



BOWOOD
HOUSE & GARDENS

**A GUIDE TO BOWOOD'S
TREES & SHRUBS**

**A Catalogue of the Woody Plants
cultivated in the gardens at
Bowood.**



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INTRODUCTION

This is our fourth Tree Guide in as many decades. The first catalogue was compiled by Mr P.H.B Gardner of Hillier's Arboretum in 1975. Eight years later with the help of Mr Alan Coombes, we published a more sophisticated edition. In 2006 Dr Owen Johnson, who was then the Assistant Registrar of the Tree Register of the British Isles, kindly continued to take an interest in our collection. This is his second publication.

A little about the author, Dr Owen Johnson. He is one of those exceptional self-effacing individuals whose mentor, Alan Mitchell, was co-founder of TROBI in 1988. Owen recorded his first Tree in 1976 as a young teenager accompanied by Alan, on one of his local visits in Sussex. In 1992 after a break whilst at University, he began recording in earnest for the newly formed Tree Register. He was appointed 'Registrar' in 2009. He is the author of a number of Tree Books, the most recent being 'Arboretum' a history of trees grown in the UK and Ireland. Essential reading for all Tree lovers. He doesn't drive yet has visited every corner of the UK in search of our Arboreal Heritage. His memory is prodigious. Those who have had the privilege of spending precious moments with him amongst a tree collection, will never forget the experience. He can recall the location of every notable specimen in the British Isles. He has updated and amended the index which follows. No small undertaking. We are hugely indebted to him for continuing to take such an interest in our collection.

In the early 1970's, shortly after taking over the management of Bowood, Harold Hillier asked Roy Lancaster to meet me and explore the grounds. A lifetime's friendship was forged. So much of our more recent planting has been thanks to his influence. Out of a total of twenty-four current 'champions' more than half of them have been planted during my custodianship.

Ever since the early 1960's there have been just two Head Groundsmen. From 1960-1997 Mr David Cleverly was looking after the Pleasure Grounds and Woodland Garden. After a short gap from 2000 to the present day, Mr Geoff Partridge has been responsible for these areas. It is thanks to them and their staff that the collection has thrived. The beauty and majesty of these remarkable grounds have given pleasure to hundreds of thousands of visitors. A tribute to all those who look after them. Finally, I hope to have the opportunity of writing this foreword again in 10 years' time!!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roy Lancaster', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

The Marquis of Lansdowne

Bowood, 2016

A GUIDE TO BOWOOD'S TREES AND SHRUBS

Preface

As already noted by the Marquis of Lansdowne in his Introduction, over 49 years have elapsed since I first visited Bowood in 1973 with my then employer Harold Hillier, later to become Sir Harold. Sir Harold was for many years Britain's leading dendrologist and it was a privilege for me to assist him and the then Earl of Shelburne in checking and labelling the tree collection for which the gardens are justly famous.

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

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

Roy Lancaster

Three Hundred Years of Tree-planting

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

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

The 9th Marquis of Lansdowne, since he took over the management of Bowood in 1972, has built up an arboretum in the grounds which includes some very rare species, and several collected from the wild; many of these trees are now approaching their prime. By 2006, Bowood had nine 'champions' – the largest or tallest of their kind recorded in Britain and Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

Today, only the five surviving Cedars of Lebanon (D52, J35, J37, J47 and O11) remain conspicuous from the 'hundreds' of early plantings. Lucombe Oak, a hybrid of Cork and Turkey Oaks which was being marketed by Lucombe and Pince's Exeter nursery by the 1770s, is not mentioned by the early writers on Bowood's trees, but I42, which is presumably the tree measured in 1903 for Elwes and Henry's *The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland* and several times since, is from its long-term rate of growth clearly one of the earliest examples. This is presumably also true of the group of three similar Lucombe Oaks a little to the north (I60, I62 and I63). These nine trees are the only exotic survivors from the 1st Marquess' arboretum – a total which ought not to surprise us but is worth bearing in mind when we consider the likely longevity of any tree planting.

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

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

William Twopenny around 1863 as 'the weed of the place' and was the only species the 3rd Marquess would allow to be felled. Today, many of Capability Brown's plantings are dying of old age while climate change and grey squirrels are making it harder and harder to grow replacements.)

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

'W B R D's' assessment may not have been more reliable than his punctuation, but the pinetum certainly seems to have been laid out along ambitious lines. The lifespans of many conifers planted in southern England seldom exceed a hundred years, but one or two of the original plantings at Bowood continue to thrive. Pre-eminent are the seven huge Californian Coast Redwoods (E21, E35, E39, F10, F13, F15 and F21), which have always been claimed to be from the first seed imported to Britain in 1843 – an origin which would tie in well with an 1848 date for their planting out. (Two more examples were blown down in 1990.) The Monkey Puzzle (F6), the Austrian Pine (G18), the Corsican Pine (G17) and the sole survivor of several big Morinda Spruces (G19) are tough, relatively long-lived conifers which, from their measured growth since the 1950s or earlier, are very likely to date back to the pinetum's 1848 inception. The largest of the Blue Atlas Cedars (G34) is said to date from 1851, and G33, next to it, may be contemporary (along perhaps with the green Atlas Cedars, G30 and G31). 'W B R D' in 1867 mentions 'some very fine young' examples of the Giant Sequoia, which had been introduced from the Californian Sierra Nevada in 1853. F17 has been growing less explosively since 1931 than many examples in Britain, and is probably an original planting from the 1850s. (Giant Sequoia is a reliable survivor in Britain, so it is remarkable that all the other ones 'W B R D' refers to have since failed.) Outside the pinetum, the Oriental Planes that flank the garden entrance (C11 and I1) are probably at least as old.

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

The 4th Marquess died in 1866, only three years after his father. His son, the 5th Marquess, was another passionate arboriculturalist, and the creator of the famous gardens at Derreen in Co. Kerry.

Current growth-rates suggest that it was during his lifetime that most of the mature ornamental trees surviving at Bowood today were planted. These include the Crimean Pine (G16), the Japanese Red Cedar (H22), the 'Squarrosa' cypress (J51) and the old Hungarian Oak (D37), which are likely to date from a little before 1870, the two big Ponderosa Pines (F12 and F19), which must have been planted around 1870 and 1890 respectively, the Sitka and Oriental Spruces (E7, G8 and G32) from around 1880 and the 'champion' Blue Pencil Cedar (D17), from about 1890. (The Marquess himself was absent at this period, first as Governor-General of Canada and then as Viceroy of India.) Many other trees, such as the remarkable Cut-leaved Horse Chestnut (C8), are obviously as old, but records of their growth are insufficient for reliable estimates of their planting dates to be reached.

The 5th Marquess lived until 1927. Planting continued, although at this stage it was probably only a matter of utilising gaps in the tree-canopy in the pinetum as and when these appeared. The Stone Pine (G14) and the splendid Bosnian Pine (G29) were added at some time around 1910; the Bosnian Pine (F9) is probably a couple of decades younger. The Blue Atlas Cedar by the Adventure Playground (B7) is known to date from 1900, while the 1926 English Oak next to the garden entrance (I3) is the oldest of several surviving 'family trees' planted in the grounds by family members. The Roblé Beech, I43, was planted surprisingly at the height of the First World War in 1917, from seed collected in Chile. Probably a few years younger are the huge 'Eugenei' poplars (B13, J11a and M4), and the Honey Locust (D44). Likely to date from the time of the 6th Marquess are the Fern-leaved and Weeping Beeches (E18 and E19), while the lime allée (F41) was planted in 1936, the year of his death.

The 7th Marquess was killed in action in 1944. For his cousin, the 8th Marquis, the 1950s was a period of cut-backs which saw the demolition of the derelict 'Big House'. Nevertheless, some very choice trees in the garden derive from this time: the Dove Tree (E12) and the Northern Japanese Hemlock (F36) were planted in 1953, along with two plants from the first collection of seed from the recently-discovered Dawn Redwood (J25 and I52). The Osage Orange (E24) – one of the rarest trees at Bowood – is contemporary, along with the 'second generation' of Coast Redwoods, grown from seed collected by the 8th Marquis in California in 1953. One was already 34m tall with a trunk 165cm thick in 2016.

By this time old age will have begun to take its toll not only of the trees from the 1770s arboretum but from the 1840s pinetum and even the 5th Marquess' plantings. Some 47 notable conifers in the pinetum were measured in 1931 for a Royal Horticultural Society report, *Conifers in Cultivation*; during a visit in 1957 by Maynard Greville and Alan Mitchell, two of the country's leading experts on cultivated trees, 31 of these were relocated, but only seven survived into the 21st century. Again, of the 86 trees measured in 1957, a mere 29 remained a half-century later. The great storm of January 1990 was the single most destructive event during this period; had it not been for the mixed population of younger mature trees built up by successive owners, it would have been catastrophic.

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

In 1972, the 8th Marquis passed the management of Bowood to his son, the Earl of Shelburne (now the 9th Marquis). This occasion was commemorated by the planting of a suitably unusual and spectacular tree, the huge-leaved Japanese Walnut at the top of the Lake Field (N10). During 44 years of continual tree-planting, the 9th Marquis has added at least 360 surviving specimens to the Bowood collection and has masterminded the most exciting period of arboriculture in the estate's entire history. For most of this time, the grounds have also been open to the public.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Owen Isham". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a thin horizontal line.

August 2016

How to Use this Guide

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

You can use the booklet to find out more about any of the tagged plants at Bowood. Tree D30, for example, is identified in the Catalogue section as a Low's Fir, whose scientific name is *Abies concolor* Lowiana Group. (You will also find that it was planted in 1974 and was 26m tall by 20016 with a trunk 96cm thick.) This section is updated regularly, so that even new plantings feature. To learn more about the tree, you can then look up *Abies concolor* in the Descriptions section and find that Low's Fir comes from California and Oregon and that this particular example was planted by Lady Arabella Petty Fitzmaurice as one of several 'family trees' in the grounds. The date in each entry – in this case '1851' – is that of the first known introduction to British gardens.

Alternatively, you can use the booklet to help you locate the plants that interest you most. You can find Bowood's examples of any plant in the Descriptions section by turning to the Catalogue and looking up the plant's number, under which entry its whereabouts are described. The rarest kinds in the collection, and those with the most spectacular examples, are marked by asterisks in the Descriptions section.

The nomenclature in this guide is, generally, that adopted in the current RHS *Plant Finder*.

PART ONE

Descriptions of the Trees at Bowood

Abies/ Fir

There are about 40 species of Firs, mostly from mountainous habitats and several very scarce in the wild. Many make handsome spire-shaped conifers with needles often exquisitely silvered underneath, but they tend to be short-lived in the moderately dry climate of Bowood. Until about 1980, two large European Silver Firs (*Abies alba*) survived probably from the late 18th century arboretum plantings. More recently, big examples could be seen in the Victorian pinetum of Greek Fir, of the rare *A. fabri* subsp. *minensis* from western China, of Caucasian Fir, Noble Fir (*A. procera*) and Veitch's Fir (*A. veitchii*); an East Siberian Fir (*A. nephrolepis*) was perhaps the biggest in Britain at 23m and a Grand Fir, 44m tall in 1980 with a trunk 132cm thick, was the tallest tree in the grounds; the last of these blew down in the storm of 1990.

Abies cephalonica **Greek Fir** Mountains of Greece, 1824. G28a is a spire-shaped young tree but it will soon grow broadly rugged.

Abies concolor* Lowiana Group **Low's White Fir Mountains of Oregon and California, 1851. D30 is typical for its youthful vigour and handsome spire-shape and is a 'family tree' planted in March 1974 by Lady Arabella Petty Fitzmaurice.

Abies concolor Viola Group **Colorado Blue Fir** A naturally-occurring selection of the Colorado White Fir, grown for its vividly grey foliage. G39 (given by Tony Kirkham).

Abies delavayi **Delavay's Fir** SW China and adjacent countries where it grows in mountains at the upper part of the forest. It produced striking blue cones. G38a.

Abies firma **Momi Fir** Japan 1861. Described as the most beautiful of Japanese firs. A large, aromatic, conical-pyramidal, needled evergreen conifer that typically grows to 100-150 foot tall. E1e.

Abies forrestii **Forrest's fir** China. 1910. Introduced by George Forrest, this moisture-loving fir carries brilliantly silver-backed leaves on rust-red shoots and, in mature, rich purple cones. G36a.

Abies gamblei **Gamble's Fir** A very rare fir from high elevations in the western Himalayas. G35.

Abies grandis **Grand Fir** W North America, 1830. The tallest and most vigorous fir we can

grow. C6b, C6c, D63, E17, E27, E28 and E29 are all young trees.

Abies homolepis **Nikko Fir** Mountains of S Japan, 1861. A healthy tree, even in urban pollution, with salmon-pink finely-flaking bark. D43q, E1g, F21a, G31e.

Abies kawakamii **Mount Morrison Fir** Mountains of Taiwan. Very rare, and not grown in Britain before the 1920s. E1d.

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

Abies lasiocarpa arizonica **Corkbark Fir** Native to Arizona / New Mexico it has pale soft corky bark and dense blue-grey needles. H19c

Abies magnifica **Red Fir** Mountains of Oregon and California, 1851. A beautiful fir when it thrives – soft grey and narrowly pagoda-shaped, but difficult to grow well. E4.

Abies nordmanniana **Caucasian Fir** N Turkey, W Caucasus, 1840. Now a popular Christmas tree. Quickly forms a luxuriant deep-green spire. E33, G38, G40a, G57, H1b and H1c are all young. E2b is subsp. *equi-trojani*, a rare but vigorous Turkish variant.

Abies pinsapo **Spanish Fir** An endangered fir in the wild, introduced in 1839 from north-facing mountain-slopes above Ronda in S Spain. Sometimes called Hedgehog Fir because of the way the short sharp needles bristle all round the twigs. E4c Given by Tony Kirkham.

Abies spectabilis **Himalayan Fir** Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, 1822. Thriving only in mild, humid parts of Britain and making a broad, characterful tree with craggy bark. H3 and H3b.

Abies squamata **Flaky Fir** West China, 1910. Very rare in cultivation and notable for its bright brown bark which flakes in papery rolls. G34a.

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

Acer / Maple

Although only the Field Maple is native to Britain, many of the 120 maple species are grown in British gardens for their combinations of dainty habit, brilliant autumn colour and sometimes spectacular barks. The light but

often slightly alkaline soils at Bowood suit most kinds.

Acer buergerianum* **Trident Maple E China and Korea, by 1890. The leaves are three-pointed, like a dinosaur's footprint, and usually turn scarlet in autumn. D11h is one of the best trees in a 1984 planting of mixed maples opposite the Soft Play Palace.

Acer cappadocicum **Cappadocian Maple** Western Asia and the Caucasus mountains, 1838. A reliably-vigorous, large-growing maple sometimes seen as a street tree. The untoothed leaves have bright yellow autumn colours. J31e. D66f is 'Aureum', the Golden Cappadocian Maple, whose younger leaves are also lemon-yellow: a refreshingly bright splash in the landscape until midsummer. A30a is var. *sinicum*, the rarely-grown Chinese form of the species.

Acer davidii subsp. **Grosser Green Snakebark Maple** Central China, around 1925. A rarer 'snakebark', but with the characteristic showy bark. G25.

Acer granatense. A small-growing maple restricted in the wild to mountains in eastern Spain, and only recently grown in Britain. D66n.

Acer griseum **Paper-bark Maple** Central China, 1901. The unique bark peels in paper-thin sheets of cinnamon-red and mauve-bloomed grey, and the white-backed leaves, unusually for a maple, are split into three leaflets. This gorgeous tree is still scarce mainly because it is hard to propagate, most of the seeds proving infertile. I17b.

Acer japonicum 'Vitifolium' **Full Moon Maple** The commonest clone in gardens of a Japanese maple first introduced in 1864. The fan-like leaves glow orange and crimson in autumn. H18 is an 'Aconitifolium', whose feathery leaves are divided almost to the base.

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

Acer macrophyllum **Oregon Maple** W North America, 1812. The largest maple in the wild – growing alongside many other giant trees – and the species with the biggest leaves. The yellow flowers, in April, come in long dramatic strings. J31b is growing typically fast, despite early squirrel-damage.

Acer maximowiczianum* **Nikko Maple. A rare tree in Japan and central China, introduced in 1881. Grown in big gardens for its neat habit and the autumn reds and oranges of its unusual, three-parted leaves. K29, above the Lake Hollow, is one of the finest in Britain. D66a, D66k, J31f and J31g are all younger plantings.

Acer negundo **Box Elder** Widely distributed across North America and much-planted since 1688, often as one of the variegated forms which soon tend to revert to less showy wild type. I17 is a young male tree, with bright pink tassels of flowers in spring.

Acer palmatum **Smooth Japanese Maple** Japan, Korea and central China, 1820. The wild form of the familiar 'Acer', with its neat little star-shaped leaves brilliant green through summer then orange or crimson. I17a and I20 are fine groups flanking the vista from the carpark. 'Osakazuki' (I16a) is selected for its pure red autumn colour. The Purple Japanese Maple, f. *atropurpureum*, has bronzy-purple leaves and is one of the prettiest 'copper' trees (H11, H12). The Coral-bark Maple, 'Sango-kaku' (G24a, O9) is yellow in autumn but even more spectacular through winter when the scarlet of the young twigs blazes against a dark background.

Acer pensylvanicum **Moosewood** The only American 'snakebark' maple, in Britain since 1755. A27awas given by Mrs Rosie Abel-Smith in 2010.

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

Acer pseudoplatanus **Sycamore**. The most familiar and vigorous maple, probably introduced from upland habitats in Europe before the Middle Ages and now behaving like a native. I11a, I24, K53. 'Atropurpureum'

(D11k) is the Purple Sycamore; unusually among 'copper' trees, only the underleaf is purple, creating novel and delightful tints as the sun shines through the foliage. 'Brilliantissimum' (A17a, I17c) is a spectacular, slow-growing tree whose shrimp-pink young foliage fades through white and yellow to a pale mottled green. 'Prinz Handjery' is similar, but has the added interest of mauvish underleaves. P1, above the Upper Terrace, is a fine old example. H17 and H22a are seedlings from it, in which the ornamental characteristics are diluted. P15 is an example of f. *variegatum*, whose leaves are radially splashed with yellowish splotches (an old tree over 30m tall was lost in the Pleasure Grounds some years ago). 'Worleei', the Golden Sycamore (D11g) has small leaves which open bright yellow and slowly fade to green.

Acer rubrum* **Red Maple Introduced from E North America by 1656. A leading player in the spectacle of the New England Fall colours; the flowers, in spring, are also bright crimson and pretty against a dark background. H4a is the largest example to date of the selection 'October Glory', whose autumn colour is early and reliable even in Britain. D1b.

Acer saccharinum **Silver Maple** E North America, 1725. A popular and vigorous maple, whose jaggedly-lobed leaves are silvery underneath. I10b is the cut-leaved variety, f. *laciniatum*.

Acer sterculiaceum* **Kashmir Maple A tree grown since 1850 at least, but always very rare in Britain. The flowers, fruit and leaves all come on a spectacular scale. A9 was grown by Roy Lancaster from seed collected in the Himalayas and donated to Bowood in 1984.

Acer tataricum **Tartar Maple** SE Europe and SW Asia, 1759. A hardy little tree whose leaves are scarcely lobed and whose flowers stand above the foliage in small heads almost like hawthorn blossom. D66j.

Acer triflorum **Chosen Maple** Manchuria and Korea, 1923. The leaves are similar to the ones of Paper-bark Maple and can colour even better; the bright-brown bark peels in stringy strips. A rare garden tree until very recently. D66c.

Aesculus / Horse Chestnut

In America these highly distinctive trees, with their finger-like leaflets and 'candles' of blossom, are called buckeyes – early settlers discovered a variety of species at a time when

the common Horse Chestnut, so familiar today that many people assume it is a native, was a rare exotic in a few collections. At Bowood, a range of species from around the world is being built up at the top of the Lake Field.

Aesculus x bushii A wild hybrid from Mississippi and Arkansas of two North American buckeyes. The flowers are pink, red and yellow together. An exceedingly rare and slow-growing tree in Britain, represented (probably) by J61c.

Aesculus californica **California Buckeye** It has large divided leaves and big white flower spikes. J62c, J66a.

Aesculus x carnea **Red Horse Chestnut** A hybrid of the common Horse Chestnut with the crimson-flowered Red Buckeye, occurring in France before 1820. J64 is an example of the selection 'Briotii', whose foliage is less untidy than in the original form of the cross. J65 is 'Plantierensis', raised in France at the end of the 19th century as a 'back-cross' between the Red and common Horse Chestnuts. It is still scarce, but the huge pink and amber candles must be the showiest of any chestnut's.

