



# Newquay TREE WALK

Your guide to the sub-tropical gardens of the Trenance valley



1<sup>st</sup> Edition February 2014



Brought to you by Newquay in Bloom and supported by Newquay Town Council, Landscapes of Distinction & Burncoose Nursery



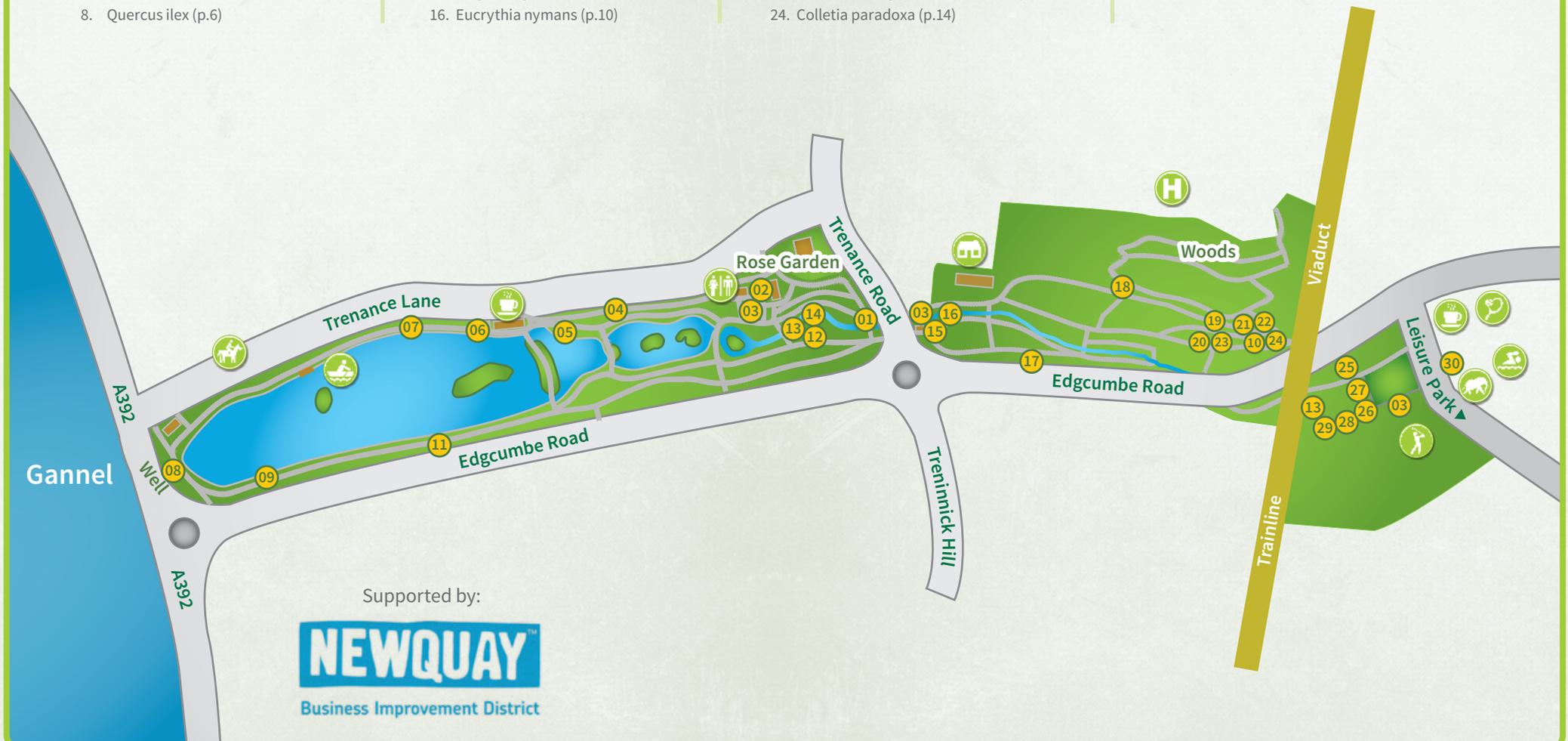
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# Trenance Valley

Trenance Valley, set in 26 acres of lush, sub-tropical planting, is often referred to as the jewel in Newquay's crown.

