










### Trees available for sponsorship

	Species	Common name	Location on CUBG map (the map can be found at the bottom of this table)	Description
1.	<i>Acer griseum</i> 	Paperbark maple  <b>SPONSORED</b>	S8	This is a fine specimen of this species from central China, which is now considered endangered in the wild. Here in the Winter Garden its peeling russet-coloured bark creates a spectacular scene when backlit by low winter sunlight. It has plenty to offer for the rest of the year, producing attractive fruits, and warm autumnal colours.



2.	<p><i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Osakazuki'</p> 	<p>Japanese maple</p> <p><b>SPONSORED</b></p>	R11	<p>Planted alongside the North Walk this Japanese maple provides a welcome hit of autumn colour, with leaves maturing from their summer purple to brilliant red in the autumn.</p>
3.	<p><i>Cedrus libani</i></p> 	<p>Cedar of Lebanon</p> <p><b>SPONSORED</b></p>	G8	<p>This impressive specimen of the Cedar of Lebanon sits at the cross roads of the Main Walk and the Henslow Walk. It was one of the earliest trees to be planted here in the garden. Populations of this species are decreasing in the wild due to climate change, civil unrest, logging and agriculture and housing development.</p>



4.	<i>Davidia involucrata</i> 	Handkerchief tree	B10	A native of China, this species never fails to attract admiration when it produces pendant bracts, reminiscent of hanging white handkerchiefs, which protect a globular head of small male flowers.
5.	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Laciniata' 	Cut-leaf beech	L6	One of two distinct forms of the native beech which the Garden's founder JS Henslow selected to demonstrate the variation within a species. This tree stands at the centre of the Garden, where it displays it's multi-stemmed form and serrated edged leaves.



6.	<p><i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Miltonensis'</p> 	Weeping beech	M7	<p>Standing beside the <i>F. s.</i> 'Laciniata', this 'Miltonensis' is believed to be amongst the first trees planted in the Garden. It has an unusual weeping habit, and shows a distinct graft line where the scion wood of the weeping form was grafted onto a smooth-barked rootstock.</p>
7.	<p><i>Ginkgo biloba</i></p> 	Maidenhair tree	A12	<p>Originating from China, <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> is the only species within the genus Ginkgo. Fossil records show that it existed over 200 million years ago, and it is thought to provide the missing link between the gymnosperms (cone-bearing plants with unprotected fruits) and the angiosperms (flowering plants whose seed is contained in a protective ovary). This plant stands sentinel at our Brookside entrance, and in autumn the distinct fan-shaped leaves take on rich buttery tones.</p>

8.	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Worplesdon' 	American sweet gum  <b>NO LONGER AVAILABLE</b>	E9	<p>If there is one plant which attracts attention in autumn it is this. This selection of the North American sweet gum takes on fiery tones in autumn, providing a brilliant backdrop to the Lake. When crushed the foliage emits a sweet pineapple fragrance.</p>
9.	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> 	Dawn redwood  <b>SPONSORED</b>	D8	<p>Until the 1940's this species was known only from fossil records. In 1941 Chinese scientists rediscovered a single, isolated stand of it in Sichuan, China. In 1947 a team from the Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts, collected seed from this same stand. This particular specimen beside the Lake is said to be the first to have been grown anywhere in the world from the 1947 collecting trip. In spring it produces a flush of fresh, lime-coloured foliage, and before shedding these in autumn these turn a rich russet colour. Though widely grown in China and throughout the rest of the world, natural populations are endangered.</p>







10.	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i> 	Hop hornbeam	U6	<p>The broad canopy of this hop hornbeam drips with pendulous male catkins, and these are followed by distinctive white fruit clusters, which develop into papery, hop-like structures through summer. This particular tree has a characterful gnarled trunk. A native of south eastern Europe, Turkey and the Caucasus, this makes a fine specimen tree as seen here.</p>
11.	<i>Parrotia persica</i> 	Persian Ironwood  <b>SPONSORED</b>	H5	<p>This fine specimen sits beside the Henslow Walk, where its branches cascade down over the path. An Iranian native, this truly is a tree for all seasons, producing small red flowers in spring, attractively coloured foliage in autumn, and exposing its flaking bark of pinks and buffs in winter. A peer inside the canopy reveals an intricate network of self-grafted branches.</p>

