, parks, and gardens. Rabbit guards are recommended in areas with wildlife.

Sorbus aucuparia 'Golden Wonder'

Sorbus aucuparia 'Golden Wonder' is a striking cultivar of Mountain Ash, producing white spring flowers followed by golden yellow berries that persist into winter. The large, feathery leaves turn brilliant shades of orange and red in autumn, providing strong seasonal interest. This medium sized tree has a broadly pyramidal shape and is low maintenance, thriving in a variety of soils, including acidic types. It is well suited to gardens, parks, and wildlife friendly landscapes.



Sorbus aucuparia 'Sheerwater Seedling'

Sorbus aucuparia 'Sheerwater Seedling' is a popular street tree selection of Rowan, valued for its upright growth and compact form. It features mid green, compound leaves that turn yellow and gold in autumn. Creamy white flowers appear in spring, followed by vibrant red berries that attract birds. The tree matures to an oval shape, with branches that initially grow upright before spreading slightly under the weight of fruit. It is tolerant of a wide range of soils and semi shade, making it ideal for urban and residential planting.



Sorbus 'Blackberry'

This cultivar is notable for its attractive, pinnate foliage which emerges fresh green in spring and matures to rich tones through the seasons. In late spring to early summer, it produces clusters of creamy white flowers that are both decorative and beneficial to pollinators such as bees and hoverflies. Following flowering, the tree develops vibrant red berries that gradually deepen to a rich dark purple, almost black, by autumn, giving the tree its distinctive name. These berries are not only visually appealing but also provide a valuable food source for birds and other wildlife, enhancing biodiversity in urban and rural settings alike. 'Blackberry' is a robust and vigorous grower with a well balanced, upright habit. It is particularly well suited to challenging environments, showing excellent tolerance to drought, poor soils, and urban pollution. Its resilience makes it an ideal choice for street planting, public landscapes, and low maintenance gardens.





Sorbus commixta 'Olympic Flame'

Sorbus commixta 'Olympic Flame' is a compact, upright tree named for its fiery autumn display. The pinnate leaves emerge bronze green in spring, turning vibrant shades of red and orange in autumn. Creamy white flowers appear in late spring, followed by orange red berries that persist into winter. This cultivar is ideal for avenue planting or small gardens, reaching around 6 metres in height with a 3.5 metre spread over 20 years. It is tolerant of clay soils and performs best in acidic, well drained conditions.



Sorbus hupehensis

Sorbus hupehensis, or Chinese Rowan, is a small, ornamental tree introduced from western China in the early 20th century. It features blue tinged, pinnate leaves that turn vibrant red in autumn, contrasting beautifully with clusters of white berries that mature from pink. The berries often persist into winter, providing food for birds. The tree has a compact, broadly oval crown and light brown bark, making it ideal for small gardens and avenues. It is hardy, low maintenance, and tolerant of poor soils and urban conditions. Rabbit guards are recommended during establishment.



Sorbus intermedia

Sorbus intermedia, or Swedish Whitebeam, is a medium sized deciduous tree with distinctive lobed leaves that are dark green above and silvery beneath, giving the canopy a shimmering appearance. It produces white flowers in late spring, followed by bright red berries in autumn that contrast with golden foliage. The tree has a dense, rounded crown and is highly tolerant of coastal exposure, pollution, and a wide range of soil types. It is ideal for street planting, parks, and exposed sites.

Sorbus intermedia 'Brouwers'

Sorbus intermedia 'Brouwers' is a selected form of Swedish Whitebeam with a reliable pyramidal crown and minimal variation in form. The dark green leaves have silver undersides, creating a shimmering effect in the wind. Creamy white flowers appear in May, followed by small orange red fruits and golden brown autumn foliage. This cultivar is exceptionally resilient, thriving in coastal, calcareous, and urban environments. It is ideal for avenue planting and uplighting to highlight its structured crown.