The Heritage Cottages, in the gardens, date back to the 18th Century. Rose Cottage was the home of William Wilton, who lived there from 1895. He was a local coastguard, who in his spare time tended an allotment above the cottages, where he grew prized cider apples.

The formal gardens were laid out in 1906 but it wasn't until 1932, during the Great Depression, that the boating lake was formed. Local unemployed men were paid dole money, tobacco and a pasty per day, and at the end of each week their wives were given a packet of tea. While work was in progress the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII, came to Newquay and witnessed the work in progress.

More recent additions include the fountain, built in 2006 to celebrate the garden's

centenary anniversary and the recently rejuvenated rose garden.

If you have a little more time you may wish to visit the riding stables or enjoy taking to the water on a pedal or rowing boat. The area is home to the award winning Newquay Zoo and Waterworld with its 25-metre swimming pool, kids pool & fitness centre. For the more adventurous you'll find the skate park or tennis centre. Families enjoy relaxing at the cafés, mini railway, play areas and one of the best crazy golf courses in Cornwall.

The sub-tropical valley is home to some extremely unusual trees and shrubs. This guide will give you a taste of some of the most notable.



# Newquay in Bloom *Partnership*

Newquay in Bloom was formed in the 1980's. It is a non-profit organisation consisting of a team of volunteers working together in partnership with local businesses, residents and other organisations to keep Newquay looking beautiful, as well as enhancing and preserving the horticultural interest of the town.



Newquay has been awarded the St. Bridget Cup in South West In Bloom beating other large towns across the area and achieved a Gold Nationally in the RHS Britain in Bloom competition, together with many other accolades.

NIBP runs a local competition for residents, businesses and schools within the Newquay area and is responsible for working with community groups in improving local areas. They have achieved over 60 It's Your Neighbourhood awards!

The group is passionate about our town and about plants! With the support of local partners they have been responsible for the delivery of over 27 new projects within Newquay. Here are just a few of the more recent ones;

- Local interpretation boards identifying history, flora & fauna
- Trevemper Bridge anchor garden
- Native tree walk
- Dinard wildlife border
- Herbaceous border in Trenance Gardens
- The Cordyline (Cornish palm) project
- Trenance Valley Tree Walk

This guide was produced for Newquay in Bloom by Landscapes of Distinction with the support of Newquay Town Council and Burncoose Nursery.



## Clerodendrum trichotomum AGM (Harlequin Glory Bower)

A deciduous large shrub/ small tree.

Its oval, dark green leaves are covered in soft downy hairs. In July to October white tubes of petals burst open to reveal an unusual showy jasmine-like flower with protruding stamens. As the leaves turn yellow in November the fragrant flowers fall to reveal metallic blue berries that darken as they mature. The highly ornamental berry is housed within fuchsia pink calyxes, which make an eye catching display.

### Did you know...

*The berries are a popular food source for the birds?*



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## Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree, Tulip Poplar, Canoeewood)

A huge vigorous deciduous, pyramid shaped tree.

It is easily recognised by its distinct bright green four-lobed leaves that flutter in the wind. Leaves on young trees tend to be more deeply lobed. In autumn the leaves turn brilliant yellow or brown and yellow.

It can take 15 years before flowers start to form and at a distance they can be inconspicuous. During May, slightly scented tulip-shaped pale green flowers appear, with long yellow stamens hidden within the cup. This is followed by a mass of seeds in a cone-like aggregate.



It is thought that the timber was used extensively by the native Americans to build canoes. It is still used today for furniture and cabinet making, and a bee-plant for the American honey industry. In the UK it is grown for its extensive aesthetic values.