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

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

Aesculus hippocastanum **Horse Chestnut** In the wild, Horse Chestnut is confined to a few mountains in N Greece and Albania, where it was first collected in 1576. In Britain it forms the biggest tree with such showy flowers. I11, K61 and M6.

Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Laciniata' **Cut-leaved Horse Chestnut A very rare and very slow freak with weeping branches and small, finely shredded leaflets. N2c, just south of the

garden entrance and perhaps 150 years old, is the finest in Britain.

Aesculus indica **Indian Horse Chestnut** NW Himalayas, 1851. A very elegant chestnut, whose fine pale pink candles last through May and into early summer. J62, J62a.

Aesculus x neglecta 'Erythroblastos' **Sunshine Horse Chestnut**. A 'buckeye' with yellow candles, grown for its pink spring foliage fading through white and yellow; J65a. J61 is the red-flowering selection 'Georgeana' of the same natural hybrid.

Aesculus turbinata **Japanese Horse Chestnut** Japan, before 1880. Similar to the common Horse Chestnut; the leaflets are slenderer but sometimes even longer, while the conker-husks lack prickles. J61b.

Ailanthus altissima **Tree of Heaven** N China, 1751. Female plants (with lavish clusters of gold then crimson 'keys') are popular ornamentals in warm areas and this is one of the toughest trees for urban pollution. A11a and b may have originated as suckers growing from the roots of a larger, long-lost specimen.

Alnus / Alder

Alders are fast growing trees that prefer wet soils and are often found near streams, lakes, floodplains and peatlands. Their roots have the ability to fix nitrogen and therefore improve poor soils. Some species grow in very cold boreal forest of the northern hemisphere.

Alnus cordata **Italian Alder** S Italy and Corsica, before 1820. A handsome and vigorous alder with big catkins and 'cones' and glossy, pear-like leaves. D35e was planted as recently as 1984.

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

Alnus incana **Grey Alder** A tree with a huge range across the northern hemisphere. It has grey smooth bark and yellow/reddish catkins. D37b.

Alnus rubra **Red Alder** A giant alder from Pacific North America, from Alaska to California, introduced before 1880. L5a, a 1985 planting, is typically vigorous.

Alnus serrulata **Smooth Alder** SE Canada and E United States. It grows multiple stems from the base up to 4m high. D35i.

Alnus subcordata **Caucasian Alder**. Caucasus mountains and Iran. It is a valuable timber species. D37c

Amelanchier lamarckii **Snowy Mespil** A popular garden tree in NW Europe, and probably a hybrid from a wild North American species. The pure white starry blossom in April is set off by coppery unfolding leaves. D10a, D35a, K37b, K38c. *A. x grandiflora* 'Ballerina' (K37c) is a related selection with large blooms. 'Rubescens' (K37a) has pale pink flowers.

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

Araucaria araucana* **Monkey Puzzle S Andes, 1795. The wild groves (all on the slopes of dormant volcanoes) are much threatened by logging and there is now believed to be a wider genetic diversity in British gardens – a striking instance of how gardeners can contribute to biodiversity. F6a is a new planting from 2020 to replace a magnificent monkey-puzzle tree which died the year before.

Araucaria angustifolia **Brazilian Monkey Puzzle**. Southern Brazil. Adult Parana pines are distinctive, with a bare, columnar trunk, crowned with a flattened layer of whorled branches. The cluster of needle-like leaves at the ends of these branches gave rise to the species' other common name, the candelabra tree. Edible seeds take about four years to form and mature. Once the seeds disperse and fall to the ground, they only remain viable for a few weeks. F3c.

Austrocedrus chilensis **Chilean Arbor-vitae** Native to the South American rainforest of Chile and Argentina, it has only recently been introduced to Britain. D43zc, E40c, F8a.

Betula / Birch

About 60 species, many of them extremely hardy, grow around the northern temperate world. The genus' most striking innovation is the papery bark, which instead of a corky thickness relies on a light-reflecting pigment (betulin) to shield the tree's cambium layer from the heat of the sun. Birches grow very well in Bowood's light sandy soils, but are never long-lived.

**Betula chichibuensis* A miniature birch restricted to limestone rocks in two small areas in Japan, and only recently introduced to Britain. J3h is the largest of the few known examples.

Betula ermanii **Erman's Birch** NE Asia and Japan, 1890. A large-growing birch whose bark peels in papery flakes of white and orange. A4f and I71 are both the clone 'Grayswood Hill' (once sold as *B. costata*) whose neatly-triangular leaves and brilliant, slightly golden-flushed bark make it one of the most beautiful of its genus.

Betula insignis China. A birch grown in Britain the last few decades not for its bark (which is shiny brown) but its elegant leaves, flushing purple in spring, and its remarkably long yellow catkins. J3o.

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

Betula megrelica **Megrelian Birch** Georgia, 1934. It was previously known from one specimen taken from Mount Migaria in 1934 by D. Sosnovsky. A small drought tolerant mountain shrub with metallic bark and attractive yellow leaves in the autumn. J3p.

Betula nigra **River Birch** E USA, 1736. The bark, unusually, becomes blackish-brown with large shaggy flakes. Autumn colours, like all the American birches', are lambent yellows. J3f.

Betula papyrifera **Paper-bark Birch** The commonest birch across N America; 1750. The white bark, peeling in wide sheets, was used by Native Americans both for paper and the hulls of canoes. A7a.

Betula pendula **Silver Birch** The wild birch of lighter soils, with its fountain-shaped crown and bark boldly marked in black and white, grows large at Bowood. J3i and M6a are young planted trees. A2c is probably an accidental hybrid with the wild Silver Birch of an Asiatic

species – a common occurrence among exotic birches raised from seed in this country. 'Fastigiata' (A7b) has erect branches and shoots, but is seldom as graceful as the wild tree. 'Laciniata', the Swedish Birch (I72) has a delicate-crown of jaggedly-lobed leaves. 'Purpurea' (A4d) has purple leaves, though is never densely-enough foliated to be truly effective. 'Tristis' (D66, J3l) is a fine weeping selection.

Betula utilis* **Himalayan Birch Nepal to SW China, 1849. The bark may be brilliantly white, as in J3g, or orange, or mauve, or even chocolate-brown. J3n, an interesting spontaneous seedling transplanted from the garden, is probably a hybrid of Himalayan Birch. 'Silver Shadow' (J3a, J3b) is a long-leaved clone distributed by Hillier's as grafts from a tree that once grew at their West Hill Nursery in Winchester. From further west in the Himalayas, subsp. *jacquemontii* (I70, J3m) is renowned as one of the whitest-barked of birches.

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

Calocedrus decurrens **Incense Cedar** One of the giant conifers of the North American west coast, the Incense Cedar naturally makes an open, spire-shaped tree but, introduced to Britain in 1853, showed a tendency to grow as a dense narrow column which has made it invaluable in landscape design. Several large trees from the Victorian pinetum have been lost in recent storms; A36 is a 1976 replacement. The yellow-leaved 'Berrima Gold' (F25a) was introduced from Australian nurseries in 1977 and is rare to date.

Calocedrus macrolepis **Chinese Incense Cedar** 1900. A beautiful but tender cypress from the mountains of SW China and Vietnam which is rare in the wild. E40b was given by Roy Lancaster in 1984, but has not thrived.

Caragana arborescens* **Pea Tree Siberia, Manchuria, 1752. An extremely tough and hardy tree with yellow, pea-like flowers. The wild form is rare in British gardens, as is 'Pendula' (A13) which weeps to the ground.

Carpinus / Hornbeam

Hornbeams are slow growing trees with grey smooth bark, traditionally used for wood pasture, coppice and pollard. The timber is

hard and heavy, good for tools and construction, also as slow-burning firewood. In gardening, European hornbeam is very commonly planted as a hedge.

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

Carpinus caroliniana **Blue Beech** E North America, 1812. Easily overlooked as a common Hornbeam, but a smaller tree with short, blunt buds. It has seldom found its way out of specialist collections. D27f, K13a.

Carrierea calycina **Goat Horn Tree** China 1908. Introduced by EH Wilson from Sichuan. A rare, medium size tree with handsome dark green foliage on red petioles and attractive, creamy-white, fruit scented lantern-like flowers in early summer. J4j

Carya / Hickory

The hickories are mostly American trees, related to walnuts. They grow large and show beautiful yellow autumn colours but are seldom seen in cultivation, partly because the nuts need to be sown straightaway and the fleshy roots make the saplings very hard to transplant successfully after more than a year or two.

Carya cordiformis **Bitternut Hickory** E North America, 1766. A species grown not for its bitter nuts but for its graceful habit and capacity to thrive in cool, northern European summers. E25a was given by Doug Harris 2009. J11e is a new planting.

Carya laciniosa **Big Shellbark Hickory** S and E United States, 1804. J16, planted in 1969, has failed to thrive.

Carya ovata* **Shagbark Hickory E North America; in cultivation by 1629. An important nut-producing tree in America and one of several hickories which, in maturity, develops an extraordinary bark with long free curling scrolls like ski-blades. E25 is growing well but has yet to show the shaggy bark.

Castanea sativa **Sweet Chestnut** A southern European tree which has been in Britain since Roman times and thrives remarkably. The

edible nuts only ripen in warmer areas. B7a, B16b, D4 and D55a are perhaps the most impressive of many survivors from Capability Brown's 18th century landscaping at Bowood. N15 was planted around 1825 as a seedling of the famous Tortworth Chestnut in Gloucestershire. 'Albomarginata' (N1c) makes a ghostly, delicate tree all of whose leaves are margined with milky-white, but is apt to revert.

Catalpa bignonioides **Indian Bean** E USA, 1726. Chestnut-like candles of blossom stand among the huge, fresh-green leaves in high summer. This is one of many American trees which need plenty of summer heat to flourish, and which find the heat-islands of London, or Bath, more to their taste than the country air of Bowood. I25, I39. 'Aurea' has bright yellow leaves (I28, I28a, I28b).

Catalpa bungei, from China, flowers showily earlier in the year and tolerates a cooler climate. L66g, J4f.

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

Catalpa fargesii **Farges' Catalpa** China, 1901. Smaller-leaved than most catalpas, and always rare in Britain. When it thrives, its pale pink floral display is the group's finest. I66e.

Catalpa ovata **Yellow Catalpa** China, 1849. A bean tree whose soft-yellow flowerheads are the most richly-scented of any. J4h, J36d.

Cathaya argyrophylla **Cathay** A conifer species from China where it grows on mountain slopes. Discovered in 1950 and introduced in the UK in 1998. The foliage has a foxtail appearance. G59a and G59d are new plantings.

Cedrus / (True) Cedars

Cedrus atlantica* **Atlas Cedar Atlas Mountains, 1841. Closely-related to the familiar Cedar of Lebanon, though its plates of foliage are less broad and less dramatically horizontal, and it has yet to reach the same monumental sizes here. An original introduction, which grew to be 40m tall and the largest in Britain, once stood to the north of the walled gardens. G30 and G31 may also date back to the pinetum's origin in 1848. I66c, I66d, J1a, J1b, J1c, J5c,

K37 and K38 are much younger trees and show how cedars, like most conifers, are spire-shaped at first. O19 was planted by HRH the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the CLA Game Fair on 27th July 1979.

The Blue Atlas Cedar, f. *glauca*, is a selection made from the wild species for its silvery-grey foliage. G34 (along perhaps with G33) was planted in 1851, and B7 dates from 1900. (G34 was 27m tall with a trunk 141cm thick in 1931.) B10, G3, H10a, J42, J43 and O6 (this one planted by 8th Marquis of Lansdowne on his 80th Birthday) are all young trees. G31d was grown from seed of the Coventry cedars and was planted on 8th October 1984 by Harold Macmillan, the Earl of Stockton, in his 91st year. 'Glauca Pendula', the Weeping Atlas Cedar, is hard to grow well, but established trees, like G43b, resemble lignified jets of water.

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

Cedrus libani* **Cedar of Lebanon The cedars planted in landscaped parks in the 18th century, when this was one of very few conifers available, have helped to define it as the classic mansion lawn tree. It was introduced from Syria and Lebanon in the early 17th century and, though long-lived, is not as indestructible as can easily be assumed. Only D52, J37, J39, J57, J57c and O11 survive from the 'hundreds' of cedars once grown at Bowood from the seeds of 22 cones, bought from Ferne and Thatcher of Fleet Street London in 1768 at a shilling each; they include the tallest currently known in Britain. An even finer cedar was blown down in 1990, and J39a is its seedling, planted to replace it in 1994. E11 is a Victorian pinetum planting; A8, D53, F30b, K39 and M1 are young trees, essential to provide future generations with spreading mature specimens. J37f, given by Jim Gardiner and planted in March 2009, belongs to subsp. *stenocoma* from south-west Turkey, a regional form only grown in Britain in recent years.

Celtis bungeana **Bunge's Nettle Tree** 1882. A northern Chinese representative of large genus

related to the elms; making a neat, glossy-leaved little tree, but very rarely grown.

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

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

Cercidiphyllum japonicum **Katsura** China and Japan, 1881. A unique and primitive broadleaf: the small kidney-shaped leaves, in opposite pairs, densely string the shoots and turn yellow and orange in autumn, at which time the sugars in them break down with a powerful and definitive aroma of burnt caramel. The tree needs a rich moist soil to grow big. F38a - d were given by Tony Kirkham. F38e is 'Pendulum', a gracefully weeping sport, given by Mrs R Abel Smith. F37c.

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

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana **Lawson Cypress** SW Oregon and NW California, 1854. A threatened tree in the wild, it has become a mainstay of British gardens and has sported to produce a wider range of ornamental forms than any tree. The group D44a includes the largest at Bowood (from the Victorian pinetum). 'Allumii' (D28f, D28h, D28j, D28l, O5) is a popular old form with bluish foliage in stiff plates; 'Argenteovariegata' (H18b) has patches of creamy foliage; 'Green Pillar' (A9d) is a dense and narrow bright-green selection; 'Lutea' (A23) is the oldest, and still one of the best, of the golden forms. 'Somerset' (D28b), marketed in 1967, is seldom seen; blue foliage is touched with yellow in summer and with bronze in winter. 'Wisselii' (A9e) is one of the most memorable clones: blue-grey foliage makes dense, twisted turrets on a tall-growing tree.

**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Pendula Vera' A gracefully weeping Lawson Cypress selected in Germany about 1890, and now very rare. F27 is presumably one of the first introductions, and is the largest known. F26b, a 1977 seedling from this tree, inherits its habit.

Chamaecyparis pisifera **Sawara Cypress** Japan, 1861. The parent of many ubiquitous garden cypresses, but seldom seen as the wild form. E5. 'Boulevard' (E43a) is a blue fluffy plant which retains the juvenile foliage (6mm needles) so never flowers. 'Squarrosa' is similar, but was selected in old Japanese gardens and introduced along with the parent form in 1861. J51 was probably planted in the pinetum before 1870, and could be an 'original'. (The smaller tree next to it originated as a 'layer', or a branch touching the ground at taking root.) E45, E45a, E45b and H8 are younger examples. 'Plumosa Aurea' (F31, H6) was also bought from Japanese gardens in 1861; its feathery golden foliage tends with time to revert to green.

Cladrastis kentukea **Kentucky Yellowwood**A small tree with deciduous foliage that turns striking yellow in autumn. A37c.

Cornus controversa **Table Dogwood** E Asia; introduced by 1880. A large and beautiful dogwood, its strikingly tabular branches topped by the flowers' big cream bracts in June. B1e.

Cornus controversa 'Variegata' **Variegated Table Dogwood** Japan, China. A distinctive shrub with a horizontal, tiered habit, has bright green leaves with bold, creamy-white margins, which turn purple in autumn and produces clusters of white flowers in June. D9d.

Cornus florida **Flowering Dogwood** E USA; in Britain by 1730. An exquisite flowering tree that needs maximum summer warmth to perform well.

Cornus kousa **Strawberry Dogwood** Japan, Korea, 1875. Plates of white flowers lead to big, edible magenta 'strawberries'. Autumn colours and the patchwork flaking bark help place this among the choicest of small trees. B1c, B1d.

Cornus nuttallii* **Pacific Dogwood W North America, 1835. Another graceful species with large spectacular floral bracts. It grows tall in the wild but seldom thrives for long in Britain. A4a is outstandingly fine.

Corylus avellana **Hazel**. Native. J28a is a particularly well-grown wild example. I12a, planted erroneously as the very rare Chinese *C. chinensis*, shows how big the shrub can grow in 30 years. 'Contorta', the Corkscrew Hazel (D17c), has crazily twisting shoots and leaves.

Corylus colurna **Turkish Hazel** SE Europe to W Asia, 1582. Similar in leaf and fruit to the wild Hazel, but making a tall, spire-shaped tree. D42c dates only from 1984.

Corylus fargesii **Farges Filbert** China. Very rare and highly ornamental small tree with a pyramidal habit and amazing copper coloured bark which peels and flakes like a mix of *Acer triflorum* and *Betula nigra*. D47a.

Cotinus coggygria **Smoke-bush** From the Mediterranean to China, and in Britain by 1656. In summer the flowerheads are like plumes of smoke and the autumn colour is brilliant crimson and orange. Purple-leaved forms grown at Bowood (but still with red autumn colours) are 'Royal Purple' (I13a, I13b, I24e), 'Rubrifolia' (I13) and 'Velvet Cloak' (I24b). *Cotinus* 'Grace' (I13c and d) is a hybrid with *C. obovatus*; its leaves are also tinged red.

Cotinus obovatus **Chittam Wood** SE USA, 1882. Similar to the Old World Smoke-bush, but with larger leaves even more reliably brilliant in autumn; seldom grown in Britain. I24c, I24d.

Cotoneaster affinis Himalayas, 1828. A tree-sized deciduous cotoneaster with purple-black fruit. I9.

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

Crataegus coccinea NE North America, 1683; one of several large-leaved thorns all called Scarlet Haw, whose big red fruit come in lavish clusters but quickly drop. M15d.

Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' **Pink May** An 1858 sport of the wild Midland Thorn with double red flowers; one of the most planted hawthorns. C7.

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

Crataegus monogyna **Hawthorn** Native and ubiquitous. Plants within the grounds include D28n, D38e, L8 and M23. 'Stricta' (M15a) has steep stiff branches.

Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia' **Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn** Another American

'Scarlet Haw', and the most popular; the glossy leaves turn orange and scarlet in autumn. L7, L9, L12, L18, M13, M18 and M19: mostly planted along the lake banks in 1969.

Crinodendron patagua **Patagua**

This is a recent introduction to the collection and a very rare tree to find in British gardens. The white flowers hung down like lanterns. It grows in sheltered valleys or ravines with high moisture. D271.

Cryptomeria japonica **Japanese Red Cedar** Japan, 1842. Japan's version of the giant American redwoods, with a thick orange stringy bark. B12, B15, C3, G51a, G54, H19, L11. There is an old example of the single clone (sometimes called 'Lobbii') H22 which was the only 'wild' Japanese form in cultivation until the 1870s. 'Elegans', brought from Japanese gardens in 1854, has long 'juvenile' needles that turn soft purple in autumn. E49 (moved to its current location in 1982) and F5, a pinetum planting probably dating from before 1870, sprawl typically.

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

Cupressus arizonica var. *glabra* **Smooth Arizona Cypress** Mountains of central Arizona, 1907. The combination of grey foliage and flaking mauve and purple bark is making this rare cypress a deservedly popular garden plant. G37a is an example of the spire-shaped selection 'Pyramidalis'.

Cupressus cashmeriana **Bhutan Cypress** West central Bhutan. With a conical crown or narrowly pyramidal habit and long pendulous graceful branches of blue grey foliage, it grows up to 25m high and 10m spread. Cones are greenish-yellow with a glaucous covering 2cm wide. Unfortunately, it is not adapted to cold winters. H5d.

Cupressus chengiana var. *jiangensis* **Sichuan cypress** China. Growing on mountain slopes to 30m tall, with a compact crown densely columnar and slightly drooping branches. There are fewer than 50 mature individuals of this variety growing wild. H5e.

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

Cupressus goveniana var. *pygmaea* **Mendocino Cypress**. USA. It has lemon-scented foliage. It develops a compact habit initially, turning broader over the years. It can reach up to 70m in the wild. H5f.

Cupressus lusitanica var. *lindleyi* **Mexican Cypress** Mountains of Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras; introduced (via Goa) by 1682. G21a, of obscure origin and possibly a hybrid, is notable for its eccentric, spiky habit.

Cupressus macnabiana* **McNab Cypress N California, 1854. One of several American cypresses with restricted wild distributions that are very rarely grown in Britain. H13a.

Cupressus macrocarpa 'Goldcrest'. Perhaps the brightest yellow form, raised around 1948, of the familiar Monterey Cypress from California. H15a.

Cupressus sempervirens **Italian Cypress** Mediterranean regions (not always in the iconic columnar form); long grown in Britain. J47a, L10.