Sorbus 'Sunshine'

Sorbus 'Sunshine' is a compact, upright tree with dark green, glossy leaves that turn vivid red and orange in autumn. In late May, it produces clusters of white flowers, followed by fruit that transitions from white to golden yellow. This cultivar is hardy and tolerant of urban pollution and coastal conditions. It thrives in moderately fertile, well drained soils and is ideal for small gardens, streetscapes, and ornamental planting schemes.



Sorbus torminalis

Sorbus torminalis, or Wild Service Tree, is a rare native species valued for its ecological and historical significance. It has a columnar form when young, maturing into a broad oval crown. The lobed leaves turn rich shades of red, orange, and bronze in autumn. White flowers appear in spring, followed by brown, speckled fruits known as "chequers," once used in brewing. The bark develops a distinctive chequered pattern with age. This species prefers well drained soils and partial shade and is best planted as a container grown specimen due to its coarse root system.





Taxus baccata

Taxus baccata, or English Yew, is a long lived, evergreen conifer native to the UK and widely used in formal landscapes. It features dense, dark green needle like foliage and a naturally columnar to spreading habit, depending on pruning. Yew is highly tolerant of shade, pollution, and a wide range of soil types, provided they are well drained. Waterlogged conditions should be avoided. It is ideal for topiary, hedging, and structural planting, and can be clipped into formal shapes or left to grow as a specimen tree. Its red arils are attractive to birds, though all other parts of the plant are toxic if ingested.



Thuja plicata 'Atrovirens'

Thuja plicata 'Atrovirens', or Western Red Cedar, is a fast growing, evergreen conifer. It forms a dense, conical shape with glossy, mid to dark green foliage that emits a pleasant, pineapple like scent when crushed. This cultivar is highly adaptable, thriving in moist, well drained soils and tolerating full sun to partial shade. It grows at a rate of 40–60 cm per year, making it an excellent choice for hedging and screening. It is a robust alternative to Leylandii for creating evergreen privacy barriers.



Tilia cordata

Tilia cordata, or Small leaved Lime, is a large, long lived deciduous tree native to the UK and much of Europe. It features heart shaped, glossy green leaves that turn bright yellow in autumn. In summer, it produces clusters of highly fragrant, creamy white flowers that are rich in nectar and attract pollinators. This species is commonly used in avenues, parklands, and mixed woodlands. It thrives in moist, well drained soils and prefers full sun or partial shade. *Tilia cordata* is tolerant of urban pollution and is a valuable tree for biodiversity and landscape structure.

Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'

Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' is a compact, upright cultivar of Small leaved Lime, known for its strong central leader and symmetrical, pyramidal crown. It bears dark green, heart shaped leaves that turn golden yellow in autumn, and fragrant, creamy flowers in July. This cultivar is well suited to avenue planting and formal landscapes, offering uniformity and resilience. It performs well in a variety of soil types, including heavy clay, and is tolerant of urban conditions. However, due to its upright branching, it is not recommended for pleaching.



Tilia cordata 'Rancho'

Tilia cordata 'Rancho' is a smaller, more refined cultivar of Small leaved Lime, ideal for narrower spaces. It features small, glossy, heart shaped leaves that turn golden yellow in autumn and produces fragrant, creamy flowers in mid summer. The tree has a dense, conical crown and strong branching, making it suitable for avenues and structured planting. It thrives in a wide range of soils, including clay, and is well suited to urban and native themed landscapes.



Tilia cordata 'Select'

Tilia cordata 'Select' is a specially developed cultivar designed for urban environments. It features a more upright canopy and glossy green leaves that are resistant to aphid honeydew. Flowering in June, it produces small, fragrant blooms that attract bees and other pollinators, supporting biodiversity in city settings. In autumn, the foliage turns amber. This cultivar is ideal for open urban spaces and structured avenues, offering a native tree option with improved form and resilience.





Tilia platyphyllos

Tilia platyphyllos, or Broad leaved Lime, is a native deciduous tree known for its large, dark green leaves and rapid growth. It forms a broad, rounded crown and displays lime yellow autumn foliage, which tends to fall early. The bark is coarsely fissured, and the tree produces fragrant flowers in summer. It is tolerant of urban conditions but performs best in rural settings. This species is widely used in parklands and avenues and responds well to pollarding and pruning.