### Did you know...

*A very large tree that can reach a massive 50 metres!*





## Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)

A very large quick growing, spreading broadheaded deciduous tree

A magnificent tree grown for its beautiful flaky grey-green/cream paper-like bark. Long-lived and vigorous, it has bright green maple-like (palmate) leaves that turn a brilliant orange-yellow in autumn.

Inconspicuous flowers are wind pollinated and followed by bright green round burr-like fruits that hang in clusters of four before turning brown. Over the winter the seed is dispersed.

The attractive timber is used for veneers.



### Did you know...

*The London Plane is London's most common tree; it accounts for over 50% of all the trees? It is used as a street tree and in the parks due to its tolerance to pollution.*

## Betula utilis var. jacquemontii AGM (Himalayan Birch)

A medium sized, deciduous medium-fast growing tree, pyramidal in shape

A striking tree that is grown for its fantastic bark, often planted as a multi-stemmed specimen or in groups of three, for maximum effect. It ovate, dark green leaves turn yellow to yellow-brown in the autumn before the leaves fall to fully reveal it's brilliant

white shiny bark. The thin, papery bark, gradually peels away to reveal the bright new bark underneath.

In spring it produces catkins which ripen to produce small rounded brown acorns.

It is widely used in the landscaping world because of its striking bark. Traditionally the bark was used for writing until the introduction of paper. The wood, which is hard,

heavy and brittle, is widely used for firewood and has caused large areas of habitat to be lost.



### Did you know...

*Some gardeners wash the trunk to enhance the bark colour?*



## Taxodium distichum AGM (Swamp Cypress or Baldcypress)

A very large pyramidal shaped deciduous conifer

A young specimen of a long-lived tree with native specimens thought to be 1000 years old! Evidence has been found that it was once indigenous to the British Isles in prehistoric times. Re-introduced in 1640, it thrives in damp, warm conditions and is often seen planted next to streams, lakes and rivers. Where its roots are submerged or waterlogged it will develop roots above the ground, known as 'knees'.

It is one of the few conifers growing in Britain that sheds its foliage in the winter. Late to come into leaf, it has narrow soft, pale green, feathery foliage. In autumn it turns brown-orange before brilliant shades of fiery orange and red. The leaves are late to fall.

It produces male and female flowers on the same tree. Once pollinated, the female flowers develop into small cones, turning purple before they go brown and woody. In autumn the scales open and the seeds are released.

Closely related to the redwoods, its bark is stringy and fibrous, red-brown in colour. The wood is extremely durable and waterproof (it does not shrink) and is used to make barrels and window frames.



### Did you know...

*Each seed has a 'sail' which helps it float until it reaches dry land and can start to grow.*



## Ginkgo biloba (Maidenhair Tree)

Slow growing deciduous pyramidal shaped, large/ very large tree

Evidence has been found of Ginkgo, in fossils, dating back over 270 million years ago. It is unique with no close living relatives, a very long-lived tree, with the oldest recorded being 3,500 years old! It has adapted well to the urban environment, tolerating pollution and confined spaces.

Young trees are tall, slender and sparsely branched. The crown broadens with age. It takes 20-35 years to reach maturity and start producing seed. The brown bark is deeply fissured and in older specimens may appear cork-like.

The unique fan-shaped leaf has veins which radiate out into the leaf blade. In autumn the leaves turn bright yellow but unfortunately quickly fall.

Traditionally it has a variety of uses, both culinary and in medicine and is still widely used today.



### Did you know...

*A group of 6 trees were one of the few living things to survive the 1945 Hiroshima atom bomb. Although charred, they lived and are still alive today!*



## Prunus serrulata 'Tai Haku' AGM (Great White Cherry)

A vigorous spreading deciduous medium sized tree

The memorial avenue was started in the mid 1990's but planted over several years and unfortunately not all the trees were sourced at the same time. If you look closely you will see a slight variation between some of the trees.