X *Cuprocyparis leylandii* **Leylandii** The hybrid of Monterey and Nootka Cypresses first occurred Co. Down around 1870 but took nearly a century to become the universal hedging conifer. D43f, D43g are the ubiquitous but rather dull bronzy sport marketed in 1962, 'Castlewella Gold'.

Davidia involucreta **Dove Tree** Spectacular in May when the creamy-white flower-bracts hang under the lime-like leaves. J53 is an example of var. *vilmoriniana*, the first form to be introduced from China, to France, in 1897.

Eucryphia cordifolia **Ulmo** S Andes, 1851. A moisture-loving evergreen whose dark crown is studded with big white flowers in late summer. D3b.

Eucryphia glutinosa **Rose-leaved Eucryphia** S Andes, 1859. Hardier than Ulmo, and deciduous. H16c, d and f; I11d.

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

Eucryphia x nymansensis 'Nymansay' **Nymansay Hybrid Eucryphia**. Another evergreen hybrid (*E. cordifolia* x *glutinosa*), raised at Nymans in Sussex and now the most

widely-planted eucryphia. D3, H12b, H16, H16a, H16b, I11b.

Euonymus alatus **Winged Spindle Tree**. Turning rosy-crimson in autumn the branchlets often developing conspicuous corky wings that are revealed after it has shed its oval leaves. Flowers small, greenish, followed by purplish-red fruits splitting to reveal orange seeds. A27b

Euonymus europaeus* **Spindle. Native. Often undervalued as an ornamental, with its orange berries emerging from magenta capsules among pink and crimson autumn foliage. It grows wild on the Temple mound (e.g. L19), while SE of the pinetum is a small bed of spindles, including the wild form (D45h). The cultivar 'Atropurpureus', in this group (D45e, D45g), is almost extinct in cultivation but has soft purple mature foliage; 'Fructu-coccineo' (D45b, D45c), equally rare, has vivid scarlet capsules. 'Red cascade' (H22c, H22d, H22e) has arching branches often pendulous under the weight of the rosy-red fruits. H22g is var. *velutinus*, which unlike the native form of the species has softly downy foliage.

Euonymus hamiltonianus subsp. *sieboldianus* E China, Korea and Japan, 1865. The fruits are pale pink. D45d (next to the native Spindle cultivars).

Fagus sylvatica* **Beech Native to S England and Wales; 'the weed of the place' according to William Twopenny in the 1860s and still represented at Bowood by many handsome old trees, among them A6a, D39j, D39l, D5a, D61b. '*Aspleniifolia*', the Fern-leaved Beech (E18, I46, N12), is one of the excellent range of ornamental forms in the grounds. Each leaf has many fine lobes, like an oak's. 'Aurea Pendula', the Weeping Golden Beech (D57e, F32), forms a fountain of leaves yellow in spring and early summer. 'Dawyck', the Dawyck Beech (O3) is as narrow as a Lombardy Poplar in youth and was discovered growing wild in a wood on the Dawyck estate around 1850. 'Dawyck Gold' was raised in Holland in 1969 as a hybrid of Dawyck and Golden Beeches; D68c is the biggest to date. 'Dawyck Purple' was bred at the same time from Dawyck and Copper Beeches; D68a and b are again among the largest. (These three trees were planted to commemorate the 1979 CLA Game Fair.) A37b and N1a were probably planted as the giant-leaved f. *latifolia*. E19 is a fine example of 'Pendula', the most spectacular

of weeping trees especially when seen in winter. A25, E23, G3b, I17f, I58, I68, J49 are Copper Beeches (f. *purpurea*), while I5 is the true 'Purpurea Tricolor', given by HRH The Prince of Wales on the occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70th birthday. 'Purpurea Pendula' (D57d) makes an igloo-shape of purple foliage; 'Rohanii' (D42a) is slow-growing and is effectively a copper Fern-leaved Beech. 'Rotundifolia' (I33) carried tiny, rounded leaves. 'Zlatia', the rare Golden Beech (C1, C9), is a beautiful yellow when the foliage unfolds, and fades slowly to green.

Fitzroya cupressoides **Patagonian Cypress** S Andes, 1849. A giant tree – some are at least 3000 years old – threatened by logging in the wild. F38 and H8a are bushy young plants; H3c is a gift from Tony Kirkham.

Fraxinus angustifolia **Narrow-leaved Ash** Mediterranean region, by 1800. G3c is 'Raywood', an Australian selection now much planted for its shiny, airy foliage which turns purple and gold in autumn.

Fraxinus excelsior **Common Ash** Native. D40a, I68a, M11 and M11a are mature examples, though the soils at Bowood are generally too light for ashes to thrive. (As of 2016, *Chalara* Ash Dieback had yet to affect them.) 'Jaspidea', the Golden Ash (G3k), has yellow rather than silvery twigs and is striking in winter sun. 'Pendula' (G3d) is the Weeping Ash.

Fraxinus ornus **Manna Ash** S Europe, SW Asia; in Britain by 1700. Closely related to the wild ash, but its flowers, being insect-pollinated, have showy masses of creamy-white petals. G3j.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica **Red Ash** E North America, 1783. Brown winter buds and brilliant autumn colour help distinguish from the native Ash. G3m was planted as *F. sogdiana*, a much rarer species from Turkestan.

Fraxinus spaethiana **Japanese Big-leaved Ash** China, Japan, introduced by 1783. A rare ash, notable for its handsome long leaflets and brilliant autumn colour. I12b.

Ginkgo biloba **Maidenhair Tree** China, 1754. A plant more primitive than any other tree we can grow; almost extinct in the wild but long protected in Chinese temple gardens. The fan-like leaves turn yellow in autumn. Ginkgos are choosy about where they will thrive and

Bowood, to judge from the example of G2 and G2a (actually over 30 years old), is not one of these places.

Gleditsia triacanthos **Honey Locust** E USA, 1700. A heat-loving tall tree with brilliant-green, light, feathery foliage. 'Sunburst' (I38g) has golden leaves fading to lime-green, while the leaves of 'Ruby Lace' (H18d) fade from maroon to a peculiar greyish-brown.

Glyptostrobus pensilis 'Woolly Mammoth' **Chinese Deciduous Cypress**. A very rare tree in cultivation. It prefers sites near water. The bark is beautiful red.

Gymnocladus dioica **Kentucky Coffee Tree** E USA; introduced before 1748. Each leaf is much divided, with up to a hundred leaflets, and once these are shed in winter the tree looks very gaunt. An ersatz coffee was brewed from the seeds, which are toxic raw. I40b.

Idesia polycarpa **Igiri Tree** Japan and China, 1864. Large, handsome, fresh-green heart-shaped leaves on scarlet stalks are followed (but only if the tree is female and has a male within pollinating reach) by swags of ochre berries. J4e, J5g.

Ilex x altaclarensis* **Highclere Holly Hybrids of wild Holly with *I. perado* from Madeira have been bred since Victorian times. 'Belgica Aurea' (I16) is female, with a creamy margin to its broad, scarcely-spined leaves. 'Camelliifolia Variegata' (D27j, I7b) has very long, glossy, gold-margined leaves. 'Golden King' (O29, O32) is again female, despite its name, and has matt leaves with yellow rims. 'Hodginsii' (A31, D44b, I7, K46) is a vigorous old male form: Bowood has the tallest known at 21m.

Ilex aquifolium **Holly** Native; D27c is a good female tree. 'Bacciflava', the Golden-berried Holly, is represented by two fine old plants (D27h, I18b) which come as a fascinating surprise in autumn. 'Ferox Argentea', the Silver Hedgehog Holly (D58f), has creamy margins to its leaves which also carry spines across the upper surface. 'Silver Milkmaid' (I7a, O24) has a white splash at the centre of each leaf. 'Silver Queen' (D27i, O18, O33) is male, so lacks berries, but has some of the clearest white leaf-margins of any holly.

Ilex opaca **American Holly** E USA, 1744. Lacking the brilliant gloss of the native Holly's leaves, and always rare in cultivation. O8.

Juglans ailantifolia **Japanese Walnut** Japan, 1860. A rare walnut whose huge leaves are covered in sticky felt. N10 was planted on 25th October 1972 to mark the passing of the Bowood estate into the control of the Earl of Shelburne (now the 9th Marquis).

Juglans cinerea* **Butternut E North America; in Britain by 1633. Rare; the huge leaves are like Japanese Walnut's. A21a.

Juglans regia **Common Walnut** Native probably from SE Europe into China, but long grown in Britain. D26j, N4, N4a, N18. N04b was added in February 2010.

Juniperus / Juniper

Junipers are often considered shrubs or small trees. They grow very slowly and in the wild they favour rocky situations on the fringes of the forest where other trees can't survive. In Britain the Common juniper is sometimes found on coastal cliffs and chalky slopes.

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

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

Juniperus procera **East African Juniper**. The tallest juniper in the wild, and one of very few trees from the mountains of tropical Africa to survive out-of-doors in Britain. G60.

Juniperus virginiana 'Glauca'. Planted before 1890, it is an old tree with an untidy sparse crown which is normal for an ancient juniper.

Koelreuteria paniculata **Golden Rain Tree** China, 1763. Distinctive in its elaborately-divided foliage and spectacular when covered both in its sprays of yellow flowers in high summer and in its pink fruit which follow like paper lanterns. D19b.

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

Larix kaempferi **Japanese Larch** Japan, 1861. Similar to the European tree and sometimes used in forestry, but very vulnerable to the pathogen Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*); darker shoots give it a reddish cast in winter. J37a.

Larix laricina* **Tamarack A very hardy tree from northern North America, grown in Britain since the 18th century but short-lived here and never common, and seldom thriving as well as J2a or J37e.

Liquidambar formosana* **Chinese Sweet-gum S China, Taiwan, 1884. Much rarer than the American species, but its three-lobed leaves often show similar autumn colours. N14.

Liquidambar styraciflua **Sweet-gum** E USA; 1681. The leaves (maple-like, but carried one by one along the twigs, not in opposite pairs) turn purple, crimson and lemon-yellow in autumn, often on the same tree. I40, K35. 'Worplesdon' (E1) was selected for its reliably crimson colours; 'Variegata' (E2a, O38) has unusual, yellow-mottled foliage throughout summer. The original sport of 'Rotundiloba' (D11c) was found in North Carolina around 1930; its leaves, which colour very well, have just three rounded lobes.

Liriodendron tulipifera **Tulip Tree** E N America; in Britain by 1688. This is known to have been one of the trees in the 1st Marquess' 18th century arboretum, but the last of the big old trees have now gone. D13a was obtained as the rarer Chinese *L. chinense*; J26 and M20 were both planted by the 8th Marquis on the occasion of the 1967 CLA Game Fair. 'Aureomarginata' (D13b, J31) has golden margins to its leaves, which fade through summer.

Maclura pomifera* **Osage Orange SE USA, 1818. A spiny tree of the Mulberry family; females carry inedible but showy 'oranges' whenever a male tree is near enough to fertilise them. Rare in Britain; E24 is a fine mature example.

Magnolia

The Bowood collection includes both forms which produce their huge blooms in spring before the leaves open, and those with richly-scented flowers among the foliage in summer. Several of the larger spring-flowering trees are calcifuge, and do better in the woodland shelter of the Rhododendron Walks.

Magnolia campbellii **Campbell's Magnolia** Himalayas; in Britain around 1860. J2 is a small tree of the eastern var. *mollicomata*, with huge pale mauve flowers in early spring.

Magnolia 'Charles Coates'. A hybrid of the bushy *M. sieboldii* with the American Umbrella

Tree, raised around 1946; it flowers in summer. I38d.

Magnolia denudata **Yulan** E China, 1789. Ivory-white blooms through the bare branches in spring. A bush under the wall of the East Terrace.

Magnolia 'Elizabeth' A 1978 selection of the hybrid of Yulan with Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*), carrying fragrant primrose-yellow flowers before the leaves. D26n, K13b.

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

Magnolia Kobus **Kobushi** Japan, Cheju Do, 1865. The fragrant snow-white flowers are relatively small, but overwhelm the tree in spring. I38i, I64.

Magnolia x *loebneri* **Loebner's Magnolia** A garden hybrid of Kobushi and Star Magnolia. 'Leonard Messel' (I38j A34a) has flowers of an unsurpassed soft mauve-pink; 'Merrill' (K20, K21, K22) is a white-flowering selection from 1939.

Magnolia macrophylla **Big-leaved Magnolia** SE USA, 1800. The white-backed leaves can be a metre long and the flowers are proportionate, but this is a hard tree to grow well in Britain. B5a, I38b.

Magnolia obovata **Japanese Big-leaved Magnolia** Japan; introduced around 1880. The flowers, set among the huge leaves, are sweetly-scented from a safe distance. I38e.

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

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

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

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

Magnolia stellata **Star Magnolia** Japan, 1862; rare in the wild but a very popular garden plant with its starry, scented, pure-white masses of blossom. I38l.

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

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

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

Magnolia tripetala **Umbrella Tree** E USA, 1752. The huge wedge-shaped leaves come in whorls and make 'umbrellas' of foliage. The flowers, in summer, smell rather overpoweringly. I38c.

Magnolia 'Yellow Lantern' is another of the recent group of hybrids which combine the spring-flowering of the Chinese *M. denudata* with the primrose-yellow flower-colour of the American *M. acuminata* var. *subcordata*. K13g.

Malus / Apple

Malus 'Evereste' A flowering crab in commerce by 1980; white flowers from pink buds, and showy 2cm orange fruits. P20.

Malus floribunda **Japanese Crab** Introduced from Japanese gardens in 1862 and still one of the most popular flowering crabs. White flowers from red buds overwhelm the young foliage. D43a, P14a, D42e.

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

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

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

Malus pumila **Orchard Apple** D28s is an unnamed fruiting clone.

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

Malus 'Red Sentinel' The white blossom is pretty, but this crab is grown primarily for its cherry-like glossy red fruits which hang on through winter. D9.

Malus x *robusta* 'Red Siberian' **Cherry-Crab** An old hybrid between oriental crabs, grown both for the white blossom and the massing shining cherry-like fruit. P13.

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

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

Malus toringo subsp. *Sargentii* **Sargent's Crab** Japan, 1892. A miniature wild crab with masses of white flowers and tiny red fruit. Its leaves are often lobed. D28d, D28e.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides* **Dawn Redwood W China, 1948. Critically endangered in the wild and only discovered in 1941. Fortunately the tree thrives in cultivation and has become deservedly popular, so that gardens in Britain now safeguard much of the species' biodiversity. I52 and J25 were planted, from the first generation of seedlings raised in Britain, in 1953. G37c, a gift from Lord Heseltine, was planted by him in the pinetum on 20th May 1978.

Morus nigra **Black Mulberry** Of Asiatic origin but long grown in Britain. It takes many years to fruit, but is unlikely to reach the huge ages sometimes claimed. N16.

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

Nothofagus Antarctica **Antarctic Beech** S Andes, 1830. The tiny, deciduous leaves open with a sweet cinnamon smell. I47, K59a.

Nothofagus obliqua* **Roble Beech S Andes, 1902. I43, in the circle of Japanese Knotweed, was grown from the second consignment of seed sent to Britain, by F R S Balfour in 1910; the tree is very vigorous but seldom lives this

long. A14, A37a, J14, K60, L4a and L4c are younger examples.

Nyssa sinensis **Chinese Tupelo** China; introduced by 1902. The glossy leaves turn brilliant reds and oranges in autumn but the tree is still rare in gardens. C12a.

Nyssa sylvatica **Tupelo** E North America, 1750. A handsome foliage grown in some big gardens for its spectacular autumn colours. C12, C13.

Osmanthus decorus W Asia, 1866. An unusual evergreen shrub with small, sweetly-scented white flowers in spring. D24 is the narrow-leaved clone 'Baki Kasaplighi'.

Osmanthus heterophyllus* **Holly-leaved Osmanthus Japan, Taiwan, 1856. Easily mistaken for a holly tree, but carrying its intensely sweet flowers in autumn. A6b, O14. A6c, J45, J50 are fine mature bushes of 'Variegatus', whose cream-margined leaves make it look even more like a gold-variegated holly.

Ostrya carpinifolia **Hop-hornbeam** S Europe and W Asia, 1724. Much like the wild Hornbeam, except when studded with its hop-like fruit-clusters; its bark also differs in growing rugged with age. K40a.

Oxydendrum arboreum **Sorrel Tree** E USA, 1752. Plumes of white heather-flowers stand among the red autumn foliage of this uncommon small tree. D8a, D13d, D13e.

Parrotia persica **Persian Ironwood** Forests S of the Caspian Sea, 1841. A very distinctive small tree with its plane-like bark and glossy leaves that begin to colour at the spreading branch-tips from late summer. A33a, D12a – e, D20, K12a, K36.

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

Phellodendron amurense **Amur Cork** Native to northern China and Korea where it is used as a medicinal plant. It has become invasive in the US. D26r.

Phellodendron chinense. Central China, 1907. A rare tree with glossy, ash-like foliage, a corky grey bark, and heads of black berries in autumn. D65.

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

Picea / Spruces

About 35 species of spruce grow in mountains and Arctic forests. When thriving, as they do in the sandy soils of the Bowood pinetum, they tend to make gloomily handsome spire-shaped trees, but are seldom very long-lived.

Picea abies **Norway Spruce** N and central Europe; in Britain since the Middle Ages and the traditional Christmas Tree. Very big trees, to 39m tall, grew at Bowood in the mid-20th century. E48, G4, J19, J23a. G6 is an old and partly reverted tree of the dwarf 'Clanbrassilliana'. H1e is 'Rubra Spicata', a very rare form with purplish young foliage.

Picea alcoquiana **Alcock's Spruce** Japan, 1861. D43v has failed to thrive.

Picea asperata **Dragon Spruce** W China, 1910. A spruce with very spiny foliage. F32a.

Picea brachytyla **Sargent Spruce** W China, 1901. Each needle is intensely white underneath. F30a. H2a is a cutting, planted in 1989, from a tree raised from early seed sent by Ernest Wilson (W4048).

Picea breweriana **Brewer Spruce** A rare tree from the Siskiyou Mountains of California and Oregon; 1897. Grown for its remarkable curtains of blackish foliage; D43t and I41e are still too young to weep fully.

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

Picea engelmannii **Engelmann Spruce** W North America, 1862. H5c is a seedling from a large specimen in the Westonbirt National Arboretum, given in 2012 by Tony Russell.

Picea glauca **White spruce** North America, mainly Canada. A species from the Canadian taiga that thrives in some of the coldest habitats on Earth. In our climate it suffers during dry summers. G43c.

Picea jezoensis subsp. *Hondoensis* **Hondo Spruce** Japan, 1861. An uncommon but

vigorous tree, the brilliant white under leaves lending the crown a delicate blue cast. F36a.

Picea koyamae **Koyama's Spruce** Japan. A rare tree in the wild, it grows in isolated mountain areas at high altitude. It has become endangered in recent years. E19c, G35c, H5g, J31c, J36c.

Picea likiangensis **Lijiang Spruce** W China, 1910. The red and purple flowers and young cones in spring are spectacularly superabundant. D31, F31b.

Picea mariana **Black Spruce**, N America, 1700. A short-leaves spruce with a neat, narrow crown, adapted to intensely cold winters. D43u.

Picea maximowiczii **Regel ex Mast Japanese Bush Spruce** Grows to 25m on Japan's mountain slopes thought often a low conical shrub with orange-brown bark and shiny dark green needles. E19d

Picea meyeri **Meyer's Spruce** China, 1908. First found in a temple garden by Frank N Meyer, and confined to just a few big collections in Britain. J37g.

Picea morrisonicola **Mount Morrison Spruce** Taiwan 1908. Another species which is hardly seen in Britain; despite its southerly origin, it is quite hardy. D70a.

Picea omorika **Serbian Spruce** Confined to the limestone gorge of the Drina in Serbia; 1889. Grows as a beautiful narrow pagoda of white-backed needles. E20a, G31c.

Picea orientalis **Oriental Spruce** Caucasus Mountains, 1839. A neat spruce with very short leaves of a dark yet brilliant green. G8 is a historic pinetum planting from before 1880. C10, D43s, D43y, E37, H2b, H4d, H19b, I19, I23.

Picea pungens **Colorado Spruce** Rocky Mountains, 1862. Most trees in Britain, such as E31, are intensely grey-leaved selections from the wild population (f. *glauca*); G46 is the clone 'Moerheimii'.

Picea purpurea **Purple-cone Spruce** W China, 1910. The young cones in spring – before they ripen brown – can be strikingly attractive. G14a.

Picea rubens **Red Spruce** N.E North America. The American equivalent of the European Norway Spruce, with dark green needles on reddish twigs. E6g – i.

Picea sitchensis **Sitka Spruce** Pacific N America, 1831. The most vigorous spruce and the plantation conifer of choice in the wetter

parts of Britain. E7, planted probably before 1880, shows how the tree almost always begins to struggle in maturity in the climate of southern England.