Tilia platyphyllos 'Fastigiata'

Tilia platyphyllos 'Fastigiata', also known as Columnar Large leaved Lime, is a tall, slender cultivar ideal for avenues and smaller gardens. It features upright branching and foliage that extends close to the ground, creating a feathered appearance. The tree provides vertical structure without excessive width, making it suitable for formal landscapes and urban planting. It thrives in a range of soils and offers a graceful, light filtering canopy.



Tilia platyphyllos 'Rubra'

Tilia platyphyllos 'Rubra', or Red twigged Lime, is a striking cultivar known for its bright red brown young shoots and large green leaves that turn golden brown in autumn. It has a columnar form and is well suited to pleaching and pollarding, which enhance the visibility of its colourful stems. This cultivar is hardy and adaptable to various soil types, making it ideal for avenue planting and formal landscapes requiring seasonal interest and structure.

Tilia x europaea 'Pallida'

Tilia x europaea 'Pallida' is a hybrid between *Tilia cordata* and *Tilia platyphyllos*, forming a large, fast growing tree with a pyramidal crown. It features light green leaves that turn golden yellow and orange in autumn. While it produces attractive, fragrant flowers in summer, it is known to attract aphids, which can cause sticky honeydew deposits, making it less suitable near paved areas. It thrives in a wide range of soils, including clay, and is well suited to parkland and avenue planting. It also responds well to pollarding.



Ulmus 'Columella'

Ulmus 'Columella', commonly known as the Columnar Elm, was bred for strong resistance to Dutch elm disease and is part of the Resista Elm programme. This deciduous tree has a narrow, upright form, making it ideal for urban environments, street planting, and confined spaces. The small, scalloped leaves emerge late in spring, turning yellow in autumn. In spring, it produces dense clusters of green flowers, followed by flat, round samaras. Its compact habit and disease resistance make it a valuable addition to modern landscapes.



Ulmus x hollandica 'Lobel'

Ulmus x hollandica 'Lobel' forms a broadly columnar crown with vibrant green foliage that turns yellow in autumn. This cultivar is well suited to a variety of soil types, including those near coastal areas, and is commonly used in avenues and urban streetscapes. While it has shown good disease resistance, caution is advised when planting in large numbers due to the potential for future susceptibility. Its uniform growth habit and adaptability make it a practical choice for structured planting schemes.





Bees & Trees

Pollinators, particularly bees, play a vital role in maintaining biodiversity and supporting food production. However, their populations are in alarming decline. In the UK alone, 33% of bee species are decreasing, and 35 species are currently under threat of extinction. Despite the severity of this crisis, often referred to as the “Sixth Extinction” driven by human activity, there are currently no laws in place to protect pollinators.

Nearly 90% of flowering plants rely on pollinators for reproduction. Yet, in the UK, the population of flying insects has plummeted by approximately 60% over the past two decades. This decline threatens not only ecosystems but also food security and the health of natural landscapes.

Urban Tree Planting for Pollinator Support

Institutions such as Kew Gardens are actively researching and advising urban planners on tree species that can enhance pollinator activity in cities. One key finding is that pollinators require a continuous and diverse supply of pollen and nectar from early spring through to mid autumn.

Why do trees matter to bees?

How Trees Help Bees

1. Provide Forage (Food Sources)

Flowering trees like willow, cherry, apple, hawthorn, lime, and horse chestnut produce nectar and pollen, which are vital for bees. Trees often bloom at different times than herbaceous plants, helping extend the foraging season.

2. Offer Shelter and Nesting Sites

Mature trees can provide nesting cavities for wild bees like bumblebees and solitary bees. Deadwood and bark crevices are ideal for species like mason bees and leafcutter bees.

3. Support Biodiversity

Trees create habitats for a wide range of insects, which in turn support pollinators through complex ecological networks. Native trees are especially beneficial because they support local insect species that bees rely on.