Prunus serrulata 'Tai Haku' is one of the most ornamental of all the flowering cherries, with large flowers, up to 6cm wide. During spring the dark pink buds emerge alongside the foliage but open into white fragrant single flowers, that hang in small clusters, followed by round black fruit. The bronze foliage slowly turns rich green as it matures before turning to orange and yellows in the autumn.



### Did you know...

*Prunus 'Tai Haku' has the largest flowers of any cherry?*



## Quercus ilex (Holm Oak or Evergreen Oak)

A very large spreading, broad headed evergreen tree.

The holm oak has a long history; the Romans used the timber for carts, carriages and tools, whilst the ancient Greeks planted it for symbolic reasons. More recently it has been used for pillars, vessels & wine casks and today it is still used for tools, cabinets, furniture, wine barrels, firewood and charcoal. The tannic acid within the timber naturally preserves the tough hard wood.



Its Latin name translates to holly oak. This describes the spiny-toothed juvenile leaves on the lower branches, much larger and wider than the adult leaves, found higher up. The leaves are dark green above and appear a pale whitish-grey beneath due to the short dense white hairs. The tree is evergreen and retains its leaves for up to two years, only falling when new leaves emerge.

In spring inconspicuous catkins form, followed by small green acorns, that mature turning reddish-brown before they fall in the autumn. Unlike most acorns they are edible!

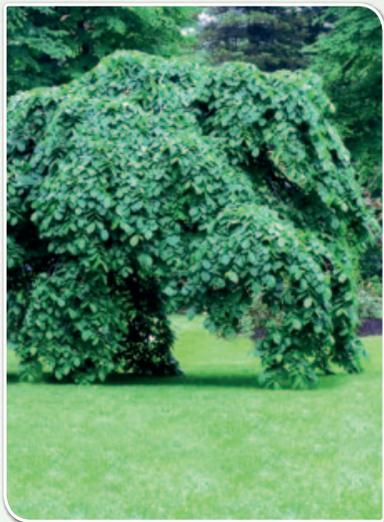
Native to the Mediterranean, the tree thrives in the milder conditions of the UK. It was first introduced here in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and those original trees can still be found growing in the grounds of Mamhead Park, Devon. It is now listed as an 'alien invader', self-seeding, spreading and thought to be damaging biodiversity.

In time it develops a massive rounded crown. The bark is finely cracked. It is tolerant of pollution and salt winds, and often seen used as a coastal windbreak.

### Did you know...

*Quercus ilex* is one of the top 3 trees used to establish truffle orchards?





## **Ulmus glabra ‘Camperdownii’ (Weeping Wych Elm)**

A very slow growing small deciduous weeping tree

Elm, like Oak, is one of Britain’s National symbols. It was decimated in 1970 by Dutch elm disease but Wych Elm has been found to be largely resistant.

The leaf of the Weeping Wych Elm is unlike other leaves, as it is uneven and doesn’t overlap the base. In spring, broad oval dark green leaves emerge and have reached full size by April-May. They have a distinctive rough texture to the touch.

Insignificant small reddish-green flowers open in clusters in the spring.

Contorted branches weep to the ground. In autumn the leaves turn yellow before falling.

### **Did you know...**

*Ulmus procera* (English Elm) and *Ulmus glabra* (Wych Elm) are our two native species and are only native to Britain?



## **Parrotia persica AGM (Persian Ironwood)**

A deciduous large shrub/small tree, normally wide spreading, even when it reaches maturity

At first glance quite an unassuming, often multi stemmed tree with its glossy green leaves during the summer. However in the autumn it won’t be missed with its rich yellows, oranges, reds and purples.

The attractive bark varies a little from pinkish-brown to grey-brown. It is similar to that of a London Plane because as it matures it has a tendency to flake. The branches are often twisted or intertwining and can fuse together.

It flowers early, in late winter/early spring. It produces small crimson (petal-less) flowers on bare stems if the flower buds are not damaged by frosts.

