



TREE TRAIL & WORDSEARCH



INFORMATION LEAFLET

TREE WORD SEARCH

Can you find all of the trees and seeds named below in the grid -
Words can read up, down, left or right and diagonally. All the
trees below can be seen at Croxteth Country Park.

- SYCAMORE • LIME • LUCOMBE OAK
WILLOW • CRAB APPLE • ROWAN
HAWTHORN • LARCH • SCOTSPINE
PLANE • HOLLY • ELM • ASH • YEW
HORSE CHESTNUT • NUT • BEECH • ACORN
CHERRY • CONE • SILVER BIRCH • MAST
HAZEL • HAWS • ALDER

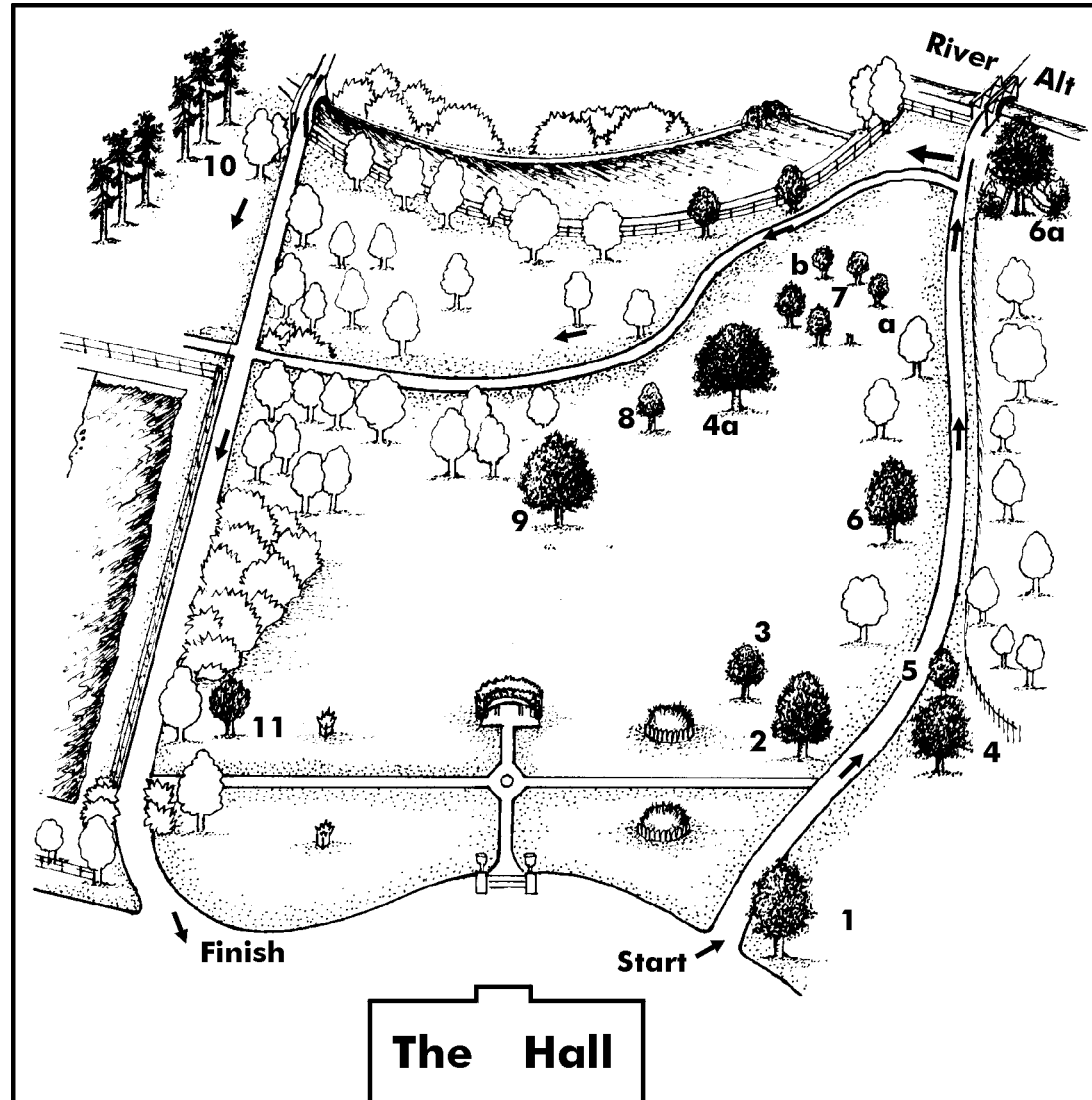
U	T	S	A	M	S	V	L	A	R	C	H	T
S	D	Y	C	W	L	R	K	H	R	L	A	B
L	U	C	O	M	B	E	O	A	K	Y	E	K
I	R	A	R	L	O	P	B	W	A	E	W	D
M	E	M	N	I	L	A	G	T	C	Z	I	E
E	D	O	K	A	P	M	K	H	B	Y	L	N
S	L	R	N	P	N	A	W	O	R	S	L	I
W	A	E	L	E	Z	A	H	R	E	C	O	P
A	C	E	E	R	G	W	E	N	A	S	W	S
H	O	R	S	E	C	H	E	S	T	N	U	T
D	N	P	Y	L	C	O	H	Y	M	U	N	O
B	E	Y	L	L	O	H	T	S	E	T	E	C
P	T	H	C	R	I	B	R	E	V	L	I	S



APRIL - SEPTEMBER

TIME - 1 HOUR (approx)

THE TREE TRAIL



As you follow the trail, please look after our trees. Climbing on them or breaking the branches will damage them. Pick up only fallen twigs, leaves or fruits.