4. Improve Ecosystem Health

Trees help regulate temperature, reduce wind, and maintain soil moisture — all of which create a more stable environment for bees. They also help reduce pesticide drift and pollution, which can harm bee health.

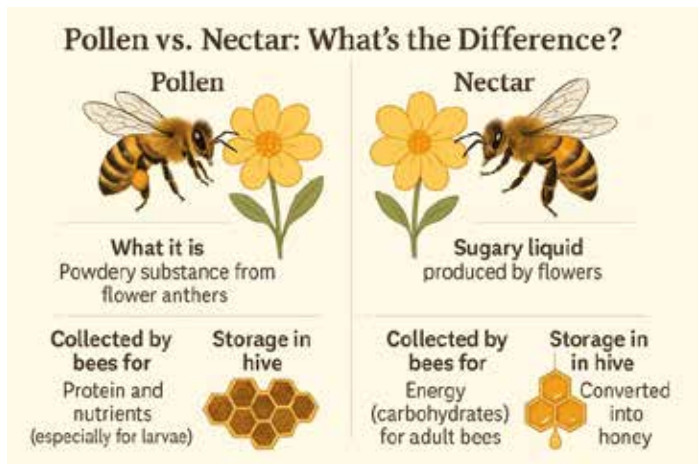
How Bees Use Pollen and Nectar

Pollen

- Bees collect pollen using their legs and store it in pollen baskets (corbiculae).
- Back at the hive, pollen is mixed with nectar and enzymes to make bee bread, a protein rich food for developing larvae.
- It's essential for colony growth and health.

Nectar

- Bees suck nectar from flowers using their proboscis and store it in their honey stomach.
- Once back at the hive, nectar is passed between bees and gradually dehydrated to become honey.
- Honey is the main energy source for adult bees and is stored for winter.



Best practices for bee friendly tree planting

- Choose native, pollinator friendly species.
- Plant a variety of trees to ensure continuous bloom throughout the seasons.
- Avoid using pesticides, especially during flowering.
- Include hedgerows and shrubs to diversify habitat structure.

The Golden Rule of Five

To effectively support pollinators, it is recommended to plant a minimum of five different tree species that offer varied pollen and nectar sources. This diversity ensures a stable and nutritious food supply for bees and other pollinators throughout the growing season.

Recommended Tree Species for Mixed Planting

Below is a curated list of tree species suitable for inclusion in mixed planting schemes aimed at supporting pollinators. These selections are based on their flowering periods, pollen and nectar availability, and compatibility with both native and non native landscapes.

These will offer bees and pollinators many food sources, but the planting of biodiverse and bee nurturing shrubs as an understory should not be ignored.

At Wyevale we are growers offering a one stop shop of all these requirements, where we can offer technical recommendations as required.

Tree	Pollen Count	Nectar Count	Flowering Period
Alnus cordata	High	Lower	February
Corylus avellana	High	Lower	March
Corylus colurna	High	Lower	March
Magnolia kobus	High	High	March Early April
Acer rubrum 'Brandywine'	High	High	March May
Acer rubrum 'Sun Valley'	High	High	March May
Prunus avium	High	High	March May
Malus 'Evereste'	High	High	April
Prunus 'Accolade'	High	High	April
Prunus 'Sunset Boulevard'	High	High	April
Acer campestre	Good	Good	April May
Acer platanoides	Good	High	April May
Acer pseudoplatanus	High	High	April May
Amelanchier lamarckii	Lower	High	April May
Malus domestica	High	High	April May
Prunus padus 'Select'	Good	High	April May
Quercus petraea	High	Lower	April May
Quercus robur 'Select'	Good	Lower	April May
Salix alba	Good	High	April May
Malus 'Rudolph'	High	High	May
Castanea sativa	High	High	May June
Crataegus monogyna 'Select'	Good	High	May June
Liriodendron tulipifera	Good	High	May June
Prunus laurocerasus 'Genolia'	Good	High	May June
Prunus lusitanica 'Myrtifolia'	Good	High	May June
Sorbus aria	Good	High	May June
Sorbus aucuparia	Good	Good	May June
Tilia cordata 'Select'	Good	High	June July
Tilia platyphyllos	Good	High	June July



Climate Champions

In the face of accelerating climate change, the role of trees has never been more critical. Beyond their aesthetic and ecological value, trees serve as powerful allies in mitigating environmental challenges. They contribute significantly to climate regulation through carbon absorption, temperature moderation, and the enhancement of air and water quality.

