

Firs



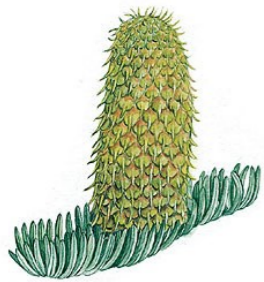
Grand Fir -*Abies grandis*

Noble Fir *Abies procera*

Bluish needles stick out to make the twig hedgehog like.

Firs' bark is dull grey or purple and forms small plates and resin blisters. They are found in large gardens and planted woods.

They are used for kitchen fittings, joinery and interior construction and as Christmas trees.



Spruce

Sitka Spruce

Picea sitchensis

Stiff blue-green needles with pointed tips. Two whitish lines along underside of needle.



Norway Spruce

Picea abies

Hard dark green needles

Spruces' bark is coppery with papery scales, or purplish with coarse scales.

They are found in planted woods and shelter-belts.

They are used for paper, pulp, plywood core, structural work and joinery, and as Christmas trees.



British Tree Species

Deciduous Tree Species



Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum

Its bark is red-brown or dark grey-brown with long plates.

The horse chestnut is found in parks and gardens.



Larch

Larix species

Its bark is grey-brown to red-brown with vertical flakes.

The larch is found in parks, gardens and planted woods.

It is used for poles, outdoor construction, pulp and flooring.



Sycamore

Acer pseudoplatanus

Its bark is dark grey with curling square scales.

The sycamore is widespread.

It is used for musical instruments and kitchen utensils.



Cedar

Cedrus species

Its bark is greyish to dark brown with small scaly plates.

The cedar is found in parks, large gardens and churchyards.

It is used for joinery, furniture, veneers and landscaping.



Field Maple

Acer campestre

Its bark is pale-orange brown and ridged.

The field maple is common on basic soils.

It is used for turning.



Yew

Taxus baccata

Its bark is red-brown and purplish patchy.

The yew is widespread, found in churchyards, gardens, parks and hedges.

It is used for furniture, venner, craftwork and archery bows.



Sessile Oak

Quercus petraea

Its bark is grey with fine, vertical cracks and ridges.

The sessile oak is widespread, particularly in North and West Britain.



Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Its bark is purple-brown darker if old with vertical cracks deep if old.

The Douglas fir is found in gardens, shelter-belts and planted woods.

It is used for plywood, joinery and structural work.

Evergreen Tree Species



Juniper

Juniperus communis

Its bark is greyish to reddish-brown and flaky.

The juniper is found in basic soils, such as chalk and limestone.

Corsican Pine

Pinus nigra var. maritima

Long, drooping leaves. Its bark is finely flaking, pink-grey; old trees are grey and heavily ridged.

The Corsican pine is found in parks, gardens and planted woods.

It is used for poles, building, packing boxes, fencing and chipboard.



Scots Pine

Pinus sylvestris

Upper bark scaly orange-brown. The Scots pine is found in old parks, heaths, North uplands and planted woods.

It is used for poles, flooring, joinery and Christmas trees.



Lodgepole Pine

Pinus contorta var. latifolia

Dark red-brown bark. Its bark has fine scales.

The lodgepole pine is found in planted woods, especially in NE Britain.

It is used for pulp, construction, flooring, joinery and poles.



Western Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla

Its bark is purple-brown with circular flakes.

The Western hemlock is found in gardens and planted woods.



Pedunculate Oak

Quercus robur

Its bark is pale grey and cracked into short, narrow, vertical plates.

The pedunculate oak is widespread in lowlands, parks, woods and gardens.

Turkey Oak

Quercus cerris

Its bark is dull grey, with deep cracks forming small dark plates.

The turkey oak is found in hedgerows and parks and is more common in the South.



Hawthorn

Crataegus monogyna

Its bark is dark orange-brown with narrow rectangular plates.

The hawthorn is widespread in parks, scrubs and hedges.

It is used for walking sticks and rake teeth as well as for decorative planting.



Hornbeam

Carpinus betulus

Its bark is silver-grey with a fine network pattern in pale brown.

The hornbeam can be found in woods and hedges, and also in gardens.

It is used to make cogs, pulleys, tools, turning, piano actions and drumsticks.





Bird Cherry

Prunus padus

Its bark is grey-brown and smooth.

The bird cherry is found in North Britain, by streams and in gardens.

It is used in cabinetwork, furniture and turning.



Elms

Ulmus species

Its bark is grey to dark brown, ranging from smooth to small flakes or thick ridges.

The elm is widespread in England, rarer elsewhere.



Downy Birch

Betula pubescens

Its bark is shiny red-brown early on, developing into pink-white later with grey horizontal bands.

The downy birch is widespread on acid light soils and peats, woods, moors and heaths, mostly on damper soils.



Silver Birch

Betula pendula

Its bark is shiny red-brown for the young trees, later changing to pink-white with grey horizontal bands.

The silver birch is widespread on acid light soils and peats; it can also be found in woods, moors and heaths, mostly on damper soils.

It is used for plywood, turning, furniture, besom brooms, packing cases, aircraft frames, and pulp for writing paper.



Beech

Fagus sylvatica

Its bark is silver-grey, smooth or with fine ripples.

The beech is found in parks, hedges, gardens and woods (chalkland dominant).

It is used for furniture, kitchen tools, flooring and veneer. The fruit (mast) was once used as autumn pig food.



Wild Service Tree

Sorbus torminalis

Its bark is dark brown and pale grey with scaly plates.

The wild service tree is found in ancient woodlands in England.

It is an indicator species of ancient woodland.



Poplar

Populus species

Its bark is grey to dark grey-green, furrowed or ridged.

The poplar is found in river valleys, shelter-belts, planted woods and parks.

It is used for structural work, plywood, pulp and joinery.



Crab Apple

Malus sylvestris

Its bark is dark brown with deep fine cracks that form small square plates.

The crab apple tree is found in hedges and woods.

The fruits are edible and are used in jams, wines and fruit pies. It's used for carving, turning and musical instruments.



White Beam

Sorbus aria

Its bark is smooth, grey, later with scaly ridges.

The whitebeam is found in streets and gardens and in basic soils.

It is used for turning, carving, handles and veneer as well as decorative



Willows

Salix species - Its bark is pale grey to grey-brown, and presents shallow to thick ridges.

The willow is found on riversides, parks and gardens.

It is often used to make baskets, cricket bats, clogs and charcoal.



Sweet Chestnut

Castanea sativa

Its bark is purple-grey and smooth. Later on it develops small vertical plates and angled spiral ridges.

The sweet chestnut is found in parks, woods and estates. It is common in soils of South England.

It is used in joinery, for exterior construction and veneer. Coppice poles are used for fencing and its nuts are edible.



Lime

Tilia species

Its bark is smooth and grey, then later on develops a network of fine ridges.

The lime is found in town streets, parks and gardens.



Hazel

Corylus avellana

Its bark is shiny grey-brown with small, curling strips.

The hazel is widespread and often coppiced.



Common Alder

Alnus glutinosa

Its bark is grey-brown with square plates.

The common alder lives beside open water and in wet soils.

It is used for plywood, piles, turning, clogs and charcoal. It is used for plywood, turning, furniture, besom brooms, packing cases, aircraft frames, and pulp for



Holm Oak

Quercus ilex

Its bark is blackish, thin, with square and curling plates.

The holm oak is found in parks, gardens and southern coastal areas.

It is used for structural work and furniture.