12.	<i>Pinus nigra ssp. Pallasiana</i> 	Crimean pine	F7	<p>Standing nobly at the junction of the Main Walk and Henslow Walk, the Crimean pine originates from eastern Turkey, norther Iran and the Caucasus. Here it has grown into an impressive, and distinct specimen, with hefty, spreading lower limbs.</p>
13.	<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i> 	<i>Platycarya</i>  <b>SPONSORED</b>	T6	<p>This rare tree, with pinnate foliage, graces Brookside Lawn, where it bears female catkins, surrounded by shorter male catkins in spring, and cone-like fruits in summer, which darken as the year progresses, and persist through to the following season. This is a monotypic species, which was introduced to our garden from China in 1844, though fossils from 50 million years ago indicate that this genus was once more diverse and widespread.</p>

14.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> 	Yoshino cherry  <b>SPONSORED</b>	H9	<p>This iconic, low, spreading tree heralds the arrival of spring when it produces a mass of lightly scented pale pink to white flowers. Although widely grown as a street tree in Japan, where it is commonly called the Yoshino cherry, its exact origin is unknown. It was considered by the early nineteenth century plant collector Ernest Wilson to be 'one of the most floriferous and beautiful' flowering cherries.</p>
15.	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> 	Giant redwood  <b>SPONSORED</b>	F7	<p>Several large specimens of the Californian Giant redwood line the Main Walk, and this one is the tallest at over 32m. This is one of the plants believed to have been grown from the first seed introduced to British gardens by William Lobb from his 1853 collection from Calaveras Grove, the type specimen of which resides in the Cambridge University Herbarium here in the Garden. Though impressive in stature at present, only time will tell how large these trees will grow here in Cambridge, as they are mere saplings compared to the oldest specimens in Californian which are estimated to be over 3,000 years old.</p>



16.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> 	Swamp cypress  <b>SPONSORED</b>	D8	<p>One of a handful of deciduous conifers the Swamp cypress is a tall, slender species originating from the swampy forests of the south eastern United States. Here it produces knuckle-like pneumatophores (knuckle-like protruberances) at its base. Though their purpose is unknown they either help stabilise the tree or are an adapted aerial root, which helps the roots breathe. In autumn it takes on rich coppery hues.</p>
17.	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i> 	Wollemi	K10	<p>This species was only discovered in a remote location in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, Australia, in 1994. It is a monotypic genus which prior to 1994 was only known from fossil records, and is considered a 'living fossil'. It takes its name from the Wollemi National Park where it was first found, and from David Noble, the ranger who discovered it. It is considered to be critically endangered in the wild, occurring only in one isolated population, and at risk from human activity, fire, invasive species, pests and diseases and climate change.</p>

18.	<i>Quercus x warburgii</i> 	Cambridge oak  <b>NO LONGER AVAILABLE</b>	K10	<p>This young Cambridge oak will grow to become a feature in this location at the back of the Terrace Garden, where it sits amongst a historic planting of oak trees. This hybrid of <i>Quercus rugosa</i> and <i>Q. robur</i> is believed to have first been noted in the nursery of Messrs Smith of Worcestershire between 1873 and 1875. The common name Cambridge oak is believed to have been applied after Henry Elwes and Augustine Henry referred to the fine specimen of this species grown here at the Botanic Garden. It is a semi-deciduous species whose new leaves have an attractive scarlet flush.</p>
19.	<i>Betula chichibuensis</i> 	Chichibu birch	M6	<p>Our Chichibu birches were donated to us in 2018 by Bedgebury National Arboretum (BNA) and Oxford Botanic Garden and Arboretum (OBGA). This species is little grown outside it's native Honshu Japan, where the only known population of 21 mature specimens is considered critically endangered. This species has low seed viability and is self-incompatible, and its montane habitat is threatened by degradation and deforestation. BNA and OBGA are working in collaboration with the University of Honshu Forest Chichibu to monitor this population and develop propagation protocols to ensure its ex-situ conservation.</p> <p>The Chichibu birch usually grows as a multi-stemmed tree to 10m in height. The young bark is usually flaky and brown, and develops horizontal lenticels with age.</p>





- 1: Stream Garden
- 2: Woodland Garden
- 3: Bog Garden
- 4: Schools' Garden
- 5: Rock Garden
- 6: Main Walk

- 7: Systematic Beds
- 8: The Rising Path
- 9: New Pinetum
- 10: Mediterranean Beds
- 11: The Glasshouse Range
- 12: Bee Borders

- 13: Terrace Garden (New Zealand Flora)
- 14: Gilbert Carter Woodland
- 15: Old Pinetum
- 16: British Wild Plants
- 17: Cory Lawn
- 18: Dry Garden

- 19: Fen Display
- 20: Rose Garden
- 21: Grass Maze
- 22: Understanding Plants
- 23: Dry Meadow
- 24: Garden Research Plots

- 25: Autumn Garden
- 26: Winter Garden
- 27: Chronological Bed
- 28: Scented Garden
- 29: The Dell
- 30: Herbaceous Beds



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