By understanding and promoting the climate benefits of trees, individuals and communities can make informed decisions that support both local ecosystems and global sustainability efforts. To assist with this, Wyevale have identified and badged trees in our range as Climate Champions, selected for their contribution to:

1. Carbon Sequestration

Trees absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and store it in their trunks, branches, leaves, and roots. This process helps reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases, which are a major contributor to global warming.

2. Temperature Regulation

Trees cool the environment through transpiration, a process where water is released from leaves into the air. Additionally, their shade reduces surface temperatures, helping to mitigate the urban heat island effect in built up areas.

3. Air Purification

Trees improve air quality by filtering pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, ammonia, and ozone. They also trap airborne particles like dust, smoke, and pollen on their leaves and bark.

4. Water Cycle Support

Tree roots help retain moisture in the soil, reducing surface runoff and preventing erosion. Forests also contribute to rainfall patterns by releasing water vapor into the atmosphere.

5. Biodiversity Enhancement

Forests provide habitats for a wide range of species, supporting biodiversity. Diverse ecosystems are more resilient to climate change and offer essential services such as pollination and natural pest control.

6. Protection Against Extreme Weather

Trees act as natural windbreaks and help stabilize soil, reducing the impact of storms, floods, and other extreme weather events that are becoming more frequent due to climate change.

7. Sustainable Resource Provision

When managed responsibly, trees offer renewable resources such as timber, fruit, and medicinal compounds. These can serve as sustainable alternatives to more carbon intensive materials and practices.

Our Climate Champions are:

Acer campestre 'Elegant'

'Elegant' is highly tolerant of drought, pollution, and a wide range of soil conditions. With equally high levels of carbon sequestration, it is a reliable choice for both rural and urban environments.

Acer campestre 'Red Shine'

This tree is particularly well suited to coastal and urban environments due to its tolerance of drought, wind, salt, and partial paving. It grows at a moderate rate and requires minimal maintenance, making it a practical and attractive choice for streetscapes, parks, and public spaces.

Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'

This medium to large tree forms a broad, rounded canopy providing shade and screening in larger gardens or common space. It is highly adaptable, tolerating a wide range of soil types, including chalky and coastal conditions, and performs well in urban environments.

Acer rubrum 'Brandywine'

A perfect choice for climate change due to its tolerance of adverse weather conditions. It has high resilience to both drought and cold temperatures.

Alnus glutinosa

Alnus glutinosa, the Common Alder, is a native UK species known for its resilience and ecological value. It thrives in a wide range of soils, including nutrient poor and waterlogged conditions, making it ideal for wetland restoration and riverbank planting. It supports a rich diversity of wildlife and is tolerant of air pollution, making it a valuable component of native and urban planting schemes.

Betula pendula 'Select'

This form was selected for its narrow canopy, typically under 5 metres wide, making it suitable for urban planting and confined spaces. The tree is drought tolerant and performs well in poor soils, offering a light, airy canopy that provides dappled shade and carbon sequestration.

Carpinus betulus 'Lucas'

'Lucas' has a shallow rooting system, remaining close to the surface, so will tolerate smaller, tighter planting pits. An excellent contributor to carbon sequestration and as a native species, it supports a wide range of wildlife and is ideal for structured planting in both urban and rural settings.

Crataegus monogyna 'Select'

From the original forms we have selected individual trees displaying vigorous growth while keeping a uniform, upright habit and minimal thorns to create our 'Select' cultivar. *Crataegus monogyna* is a native deciduous species widely used in hedgerows and naturalistic plantings. Producing abundant white flowers, followed by small red fruits in autumn that are highly attractive to birds, the species is extremely hardy and thrives in a variety of soil types, including heavy clay. It responds well to hard pruning during dormancy, making it suitable for both informal and formal landscape uses.