Picea smithiana **Morinda Spruce** W Himalayas, 1818. With its weeping foliage this makes a much larger though less dramatic version of Brewer Spruce. G19 is a survivor from several very big trees in the pinetum, perhaps dating back to its inception in 1848. (It was 33m tall with a trunk 83cm thick in 1957.) G16a, G26b, G29c and G29d are young replacements.

Picea spinulosa* **Sikkim Spruce E Himalayas, 1878. The silver-backed leaves make an attractive, rather weeping tree in youth. D43r is the most thriving of the rare spruces planted in the pinetum since 1974.

Picea wilsonii **Wilson's Spruce** China, 1901. Another very rare spruce, but coping better than most with the warm summers of southern England. H1f.

Pinus / Pines

Pines are the most diverse and widely-distributed of the conifer group. All are adapted to thrive on infertile soils, often in extreme conditions. Bowood has an impressive variety, several of them stalwarts from the early planting of the pinetum.

Pinus aristata **Bristle-cone Pine** High mountains of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico; 1863. The closely-related *P. longaeva* lives for 5000 years and includes perhaps the world's oldest trees. In Britain the Bristle-cone Pine is slow and unspectacular; the white freckles on the foliage, due to ruptured resin vessels, are often the most distinctive feature. E6f; G37d (transplanted from the Rhododendron Walks in 2012).

Pinus ayacahuite var. *Veitchii* **Mexican White Pine** 1861. A 'soft pine' with banana-shaped cones which are among the largest of any pine. F18a.

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

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

Pinus bungeana **Lace-bark Pine** N China, 1846. A pine which very slowly grows a

beautiful bark, flaking in pale greys, blues and greens. H22b.

Pinus cembra **Arolla Pine** Mountains of middle Europe, 1746. This is known to have been one of the pines planted here by the 1st Marquess in the 1770s; the current tree, E6b, dates only from 1985.

Pinus cembroides **Mexican Nut Pine**. The tasty nuts of this small tree are sold in Mexican markets. F35b.

Pinus greggii **Gregg's Pine**. A pine with needles in bunches of 3s, very seldom grown in Britain. E7a was collected in Mexico by the contemporary plant-hunter and nurseryman Nick Macer.

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

Pinus hartwegii **Hartweg's Pine** A variable species from the mountains of Mexico, usually seen in Britain as a giant-leaved form with needles in bundles of five. F31a.

Pinus heldreichii* **Bosnian Pine Mountains of Italy and the Balkans, 1864. The dark but brilliant foliage and indigo young cones make this one of the most satisfying of pines. G29, now just over a century old, stands out for its habit and stature.

Pinus jeffreyi **Jeffrey Pine** SW USA, 1852. The long stiff needles, like sweeps' brushes, come in bundles of three. H21 is characteristically vigorous.

Pinus koraiensis **Korean Pine** E Asia, 1861. A rare but subtly attractive, red-barked pine. F19a.

Pinus monophylla **Single-leaved Nut Pine** SW USA to Mexico, 1848. A leading source of pinyons (pine kernels); uniquely, the leaf seldom splits into the several bundled needles of most pines. E6d.

Pinus monticola **Western White Pine** W North America, 1831. A giant tree in the wild, but rare in Britain and often killed by a fungal disease called Blister-rust. F22.

Pinus montezumae **Montezuma Pine**. A Mexican pine with spectacularly long, drooping

needles in bundles of five. (The older 'Montezuma Pines' in many UK collections, are now considered to belong to the related *P. hartwegii*.) F23a.

Pinus mungo **Mountain Pine** Mountain of middle Europe; often grown as ground over. G13a, an old plant, is intermediate with the spire-shaped tree form, var. *uncinata*.

Pinus muricata **Bishop Pine** Confined in the wild to a few Californian cliff-tops; 1848. The cones remain on the tree until opened by forest fires. D64a, E41b.

Pinus nigra subsp. *laricio* **Corsican Pine** Corsica, S Italy, 1759. A vigorous and tough pine, much used in forestry. G17 (note the graft on Austrian Pine at the base) is unusually sturdy and likely to date back to the Bowood pinetum's inception in 1848.

Pinus nigra subsp. *nigra* **Austrian Pine** Italy to the Balkans, in mountains; 1835. A dark and rough but very hardy pine. G18, a huge tree, may date back to 1848; in 1957 it was 26m tall with a trunk 120cm thick. D17b, E4b.

Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* **Crimean Pine Cyprus, Turkey and the Crimea, 1798. G16 is probably 20 years younger than the other commoner forms of 'Black Pine' beside it but, typically, has outgrown them, with a number of vertical branches close together.

Pinus patula **Mexican Weeping Pine** Mexico. A lovely species with a coppery bark and gracefully-drooping, grassy-green foliage. F3b.

Pinus peuce* **Macedonian Pine Balkans, 1864. An easy pine to grow, but remaining rare. F9 was planted in the 1920s and has made a typically shapely specimen.

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

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

Pinus ponderosa* **Ponderosa Pine W N America, 1827. One of the 'original' seedlings at Bowood was 37m tall with a trunk 137cm

thick by 1983; F7 replaces it. F12 and F19 are somewhat younger, and have developed the terracotta-brown bark which is the tree's most memorable feature but is not always seen in Britain. (F12 was 32m tall with a trunk 91cm thick in 1957.) E36, F4a, F8, J47 and K10 show how fast this pine can grow in youth.

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

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

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

Pinus taeda **Loblolly Pine** South-eastern United States, 1749. A pine with bright green needles in threes, very rarely seen in Britain. F25b.

Pinus thunbergii **Japanese Black Pine** Coastal areas of Japan and South Korea. 1852; a tough pine with remarkably spiky foliage. E13.

Pinus wallichiana **Bhutan Pine** Himalayas, 1823. The most familiar of the silky-leaved 'soft pines'. E5a, E5b, E9a, G21b.

Pinus x holfordiana **Holford Pine**. A hybrid from garden origin. It was first found in Westonbirt Arboretum. The size and shape of this hybrid are amongst the best in the whole pine genus. D33e.

Platanus x hispanica **London Plane**. A hybrid of Oriental Plane with the American Buttonwood, occurring probably in the Oxford Botanic Garden in the 17th century. None of the

trees at Bowood (D56, F2, F29, I26, J19b, J52, K12, M7, M9) have grown particularly well.

Platanus orientalis* **Oriental Plane SE Europe, though long planted further east, and in Britain. C11 and I1 are characteristically picturesque old trees; D70 was planted by Ellen Hart as part of the Year of the Tree celebrations in 1973. New plantings are J19d, J19e.

Platycladus orientalis **Oriental Thuja**. The first conifer to reach Europe from China, by the early 18th century. Unlike most conifers, it is very drought-tolerant and thrives over limestone, though it never grows big and is seldom beautiful. H18c was given by Tony Kirkham.

Platycaryastrobilacea **China, Korea, Japan** 1845. A small or medium-sized deciduous tree in the Walnut family with pinnate leaves, 6 to 12 inches long. Flowers unisexual, both sexes borne on the same tree, but on separate inflorescences. The cylindrical male catkins are erect and clustered around the female cone-like catkin in a candelabra like arrangement. J22d.

Podocarpus macrophyllus **Kusamaki** S Japan, E China. A species with long, narrow, leathery leaves, very well adapted to grow under the shade of bigger trees. It slowly develops a thick trunk with fissured bark. I50f

Podocarpus salignus **Willow Podocarp** S Andes, 1853. A remarkable and beautiful conifer with needles as broad as willow leaves. I51m.

Poliathyrsis sinensis **Chinese Pearlbloom** China, 1908. A rare but attractive little tree carrying frothy masses of white blossom in high summer. D24a, J4i.

Populus / Poplar

Poplars excel at Bowood, though the soils are much more open in structure than the conditions in which the group is usually planted; in 1988 a Western Balsam Poplar (*P. trichocarpa*), since blown, was measured at 41m tall. Individual trees are either male or female and only females shed the masses of fluffy seed.

* *Populus Alba* 'Raket' **Rocket Poplar** A Dutch selection (by 1956) of the common White Poplar. The branches are vertical and this seems, so far, to make a shapelier tree than

the familiar older form 'Pyramidalis'. M15 and M15b, though planted only in 1984, are the largest known examples.

Populus 'Balsam Spire' A hybrid balsam poplar bred for forestry use, but so attractive with its spire-shape and balsam-scented spring foliage that it has found its way into many gardens. M8c.

Populus x canadensis 'Regenerata' **Railway Poplar** The most familiar group of hybrids between the European Black Poplar and American Cottonwood, bred in France since 1814. All are female trees, with snowstorms of cotton-wool seeds in June. A6.

**Populus x canadensis* 'Eugenei' The original seedling, at Simon-Louis' nursery near Metz, was 46m tall with a trunk 220cm thick in 1904 when seventy years old. B13, J11a and M4, while not quite so vigorous, are the stoutest in Britain and are now the joint-tallest trees in the park.

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

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

Prumnopitys andina **Chilean Plum Yew** Native to the slopes of the Andes where it grows slowly to become a medium size tree. G21c, E21a, F26e.

Prunus / Cherry

Cherries are a diverse genus of trees with several species used on orchards and many more used for ornamental purposes, some with striking peeling bark, others with spectacular blossoms.

Prunus 'Accolade'. A hybrid of Japanese flowering cherry species, bred in England before 1952. Its double, candy-pink flowers can open at the end of winter. A25b.

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

Prunus avium **Wild Cherry** Native; a big tree which nevertheless smothers its crown in white

blossom. A4b, I66, O1. A33 is the magnificent double-flowered 'Plena'.

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

Prunus 'Kanzan' The most familiar of the Japanese garden cherries; garish pink with red young leaves. D39a, D46, K42, O1c, O1d.

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

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

Prunus laurocerasus **Cherry Laurel** E Europe, SW Asia, 1576. Used traditionally across the Pleasure Grounds as a floriferous shrubby evergreen, since some of the soils are too alkaline to suit rhododendrons. It is also very useful as a wind-break and hedge. K15 is an example of the large-leaved selection 'Magnoliifolia'.

Prunus lusitanica **Portugal Laurel** Iberia, 1648; becoming a scarce tree in the wild. Much planted in the Bowood shrubberies but capable of making a handsome specimen tree. B12a and C16 are examples.

Prunus maackii **Manchurian Cherry** Manchuria, Korea, 1878. Grown less for its flowers than its smooth, honey-coloured bark. P21.

Prunus 'Pink Perfection' A hybrid of the highly-bred Japanese cherries 'Kanzan' and 'Shogetsu', raised in Surrey in the 1930s. K42.

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

Prunus x schmittii **Schmitt's Cherry** A 1923 hybrid of Wild Cherry and *P. canescens*, whose polished mahogany bark it inherits. It was briefly popular as a street-tree in the third quarter of the 20th century. O1a.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pseudolarix amabilis **Golden Larch** China 1854. Discovered in the Chekiang province and introduced by Robert Fortune. A beautiful ornamental slow growing, deciduous conifer that is prized for its foliage with long, lush green needles which turn a brilliant, rich golden-yellow in autumn before they fall. J17b, J36b.

Pseudotsuga chienii **White Berry Yew** Southern China. A small tree not very different from common Yew. G54a.

Pseudotsuga menziesii **Douglas Fir** W North America, 1827. One of the world's tallest trees, and already to great sizes in Britain. A5 and I53 are notable old examples which show the massively rugged mature bark. The 3rd Marquess is believed to have planted some of the original seedlings at Bowood and a huge tree in 1957, 41m tall with a trunk 146cm thick, may have been one of these. E32 is the very rare, distinctively short-leaved sport 'Brevifolia'.

Ptelea trifoliata* **Hoptree E North America. Although it has been grown in Britain since 1704 and its flowers in early summer may be the most richly scented of any trees, Hop Trees are still neglected as garden plants. C14h, D9c.

Pterocarya fraxinifolia **Caucasian Wingnut** Forests S of the Caspian Sea, 1782. A very

vigorous tree with long ash-like leaves and strings of green 'wing-nuts'. A21b.

Pterocarya macroptera **Large-winged Wingnut** SW China. A wingnut of particular elegance, which has only been grown successfully in Britain in recent years. D43z.

Pterostyrax corymbosus **Epaulette**

It produces white flowers in the spring that remind those of fuchsia. It is a recent introduction to the collection and one that shows great potential. J31h.

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

Pyrus salicifolia **Willow-leaved Pear** Caucasus Mountains, 1780. Silvery foliage sets off the white blossom. D10, D19a and D22 are the common weeping variant, 'Pendula'.

Quercus/ Oaks

About 500 oak species grow across the northern hemisphere. Some are evergreen and the leaves come in all shapes, but kinds all carry acorns. Many make fine trees in Britain and the generic collection has probably become the most impressive of any in the Bowood arboretum; it was enhanced in 2016 with a range of species transplanted for Christine Battle's Congrove Arboretum near Bath, some of the Mexican ones grown from seed collected by Allen Coombes of the University of Puebla (who edited the first edition of this Guide). Some represent the first introduction of their species to Britain and a few have yet to be positively identified.

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

Quercus castaneifolia* **Chestnut-leaved Oak Forests S of the Caspian Sea, 1846. A rare oak but growing quickly into a huge tree. J20 was only planted in 1967.

Quercus castanea Mexico. A deciduous to semi-evergreen tree that can grow from 5-20 metres tall. Leaves are thick and leathery, up to 116 metres long, elliptical with numerous pointed teeth along the edges. Growing commonly in oak forests of Latin America

despite ongoing destruction of these habitats. I41g.

Quercus cerris* **Turkey Oak S Europe, SW Asia, 1735. Much grown and widely naturalised in Britain; the shaggy acorn-cups help distinguish it from native oaks. I57, J7. I56b and N3 are good plants of the scarce but spectacular white-variegated 'Argenteovariegata' (which tends to revert if the green sprouts are not regularly removed).

Quercus crassifolia One of the first of Mexico's many oak species to be brought to Britain, in 1939. The bold evergreen leaves emerge coated in brilliant crimson wool. I52a.

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

Quercus faginea* **Portuguese Oak Iberia, 1824. A very rare oak in cultivation, with leaves grey-felted underneath. I53c, I54f, I56c (given by Tony Kirkham and perhaps a related, bushy species).

Quercus frainetto* **Hungarian Oak SE Europe, 1838. Makes a magnificently domed tree with big, elaborately-lobed leaves, but only recently planted at all widely. D36c, D37, I14.

Quercus glabrescens One of the hardiest of Mexico's evergreen oaks. I56e.

Quercus greggii A Mexican oak, new to British gardens, with wrinkled woolly leaves. I54h.

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

Quercus hirtifolia. A recently-discovered oak from Mexico (Puebla province), whose seeds arrived in British collections in 2008. I54b.

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

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

Quercus liebmannii Mexico. An evergreen tree to 10m tall. Leaves reddish and hairy when young maturing to glossy dark green above, densely whitish hairy beneath. The acorns become wrinkled on the outside before they fall. I41j.

Quercus macranthera **Caucasian Oak** Caucasus to Iran, 1873. A large and handsome oak, yet seldom seen. K1.

Quercus Mexicana. An evergreen Mexican species, only recently seen in British collections. I41f.

Quercus oglethorpensis. **Oglethorpe oak** A critically endangered oak from the south-eastern United States, not 'out stationed' to a handful of Old World collections. I56d.

Quercus oxyodon Himalaya to W China, 1900. An evergreen oak with exceptionally elegant foliage. I54c, wild-collected, may be a new or allied species.

Quercus palustris **Pin Oak** E North America, 1800; perhaps the most graceful of the American 'red oaks'. M8.

Quercus robur **English Oak** Native. Some of the largest from Capability Brown's 18th century landscaping are B19, D28t, K1a, K2, N5, N6, N7 and N11. E14, E22 and I3 are 'family trees', which have all grown well; I3 was planted in January 1926 by Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Viscountess Mersey, and E14 and E22 were planted in April 1951 by the Earl of Shelburne and Lady Caroline Petty Fitzmaurice respectively. N05a, N06a, N07a and N11a were planted in February 2010.

Quercus robur* f. *fastigiata* **Cypress Oak The fastigate form of English Oak is variable, the best trees being as dense and narrow as Italian cypresses. E15, dating from around 1960, is outstanding.

Quercus rugosa Mexico. A medium sized tree with a rounded crown. Its dark green leaves with a paler under surface are thick and leathery, rarely flat, usually cupped, up to 15cm long. I41i.

Quercus rubra* **Red Oak E North America, 1724. A reliably vigorous and ornamental oak. D55 and J18 are particularly fine mature specimens. D58 and I4 are 'family trees'; F25 was planted on 18th April 1963 by Lord Robert Mercer Nairne, and I4 on the same day in 1967 by Lady Georgina Petty Fitzmaurice.

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

Quercus scytophylla. A woolly-leaved oak from the mountains of Mexico, new to Britain. I61b.

Quercus stewardiana. An evergreen oak from subtropical southern China; I54e probably represents the first attempt to grow the species in Britain.

Quercus variabilis* **Chinese Cork Oak E Asia, 1861; rare in cultivation. As the tree matures the silvery bark grows thick and corky. I54a.

Quercus velutina **Black Oak** E USA, 1800. A handsome but little-planted member of the 'red oak' group. I54. I55b is the giant-leaved selection 'Rubrifolia', or 'Champion Oak'.

Quercus wislizenii* **Interior Live Oak California, Mexico. 1874. A very rare oak in cultivation, with small evergreen leaves. I50.

Robinia pseudoacacia **False Acacia** E USA; introduced in the 17th century. A pretty foliage tree with flowers like white laburnum chains. D43o, F40, G31, I18a, J4a, J5a. I50a is 'Bessoniana', selected as a street tree for its neat habit. I51i is the thornless f. *inermis*. J4b and c are the richly pink-flowered 'Casque Rouge'.

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

Sciadopitys verticillata **Japanese Umbrella Pine** Mountains of Japan, 1853. Threatened in the wild and a fascinating conifer in some larger gardens, its paired leaves arranged in unique whorls like umbrella spokes. H1a, H1d, J37c, J37d.

Sequoia sempervirens* **Coast Redwood Coastal forests in N California and S Oregon, 1843. E21, E35, E39, F10, F13, F15 and F21 are believed to be 'originals', planted out at the inception of the Bowood pinetum in 1848. The soil here suits them particularly well, and these are now among the most impressive in England. (F21 was 33m tall and with a trunk 165cm thick by 1957.) Many younger plantings are also thriving: I34, I35, I36 and I37 are known to have been planted in 1953 from seed collected from the wild groves by the 8th Marquis. I41d is a pair of 1977 trees; K37e was added in 1989, and F12a, F16, G40 and G42 in 1991 to make good losses from the great storm of 1990. M26a was planted in February 2010.

Sequoiadendron giganteum* **Giant Sequoia Sierra Nevada, California, 1853. The world's biggest tree, and already the biggest in most parts of Britain. F17 probably derives from the original consignments of seed that followed the species' sensational discovery (though other examples in Britain have made even more impressive progress); by 1931 it was 30m tall with a trunk 160cm thick. M24 and M26, by the boathouse, are also old trees. F13a was added in 1982. M24a and M26a were planted in February 2010.

Sorbus / Rowan and Whitebeam

Over 100 species of trees and shrubs. All carry whitish plates of flowers and colourful, sometimes edible berries, but the foliage is remarkably variable.

Sorbus aucuparia **Rowan** Another wild tree which grows well on Bowood's sandy soils, and earns a place in the garden for its swags of scarlet fruit. I51e is 'Beissneri', a cultivar with a pinkish rather than silvery bark.

Sorbus caloneura C China. A most elegant tree, with pleated leaves drooping from tiers of branches which are crowned in spring with plates of white flower and in autumn by interestingly-textured golden-brown fruit. Successfully introduced to Britain in 1985, it is now finding its way into the most imaginatively-planted gardens. D26l was given by Tony Kirkham.

Sorbus commixta **Japanese Rowan** E Asia; in Britain by 1880. The slender leaflets are brighter red in autumn than the native Rowan's. I51g.

Sorbus glabriuscula **White Hubei Rowan** W China, 1910. A beautiful rowan with glaucous foliage and whiteberries (often grown as *S. hupehensis*). D33c, J11d.

Sorbus graeca **Greek Whitebeam** SE Europe; grown here (very rarely) by 1830. The little fan-shaped leaves are intensely white underneath. I50b.

Sorbus hybrida 'Gibbsii'. A curious tree, intermediate between the Rowan (with compound leaves) and the Whitebeam (with oval leaves) and compromising by carrying lobed leaves that have a few free leaflets at the base. 'Gibbsii' is a lavishly-fruited selection whose name commemorates Vicary Gibbs, who created a vast arboretum in Hertfordshire in the early 20th century. C20.