It is an excellent long-lived garden tree.



### **Did you know...**

*Timber is almost indestructible and probably because of this the wood isn’t used?*



## **Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula' AGM** **(Weeping Beech)**

A very large, slow growing, weeping deciduous tree

A spectacular tree that is a dramatic feature if given the room to be appreciated. An architectural beauty that is easily recognised by its shape and mass of tumbling green leaves which during the summer create a solid green screen often completely covering the main stem.

A long-lived tree that is often as wide as it is tall. The simple green leaves turn orangey-brown in the autumn before they reveal the silvery stem of smooth grey bark that forms the winter skeleton.



It has small inconspicuous flowers in the spring, followed by spiny fruits. The spiny husk covers the small edible beechnut.

### **Did you know...**

*The pendulous branches often reach the ground and have been known to root again.*



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## **Cedrus atlantica glauca AGM (Western Cedar/Blue Atlas Cedar)**

A fast growing very large spreading evergreen conifer.

Grown in parks and large gardens as a specimen. Sparse when young, it broadens and spreads with age.

It has fantastic steel blue foliage and is probably the most dramatic of all blue conifers! During establishment, after planting, it can lose its leaves due to stress but replenishes them again the following spring.



It has short silvery-blue needles which spiral around the stem. Barrel shaped cones

appear in late summer, starting green and ripening to brown.



### **Did you know...**

*President Carter designed and commissioned a tree house to be built in the specimen in the White House grounds for his daughter? It was self-supporting so that it didn't damage the tree.*





## Corylus avellana (Hazel)

A multi-stemmed spreading small tree

Native across Britain it is one of the first trees into leaf and last to lose its leaves. Distinctive yellow catkins in the spring. The wood is often coppiced and has many uses. The hazelnuts are used whole and also as an oil.



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## Aralia elata AGM (Japanese Angelica Tree)

A vigorous small deciduous tree

Tropical in appearance with its large (up to 1.2m) pinnate dark green leaves (paler underneath). It produces fantastic early autumn colour with vivid yellows and purples. It is viciously sharp with spiny stems, petioles and even leaf mid ribs.

In late summer, clusters of small creamy-white flowers appear at the shoot tips and are followed by purple-black fruit.

Aralia can be mistaken for Zanthoxylum (tooth ache tree)

### Did you know...



*In winter the thorny stem can leave you in no doubt to how it arrived at its common name devil's walking stick.*



## Magnolia grandiflora AGM (Southern Magnolia, Evergreen Magnolia or Bullbay)

A medium, slow-growing evergreen  
pyramid shaped tree

Magnolia grandiflora typically has a single  
main trunk and will grow into an impressive  
specimen in the UK. It has dark green leathery  
glossy leaves that are covered with rust-  
coloured hairs beneath. The wax coating  
makes them resistant to damage from salt and  
air pollution. The leaves tend to fall from the



interior of the crown as new leaves emerge and form a dense  
cover on top of the soil surface.

In late summer/early autumn it produces upright, woolly buds  
that open into large (up to 25cm) highly fragrant, cup-shaped  
waxy creamy-white flowers. It is often known to flower twice in  
a year.

Following the flowers, the tree produces large egg-shaped rose-  
coloured fruit. It can produce seed from 10 years of age but peak seed production is nearer 25 years of age.

The tree is often grown against a wall as a large shrub to improve  
frost-hardiness but makes an excellent specimen tree.

In its native United States the timber is used commercially. It is  
widely available and there are over one hundred cultivars.

### Did you know...

*It is the state tree of Mississippi  
and the state flower of  
Mississippi and Louisiana.*



## Eucrythia nymans (Brush Bush)

An evergreen columnar large shrub/  
small tree

It has toothed, dark green, leathery  
leaves that contrast well against the  
profusion of sweetly-scented, bowl-  
shaped flowers that open in late summer/early autumn. The four creamy-  
white petals show off the long attractive stamens. The flowers are  
followed by a small woody capsule, that can take 12-15 months to mature.  
Cultivation is restricted to milder areas of the UK with good rainfall.