Ginkgo biloba

Ginkgo biloba is exceptionally tolerant of urban pollution, compacted soils, storm water run off, and a wide range of climates, making it a popular choice for street planting and public landscapes. Its slow growth and upright form make it suitable for both large gardens and city environments.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'

This cultivar is thornless and typically does not produce seed pods, making it low maintenance and ideal for urban planting. Its bipinnate leaves emerge late in spring, turn golden yellow in autumn, and decompose quickly, reducing leaf litter. It is highly tolerant of drought, air pollution, and poor soils, and forms a broad, spreading canopy providing extensive shade and air cooling. 'Shademaster' is well suited to parks, streetscapes, and large gardens where filtered shade is desired.

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon'

'Worplesdon' effectively absorbs carbon dioxide, helping to reduce greenhouse gases, and its broad canopy provides shade that mitigates urban heat. It contributes to air purification while demonstrating resilience to environmental stress from periods of drought.

Liriodendron tulipifera

Because the CO₂ levels were dropping from 1,000 parts per million (ppm) to just 500 ppm, it is believed the tulip trees created their own microfibril structure, which is why today they can readily sequester carbon so effectively!

Magnolia kobus

Magnolia kobus is one of the greatest trees for urban carbon sequestration. It can absorb and store the same quantities of carbon as a Platanus x hispanica (London plane tree), with a staggering 20,000 pounds of carbon over 60 years!

Pinus sylvestris

Scots pine is highly effective at carbon sequestration, storing significant amounts of carbon in its biomass over its long lifespan. It thrives across a wide range of ecological conditions, from dry sandy soils to nutrient poor peatlands, demonstrating exceptional adaptability to both drought and cold climates. This resilience makes it particularly suitable for reforestation and afforestation projects in areas affected by climate stress. It supports biodiversity by providing habitat for numerous insects, birds, and fungi, and contributes to soil formation and water regulation.

Prunus padus 'Select'

The 'Select' leaves open a deeper, darker shade of green than the seedling form, with more chlorophyll molecules situated in its chloroplasts. This darker green allows an increase to the chemical reactions needed for carbon fixation. Its tolerance of water logging makes it ideal for planting in challenging conditions.

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'

'Chanticleer' is highly tolerant of pollution and a wide range of soil types, being able to withstand both water logging and drought conditions. Its narrow crown and resilience make it ideal for screening, street planting, and urban gardens.

Quercus ilex

Its evergreen foliage provides year round carbon capture and shade, helping to mitigate urban heat and improve air quality. Quercus ilex is also drought tolerant once established, which is increasingly valuable in the UK's shifting climate patterns. Its dense canopy supports biodiversity by offering shelter and food for birds and insects, and its ability to regenerate from roots enhances its longevity and resilience.

Quercus robur 'Select'

This neater form of Quercus offers water regulation, carbon absorption, cooling effects making it well suited to open urban spaces, avenues, and structured planting schemes where native species are desired, but site conditions are challenging.

Sorbus aria 'Majestica'

This cultivar is well suited to dry, exposed sites and performs reliably in moderately fertile, well drained soils. Its larger stature and strong form make it ideal for avenue planting or as a specimen tree in open landscapes.

Sorbus 'Blackberry'

In late spring to early summer, 'Blackberry' produces clusters of creamy white flowers that are both decorative and beneficial to pollinators such as bees and hoverflies. Its dark berries provide a valuable food source for birds and other wildlife, enhancing biodiversity in urban and rural settings alike. 'Blackberry' is a robust and vigorous grower with a well balanced, upright habit. It is particularly well suited to challenging environments, showing excellent tolerance to drought, poor soils, and urban pollution. Its resilience makes it an ideal choice for street planting, public landscapes, and low maintenance gardens.

Tilia cordata 'Select'

Our Tilia cordata 'Select' features a more upright canopy and glossy green leaves that are resistant to aphid honeydew. Flowering in June, it produces small, fragrant blooms that attract bees and other pollinators, supporting biodiversity in city settings.