Sorbus insignis Nepal, Assam, 1928. A strikingly large-leaved but very rare rowan; D26g is an accidental hybrid.

**Sorbus keissleri* W China, 1907. A very rare but attractive plant, from a different section of the genus, with neat little leaves and greenish fruit almost like crab-apples. I51n.

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

Sorbus meliosmifolia W China. Another very desirable small tree, whose long, pleated leaves turn scarlet in autumn and whose brown berries are exceptionally large. I50e was given by Maurice Foster.

**Sorbus pallescens* W China, 1908. One of a group of handsome, large-leaved Chinese whitebeams. D26b was grown from seed collected in the wild by Roy Lancaster (L953).

Sorbus rosea A pink-flowered rowan with large, pale-pink berries, discovered in northern Pakistan in 1983. J11c.

Sorbus 'J W Mitchell' **John Mitchell's Whitebeam** A whitebeam with huge rounded leaves, pure white underneath, which is probably of Himalayan origin. It is named after a former Curator of the Westonbirt National Arboretum, where the original tree once grew. B15a.

Sorbus torminalis **Wild Service** Native to England and Wales, but nowhere abundant. The glossy leaves look almost maple-like and can turn crimson in autumn. The brown berries

are tasty when fully ripe and used to be brewed in a liqueur; the tree's alternative name, Checkers Tree, is probably the origin of the pub name - the pub once selling this drink. D35f, D35g and D35h are young planted trees.

Staphylea colchica **Bladder-nut** S Caucasus, 1850. Showy heads of white flowers and seeds in 'bladders' up to 10cm long. An unusual shrub much used at Bowood; P6, P8 and P10 are big examples.

Staphylea holocarpa 'Rosea' A potentially taller-growing bladder-nut with pink flowers. P11a.

Taxodium distichum **Swamp Cypress** SE USA; in Britain by 1640. A deciduous conifer able to grow in standing water, though it prefers freely-drained loam. K45. Two big trees by the lake, perhaps from the 18th century arboretum, were lost in the later 20th century. M2 and M2b are young trees of var. *imbricatum* 'Nutans', the Pond Cypress, whose leaflets closely clothe the nodding shoots.

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

Thuja koraiensis* **Korean Thuja NE China, Korea, 1917. Often a bush, its foliage brilliantly silvered underneath; confined to collections in Britain. D29b (given by Tony Kirkham); F18.

Thuja occidentalis **Eastern White Cedar** E North America, and the first New World tree to reach Europe. A8b was given by Tony Kirkham. D71 and E1a are examples of the neat, vividly-green clone 'Malonyana'.

Thuja plicata **Western Red Cedar** W North America, 1853. A tall luxuriant conifer with sweetly aromatic foliage, ideal for hedging. A6h (given by Tony Kirkham), D60d, J30, J60.

Thuja standishii **Japanese Thuja** Japan, 1860. An attractive rare tree, differing subtly from the common Western Red Cedar. The bark peels in almost crimson strips. D29a and H13b were given by Tony Kirkham to replace a recently-lost big tree.

Thujopsis dolabrata **Hiba** Japan, 1853. Thuja-like, but with thicker, glossier strands of foliage. E39a. E40a is the scarce golden form 'Aurea'; E39f is 'Variegata', with splashes of creamy-white foliage, which is often planted but reverts to type rather rapidly.

Tilia Americana **American Lime**. E North America, 1752. A large-leaved lime, uncommon and not always thriving in Britain. J10 is the unusual selection 'Nova'.

Tilia cordata **Small-leaved Lime**. Native to England and Wales, but with a very patchy distribution. Perhaps more attractive than Common Lime, but little planted until recent years. K15a is a scarce fastigiate form, 'Greenspire'.

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

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

Tilia mongolica **Mongolian Lime** NE Asia, 1880. A pretty but scarce lime with small, three-pointed leaves and abundant blossom. J13.

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

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

Tilia endochrysea China. A very recent and exciting introduction, with fossil records suggesting it is one of the oldest *Tilia* species still alive today. This lime has distinct foliage that emerges dark crimson, fading to pink and then green as they expand. J17a.

Toona sinensis 'Flamingo' **Chinese Mahogany**. A fast-growing species with a narrow crown. A13c is a cultivar with pink foliage in the spring.

Torreya californica **Californian Nutmeg** California, 1851. A yew-like tree with long, sharp needles and a graceful spire-shape, capable of reaching large sizes. I40a and J2e are believed to have been raised from seed collected by the 8th Marquis in the Yosemite National Park in 1953, although not planted out until the 1970s. J2e only started to flourish after being transplanted, as a mature tree, to its current position.

Tsuga diversifolia* **Northern Japanese Hemlock N Japan, 1861. A rare cedar-like conifer, with short neat notched leaves. F36 is a good mature specimen. E40c is a young one.

Tsuga heterophylla* **Western Hemlock W North America, 1851. One of the giant trees of the rainforests of the Pacific seaboard. C12b, E6, I66f, J58, K5a, K5b. H2 is the best example so far grown of the remarkable 'Laursen's Column', a fastigiate seedling found by Asger Laursen in 1968.

Tsuga mertensiana **Mountain Hemlock** W North America, 1851. Always a pretty tree here, with greyish cedar-like foliage, but a big one only in Scotland. D32 is a 'family tree' planted in March 1974 by Lady Rachel Fitzmaurice.

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

Ulmus minor var. *lockii* **Lock Elm** An east Midlands variant of a glossy-leaved wild species. N9a was given by Tony Kirkham from the reservoir of English elm variants held by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Ulmus villosa **ex Kashmir** from seed collected in Kupwara, Kashmir. It makes a large tree with semi-pendant branching and slightly grey green leaves that emerge with a red tint. The bark is almost cherry-like and has a low susceptibility to Dutch Elm disease. I61c.

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

Xanthocyparis nootkatensis **Nootka Cypress** W North America, 1853. A long-lived, rather melancholy-looking cypress. H23 is a young tree of 'Pendula', whose exaggeratedly weeping foliage has earned it the soubriquet of Afghan Hound Tree.

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

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

Zelkova serrata **Keaki** E Asia, 1861. A superbly graceful, slender-leaved tree which has recently been planted more widely. D11a.

Trees in the Rhododendron Walks

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

Some of the old wild oaks and beeches have grown impressively tall in the sandy soils of this sheltered woodland. The best beech, between Simon's and David's Walks, is 32m tall with a fine, straight bole 163cm thick in 2005, though by 2016, characteristically for big beeches, it was showing signs of sudden and drastic decline. The tallest oaks flank the pond below Pilpot Walk; the one on the right is 36m tall – even after the loss of many limbs – and its trunk runs 16m to the first fork. As in the Pleasure Grounds, English Oaks dominate but the scarcer native species, Sessile Oak, grows just as well on these light soils. One big Sessile Oak, 30m tall, stands at the foot of the bank on the northern edge of the Walks, below Keeper's Drive. A wild Yew, at the bottom of the 9th Marquess' new western extension to the gardens, is 27m tall and exceeded (in the world, as far as we know) only by one taller tree at Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire.

A number of trees which enjoy a woodland setting and an acidic soil have been planted among the rhododendrons within the Walks; most are labelled, but not all are easy to find. Many good tree magnolias, added by the 8th Marquis in 1954, are now old enough to show their huge floppy blossoms before the leaves appear. *Magnolia salicifolia* 'Kewensis', with lemon-scented white flowers, is 19.5m tall off Pauline's Walk and the UK record-holder. *M. sprengeri*, with brilliant pink flowers, has made a very handsome 14-metre tree between Lord Shelburne's Walk and the Pilpot Walk, near to taller examples of the even larger-flowered but less reliably coloured *M. campbellii*. *M. x veitchii*, east of Pauline's Walk, produces its tall, pale pink flowers a fortnight later.

The Chinese Red-barked Birch, *Betula utilis* subsp. *albosinensis*, is grown for its bark which peels in big papery sheets of orange, red and purplish-mauve, and varieties can be seen by Lady Lansdowne's Ride, below Pauline's Walk (13m tall), and at the north end of the Pilpot Walk (11m tall, with a paler bark). By Lord Shelburne's Walk, Himalayan Birch (*B. utilis* subsp. *jacquemontii*) stands out for its snowy-white bark. Nymans' Eucryphia (*Eucryphia x nymansensis* 'Nymansay') by Pauline's Walk has reached the notable height of 19.5 metres and is encrusted in late summer with large, white, poppy-like blooms.

Recent additions in the new extension include *Lomatia ferruginea*, a remarkable Chilean tree with furry red shoots, elaborately dissected evergreen leaves, and red-and-yellow blossom. One is 4m after just a few years' growth – the first time the species has performed this well outside the most humid of western gardens.

Acknowledgements

The Marquis of Lansdowne has constantly offered assistance, advice and enthusiastic support during the writing of this booklet, which is essentially only a revision of the guide produced by Allen Coombes in 1983. Geoff Partridge and the other grounds staff have also provided invaluable help.

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

PART TWO

A catalogue of Important Trees and Shrubs in the Gardens

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

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Dimensions
A3a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate Scots Pine	Adventure Playground, N	1980	9m x 27cm
A4a	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific Dogwood	Adventure Playground, N		10m x 34cm
A4b	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Adventure Playground, N		11m x 35cm
A4d	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Birch	Adventure Playground hedge	1984	15.5m x 20cm
A4f	<i>Betula ermanii</i> 'Grayswood Hill'	Erman's Birch	Adventure Playground hedge	1984	11m
A5	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Adventure Playground, N		27m x 99cm
A6	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Regenerata'	Railway Poplar	Adventure Playground shrubbery		26m x 108cm
A6a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Adventure Playground, N		21m x 47cm
A6b	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly-leaved Osmanthus	West border from house		5.5m
A6c	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Variegatus'	Variegated Osmanthus	West border from house		5.5m
A6d	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	West border from house	1983	12m x 61cm
A6g	<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	Hubei Crab Apple	West border from house		6m x 13cm
A6h	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	West border from house		4.5m x 7cm
A7	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Adventure Playground		16m x 47cm
	It was blown down by the 1990 storm, then propped back up by the garden team. Growing very well ever since.				
A7a	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper-bark Birch	Adventure Playground	1984	15m x 51cm
A7b	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate Birch	Adventure Playground	1984	17m x 39cm

A8	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Adventure Playground	1984	14.5m x 53cm
	Planted to replace a 200 years old cedar that was blown down by the 1984 storm (see plaque on the stump).				
A8a	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Adventure Playground	1978	20m x 75cm
A8b	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	West border from house	2013	3.5m x 5cm
A9	<i>Acer sterculiaceum</i>	Kashmir Maple	West border from house	1984	6m x 11cm
A9d	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Green Pillar'	Lawson Cypress	West border from house	1984	10.5m x 38cm
A9e	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Wisselii'	Lawson Cypress	West border from house	1984	8m x 27cm
A9i	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> 'Perpendens'	Weeping Yoshino Cherry	West border from house	1984	4m x 17cm
A11a	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	West border from house		8m x 27cm
A11b	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	West border from house		4m x 17cm
A13	<i>Caragana arborescens</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Pea Tree	West border from house	1991	1.3m x 8cm
A13c	<i>Toona sinensis</i> 'Flamingo'	Chinese Mahogany	West border from house	2018	1.12m x 1cm
A14	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	West Border from House	2008	10.7m x 20cm
A16	<i>Malus</i> 'Katherine'	Crab Apple	SE from Adventure Playground	1988	5m x 14cm
A17a	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	Sycamore	SE from Adventure Playground		5m x 11cm
A19a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kiku-shidare Zakura'	Cheal's Weeping Cherry	SE from Adventure Playground	1979	3.8m x 23cm
A19b	<i>Prunus</i> 'Fragrant Cloud'	Ornamental Cherry	Playground	2016	4.2m x 5cm
A21a	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	SE from Adventure Playground	1977	11m
A21b	<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian Wingnut	SE from Adventure Playground	1978	15m x 70cm
A22	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	SE from Adventure Playground		7.2m
A23	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Lutea'	Golden Lawson Cypress	SE from Adventure Playground		12m x 34cm

A25	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	SE from Adventure Playground		17m x 73cm
A25a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	West border from house		18m x 67cm
A25b	<i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade'	Accolade Cherry	West border from house	1984	5m x 16cm
A25c	<i>Prunus</i> 'Fragrant Cloud'	Ornamental Cherry	West border from house	2016	2.7m x 3cm
A27b	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged Spindle Tree	W of entrance to house	2016	1.22m
A30	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	Purple Dawyck Beech	W of entrance to house	2011	5.5m x 7cm
A30a	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i> var. <i>sinicum</i>	Maple	W of entrance to house		5.5m x 10cm
A30b	<i>Betula utilis</i> subsp. <i>jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan Birch	W of entrance to house	2011	7.5m x 9cm
A31	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	W of entrance to house		12m x 48cm
A33	<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Plena'	Double Gean	W of entrance to house	1976	11.5m x 48cm
A33a	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	W of entrance to house		4m
A34a	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Leonard Messel'	Loebner's Magnolia	W of entrance to house	2016	0.9m
A36	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	W of entrance to house	1976	14m x 63cm
A37	<i>Malus x purpurea</i> 'Lemoinei'	Purple Crab	W of entrance to house	1963	6.5m x 22cm
A37a	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	S from Adventure Playground (pair)	1977	16m x 44cm
A37b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>latifolia</i>	Beech	S from Adventure Playground	1978	15m x 73cm
A37c	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Kentucky Yellowwood	S from Adventure Playground	2018	1.08m
B1c	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Strawberry Dogwood	SW from Adventure Playground		
B1d	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Strawberry Dogwood	SW from Adventure Playground		
B1e	<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Table Dogwood	SW from Adventure Playground	1984	
B3	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	SW from Adventure Playground		

B4	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	Purple Norway Maple	SW from Adventure Playground	1967	
B5a	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaved Magnolia	SW from Adventure Playground		8m x 13cm
B6	<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar	SW from Adventure Playground	1967	
B7	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	SW from Adventure Playground	1900	
B7a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	SW from Adventure Playground		
B9	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	W of Adventure Playground		
B9b	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Adventure Playground, SW		
B10	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Adventure Playground, SW	1981	
B11	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Adventure Playground, SW		
B12	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	SW from Adventure Playground	1965	
B12a	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	SW from Adventure Playground		
B13	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei'	Hybrid Black Poplar	SW from Adventure Playground	c1920	39m x 194cm
B15	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	Adventure Playground, W	1967	
B15a	<i>Sorbus</i> 'J W Mitchell'	John Mitchell's Whitebeam	Adventure Playground, W	1985	9m x 34cm at 1.2m
B16b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Adventure Playground, W		
B19	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Adventure Playground, W		
C1	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Zlatia'	Golden Beech	W of Adventure Playground		
C3	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	W of Adventure Playground		
C4	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	W of Adventure Playground		
C5	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	W of Adventure Playground		

C6	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	W of Adventure Playground		
C6b	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	W of Adventure Playground		
C6c	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	W of Adventure Playground		
C7	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Paul's Scarlet'	Pink May	W of Adventure Playground		
C8	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Laciniata'	Cut-leaved Horse Chestnut	S from Coffee Shop		13m x 35cm
C8a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	S from Coffee Shop		
C9	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Zlatia'	Golden Beech	S from Coffee Shop (pair)	1984	
C10	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	S from Coffee Shop		
C11	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	S from Coffee Shop		13m x 137cm
C12	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	S from Coffee Shop		15m x 33cm
C12a	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	Chinese Tupelo	S from Coffee Shop	1981	6m x 12cm
C12b	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	S from Coffee Shop		
C13	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	S from Coffee Shop		
C14a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	S from Coffee Shop		
C14b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	S from Coffee Shop		
C14d	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Coffee Shop		
C14e	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Coffee Shop		
C14h	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	Outside Coffee Shop	1984	4m x 21cm at 0.6m
C16	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	S from Coffee Shop		
C17	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Garden entrance		
C18	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	Garden entrance	1984	
C20	<i>Sorbus hybrida</i> 'Gibbsii'	Gibbs' Service	Coffee Shop	2014	
C21	<i>Sorbus</i> 'Joseph Rock'	Joseph Rock's Rowan	Coffee Shop	2014	
D1b	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	Red Maple	Entrance lawn SE from Adventure		3.3m x 4cm
D2a	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Hornbeam	Entrance lawn	1989	

D3	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	Entrance lawn		
D3b	<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>	Ulmo	Entrance lawn		
D4	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Entrance lawn		
D4a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Entrance lawn		
D5a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Entrance lawn		
D5b	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i>	Lucombe Oak	Entrance lawn		
D6	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth Pine	Above Soft Play Palace	1971	
D8a	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	Above Soft Play Palace	2016	
D9	<i>Malus 'Red Sentinel'</i>	Crab Apple	Outside Soft Play Palace		
D9c	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	Border by Soft Play Palace	1986	4m x 45cm at 0.2m
D9b	<i>Malus transitoria</i>	Cur-leaf Crabapple	Border by Soft Play Palace	2021	
D9d	<i>Cornus controversa</i> 'Variegata'	Variegated Table Dogwood	Above Soft Play Palace	Dec 17	
D10	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> 'Pendula'	Willow-leaved Pear	Border by Soft Play Palace		
D10a	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespil	Border by Soft Play Palace		
D11	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Above Soft Play Palace		
D11a	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Keaki	Above Soft Play Palace	1977	11m x 45cm
D11b	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Border by Soft Play Palace		
D11c	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba'	Sweet-gum	Border by Soft Play Palace		
D11d	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Border by Soft Play Palace		
D11f	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri'	Norway Maple	Above Soft Play Palace	1984	
D11g	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Worleei'	Golden Sycamore	Above Soft Play Palace	1984	
D11h	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	Above Soft Play Palace	1984	12m x 30cm
D11k	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Atropurpureum'	Purple Sycamore	Above Soft Play Palace	1987	
D11m	<i>Malus x robusta</i> 'Red Sentinel'	Crab Apple	Border by Soft Play Palace	2011	

D12a	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Above Soft Play Palace		
D12b	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Above Soft Play Palace		
D12c	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Entrance lawn		
D12d	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Entrance lawn		
D12e	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	Entrance lawn		
D13a	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	S bank of House Hollow	1979	
D13b	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'Aureomarginata'	Variegated Tulip Tree	S bank of House Hollow	1979	14m x 32cm
D13c	<i>Zanthoxylum piperatum</i>	Japan Pepper	S bank of House Hollow		
D13d	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	S bank of House Hollow	1985	
D13e	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	S bank of House Hollow	2018	0.95m
D14	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N side of walled garden		
D16a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D17	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Glauca'	Blue Pencil Cedar	N side of walled garden	pre-1890	12m x 46cm
D17a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D17b	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	N side of walled garden		
D17c	<i>Corylus avellana</i> 'Contorta'	Corkscrew Hazel	N side of walled garden	1984	
D19a	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> 'Pendula'	Willow-leaved Pear	S bank of House Hollow		
D19b	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree	S bank of House Hollow	2013	
D20	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	S bank of House Hollow		
D22	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> 'Pendula'	Willow-leaved Pear	S bank of House Hollow		
D23	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	Phillyrea	S bank of House Hollow		
D24	<i>Osmanthus decorus</i> 'Baki Kasapligil'	Osmanthus	S bank of House Hollow		

D24a	<i>Poliothyrsis sinensis</i>	Chinese Pearlbloom	S bank of House Hollow	2021	
D26a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	N side of walled garden		
D26b	<i>Sorbus pallescens</i> (L953)	Chinese Whitebeam	N side of walled garden	1983	11m x 26cm
D26g	<i>Sorbus insignis</i> (hybrid)	Rowan	S bank of House Hollow		
D26h	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	S bank of House Hollow		
D26j	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	S bank of House Hollow		
D26k	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	S Bank of House Hollow	2005	8.05m x 16cm
D26l	<i>Sorbus caloneura</i>	Small-leaved Whitebeam	S Bank of House Hollow	2014	
D26n	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Elizabeth'		S bank of House Hollow	2016	
D26r	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur Cork	S bank of House Hollow	2018	1.02m
D27	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	N side of walled garden		
D27a	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	N side of walled garden		
D27c	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	N side of walled garden		
D27d	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	N side of walled garden		
D27f	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech	N side of walled garden	1988	
D27h	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Bacciflava'	Golden-berried Holly	N side of walled garden		11m x 36cm
D27i	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Queen'	Silver Holly	N side of walled garden		
D27j	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Camelliifolia Variegata'	Highclere Holly	N side of walled garden		
D27k	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N side of walled garden	Dec 16	
D27l	<i>Crinodendron patagua</i>	Patagua	N side of walled garden	2021	
D28b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Somerset'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden	1984	8m x 20cm
D28c	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	1982	