### Did you know...

*Grown for its attractive flowers that bloom when few other trees are in flower. A great wildlife  
plant that provides late nectar for the bees!*



## Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)

A very large evergreen coniferous tree

Its foliage grows in dense sprays that can become irregular and it is often flat topped as the result of winds. Its dark to bright green leaves are scale-like and produced on rounded shoots.

Its large cones take 20-24 months to mature. They start green, turning brown before they mature and realise their pollen in late winter/early spring.



It was extensively used as a hedging conifer prior to the introduction of Leyland cypress. It is effective as a sound barrier, hedging or a parkland tree. It thrives in exposed coastal sites.

It is native to the central coast of California where they are known to reach ages of 2000 years old, and its trunk can reach a diameter of 2.5m!

### Did you know...

*When crushed its shoots smell of lemon.*



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## Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine or Radiata Pine)

A large, fast growing evergreen conifer

Although extensively cultivated in plantations for its timber, it is also widely used in public landscapes and large private gardens as it can reach full height in 40 years.

The leaves (needles) are bright green, 8-15cm in length with a blunt tip. They grow in clusters of three.

Its timber has many uses; house construction, plywood, fencing and to a lesser extent boat building. Lower grade timber is converted to pulp for newspapers.



### Did you know...

*The most widely planted pine in the World due to its rapid growth and valued timber, although surprisingly it is under threat in its native home in California.*



## Rhus typhina (stags horn or sumach)

A small fast growing deciduous tree

A highly ornamental tree, that provides interest nearly all year around! In late spring/early summer, it produces inconspicuous yellow-green flowers. These are followed by showy velvety, deep red fruit clusters (June to September), that resemble antlers. The stems and leaf petioles are densely covered in deep red hairs.

It has striking large (up to 60cm long) pinnate leaves which turn brilliant shades of orange and red in late summer/early autumn. It loses its leaves early to further reveal the brilliant seed heads.



It spreads by seeds and rhizomes but its vigorous suckering habit means it reproduces quickly and it can become a pest in the wrong location.

The suckers can be removed without harming the parent plant.

Beware, all parts are highly toxic if ingested and the sap may cause a skin rash.

### Did you know...

*Except for the roots, all parts of the plant can be used as a natural dye?*



## Fagus sylvatica Atropurpurea Group (Copper/Purple Beech)

A very large, long-lived deciduous spreading broadheaded tree growing at medium speed

Its colour and eventual size make it a distinctive specimen in the summer landscape. A beautiful, stately tree with small shiny pointed oval leaves that have slightly wavy edges. When they first emerge they are corrugated, with fine hairs on the margins and undersides.

### Did you know...

*Unlike most trees, root growth only starts after new buds have burst, which can make beech difficult to establish?*



Purple in the spring and summer, changing to purple-red in the autumn but they don't drop until late (young trees and clipped hedges keep their leaves until the spring). The intensity of the purple leaf colour will vary between trees and specimens grown in the shade can even be almost green.

The leaf buds are long and slender but thicker where they include a flower bud. Inconspicuous female flowers are followed by small triangular spiny fruit. These are an important food source for birds and rodents, and in the past, humans.

Beech has a smooth, delicate bark, grey to grey-silver in colour that becomes slightly rougher in older trees

The fine short grain of the timber makes it a good wood with which to work.



## **Araucaria araucana (Monkey Puzzle Tree)**

Large to very large, slow growing evergreen conifer that makes a stately tree

The national tree of Chile, a popular garden tree that was once valued for its timber due to its straight long trunk but because of its rarity it is now not often used.

The thick triangular or scale-like, bright then dark green leaves, are spirally arranged with sharply pointed ends that can last for up to 10 years. As a young tree the branches are very symmetrical

in appearance but with age it sheds its lower branches to reveal a tough, horizontally ridged, dark grey-brown bark.

