

Horsham Park Family Tree Trail



This tree trail has been created by the Friends of Horsham Park in association with HDC Parks and Countryside.



**Horsham
District
Council**



There are many wonderful trees in the Park – native and ornamental.

Here are just a few on a short trail.

Turn over to find out more about the eight trees marked on the map:

- Their names and some fun facts.
- What can you find?
- Use your senses to explore.



							
(1) Wellingtonia Redwood	(2) Blue Atlas Cedar	(3) English Oak	(4) Copper Beech	(5) “Cricket Bat” Willow	(6) Chilean Pine “Monkey Puzzle”	(7) Common Lime	(8) Corsican Pine
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	<i>Cedrus libani subsp. atlantica 'Glaucua'</i>	<i>Quercus robur</i>	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	<i>Salix alba var. caerulea</i>	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	<i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>
Sometimes called the Giant Redwood, this is one of the tallest tree species on the planet. The tree was first introduced into the UK in 1853 and was named 'Wellingtonia' in honour of the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852)	The Blue Atlas Cedar is a striking evergreen conifer with silvery blue needles. Young trees are usually pyramidal, but older trees become flatter-topped with age. The tree is native to the Atlas Mountains of Algeria and Morocco and is drought tolerant when established.	The oak is a symbol of strength and power. Its wood has been used for ship and house building for centuries. In 1651, King Charles II hid in an oak tree to escape the Roundheads during the English Civil War.	This is a purple variety of the beech tree. Copper beeches are native to Europe and appeared as natural mutations of the common beech as early as the 15 th century. The mutation can occur in mature common beeches, often on just one branch. Or a new sapling can germinate as purple rather than green.	The Cricket Bat Willow is a variety of White Willow that takes its name from the fact that it grows quickly and has a straight stem. Its wood is lightweight, tough, and doesn't splinter easily - ideal for making cricket bats! Although the tree is fast-growing, it still takes 15-20 years before it is suitable for making cricket bats.	The Chilean Pine, Chile's national tree, owes its English name 'Monkey Puzzle' to a remark made by a friend of Sir William Molesworth on seeing a specimen in his garden: 'it would puzzle a monkey to climb that!'" The Monkey Puzzle is sadly an endangered species, due to deforestation and forest fires.	The avenue on the south side of the park is planted with common lime trees. Common limes are a deciduous native tree. Lime bark is pale grey-brown and ridged. It can be split to make strong rope.	The Corsican Pine is a fast growing pine native to Corsica and Italy. Its wood is valued for being straight and free of knots. Its resin is tapped to make turpentine, and violinists use the solid resin on their bows.
The Redwood is the tallest tree in the park, and there is more than one. How many can you find? Stand in the middle of the park and look around. Look for tall trees with a distinctive conical egg-shape.	The Blue Atlas Cedar's needles grow in clusters called whorls. Can you count how many needles there are in a cluster?	This may be the oldest tree in the park. How far can you reach around its trunk? How many of you would it take to go all the way round?	It is easy to spot these trees because their colour stands out against the green. How many can you see in the park? Can you find a hedge with mixed green and copper beech?	Willow trees like wet places. Can you spot this one by the pond? In spring, willow trees make catkins. Can you see any furry 'pussy willow' buds or flowers?	There are three Monkey Puzzle trees in the park - one is more hidden than the others. Can you find them all?	Can you find any of the lime trees which have clusters of side shoots around the base? These will be trimmed away before they get in the way of people walking on the path.	One of the Corsican pines has some braces to stop its branches from splitting. Can you spot which one?
Touch its bark. It is soft and actually protects the tree from forest fires. Do a bark rubbing and compare its bark to the bark of other trees in the park.	Can you see any cones on the ground or on the branches? (They look like big eggs)	Find an acorn and compare the feel of the smooth nut with the bumpy cup. It can take 20-30 years for an oak to produce its first acorn.	Stand under the tree and look up. What do you notice about the leaves? Can you find a Common Beech, and tell how they are alike and how they are different?	Can you see the long, narrow leaves? Can you see their silvery underneath? How many cricket bats do you think this tree could make?	Touch the leaves, feel how thick and spiky they are. They have been around since the dinosaurs, so they needed spiky leaves to stop them from being eaten.	The trees are a favourite for aphids. Have a look at the leaves. Can you find any aphids on them?	Can you see any pine cones growing on the tree or can you find any on the ground? Where are the seeds hidden?