D28ca	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	2016	
D28cb	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	2016	
D28cc	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	N side of walled garden	2016	
D28d	<i>Malus toringo</i> subsp. <i>sargentii</i>	Sargent's Crab	N side of walled garden	1982	
D28e	<i>Malus toringo</i> subsp. <i>sargentii</i>	Sargent's Crab	N side of walled garden	1982	
D28f	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28h	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28i	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'	Pissard's Plum	N side of walled garden		
D28j	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28l	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	N side of walled garden		
D28n	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	S bank of House Hollow		
D28o	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>	Chinese Crab	S bank of House Hollow		
D28q	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	S bank of House Hollow		
D28r	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	S bank of House Hollow		
D28s	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Orchard Apple	S bank of House Hollow		
D28t	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	S bank of House Hollow		
D28v	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	S bank of House Hollow		
D28y	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crab apple	S bank of House Hollow		
D29	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N side of walled garden		
D29a	<i>Thuja standishii</i>	Japanese Thuja	N side of walled garden		
D29b	<i>Thuja koraiensis</i>	Korean Thuja	N side of walled garden		

D30	<i>Abies concolor</i> Lowiana Group	Low's Fir	N bank of House Hollow	1974	26m x 97cm
D31a	<i>Picea likiangensis</i>	Lijiang Spruce	N bank of House Hollow	1977	15m x 54cm
D32	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain Hemlock	N bank of House Hollow	1974	6.7m x 29cm
D33c	<i>Sorbus glabriuscula</i>	White Hubei Rowan	N bank of House Hollow	1984	
D33e	<i>Pinus x holfordiana</i>	Holford Pine	N bank of House Hollow	2020	
D34	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N bank of House Hollow		
D35	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N bank of House Hollow		
D35b	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> 'Imperialis'	Fern-leaved Alder	N bank of House Hollow	1980	14m x 25cm
D35e	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian Alder	N bank of House Hollow	1984	
D35f	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service	N bank of House Hollow	1989	
D35g	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service	N bank of House Hollow	1989	
D35h	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service	N bank of House Hollow	1989	
D35i	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Smooth Alder	N of House Hollow	2018	1.9m
D36c	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N bank of House Hollow		
D37	<i>Quercus frainetto</i>	Hungarian Oak	N bank of House Hollow	pre-1870	19m x 98cm
D37b	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	N of House Hollow	2018	2.4m
D37c	<i>Alnus subcordata</i>	Caucasian Alder	N of House Hollow	2018	
D38	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N bank of House Hollow		
D38a	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	N bank of House Hollow		
D38c	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	N bank of House Hollow		
D38d	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	N bank of House Hollow		

D38e	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	N bank of House Hollow		
D38f	<i>Malus</i>	Crab apple	N bank of House Hollow		
D39a	<i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	Japanese cherry	Bottom of House Hollow	1979	
D39j	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NE of House Hollow		
D39l	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NE of House Hollow		
D40a	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	NE of House Hollow		
D41	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NE of House Hollow		
D42	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NE of House Hollow		
D42a	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Rohanii'</i>	Cut-leaved Copper Beech	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	12m x 28cm
D42c	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Hazel	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	
D42d	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D42e	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Crab	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
D43	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43a	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Crab	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43d	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'</i>	Pissard's Plum	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	Dec 17	
D43f	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii 'Castlewellan Gold'</i>	Golden Leylandii	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43g	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii 'Castlewellan Gold'</i>	Golden Leylandii	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		

D43h	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43k	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43l	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	E perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D43m	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	E edge of Pinetum		
D43o	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	E edge of Pinetum		
D43p	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	E edge of Pinetum		
D43q	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	SE edge of Pinetum	1974	19m x 38cm
D43r	<i>Picea spinulosa</i>	Sikkim Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1974	19m x 61cm
D43s	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1974	
D43t	<i>Picea breweriana</i>	Brewer Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1986	
D43v	<i>Picea alcoquiana</i>	Alcock's Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1989	
D43w	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	SE edge of Pinetum		0
D43x	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	SE edge of Pinetum		
D43u	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Black Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	2011	
D43y	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	SE edge of Pinetum	1989	
D43z	<i>Pterocarya macroptera</i>	Wingnut	SE edge of Pinetum	2015	0.9m
D43za	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	SE edge of Pinetum	2016	2.54m
D43zb	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	SE edge of Pinetum	2016	1.5m
D43zc	<i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i>	Chilean Arborvitae	SE edge of Pinetum	2018	1.1m
D44a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		W end tree 29m x 98cm
D44b	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		E tree 21m x 46cm; W tree 17m x 50cm

D44c	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	Se perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	Dec 16	
D45b	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Fructu-coccineo'	Red-fruited Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45c	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Fructu-coccineo'	Red-fruited Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45d	<i>Euonymus hamiltonianus</i> <i>subsp. sieboldianus</i>	Japanese Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45e	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Atropurpureus'	Purple Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45g	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Atropurpureus'	Purple Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	
D45h	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Wild Spindle	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
D46	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kanzan'	Japanese Cherry	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D47a	<i>Corylus fargesii</i>	Farges Filbert	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	Jan 17	
D50	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>	Chinese Crab	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D51	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>	Chinese Crab	SE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D52	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	S edge of Pinetum	1768	36m x 186cm
D53	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	S edge of Pinetum	1981	
D54	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	N of House Hollow		
D55a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of House Hollow		
D55	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of House Hollow		26.5m x 113cm
D56	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N of House Hollow		
D56a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of House Hollow		

D56c	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N of House Hollow		
D57a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	S of Pinetum (roundel)		
D57b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	S of Pinetum (roundel)		
D57c	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	S of Pinetum (roundel)		
D57d	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Pendula'	Weeping Copper Beech	S of Pinetum		1.8m
D57e	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aurea Pendula'	Weeping Golden Beech	S of Pinetum	1985	11m x 16cm
D57f	<i>Amentotaxus argotaenia</i>	Chinese Flowering Yew	Pinetum, W	2007	
D58	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	S of Pinetum	1967	
D58a	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N of House Hollow		
D58f	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Ferox Argentea'	Silver Hedgehog Holly	S of Pinetum		
D59	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of House Hollow		
D59a	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	N of House Hollow		0
D60c	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of House Hollow		
D60d	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	N of House Hollow		
D61a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	SW of Pinetum (group)		
D61b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	SW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
D63	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	SW of Pinetum (group of three)		
D64	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	SW edge of Pinetum		
D64a	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Bishop Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1980	12m x 60cm at 1.3m
D65a	<i>Phellodendron chinense</i>	Chinese Phellodendron	Entrance lawn	1984	6m x 22cm
D66	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Tristis'	Silver Birch	Entrance lawn	1984	
D66a	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	Entrance lawn	2008	1.85m
D66c	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	Chosen Maple	Entrance lawn	1984	
D66f	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i> 'Aureum'	Golden Cappadocian Maple	Entrance lawn	1984	4.9m x 11cm
D66j	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tartar Maple	Entrance lawn	1989	

D66k	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	Entrance lawn		5.3m
D66m	<i>Acer</i>	Maple	Entrance lawn	2011	3m x 4cm
D66n	<i>Acer granatense</i>	Maple	Entrance lawn	2016	1.3m
D67	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Entrance lawn		
D68a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	Purple Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn	1980	18.5m x 38cm
D68b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	Purple Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn	1980	15m x 46cm
D68c	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Gold'	Golden Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn	1980	17.5m x 64cm at 0.5m
D70	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	Entrance lawn	1973	
D70a	<i>Picea morrisonicola</i>	Mount Morrison Spruce	Entrance lawn	2014	1.34m
D70b	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Entrance lawn	2021	
D71	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Malonyana'	Eastern White Cedar	W edge of Pinetum	1976	8m x 36cm at 0.6m
D72	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	W edge of Pinetum		
E1	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Worplesdon'	Sweet-gum	Lime pergola		
E1a	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Malonyana'	Eastern White Cedar	W edge of Pinetum	1976	7m x 38cm at 0.6m
E1b	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	W edge of Pinetum	1984	
E1d	<i>Abies kawakamii</i>	Mount Morrison Fir	W edge of Pinetum		3m x 12cm
E1e	<i>Abies firma</i>	Momi Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	Dec 17	0.93m
E1f	<i>Abies veitchii</i>	Veitch's Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	2021	
E1g	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	2021	
E2	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	W edge of Pinetum	1984	
E2a	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Variegata'	Variiegated Sweet-gum	Lime pergola	1984	11m x 28cm
E2b	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> subsp. <i>equi-trojani</i>	Trojan Fir	W edge of Pinetum	1986	
E4	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	Red Fir	W edge of Pinetum	1974	12m x 32cm
E4a	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	SW edge of Pinetum (group)		

E4b	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1983	
E4c	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir	SW edge of Pinetum	2011	2.06m
E5	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress	W edge of Pinetum		
E5a	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Bhutan Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1989	
E5b	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Bhutan Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1989	
E6	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	W edge of Pinetum		24m x 117cm
E6a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	SW edge of Pinetum		
E6b	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Arolla Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1985	
E6d	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Single-leaved Nut Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	1985	4.4m x 10cm
E6f	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristle-cone Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2008	2m
E6g	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	SW edge of Pinetum	2016	1.1m
E6h	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	SW edge of Pinetum	2016	1.7m
E6j	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2018	2.26m
E6i	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	SW edge of Pinetum	2016	1.68m
E7	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	W edge of Pinetum	pre-1880	34m x 120cm
E7a	<i>Pinus greggii</i>	Gregg's Pine	W edge of Pinetum	2012	4m x 7cm
E8b	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	W edge of Pinetum	2012	
E9a	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Bhutan Pine	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
E11	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	SW edge of Pinetum		
E13	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2008	
E13a	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2008	
E13b	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	SW edge of Pinetum	2018	1.77m
E14	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	S of Pinetum	1951	
E15	<i>Quercus robur</i> f. <i>fastigiata</i>	Cypress Oak	S of Pinetum	c1960	25.5m x 67cm x 0.7m
E15a	<i>Abies veitchii</i>	Veitch Fir	S of Pinetum	2012	2.25m

E17	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S of Pinetum (group)		
E18	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aspleniifolia'	Fern-leaved Beech	S of Pinetum	c1930	20m x 74cm
E19	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Beech	S of Pinetum	c1930	21m x 77cm at 1m
E19b	<i>Nothofagus alessandrii</i>	Ruil	S of Pinetum	2018	2.2m
E19c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's Spruce	S of Pinetum	2021	
E19d	<i>Picea maximowiczii</i> Regel ex Mast	Japanese Bush Spruce	S of Pinetum	2021	
E20a	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce	SW edge of Pinetum		
E21	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, SW	1848?	36m x 199cm
E21a	<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Yew	Pinetum, SW	2018	1.09m
E22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	S of Pinetum	1951	
E23	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	S of Pinetum		
E24	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage Orange	Pinetum, S	1953?	14m x 33cm
E25	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	Pinetum, S	1969?	18m x 33cm
E25a	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	Pinetum, S	2008	
E27	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S edge of Pinetum (in group)		
E28	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S edge of Pinetum (in group)		
E29	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	S edge of Pinetum (in group)		
E31	<i>Picea pungens</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Colorado Spruce	Pinetum, S	1968	
E32	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> 'Brevifolia'	Small-leaved Douglas Fir	Pinetum, S		14m x 36cm
E33	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	S edge of Pinetum		
E35	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, S	1848?	37m x 224cm
E36	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, S	1969	
E37	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	Pinetum, S	1969	
E39	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, SE	1848?	39m x 217cm

E39a	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i>	Hiba	Pinetum, S	1984	
E39f	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i> ' <i>Variegata</i> '	Variegated Hiba	Pinetum, SE	1976	
E40a	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i> ' <i>Aurea</i> '	Golden Hiba	Pinetum, SE	1985	6m x 22cm
E40b	<i>Calocedrus macrolepis</i>	Chinese Incense Cedar	Pinetum, SE	2006	
E40c	<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	Northern Japanese Hemlock	Pinetum, SE	2021	
E41	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i>	Lucombe Oak	E edge of Pinetum		
E41b	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Bishop Pine	E edge of Pinetum	1986	
E42	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	E edge of Pinetum		
E43	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	E edge of Pinetum		
E43a	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ' <i>Sawara</i> '	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1989	
E44b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	E edge of Pinetum		
E45	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ' <i>Squarrosa</i> '	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
E45a	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ' <i>Squarrosa</i> '	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
E45b	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> ' <i>Squarrosa</i> '	Sawara Cypress	E edge of Pinetum	1984	
E47	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	E edge of Pinetum (group of four)		
E48	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	E edge of Pinetum		
E49	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ' <i>Elegans</i> '	Japanese Red Cedar	E edge of Pinetum	1971	
E51	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	E edge of Pinetum		
F1	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	E edge of Pinetum		
F2	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	E edge of Pinetum		
F3a	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	E edge of Pinetum	1980	4.55m x 14cm
F3b	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Mexican Weeping Pine	E edge of Pinetum	2011	8.9m x 16cm
F3c	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	Parana Pine	E edge of Pinetum	Dec 17	1.65m
F3d	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	E edge of Pinetum		2.7m
F4a	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	E edge of Pinetum	1984	7.6m x 22cm
F5	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ' <i>Elegans</i> '	Japanese Red .Cedar	Pinetum, E	pre- 1870	

F6a	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle	Pinetum, E	2020	
F7	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, E		
F8	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, E		
F8a	<i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i>	Chilean Arborvitae	Pinetum, E	2018	1.46m
F9	<i>Pinus peuce</i>	Macedonian Pine	Pinetum, E	c1925	24m x 81cm
F10	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid SE	1848?	37m x 220cm
F11a	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	Pinetum, mid SE		
F11b	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	Pinetum, mid SE		
F12	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, mid SE	c1870	37.5m x 108cm
F12a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N	1991	
F13	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid E	1848?	38m x 198cm
F13a	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Pinetum, mid SW	1982	
F15	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid	1848?	36.5m x 239cm
F16	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N	1991	
F17	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Pinetum, mid SW	c1860	35m x 199cm
F18	<i>Thuja koraiensis</i>	Korean Thuja	Pinetum, mid	1976	8m x 15cm
F18a	<i>Pinus ayacahuite var. veitchii</i>	Mexican White Pine	Pinetum	2015	1m
F19	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Pinetum, mid SW	c1890	39.5m x 108cm
F19a	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	Korean Pine	Pinetum, mid	1989	8m x 23cm
F21	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid W	1848?	35.5m x 224cm
F21a	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	Pinetum, mid W	2018	0.66m
F22	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western White Pine	Pinetum, mid W	1987	7m x 20cm
F23a	<i>Pinus montezumae</i>	Montezuma Pine	Pinetum, mid W	2011	3.2m x 8cm
F25	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Pinetum, mid W	1963	
F25a	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> 'Berrima Gold'	Golden Incense Cedar	Pinetum, mid W	1989	5m x 18cm

F25b	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	Pinetum, mid W	2011	3m x 6cm
F26	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W		
F26b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula Vera'	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W	1977	
F26c	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Pinetum, mid W		4.9m x 6cm
F26d	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Pine	Pinetum, mid W	2015	1.45m
F26e	<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Yew	Pinetum, mid W	2018	1.29m
F27	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula Vera'	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W		26m x 78cm
F28	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	Pinetum, mid W		
F29	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	Pinetum, W		
F30a	<i>Picea brachytyla</i>	Sargent Spruce	Pinetum, W	1977	18m x 40cm
F30b	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Pinetum, SW	1991	
F31	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa Aurea'	Sawara Cypress	Pinetum, W		
F31a	<i>Pinus hartwegii</i>	Mexican Mountain Pine	Pinetum, W	2011	2.2m
F31b	<i>Picea likiangensis</i>	Lijiang Spruce	Pinetum, W		1.56m
F32	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aurea Pendula'	Weeping Golden Beech	Pinetum, W	1967	
F32a	<i>Picea asperata</i>	Dragon Spruce	Pinetum, W	1977	18.5m x 46cm
F33	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Lutea'	Gold-berried Yew	Pinetum, W	1967	5m x 21cm at 1m
F34a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Pinetum, W		
F34b	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Elegantissima'	Golden Yew	Pinetum, W	1989	3.4m
F34c	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Pygmaea'	Dwarf Yew	Pinetum, W	1989	1.6m
F35a	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Plum Yew	Pinetum, W	1989	2.2m
F35b	<i>Pinus cembroides</i>	Mexican Nut Pine	Pinetum, W	2011	2.5m

F36	<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	Northern Japanese Hemlock	Pinetum, W	1953	9m x 48cm
F36a	<i>Picea jezoensis</i> subsp. <i>hondoensis</i>	Hondo Spruce	W edge of Pinetum		8.5m x 22cm
F37b	<i>Cephalotaxus sinensis</i>	Chinese Plum Yew	W edge of Pinetum	2011	2.15m
F37c	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> f. <i>pendulum</i>	Weeping Katsura	W edge of Pinetum	Jan 18	
F38	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Patagonian Cypress	W edge of Pinetum	1985	6m x 16cm
F38a	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime Pergola	1967	
F38b	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime Pergola	1989	
F38c	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime Pergola	1967	
F38d	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura	Lime Pergola	2011	
F38e	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> f. <i>pendulum</i>	Weeping Katsura	Lime Pergola	2011	3.8m x 7cm
F39	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W edge of Pinetum		
F39a	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Dovastoniana'	Dovaston Yew	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
F39b	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
F39c	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	W edge of Pinetum	1989	
F39d	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Dovastonii Aurea'	Golden Dovaston Yew	W edge of Pinetum		1.15m
F40	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	Lime pergola		
F41	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Broad-leaved Lime	Forming lime pergola	1936	
G2	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Lime pergola	1974	3.1m
G2a	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Lime pergola	2015	4.2m
G3	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G3b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	
G3c	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood'	Raywood Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	

G3d	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	
G3j	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1985	
G3k	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Jaspidea'	Golden Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
G3l	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G3m	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		14m x 30cm
G3n	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	Dec 16	
G3o	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	Dec 16	
G4	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum		
G5	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew	NW edge of Pinetum		
G6	<i>Picea abies</i> 'Clanbrassiliana'	Norway Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum		8m x 32cm
G8	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum	pre-1880	23m x 83cm
G10	<i>Taxus baccata</i> f. <i>aurea</i>	Golden Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		13m x 64cm
G11	<i>Taxus baccata</i> f. <i>aurea</i>	Golden Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G12	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G13	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G13a	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mountain Pine	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		

G14	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	NW edge of Pinetum	c1910	16m x 71cm
G14a	<i>Picea purpurea</i>	Purple-coned Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1977	13m x 36cm
G15	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NW edge of Pinetum		
G16	<i>Pinus nigra subsp. pallasiana</i>	Crimean Pine	NW edge of Pinetum	pre-1870	34.5m x 121cm
G16a	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum	2016	1.92m
G17	<i>Pinus nigra subsp. laricio</i>	Corsican Pine	NW edge of Pinetum	1848?	30m x 107cm
G18	<i>Pinus nigra subsp. nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	NW edge of Pinetum	1848?	26m x 150cm
G19	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	NW edge of Pinetum	1848?	35m x 104cm
G19c	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> 'Rubra'	Red-twigged Lime	NW edge of Pinetum	2016	
G19d	<i>Cathaya argyrophylla</i>	Cathay	NW edge of Pinetum	2021	
G20	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G21a	<i>Cupressus lindleyi</i>	Mexican Cypress	NW edge of Pinetum	1986	39cm
G21b	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Bhutan Pine	NW edge of Pinetum	1977	
G21c	<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Yew	N bank of House Hollow	2018	1.3m
G22	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Azalea bed		
G24a	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Sango-kaku'	Coral-bark Maple	Azalea bed	2010	
G25	<i>Acer davidii subsp. grosseri</i>	Green Snakebark Maple	Azalea bed	1985	6m x 18cm at 0.8m
G28a	<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	Grecian Fir	Pinetum, NW	1978	
G29b	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G29c	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G29d	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Morinda Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G29	<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>	Bosnian Pine	Pinetum, NW	c1910	25m x 78cm
G30	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, NW		25m x 147cm