Once mature, at 30-40 years, trees bear cones, with male and female cones on separate trees. The seeds are edible, similar to large pine nuts, and are extensively harvested in Chile. Once established it to can live for 1000 years.



### **Did you know...**

*The common name, Monkey Puzzle, derives from Cornwall; Pencarrow Garden, Bodmin. The proud owner was showing it to a group of friends and one of who remarked, "it would puzzle a monkey to climb that" and the name stuck!*



## **Poncirus trifoliata (Japanese Bitter Orange)**

An evergreen large shrub/small tree

A rarely seen plant, closely related to the citrus family.

The three-lobbed glossy dark green leaves turn yellow in the autumn. The stems have long sharp thorns, making it a good barrier plant.

In late spring/early summer numerous highly fragrant white tubular flowers cover the plant. It is not uncommon to have a second smaller flush in the autumn. The spring flowers are followed by small hard fruits, 3-4cm in diameter, that gradually ripen from green to orange.

### **Did you know...**

*If you crush a leaf, it has a spicy smell just like citrus plants?*



These miniature, orange-like fruits, are covered in small hairs. Although inedible raw, they can be used to make marmalade and are used in oriental medicine to treat toothache, haemorrhoids, colds and itchy skin.

## Metasequoia glyptostroboides

### AGM (Dawn Redwood)

Fast growing pyramidal very large deciduous tree

A botanical oddity, as it is the only living species of the genus. Since it's rediscovery, it is protected as it is critically endangered in the wild.

A large narrow pyramidal tree planted widely in the last 60 years in parklands and large gardens. The original UK specimens have currently reached 25m in height but its ultimate height here is still unknown.



It has sparse upward sweeping branches with soft, short, broad needles, similar to yew. Light green in spring, they darken slightly in the summer before turning a pinkish, reddy-brown in the autumn. Its leaves fall to reveal the reddish-brown soft-fibrous bark, spongy to the touch.

### Did you know...

*A tree with a remarkable story; thought to be extinct, a sole living species was found in China in 1944. The seed was collected and returned to Kew Gardens where it was propagated. Two of these original seedlings were donated to Newquay and this is the surviving seedling.*

*Strangely it was also discovered as a fossil in 1944 but the two discoveries weren't connected for two years.*



Its flowers and cones are small and insignificant. It is thought to live up to 1000 years in the wild!



## Colletia paradoxa (Anchor Plant or Crucifix Thorn)

A slow growing evergreen large shrub/small tree



A very rare plant and this one is a bit of a celebrity due to its size and has appeared in a number of national newspapers and gardening magazines in the last few years.

Unusual in the plant world as it is a leaf-less plant, with the stems acting as leaves. It has flattened, leaf-like, blue-green stems that help collect the sunlight and bear vicious spines, up to 4cm long. It can make true leaves but they are tiny and only appear on new growth. In late summer/early autumn fragrant small, cream flowers open in clusters on the ends of the spines.



### Did you know...

*The scent from the flowers smells of custard? Don't get your nose too close to smell them!*





## Quercus suber (Cork Oak)

A large slow growing, round headed, broadleaf long-lived evergreen tree

The leaves bear little resemblance to the familiar English oak with spiny-ended lobes, often with down curved leaf margins. It has twisted lower branches and downy twigs.

The tree is wind pollinated and fruits annually with acorns. It is noted for its thick knobbly insulating bark. The cork from the tree can be harvested without damaging the tree once it has reached a considerable thickness, normally 25 years of age and then every 9-12 years. Once extracted, a new layer of cork regrows. The cork can normally be harvested twelve times in its lifetime.

The bark protects the tree in its natural environment. After a forest fire, other trees regenerate from seeds or sprout from the base but the cork oak quickly regenerates to recompose its canopy.