Ulmus 'Columella'

'Columella' is highly resistant to Dutch elm disease, which ensures long term survival and reduces the need for chemical treatments. Its tolerance to wind, air pollution, salt spray, and short term flooding allows it to thrive in challenging conditions. Additionally, 'Columella' provides habitat value for urban biodiversity and maintains foliage for extended periods, offering seasonal interest and ecological support.





Original Select

With over 95 years of horticultural expertise passed down through generations of skilled growers, Wyevale Nurseries has developed a keen eye for identifying exceptional trees. In response to the growing challenges faced by native species, particularly in the context of climate change and urban development, our team has carefully curated the Original Select range.

These 'Select' cultivars of native trees have been extensively trialled and selected specifically by our tree production team. Grown for their outstanding establishment, uniform appearance and reliable success, each tree offers significant improvement over their seedling forms.

By preserving the core characteristics of their parent species, these cultivars are designed to ensure the successful establishment and long term resilience of native trees in demanding environments, including urban landscapes and areas affected by shifting climate conditions.

Betula pendula 'Select'

Betula pendula 'Select' is a refined cultivar of Silver Birch, chosen for its upright, pyramidal form and clean, pearl white bark. It maintains a narrow canopy, typically under 5 metres wide, making it suitable for urban planting and confined spaces. The tree is drought tolerant and performs well in poor soils, offering a light, airy canopy that provides dappled shade. Cultivation practices ensure a balanced stem and strong central leader, making it a structurally reliable choice for streetscapes and formal landscapes.

Crataegus monogyna 'Select'

From the original forms we have selected individual trees displaying vigorous growth while keeping a uniform, upright habit and minimal thorns to create our 'Select' cultivar. Crataegus monogyna, commonly known as Common Hawthorn or May Tree, is a native deciduous species widely used in hedgerows and naturalistic plantings. Producing abundant white flowers, followed by small red fruits in autumn that are highly attractive to birds, the species is extremely hardy and thrives in a variety of soil types, including heavy clay. It responds well to hard pruning during dormancy, making it suitable for both informal and formal landscape uses. Our special 'Select' clones just bring the best of these features.

Prunus padus 'Select'

A medium sized Bird Cherry cultivar with an upright form and ascending branches, ideal for tight urban spaces. It blooms in May with creamy white flowers that attract pollinators, followed by small black berries. The 'Select' leaves open a deeper, darker shade of green than the seedling form, with more chlorophyll molecules situated in its chloroplasts. This darker green allows an increase to the chemical reactions needed for carbon fixation. Its leaves turn buttery yellow in autumn. Selected for planting in challenging conditions.

Quercus robur 'Select'

Quercus robur 'Select' is a specially cultivated form of English Oak developed by Wyevale Nurseries for urban planting. It features a semi upright, uniform crown and is grafted onto seed raised rootstock to ensure consistency and vigour. The tree produces rich green foliage and spring flowers that are visited greedily by pollinators, including the now very rare oak mining bee. It is well suited to open urban spaces, avenues, and structured planting schemes where native species are desired, but site conditions are challenging.

Tilia cordata 'Select'

Tilia cordata 'Select' is a specially developed cultivar designed for urban environments. It features a more upright canopy and glossy green leaves that are resistant to aphid honeydew. Flowering in June, it produces small, fragrant blooms that attract bees and other pollinators, supporting biodiversity in city settings. In autumn, the foliage turns amber. This cultivar is ideal for open urban spaces and structured avenues, offering a native tree option with improved form and resilience.



How to plant your tree

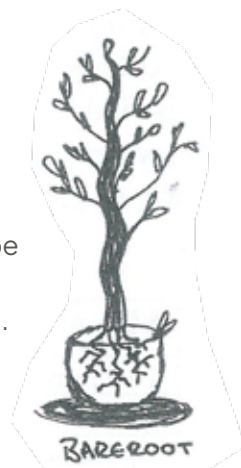
Container grown trees should have their pots/bags removed when planting



Rootball trees come with their roots wrapped in a hessian sack secured with a wire cage. This should be left on the rootball when planting.

