



College Road Tree Trail

from the millpond to the woods

College Road tree trail – Millpond to the Woods

1. Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*). Mature tree which grows along riverbanks. Twigs snap off hence the name.
2. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Another tree which likes a damp site. Fruit turns woody during the winter.
3. Contorted Willow (*Salix matsudana* ‘Tortuosa’). A curious tree related to the weeping willow.
4. Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). Easily recognised.
5. Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). The white bark peels off in papery layers.
6. Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* ‘Italica’). So called because it was propagated in Lombardy in Italy. Planted all over Europe in avenues for shelter.
7. Lime (*Tilia × europaea*). Also frequently planted in rows as here. It has sweet smelling flowers and a habit of suckering.
8. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*). Native of North America. Leaves a bright yellow in spring turning deep red in autumn. Leaves a different shape from the Scarlet Oak.
9. Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*). Native to Morocco and Algeria. Cones are round and flat topped.
10. Indian Bean Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*). Leaves do not come out until June and the beans are a foot long. There is a golden variety growing beside it.
11. Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). No Dulwich tree trail would be complete without one of these trees which are said to have been Edward Alleyn’s favourite.
12. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). One of our largest native trees. Fruit resembles a bunch of keys.
13. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). This is the purple variety.
14. Yew (*Taxus baccata*). Native to Britain. Very long-lived tree. Frequently planted in churchyards.
15. English Oak (*Quercus robur*). Very long-lived tree. This is the pedunculate oak with long stalks to the acorns.
16. Pyramidal Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* ‘Fastigiata’). There are several of these very distinctive trees planted round here.
17. Flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*). Flowers are in dense white clusters which come out in May. Also known as the manna tree because the sap is sweet and used medicinally.
18. Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). A native of Southern Europe where it is cultivated for its edible nuts.
19. Silver lime (*Tilia tomentosa*). Leaves dark green above, silvery underneath.
20. Norway Maple. Similar to the sycamore but fruit has almost horizontal wings.
21. Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* ‘Purpurea’). Leaves start a lovely pinky brown in spring and gradually darken.
22. Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Native tree with clusters of white flowers in spring and red berries in autumn.
23. Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*). This form has attractive silver foliage.
24. Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). A native of China so named because of its height. Very long pinnate leaves.
25. Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*). Representative of a type of plant widespread in prehistoric times. Regarded as sacred by Buddhists. Upright tree with unusual shaped leaf slightly resembling the maidenhair fern.
26. Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*). A shrub-like tree with fruit looking like strawberries.
27. Swamp Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). A deciduous conifer with delicate feathery green leaves in spring, turning brown in autumn. Splendid specimen in the park.
28. Bhutan Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*). Native to the Himalayas. Needles in groups of five. Cones long, in bunches.
29. Golden Elm (*Ulmus campestris*). Variety of the once common elm.
30. Woods include – sessile oaks, hornbeam, regenerating elm, etc.

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July 1987