1. SYCAMORE: A large deciduous tree, introduced from France and now growing profusely in this country, often crowding out less vigorous native trees. Its leaves have long reddish stalks. The small flowers with short yellow petals come out in mid-April, turning into the distinctive 'helicopter' winged seeds in autumn. Sycamore wood is used for stringed instruments and kitchen utensils.



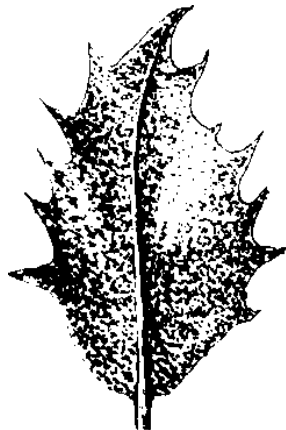
2. OAK: Oaks are common throughout Britain and the native deciduous species provide good homes for insects and animals. The strong oak heartwood was used in ships, houses and furniture. In the Park we have several different kinds of oak, including English, Turkey, Red and Holm Oaks as well as the Lucombe Oak (no. 9). All bear acorns.



3. HAWTHORN: A deciduous native tree or shrub with a high value to wildlife. The flowers are attractive to bees and the berries (haws) are important winter food for birds. Hawthorn has long been planted in hedgerows and so has become one of the commonest small trees. It has a spiralling trunk and black twigs with sharp thorns.

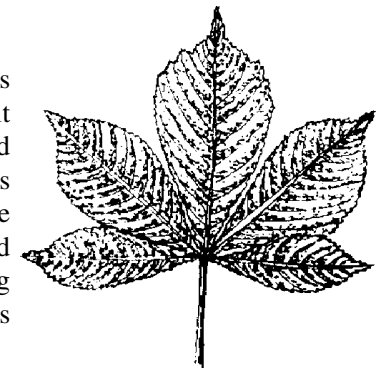


4. BEECH: A large and graceful deciduous native tree, with a smooth grey bark. Its leaves are bright green and hairy at first, then darken and finally turn orange brown in autumn. Some varieties are 'copper' with dark red leaves (4a). Beech mast is produced in October: the nuts inside their spiny cases are eaten by mammals and by birds such as bramblings and other finches. Beech wood is used for tool handles and furniture.

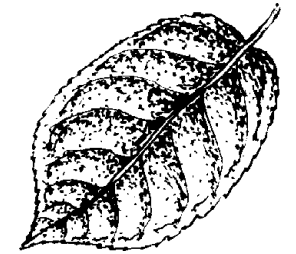


5. HOLLY: A native evergreen tree or shrub. The thick waxy surface of the leaves reduces water loss so they are slow to wither and make excellent Christmas decorations. The leaves last up to 4 years on the tree; most are spiky but in older trees and on the topmost branches may be smooth-edged. Each tree is either male or female and the tiny white flowers of May and June become bright red berries on the female tree - good for birds in winter.

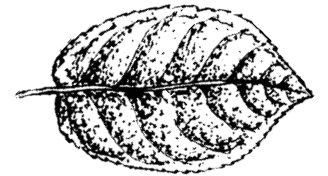
6. HORSE CHESTNUT: A large deciduous tree, originally from Turkey. In spring it has distinctive white flowers with red 'honey' spots, and in late summer the seeds or 'conkers' form in their spiny cases. The tree got its name from being 'only fit to feed horses'. One of ours (6a) has long drooping branches rooted into the ground (a process called layering).



7. CHERRY: There are two types on the trail - (a) is a spring-flowering tree and (b) is winter-flowering. Both have characteristic smooth bark with prominent corky lenticels (breathing pores) in horizontal bands. Cherries are ornamental relatives of the fruit trees.



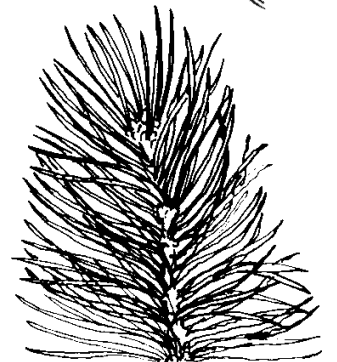
8. CRAB APPLE: A small native deciduous tree, flowering late in May. This tree produces many small bitter Crab Apples in autumn, which are eagerly eaten by birds and other small animals.



9. LUCOMBE OAK: Named after the Exeter nurseryman who first described it, this is an unusual cross between the Cork Oak and the Turkey Oak. It has distinctive bristly acorn cups inherited from the Turkey Oak. Like the Cork Oak, it is almost evergreen, as its leaves stay on the tree until February and are shed gradually.



10. SCOTS PINE: A native tall evergreen coniferous tree whose seeds are contained in cones. Its leaves are modified into the familiar needles. It is typified by a long straight trunk, and older trees have a flat-topped crown. Pines and firs are grown on a large scale commercially for timber, producing softwoods like deal.



11. YEW: A native evergreen tree or shrub with reddish flaking bark. Yew is very slow-growing and has hard wood once used for longbows. The tiny needle-like leaves growing in two ranks along the fine twigs are poisonous to animals. Each tree is either male or female and the berries on the female in autumn and winter are good food for birds like thrushes, though poisonous to people.