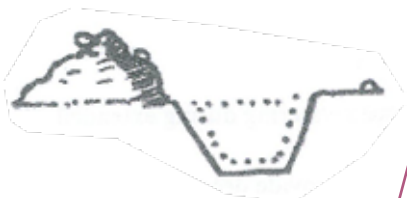


Bareroot trees come in bags which need to be removed at the time of planting.



1

Begin by digging a hole approximately 30cm larger than the pot or rootball.



2

Position the first stake off centre and drive in at least 30cm below the bottom of the hole.



3

If planting a large rootball or container tree, two stakes will be needed. Repeat step 2 leaving room for the tree between the stakes.



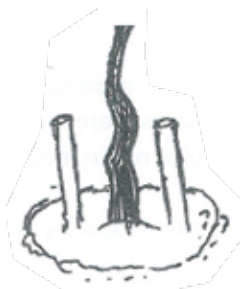
4

Lay a cane across the hole to ensure the correct planting depth.



5

Backfill with soil around the tree and gently tread down.



6

Using a T bar and tree tie, carefully attach the bar to the strip and nail the T bar in place.





Water maintenance guide

Watering young trees is essential for their successful establishment and long term survival, particularly in the initial years following planting. Consistent watering, especially during dry spells, is vital for maintaining moist soil and promoting root development. To reduce evaporation, avoid watering during the hottest part of the day. Water deeply once or twice a week instead of shallowly and frequently, as this encourages deeper root growth. Watering may be required for up to three years after planting to aid establishment.

Water maintenance guide Soil Sampling

It is important to remember that there is no easy, one size fits all watering programme. The species and site conditions are specific, and as such a simple soil sample should be tested regularly. Once a week, take a small soil sample around 300 mm to 500 mm deep. Feel this sample and create a sausage shape with the soil in your hand.

1. If the soil requires more water:

The soil will be dusty and break apart too easily in your hand. A sausage shape will not hold.

2. If the soil requires less water:

When the soil is at field capacity, it will be stagnant and smell like a fishpond and will be overly soggy and wet in your hand. Squeezing the soil may press water out.

3. A good soil moisture content:

Soil with an ideal moisture content will allow you to squeeze the sample in your hand into a sausage shape and it will hold its form. It will be damp and hold its moisture in the soil sample.

A Comprehensive Guide to Watering Trees

1. Watering Newly Planted Trees:

- **Frequency:** Newly planted trees require consistent watering, particularly during their first three years. In summer, they may need up to 50 litres of water weekly.
- **Deep Watering:** Instead of frequent shallow watering, opt for deep watering once or twice a week to encourage roots to grow deeper.
- **Soil Check:** Regularly assess soil moisture to ensure it remains balanced—not too wet or too dry.
- **Time of Day:** Water in the early morning or late evening to reduce evaporation.

2. Watering Established Trees:

- **Frequency:** Established trees are generally more drought resistant but still need watering during extended dry periods.
- **Observe:** Keep an eye on soil moisture and the tree's health. If the soil feels dry, provide deep watering.
- **Mulch:** Apply mulch around the tree's base to help retain moisture and maintain soil temperature.

3. Water Wisely:




































- **Conserve Water:** Whenever possible, utilize sustainable water sources like rainwater or greywater.
- **Avoid Overwatering:** Too much water can cause root rot, so ensure there is adequate drainage around the tree.
- **Consider the Tree's Needs:** Different tree species have varying water requirements.



























4. Other Important Considerations:































- **Soil Type:** Sandy soils drain more quickly and may need more frequent watering compared to clay soils.
- **Weather Conditions:** Hot, dry weather necessitates more regular watering than cooler, wetter conditions.
- **Mulching:** A layer of mulch around the tree helps retain moisture, suppress weeds, and regulate soil temperature.
- **Pest and Disease:** Wet weather can promote fungal diseases and attract pests, so monitor your trees and take action if needed.

























































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