### Did you know...



*The Cork Oak has been harvested for thousands of years and was originally used by the Romans for fishing floats and as sandals. It is primarily used as a wine bottle stopper and at it's peak was responsible for the employment of 30,000 people.*



native tree

## Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)

A very large deciduous round headed tree

From its sticky winter buds emerge large, hand-shaped leaves. Masses of white flowers form 'candles' that are replaced with the famous conker, housed in a spiny green husk.



**Castanea sativa**  
(Sweet Chestnut)

A very large spreading deciduous tree

Furrowed, spiralling bark it is one of our largest trees! Leaves are oblong with coarse teeth along the edges. Male and female catkins appear in June/ July and these are followed by large brown nuts, from female catkins, housed in a spiny husk. The chestnuts are an important crop.



**Prunus avium**  
(Wild Cherry)

A very large quick growing broad headed deciduous tree.

Distinctive in the spring with its mass of small white cup-shaped flowers, which are followed by small red berries. Good autumn colour. The wood is widely used in the furniture industry.



**Carpinus betulus**  
(Hornbeam)

A very large quick growing round headed deciduous tree

Native in the South and East of England. Upright when young but spreads with age. Leaves are very similar in shape and size to Beech but Hornbeam has more prominent veins and is rougher to the touch.





## Cordyline australis AGM (Cornish Palm, Torbay Palm & NZ Cabbage Palm)

An evergreen small to medium growing palm tree

Found throughout Trenance Valley, it is one of the easiest and fastest growing tropical trees and can be seen growing across the warmer regions of Great Britain.

It starts with a single tall slender trunk and develops multiple stems with dense rounded heads of long sword-shaped leathery leaves at the top. The mid-green leaves develop in clusters and droop slightly with age.

In late spring large panicles of small sweetly perfumed creamy-white flowers hang down from the foliage which are followed by small black berries.

### Did you know...



*In its native New Zealand the growing centre is eaten by Maori people and the stems stemmed to produce the sweetener kauru.*



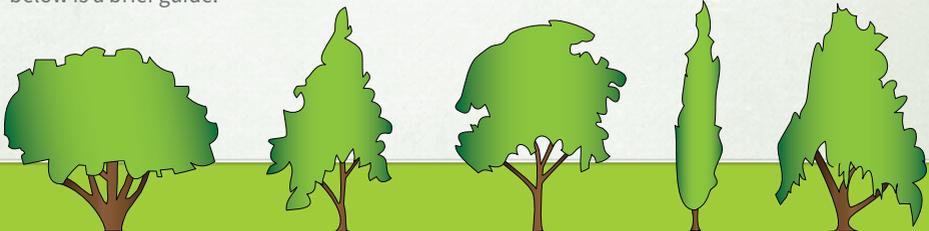
### For your information...

**Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit (AGM)** - The award is to help gardeners when trying to choose plants. With millions of varieties to choose from the AGM helps distinguish the best for availability, decoration, constitution and ease of growing.

**Alien Invader** - Introduced species that are non-native and adversely affect habitats.

### Know your trees...

The trees and shrubs within the gardens grow in a range of wonderful shapes and sizes, below is a brief guide.



**Broad Headed**

**Pyramid**

**Shrub multi-stemmed**

**Fastigate**

**Weeping**

### Sizes:

- Very small: Up to 5 metres
- Small: 5 - 10 metres
- Medium: 10 - 15 metres
- Large: 15 - 20 metres
- Very large: 20 metres +



 **Newquay**  
**TREE WALK**

**1<sup>st</sup> Edition February 2014**

This booklet was brought to you by Newquay in Bloom,  
with the support of Newquay Town Council, Landscapes of Distinction and Burncoose Nursery  
- helping to keep Newquay looking beautiful.

**Website References & Thanks**

Royal Horticultural Society, Wikipedia website, Kew Royal Botanic Gardens  
Barcham Trees, Chew Valley Tree website, Woodland Trust, Burncoose Nursery

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