G31	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, NW		24m x 155cm at 0.3m
G31c	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1985	
G31d	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, NW	1989	
G31e	<i>Abies homolepis</i>	Nikko Fir	Pinetum, NW	2020	0.87m
G33	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, mid NW	1851?	30m x 127cm
G34	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, mid NW	1851	32.5m x 181cm
G34a	<i>Abies squamata</i>	Flaky Fir	Pinetum, mid NW	2015	
G35	<i>Abies gamblei</i>	Gamble's Fir	Pinetum, NW	2005	4m x 10cm
G35a	<i>Picea crassifolia</i>	Northern Chinese Spruce	Pinetum, NW	1989	3m x 6cm
G35b	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	Pinetum, NW	2017	1.02
G35c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's Spruce	Pinetum, NW	2020	0.85m
G36a	<i>Abies forrestii</i>	Forrest Fir	Pinetum, NW	2015	1.52m
G36b	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> 'Karl Fuchs'	Himalayan Cedar	Pinetum, NW	2015	
G37a	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>glabra</i> 'Pyramidalis'	Smooth Arizona Cypress	Pinetum, N	1984	
G37c	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	Pinetum, N	1978	
G38	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	Pinetum, N	2002	
G38a	<i>Abies delavayi</i>	Delavay's Fir	Pinetum, N	2018	0.4m
G39	<i>Abies concolor</i> <i>Violacea</i> Group	Blue Colorado Fir	Pinetum, N	2002	
G40	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N	1991	
G40a	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	Pinetum, mid N	1978	
G41	<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Nivea'	Weymouth Pine	Pinetum, N	1991	11m x 24cm
G42	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, N	1991	
G42a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Pinetum, mid N		
G43b	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Pendula'	Weeping Atlas Cedar	Pinetum, N	1980	3m x 38cm at 1m
G43c	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	Pinetum, N	2020	0.50m
G44	<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Hibernica'	Irish Juniper	Pinetum, mid NE	1984	9.20m

G45	<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Nivea'	Weymouth Pine	Pinetum, NE	1991	12m x 27cm
G46	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Moerheimii'	Blue Colorado Spruce	Pinetum, NE		
G47	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	Pinetum, NE	2008	3.55m
G49	<i>Juniperus pingii</i> var. <i>wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Juniper	NE edge of Pinetum	1991	1.93m
G51a	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	NE edge of Pinetum	Dec 17	1.57m
G52	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Adpressa'	Short-leaved Yew	NE edge of Pinetum		6m x 47cm
G53	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Adpressa'	Short-leaved Yew	NE edge of Pinetum		8m x 28cm
G53b	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Adpressa'	Short-leaved Yew	NE edge of Pinetum		
G54a	<i>Pseudotaxus chienii</i>	White Berry Yew	NE edge of Pinetum	2018	0.75m
G54	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	NE edge of Pinetum		
G56	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G57	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
G59a	<i>Cathaya argyrophylla</i>	Cathay	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2021	
G60	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	East African Juniper	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	2.36m
H1a	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Pinetum, NE	1984	7m x 14cm
H1b	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	1985	
H1c	<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir	NE edge of Pinetum		
H1d	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Pinetum, NE	1985	4.2m x 8cm
H1e	<i>Picea abies</i> 'Rubra Spicata'	Norway Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	1986	5m x 12cm
H1f	<i>Picea wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	2011	1.75m
H1h	<i>Abies veitchi</i>	Veitch Fir	NE edge of Pinetum	Dec 17	0.79m

H2	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> 'Laursen's Column'	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	16m x 37cm
H2a	<i>Picea brachytyla</i> (W4048)	Sargent Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	1989	5m x 25cm at 1m
H2b	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	NE edge of Pinetum	1985	
H3	<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	Himalayan Fir	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1989	6m x 24cm
H3b	<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	Himalayan Fir	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1989	9m x 28cm
H3c	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Patagonian Cypress	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2011	1.98m
H3d	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	NE Perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	1.2m
H4a	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	Red Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	22m x 69cm
H4b	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Dissectum'	Cut-leaved Norway Maple	N edge of Pinetum	1977	11m x 22cm
H4c	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Columnare'	Fastigate Norway Maple	N edge of Pinetum		15m x 48cm
H4d	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H5b	<i>Abies concolor</i> <i>Violacea Group</i>	Blue Colorado Fir	N edge of Pinetum	2012	4.95m x 10cm
H5c	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Engelmann Spruce	N edge of Pinetum	2012	1.09m
H5d	<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i> <i>Royale ex Carriere</i>	Kashmir Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	Dec 17	2.07m
H5e	<i>Cupressus chengiana</i> var. <i>jiangensis</i>	Sichuan Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	Dec 17	2.22m
H5f	<i>Cupressus goveniana</i> var. <i>pygmaea</i>	Mendocino Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	2018	1.50m
H5g	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's Spruce	N edge of Pinetum	2018	0.82m
H6	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa Aurea'	Sawara Cypress	Pinetum, NE	1982	

H8	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	N edge of Pinetum		
H8a	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Patagonian Cypress	N edge of Pinetum	1982	5m x 14cm
H10	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth Pine	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H10a	<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H11	<i>Acer palmatum f.</i> <i>atropurpureum</i>	Purple Japanese Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H11a	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H11b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Archery Lawn, SW		
H12	<i>Acer palmatum f.</i> <i>atropurpureum</i>	Purple Japanese Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H12a	<i>Eucryphia x intermedia</i> 'Rostrevor'	Rostrevor Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
H12b	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	
H13a	<i>Cupressus macnabiana</i>	McNab Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	14m x 48cm
H13b	<i>Thuja standishii</i>	Japanese Thuja	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	1.82m
H14a	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'	Pissard's Plum	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H14b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Archery Lawn, SW		39.5m x 149cm
H15	<i>Cupressus duclouxiana</i>	Yunnan Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1986	12m x 21cm
H15a	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'Goldcrest'	Golden Monterey Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1983	

H16	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16a	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16b	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16c	<i>Eucryphia glutinosa</i>	Rose-leaved Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16d	<i>Eucryphia glutinosa</i>	Rose-leaved Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H16f	<i>Eucryphia glutinosa</i>	Rose-leaved Eucryphia	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H17	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H18	<i>Acer japonicum</i> 'Aconitifolium'	Japanese Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1987	
H18b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Argenteovariegata'	Variiegated Lawson Cypress	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1981	
H18c	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	Oriental Thuja	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
H18d	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Ruby Lace'	Honey Locust	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2014	
H19	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	N edge of Pinetum	2021	
H19b	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Caucasian spruce	N edge of Pinetum	2021	
H19c	<i>Abies lasiocarpa arizonica</i>	Corkbark Fir	N edge of Pinetum	2021	
H21	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey Pine	N edge of Pinetum	1976	18m x 54cm
H22	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Lobbii'	Japanese Red Cedar	N edge of Pinetum		24m x 104cm

H22a	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H22b	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lace-bark Pine	N edge of Pinetum	2011	
H22c	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	
H22d	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	
H22e	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2015	
H22g	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> var. <i>velutinus</i>	Spindle	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		
H22h	<i>Juniperus</i> sp	Juniper	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	2020	
H23	<i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	Afghan Hound Tree	N edge of Pinetum	1976	
H23a	<i>Pinus bhutanica</i>	Bhutan Pine	N edge of Pinetum	2012	
I1	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	Garden entrance		17m x 109cm
I2	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Garden entrance		
I3	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Garden entrance	1926	
I4	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Garden entrance	1967	
I5	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Tricolor'	Tricolor Beech	Garden entrance	2011	
I7	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	S side of western vista (group of six)		
I7a	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Milkmaid'	Silver Milkmaid Holly	S side of western vista		
I7b	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Camelliifolia Variegata'	Highclere Holly	S side of western vista		
I8	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I9	<i>Cotoneaster affinis</i>	Cotoneaster	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I9a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Entrance lawn		
I10b	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> f. <i>laciniatum</i>	Silver Maple	N edge of entrance lawn	1978	

I11	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I11a	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I11b	<i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> 'Nymansay'	Nymans' Hybrid Eucryphia	Shrubbery N of entrance (group)		
I11c	<i>Eucryphia x intermedia</i> 'Rostrevor'	Rostrevor Hybrid Eucryphia	Shrubbery N of entrance (group)		
I11d	<i>Eucryphia glutinosa</i>	Rose-leaved Eucryphia	Shrubbery N of entrance (group)		
I12	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Shrubbery N of garden entrance		
I12a	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Shrubbery N of garden entrance	1977	
I12b	<i>Fraxinus spaethiana</i>	Japanese Big-leaved Ash	Shrubbery N of garden entrance	1977	
I13	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Rubrifolius'	Smoke-bush	Western vista	1967	
I13a	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Royal Purple'	Smoke-bush	Western vista		
I13b	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Royal Purple'	Smoke-bush	Western vista		
I13c	<i>Cotinus</i> 'Grace'	Smoke-bush	Western vista	2016	
I13d	<i>Cotinus</i> 'Grace'	Smoke-bush	Western vista	2016	
I14	<i>Quercus frainetto</i>	Hungarian Oak	Western vista	c1975	18m x 74cm
I16	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Belgica Aurea'	Highclere Holly	S side of western vista		
I16a	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Osakazuki'	Smooth Japanese Maple	S side of western vista	1984	
I17	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	Shrubbery N of garden entrance	1984	
I17a	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Smooth Japanese Maple	S side of western vista (group of three)	1976	
I17b	<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paper-bark Maple	S side of western vista		
I17c	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	Sycamore	S side of western vista		
I17f	<i>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	S side of western vista		

I18a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N side of western vista (two)		
I18b	<i>Ilex aquifolium 'Bacciflava'</i>	Golden-berried Holly	N side of western vista		
I19	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	N side of western vista		
I20	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Smooth Japanese Maple	N side of western vista (group of five)		
I22a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I22b	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I22c	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I22d	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N side of western vista		
I23	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	N side of western vista		
I24	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N side of western vista		
I24b	<i>Cotinus coggygria 'Velvet Cloak'</i>	Smoke-bush	Lime pergola		
I24c	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Chittam Wood	Lime pergola		
I24d	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Chittam Wood	Lime pergola		
I24e	<i>Cotinus coggygria 'Royal Purple'</i>	Smoke-bush	Lime pergola	2016	
I25	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean	N side of western vista	1976	
I26	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N side of western vista		
I28	<i>Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'</i>	Golden Bean	N side of western vista	1967	4.3m x 10cm
I28a	<i>Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'</i>	Golden Bean	N side of western vista		4.7m x 19cm
I28b	<i>Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'</i>	Golden Bean	N side of western vista		4.15m x 12cm
I29	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	NW perimeter		
I30	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery		
I30a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Bessoniana'</i>	Street Robinia	NW perimeter	2016	

I30b	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Bessoniana'	Street Robinia	NW perimeter	2016	
I31	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	NW perimeter		
I31a	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	NW perimeter		
I33	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Rotundifolia'	Beech	NW perimeter	1967	21m x 55cm
I33a	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	NW perimeter		
I34	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	34m x 165cm
I35	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	
I36	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	
I37	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	
I38a	<i>Catalpa x erubescens</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Bean	NW perimeter	1984	16.5m x 30cm
I38b	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaved Magnolia	NW perimeter	1984	15m x 35cm at 0.2m
I38c	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Tree	NW perimeter	1984	6m x 15cm at 1.2m
I38d	<i>Magnolia</i> 'Charles Coates'	Magnolia hybrid	NW perimeter	1984	9m x 42cm at 0.3m
I38e	<i>Magnolia obovata</i>	Japanese Big- leaved Magnolia	NW perimeter	1984	
I38f	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> 'Picture'	Saucer Magnolia	NW perimeter	1984	
I38g	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst'	Golden Honey Locust	NW perimeter	1984	
I38h	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> 'Picture'	Saucer Magnolia	NW perimeter	1984	
I38i	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobushi	NW perimeter		
I38j	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Leonard Messel'	Loebner's Magnolia	NW perimeter		
I38l	<i>Magnolia stellata</i> (x4)	Star Magnolia	NW perimeter (group of four)		
I39	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean	NW perimeter	1967	
I40	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet-gum	W of Archery Lawn	1967	

I40a	<i>Torreya californica</i> (x3)	Californian Nutmeg	W of Archery Lawn (group)	1976	
I40b	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree	W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn		
I41a	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41b	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41c	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I41d	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn (two)	1977	
I41e	<i>Picea breweriana</i>	Brewer Spruce	W of Archery Lawn	1979	
I41f	<i>Quercus mexicana</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn	2015	4m
I41g	<i>Quercus castanea</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	0.90m
I41h	<i>Quercus greggii</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	1.5m
I41i	<i>Quercus rugosa</i>	Netleaf Oak	W of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	0.90m
I41j	<i>Quercus liebmannii</i>	Oak	W of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	0.50m
I42	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	NW perimeter	pre-1800	26m x 127cm
I43	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	NW perimeter	1917	28m x 102cm
I45	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery		
I46	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Aspleniifolia'	Fern-leaved Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery	1967	
I47	<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	Antarctic Beech	NW perimeter shrubbery	1984	
I50	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Interior Live Oak	NW perimeter		7m x 32cm
I50a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Bessoniana'	Street Robinia	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1985	
I50b	<i>Sorbus graeca</i>	Grecian Whitebeam	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1985	7m

I50e	<i>Sorbus meliosmifolia</i>	Whitebeam	NW of Archery Lawn	2011	
I50f	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Kusamaki	NW of Archery Lawn	2018	0.40m
I51	<i>Malus x schiedeckeri</i> 'Hillieri'	Crab apple	NW perimeter	1986	
I51a	<i>Quercus x kewensis</i>	Kew Hybrid Oak	NW perimeter	1981	15m x 26cm
I51c	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	NW perimeter	1974	
I51e	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Beissneri'	Rowan	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1984	
I51i	<i>Sorbus</i> 'Lombarts Golden Wonder'	Rowan	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1984	14m x 25cm
I51l	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> f. <i>inermis</i>	False Acacia	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1984	
I51m	<i>Podocarpus salignus</i>	Willow Podocarp	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1987	
I51n	<i>Sorbus keissleri</i>	Whitebeam	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1989	3m x 10cm at 0.5m
I52	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	NW perimeter	1953	28m x 74cm
I52a	<i>Quercus crassifolia</i>	Oak	NW perimeter	2014	3m
I53	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	NW perimeter		30m x 132cm
I53c	<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese Oak	NW perimeter	1977	12m x 39cm
I53f	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	Northern Pin Oak	NW perimeter	1977	23m x 61cm
I53h	<i>Quercus x kewensis</i>	Kew Hybrid Oak	NW perimeter	1982?	12m x 46cm at 1.2m
I54	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		8m x 20cm
I54a	<i>Quercus variabilis</i>	Chinese Cork Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	1983	16m x 32cm
I54b	<i>Quercus hirtifolia</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	5m

I54c	<i>Quercus oxyodon?</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	2m
I54e	<i>Quercus stewardiana</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	2m
I54f	<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	3m
I54g	<i>Quercus sp. (Mexican)</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2015	3m
I54h	<i>Quercus greggii</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2015	0.9m
I55	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I55b	<i>Quercus velutina 'Rubrifolia'</i>	Champion Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	1984	14m x 22cm
I56	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I56a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I56b	<i>Quercus cerris 'Argenteovariegata'</i>	Variegated Turkey Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	1984	
I56c	<i>Quercus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2011	0.4m
I56d	<i>Quercus oglethorpensis</i>	Oglethorpe Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2015	1.8m
I56e	<i>Quercus glabrescens</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2015	2m
I57	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I57a	<i>Quercus x schochiana</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	1977	22m x 55cm
I58	<i>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	NW of Archery Lawn		
I58a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NW of Archery Lawn		

I59	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I60	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Shrubbery NW of Archery Lawn		
I61	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	NW of Archery Lawn		
I61a	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	NW of Archery Lawn		
I61b	<i>Quercus scytophylla</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	2015	2m
I61c	<i>Ulmus villosa ex Kashmir</i>	Elm	NW of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	
I62	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Shrubbery NW of Archery Lawn		29m x 120cm
I63	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i> 'Lucombeana'	Lucombe Oak	Shrubbery NW of Archery Lawn		27m x 137cm at 0.5m
I64	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobushi	W of Archery Lawn	1974	
I65	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	W of Archery Lawn		
I65c	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> 'Wratislaviensis'	Golden Lime	W of Archery Lawn	1986	15m x 29cm
I66	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn (group of three)		
I66c	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I66d	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1977	
I66e	<i>Catalpa fargesii</i>	Farges' Catalpa	W of Archery Lawn	1977	8m x 21cm
I66f	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn		
I66g	<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	Bean tree	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	2016	
I68	<i>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	NW of Archery Lawn	1967	
I68a	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	N perimeter		
I70	<i>Betula utilis var. jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan Birch	N perimeter	1985	16m x 39cm at 1m
I71	<i>Betula ermanii</i> 'Grayswood Hill'	Erman's Birch	N perimeter	1985	16m x 38cm
I72	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Laciniata'	Swedish Birch	N perimeter	1985	
J1a	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N perimeter	1977	

J1b	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N perimeter	1977	
J1c	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N perimeter	1977	
J2	<i>Magnolia campbellii</i> var. <i>mollicomata</i>	Campbell's Magnolia	N perimeter	1974	
J2a	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	N perimeter		11m x 27cm
J2e	<i>Torreya californica</i>	Californian Nutmeg	N perimeter	1976	7m x 24cm
J2f	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Redvein Enkianthus	N perimeter		
J3a	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Silver Shadow'	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1978	17m x 43cm
J3b	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Silver Shadow'	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1982	21m x 40cm
J3c	<i>Betula x koehnei</i>	Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1978	23.5m x 63cm
J3g	<i>Betula utilis</i>	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		
J3h	<i>Betula chichibuensis</i>	Japanese Mountain Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		3.5m x 9cm at 0.8m
J3i	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		
J3l	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Tristis'	Silver Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1984	21m x 32cm
J3m	<i>Betula utilis</i> subsp. <i>jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		
J3o	<i>Betula insignis</i>	Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	2016	
J3p	<i>Betula megrelica</i>	Megrelian Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	
J4	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	NW of Archery Lawn		
J4a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	NW of Archery Lawn		
J4b	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Casque Rouge'	False Acacia	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4c	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Casque Rouge'	False Acacia	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4f	<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	Bean tree	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	
J4g	<i>Paulownia kawakamii</i>	Taiwanese Foxglove Tree	NW of Archery Lawn	2014	

J4h	<i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Yellow Catalpa	NW of Archery Lawn		
J4i	<i>Poliothyrsis sinensis</i>	Chinese Pearlbloom	NW of Archery Lawn	2016	
J4j	<i>Carrierea calycina</i>	Goat Horn Tree	MW of Archery Lawn	Jan 17	
J5a	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N of Archery Lawn		
J5b	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Archery Lawn	1977	
J5c	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	N of Archery Lawn	1977	
J5d	<i>Cotoneaster x watereri</i>	Cotoneaster	N of Archery Lawn		
J5e	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Archery Lawn		
J5g	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	Igiri Tree	N of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	0.45m
J7	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	N of Archery Lawn		32m x 82cm
J8	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of Archery Lawn		27m x 103cm
J10	<i>Tilia americana 'Nova'</i>	American Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1984	15m x 39cm
J11	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of Archery Lawn		
J11a	<i>Populus x canadensis 'Eugenei'</i>	Hybrid Black Poplar	N of Archery Lawn	c1920	
J11c	<i>Sorbus rosea</i>	Rowan	N of Archery Lawn	2016	1m
J11d	<i>Sorbus glabriuscula</i>	White Hubei Rowan	N of Archery Lawn	2016	2.8m
J11e	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	N of Archery Lawn	2021	
J12	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Archery Lawn		
J13	<i>Tilia mongolica</i>	Mongolian Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1984	10m x 32cm
J14	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	N perimeter	1967	
J15	<i>Tilia tomentosa 'Petiolaris'</i>	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1964	
J16	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Big Shellbark Hickory	N of Archery Lawn	1969	9m x 23cm
J17	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Broad-leaved Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1964	

J17a	<i>Tilia endochrysea</i>	Lime	N of Archery Lawn	Jan 17	1m
J17b	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	Golden Larch	N of Archery Lawn	2017	1.09m
J18b	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	Crimean Lime	N of Archery Lawn	1984	
J19	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	N perimeter		
J19a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	N perimeter		
J19b	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N perimeter		
J19c	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N perimeter		
J19d	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	N perimeter	2021	
J19e	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	N perimeter	2021	
J20	<i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>	Chestnut-leaved Oak	N of Archery Lawn	1967	21m x 44cm
J20a	<i>Populus tomentosa</i>	Chinese White Poplar	N of Archery Lawn	2018	0.81m
J22a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	N of Archery Lawn		0.93m
J22b	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	N of Archery Lawn		
J22c	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	N of Archery Lawn	Dec 16	2.63m
J22d	<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i>	Platycarya	N of Archery Lawn	Dec 17	0.78m
J23a	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	E of Archery Lawn	1978	
J24a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	E of Archery Lawn	1978	
J25	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	E of Archery Lawn	1953	
J26	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	E of Archery Lawn	1967	
J27	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NE of Archery Lawn		
J28a	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	NE perimeter		
J29	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	NE perimeter		31m x 140cm
J30	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	NE perimeter shrubbery		32m x 140cm
J30a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery (group)		
J30c	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	Red Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	2011	
J30d	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i> 'Aureum'	Golden Cappadocian Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	2011	
J30e	<i>Acer laevigatum</i>	Nepal Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	2016	
J31	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'Aureomarginata'	Variiegated Tulip Tree	NE of Archery Lawn		

J31b	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Oregon Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	1985	13m x 43cm at 1.3m
J31c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's spruce	NE of Archery Lawn	2021	
J31e	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	Cappadocian Maple	NE of Archery Lawn	1985	
J31f	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	NE of Archery Lawn		
J31g	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	NE of Archery Lawn		
J31h	<i>Pterostyrax corymbosus</i>	Epaulette tree	NE of Archery Lawn	2021	
J34	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Archery Lawn, E		
J35	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Archery Lawn, E	1953	
J36	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Archery Lawn, E	1953	
J36a	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Jack Pine	Archery Lawn, E	2011	
J36b	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	Golden Larch	Archery Lawn	Dec 17	1.65m
J36c	<i>Picea koyamae</i>	Koyama's spruce	Archery Lawn, E	2021	
J36d	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	Archery Lawn, E	2021	
J37	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Archery Lawn, E	1768	20m x 241cm at 0.6m
J37b	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate Scots Pine	Archery Lawn, E	1980	8m x 27cm at 0.6m
J37c	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Archery Lawn, E		4.5m
J37d	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese Umbrella Pine	Archery Lawn, E		4.35m
J37e	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	Archery Lawn, E		17m x 30cm
J37f	<i>Cedrus libani</i> subsp. <i>stenocoma</i>	Turkish Cedar	Archery Lawn, E	2009	6.2m x 10cm
J37a	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese Larch	Archery Lawn, E	1977	
J37g	<i>Picea meyeri</i>	Meyer's Spruce	Archery Lawn, E	2011	1.8m
J38a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	SE of Archery Lawn		
J38b	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	SE of Archery Lawn		
J39	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	SE of Archery Lawn	1768	38m x 215cm

J39a	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	SE of Archery Lawn	1994	
J41	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	SE of Archery Lawn		
J42	<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	SE of Archery Lawn		
J43	<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	SE of Archery Lawn		
J44	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	SE of Archery Lawn		
J45	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Variegatus'	Variegated Osmanthus	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J47	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		24m x 63cm
J47a	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J49	<i>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</i>	Copper Beech	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J49a	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>	Fever Nut	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn	2016	
J50	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Variegatus'	Variegated Osmanthus	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn		
J51	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn	pre-1870	
J52	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	N of Lake Field		
J53	<i>Davidia involucrata var. vilmoriniana</i>	Dove Tree	Shrubbery E of Archery Lawn	1985	
J54	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Lake Field	1963	
J55	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	N of Lake Field		
J56	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Lake Field	1963	
J56a	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	Silver Pendent Lime	N of Lake Field	2011	
J57	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	N of Lake Field	1768	30m x 237cm at 0.4m
J57a	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Lake Field		
J57b	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N of Lake Field		
J57c	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	N of Lake Field	2016	
J58	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	N of Lake Field		
J58b	<i>Quercus x hispanica</i>	Lucombe Oak	N of Lake Field		
J59	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	N of Lake Field		

J59e	<i>Aesculus</i>	Buckeye	N of Lake Field		
J60	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	N of Lake Field		
J61	<i>Aesculus x neglecta</i> 'Georgeana'	Buckeye	N of Lake Field	1989	2m
J61a	<i>Aesculus x neglecta</i> 'Georgeana'	Buckeye	N of Lake Field	1989	2m
J61b	<i>Aesculus turbinata</i>	Japanese Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	1977	
J61c	<i>Aesculus x bushii</i>	Buckeye	N of Lake Field	1978	
J62	<i>Aesculus indica</i>	Indian Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field		
J62a	<i>Aesculus indica</i>	Indian Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	1984	
J62b	<i>Aesculus</i>	Buckeye	N of Lake Field		
J62c	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	N of Lake Field	2021	
J63	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	N of Lake Field (group)		
J64	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Red Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	1984	
J65	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Plantierensis'	Plantieres Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field		
J65a	<i>Aesculus x neglecta</i> 'Erythroblastos'	Sunrise Horse Chestnut	N of Lake Field	2016	
J66a	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	N of Lake Field	2018	0.74m
J66	<i>Aesculus flava</i>	Yellow Buckeye	N of Lake Field	2011	
K1	<i>Quercus macranthera</i>	Caucasian Oak	N of Lake Field	1974	19m x 48cm
K1a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N of Lake Field		
K2	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	N of Lake Field		
K2a	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	N of Lake Field	2000	
K3	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K4	<i>Prunus 'Kursar'</i>	Cherry	NE perimeter		
K4b	<i>Prunus 'Spire'</i>	Spire Cherry	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K5a	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K5b	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery		

K6	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K10	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	NE perimeter shrubbery	1969	
K11b	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	NE perimeter		
K12	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K12a	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	NE perimeter	1988	
K13	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K13a	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech	NE perimeter	1989	
K13b	<i>Magnolia 'Elizabeth'</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K13c	<i>Magnolia</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K13d	<i>Magnolia</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K13e	<i>Magnolia 'Sundance'</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K13f	<i>Magnolia 'Star Wars'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K13g	<i>Magnolia 'Yellow Lantern'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2012	
K13h	<i>Magnolia 'Susan'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2014	
K14	<i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i>	Irish Yew	NE perimeter		
K15	<i>Prunus laurocerasus 'Magnoliifolia'</i>	Cherry Laurel	NE perimeter shrubbery		
K15a	<i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	Small-leaved Lime	NE perimeter shrubbery	1985	15m x 50cm at 1m
K19	<i>Magnolia 'Raspberry Ice'</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K20	<i>Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'</i>	Loebner's Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K21	<i>Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'</i>	Loebner's Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K22	<i>Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'</i>	Loebner's Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K22a	<i>Magnolia 'Spectrum'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22b	<i>Magnolia 'Spectrum'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22d	<i>Magnolia 'Spectrum'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22e	<i>Magnolia 'Spectrum'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2016	
K22f	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana 'Spectrum'</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K27	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	NE perimeter shrubbery (group)		
K28	<i>Magnolia 'Star Wars'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K28a	<i>Magnolia 'Star Wars'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2005	

K28b	<i>Magnolia 'Star Wars'</i>		W of Rock Hollow	2005	
K29	<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i>	Nikko Maple	NE perimeter		14m x 58cm at 0.8m
K30	<i>Magnolia</i>		W of Rock Hollow		
K32	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana 'Brozzoni'</i>	Saucer Magnolia	W of Rock Hollow		
K35	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet-gum	NE perimeter		
K36	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Ironwood	NE perimeter		
K37	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	W of Rock Hollow		
K37a	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Rubescens'</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1977	
K37b	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1984	
K37c	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Ballerina'</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1985	
K37e	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	W of Rock Hollow	1989	
K38	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	Path to lake dam		
K38c	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespil	W of Rock Hollow	1986	
K39	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Path to lake dam		
K40a	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Hop-hornbeam	Path to lake dam	1985	
K44a	<i>Ulmus 'New Horizon'</i>	Elm New Horizon	Path to lake dam	2020	
K45	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp Cypress	Lake dam, W	1973	
K46	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis 'Hodginsii'</i>	Hodgins' Holly	Lake dam, W (group)		
K50	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Cascade		37m x 154cm
K51	<i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i>	Irish Yew	Cascade		
K52	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Above Cascade tunnel		
K53	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	N of Cascade		
K54	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Path junction above Cascade tunnel		
K57	<i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i>	Irish Yew	Bank above Cascade		
K58	<i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i>	Irish Yew	Bank above Cascade		
K59a	<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	Antarctic Beech	Lake dam	2015	
K60	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	Lake dam	1977	

K61	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Lake dam		
K62	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake dam		
K62a	<i>Tilia platyphyllos 'Rubra'</i>	Red-twigged Lime	Lake dam	2016	
L1	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Back of Temple mound		
L2	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Path junction after Hermit's Cave		
L3	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Path junction after Hermit's Cave		
L4	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Back of Temple mound		
L4a	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	Back of Temple mound	1977	
L4c	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roblé Beech	Back of Temple mound	1977	
L5	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Lake bank beyond Temple		
L5a	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Oregon Alder	Back of Temple mound	1985	22m x 38cm
L7	<i>Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia'</i>	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L8	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Lake bank beyond Temple		
L9	<i>Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia'</i>	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L10	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L11	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Red Cedar	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L12	<i>Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia'</i>	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L12a	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Lake bank beyond Temple	1969	
L15	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Temple		
L16	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	Temple		
L17	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Temple		
L18	<i>Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia'</i>	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Temple		
L19	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Wild Spindle	Temple (group)		

L24	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Back of Temple mound		
M1	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	Path to lake dam		
M2	<i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricatum</i> 'Nutans'	Pond Cypress	Path to lake dam	1973	
M2b	<i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricatum</i> 'Nutans'	Pond Cypress	Path to lake dam	1978	
M2c	<i>Glyptostrobus pensilis</i> 'Wooly Mammoth'	Chinese Swamp Cypress	Path to lake dam	2018	1.78m
M4	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei'	Hybrid Black Poplar	Lake shore, N	c1920	39.5m x 180cm
M5a	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica Foemina'	Female Lombardy Poplar	Lake Field, N		35m x 85cm
M6	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Lake Field, N		
M6a	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Lake Field, N		
M6b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N		
M7	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	Lake Field, N		
M8	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Lake Field, N	1967	
M8a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Lake Field, N		
M8c	<i>Populus</i> 'Balsam Spire'	Balsam Spire Poplar	Lake shore, N	1985	
M9	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	Lake Field, N		
M10	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N		
M11	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Lake shore, N		
M12	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Lake shore, N		
M12a	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica Foemina'	Female Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, mid	1976	
M12b	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, mid		
M13	<i>Crataegus x persimilis</i> 'Prunifolia'	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, mid	1969	
M15	<i>Populus alba</i> 'Raket'	Rocket Poplar	Lake shore, mid	1984	26m x 80cm at 1m
M15a	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> 'Stricta'	Fastigate Hawthorn	Lake shore, mid	1984	
M15b	<i>Populus alba</i> 'Raket'	Rocket Poplar	Lake shore, mid	1984	25m x 77cm at 1.2m
M15c	<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Hybrid Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, mid	1984	
M15d	<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Haw	Lake shore, mid	1984	

M16	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, mid		
M18	<i>Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia'</i>	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, S	1969	
M19	<i>Crataegus x persimilis 'Prunifolia'</i>	Broad-leaved Cockspur Thorn	Lake shore, S	1969	
M20	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Lake shore, S	1967	
M21	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, S		
M22	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy Poplar	Lake shore, S		
M23	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Boathouse		
M23a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Boathouse		
M23d	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Broad-leaved Lime	Boathouse	1986	
M24	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse		
M24a	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse	2010	
M25	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Boathouse		
M25a	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	Boathouse	2010	
M26	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse		
M26a	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	Boathouse	2010	
M27	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Boathouse		
N1	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N	1970	
N1a	<i>Fagus sylvatica f. latifolia</i>	Beech	Lake Field, N	1977	
N1b	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, N		
N1c	<i>Castanea sativa 'Albomarginata'</i>	Variiegated Sweet Chestnut	Lake Field, mid		5m x 20cm
N2	<i>Aesculus + dallimorei</i>	Dallimore's Chestnut	Lake Field, mid		2m
N2a	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	Lake Field, mid		
N2b	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, mid		
N3	<i>Quercus cerris 'Argenteovariegata'</i>	Variiegated Turkey Oak	Lake Field, mid	1967	8m x 41cm
N4	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field, mid		
N4a	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field, mid		
N4b	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field, mid	2010	
N5	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		
N5a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden	2010	

N6	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		
N6a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden	2010	
N7	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		33.5m x 177cm
N7a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden	2010	
N8a	<i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>	Caucasian Elm	Lake Field below walled garden	1977	
N9	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below walled garden		
N9a	<i>Ulmus minor var. lockii</i>	Lock Elm	Lake Field below walled garden	2011	4m
N11	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, S		
N11a	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field, S	2010	
N12	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Aspleniifolia'</i>	Fern-leaved Beech	Lake Field below walled garden	1976	
N14	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Chinese Sweet-gum	Lake Field below walled garden	1976	13m x 35cm
N15	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Lake Field below walled garden	c1825	17m x 199cm at 1m
N16	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry	Lake Field below house	1967	
N18	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut	Lake Field below house	1976	
N20	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Lake Field below house		
N21	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below house		
N22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Lake Field below house		
N25	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i>	Chanticleer Pear	SE corner of terraces	1986	
O1	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	S bank of House Hollow		
O1a	<i>Prunus x schmittii</i>	Schmitt's Cherry	S bank of House Hollow	1977	
O1d	<i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	Japanese Cherry	Bottom of House Hollow	1978	
O3	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck'</i>	Dawyck Beech	East border from walled garden	1978	

A27a	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Moosewood	W of entrance to house	2011	
O5	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii'	Lawson Cypress	East border from walled garden	1984	
O6	<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	East border from walled garden	1992	
O7	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress	East border from walled garden		
O8	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	East border from walled garden		
O9	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Sango-kaku'	Coral-bark Maple	East border from walled garden		
O10	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	East border from walled garden		
O11	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	East border from walled garden	1768	21m x 184cm
O13	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	East border from walled garden		
O14	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly-leaved Osmanthus	East border from walled garden		
O15	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate Hornbeam	East border from walled garden	1984	
O18	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Queen'	Silver Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O19	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	East border from walled garden	1979	
O22	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	East border from walled garden		
O24	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Milkmaid'	Silver Milkmaid Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O29	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Golden King'	Highclere Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O32	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Golden King'	Highclere Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O33	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Silver Queen'	Silver Holly	East border from walled garden	1978	
O34	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	East border from walled garden		
O36	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	East border from walled garden		
O38	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Variegata'	Variegated Sweet-gum	East border from walled garden	1989	10m x 28cm

P1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Prinz Handjery'</i>	Sycamore	Above Upper Terrace		6m x 30cm at 1.2m
P2	<i>Prunus 'Kursar'</i>	Flowering Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1986	
P3	<i>Prunus serrula</i>	Tibetan Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1984	7m x 29cm
P4	<i>Malus x moerlandsii 'Profusion'</i>	Purple Crab	Above Upper Terrace	1995	
P5a	<i>Prunus 'Amanogawa'</i>	Flagstaff Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2011	
P6	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>	Bladder-nut	Above Upper Terrace		
P7	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2003	
P8	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>	Bladder-nut	Above Upper Terrace		
P9	<i>Prunus serrula</i>	Tibetan Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	1984	
P10	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>	Bladder-nut	Above Upper Terrace		
P12a	<i>Prunus 'Shirotae'</i>	Mount Fuji Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2011	
P13	<i>Malus x robusta 'Red Siberian'</i>	Cherry-crab	Above Upper Terrace		
P14a	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Crab	Above Upper Terrace	2007	
P15	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus f. variegatum</i>	Variegated Sycamore	Above Upper Terrace		
P16	<i>Prunus 'Ukon'</i>	Japanese Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2003	
P17	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Above Upper Terrace		
P18	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent's Cherry	Above Upper Terrace		
P20	<i>Malus 'Evereste'</i>	Crab apple	Above Upper Terrace	2000	
P21	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Manchurian Cherry	Above Upper Terrace	2003	
P22	<i>Malus x schiedeckeri 'Hillieri'</i>	Crab apple	Above Upper Terrace	1986	
P23	<i>Prunus 'Shirotae'</i>	Mount Fuji Cherry	Above Upper Terrace		
	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Yulan	East Terrace		

	<i>Magnolia x thompsoniana</i>	Thompson's Magnolia	East Terrace		
	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bull Bay	Lower Terrace		

COMMEMORATIVE TREES				
Tag	Name	Planted	Planted By	To Commemorate
A19a	<i>Prunus</i> 'Kiku-shidare Zakura'	21 st February 1979	Henley, Conservative Ward, Coventry	The Earl of Shelburne's, now 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne's, Birthday
B7	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	1900		Wilton cedar
D30	<i>Abies concolor</i> Lowiana Group	Mar-74	Lady Arabella Petty Fitzmaurice	Family tree
D32	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mar-74	Lady Rachel Fitzmaurice	Family tree
D33e	<i>Pinus x holfordiana</i>	3rd February 2020	The 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne	On the Birth of George Henry Charles, Viscount Calne and Calstone
D57d	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Pendula'		Fiona, Marchioness of Lansdowne	Family tree
D58f	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Ferox Argentea'		Lord William Fitzmaurice	Family tree
D68a	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	1980	The 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
D68b	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Purple'	1980	The 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
D68c	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Gold'	1980	The 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
D70	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	1973	Miss Ellen Hart	Year of the tree. The Lansdowne Letter of 1917
E14	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Apr-51	The Earl of Shelburne (now 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne)	Family tree
E19	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula'	1953	Barbara, Marchioness of Lansdowne	The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
E22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Apr-51	Lady Caroline Petty Fitzmaurice	Family tree
F25	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	18 th April 1963	Lord Robert Mercer Nairne	Family tree
G31d	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	8 th October 1984	Harold Macmillan, Earl of Stockton, in his 91 st year	

G37c	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	20 th May 1978	Rt. Hon. Michael Heseltine MP	
I3	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Jan-26	Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Viscountess Mersey	Family tree
I4	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	18 th April 1963	Lady Georgina Petty Fitzmaurice	Family tree
I5	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Tricolor'	2011	HRH The Prince of Wales	The occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70 th Birthday
J26	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1967	The 8 th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
J56a	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris'	2011	HRH The Prince of Wales	The occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's 70 th Birthday
K44a	<i>Ulmus</i> 'New Horizon'	3 rd February 2020	The 9 th Marquis of Lansdowne	The birth of George Henry Charles, Viscount of Calne and Calstone
M20	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1967	The 8 th Marquis of Lansdowne	CLA Game Fair
N15	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	About 1825	Louisa, Marchioness of Lansdowne	From the great Sweet Chestnut near Tortworth Court, Glos.
O6	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> f. <i>glauca</i>	1992	8 th Marquis of Lansdowne	8 th Marquis of Lansdowne's 80 th Birthday
O15	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	25 th October 1984	François Mitterand, President of France	Visit to Bowood
O19	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	27 th July 1979	HRH The Prince of Wales	CLA Game Fair

CHAMPION TREES

These trees were the tallest example or the example with the greatest girth known in Britain and Ireland in August 2016

Tag	Name	Common Name	Location	Planted	Dimensions in 2016
H4a	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	Red Maple	N perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1977	22m x 69cm
C8	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Laciniata'	Cut-leaved Horse Chestnut	S from Coffee Shop		13m x 35cm
J3h	<i>Betula chichibuensis</i>	Japanese Mountain Birch	NW of Archery Lawn		3.5m x 9cm at 0.8m
J3a	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Silver Shadow'	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1978	17m x 43cm
J3b	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Silver Shadow'	Himalayan Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1982	21m x 40cm
J3c	<i>Betula x koehnei</i>	Birch	NW of Archery Lawn	1978	23.5m x 63cm
J39	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	SE of Archery Lawn	1768	39m x 215cm
D68c	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck Gold'	Golden Dawyck Beech	Entrance lawn	1980	17.5m x 64cm at 0.5m
D44b	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	Hodgins' Holly	SE perimeter shrubbery of		21m x 46cm
J37e	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	Archery Lawn, E		17m x 30cm
	<i>Magnolia salicifolia</i> 'Kewensis'	Willow-leaved Magnolia	Rhododendron Walks: Pauline's Walk	1954	19.5m x 46cm
	<i>Populus</i> 'Balsam Spire'	Balsam Spire Poplar	Private parkland		38.5m
M15	<i>Populus alba</i> 'Raket'	Rocket Poplar	Lake shore, mid	1984	26m x 80cm at 1m
M5a	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica Foemina'	Female Lombardy Poplar	Lake Field, N		35m x 85cm
B13	<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei'	Hybrid Black Poplar	SW from Adventure Playground	c1920	39m x 194cm

I53f	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	Northern Pin Oak	NW perimeter	1977	23m x 61cm
I51a	<i>Quercus x kewensis</i>	Kew Hybrid Oak	NW perimeter	1981	15m x 26cm
I57a	<i>Quercus x schochiana</i>	Oak	NW of Archery Lawn	1977	22m x 55cm
I51i	<i>Sorbus</i> 'Lombarts Golden Wonder'	Rowan	Shrubbery W of Archery Lawn	1984	14m x 25cm
G10	<i>Taxus baccata</i> f. <i>aurea</i>	Golden Yew	NW perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum		13m x 64cm
E1a	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Malonyana'	Eastern White Cedar	W edge of Pinetum	1976	7m x 38cm at 0.6m
H2	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> 'Laursen's Column'	Western Hemlock	NE perimeter shrubbery of Pinetum	1984	16m x 37cm

LOCATION PLAN OF BOWOOD PLEASURE GROUNDS AND ARBORETUM



Rhododendron Gardens (open end of April to mid June only)

Access via separate entrance off A342, Chippenham to Devizes Road

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