








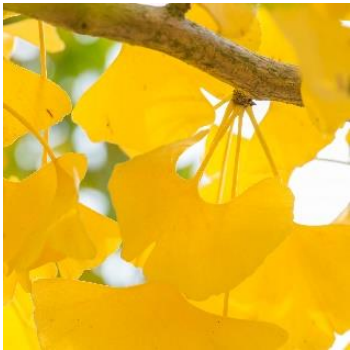
Trees available for sponsorship, 2024



	Species	Common name	Location on CUBG map	Description
1.	<i>Abies pinsapo</i> 19590103 A 	Spanish fir SPONSORED	K10	A native of south-east Spain <i>Abies pinsapo</i> occurs in three fragmented populations on limestone at altitudes between 900 and 1800 m above sea level. Such are the pressures on its native habitat that it is listed as endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. It can reach 25 m in height and produces stout, radially arranged leaves and attractive cylindrical cones. This specimen was planted in 1959 as the backdrop to the Terrace Garden, and it grows well in our conditions.
2.	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> 10005014 A 	Monkey puzzle SPONSORED	L6	Producing an evergreen pyramidal crown above a branchless trunk, <i>Araucaria araucana</i> is a distinct conifer originating from Argentina and Chile. An endangered species, it can live for up to 2000 years and forms dense forests at altitudes up to 1800 m. Male trees produce pendulous pollen cones and females produce large cones to 15 cm in length, which mature to release edible fruits (pinones).



3.	<i>Betula utilis</i> ssp. <i>albosinensis</i> 19860345 A <div data-bbox="239 212 629 474" data-label="Image"> </div>	Chinese red birch SPONSORED	N5	<p>This attractive tree adds subtle colour and interest to the garden, especially in winter when the peeling, papery, pink-tinged bark can be enjoyed at its best. Introduced to our gardens by Ernest Wilson in 1901 this is one of several forms of the Himalayan birch, though is arguably one of the more desirable and most alluring.</p>
4.	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> 10005873 A <div data-bbox="239 866 629 1128" data-label="Image"> </div>	Western catalpa SPONSORED	N8	<p>Towering over Cory Lodge <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> is an impressive specimen originating from the eastern and northern United States. The broad, ovate, downy leaves emerge in early summer and in July lobed, frilled, speckled flowers cover the crown. These are followed by slender, woody bean pods which can persist on the tree for two seasons.</p>



5.	<p><i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> ssp. <i>pendulum</i> 19970563 A</p> 	<p>Weeping katsura tree</p> <p>SPONSORED</p>	C10	<p>This champion tree was planted in 1997 and has grown to develop a distinct weeping habit beside the stream. In spring it produces discreet flowers and bronze-flushed foliage, while in autumn the leaves take on red and orange tones and release a distinct scent of burnt sugar as they decay.</p>
6.	<p><i>Diospyros lotus</i> 10005811 A</p> 	Date plum	C8	<p>A member of the tropical family Ebenaceae (ebony) <i>Diospyros lotus</i> is one of the few hardy members of this genus. This multi-stemmed specimen, with its dark bark and broad canopy, provides valuable cover in the Woodland garden. In summer it produces delicate flowers, and female trees produce fleshy fruits, though this specimen is male so is fruitless.</p>



7.	<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i> 19820311 A 	Man Yang tree SPONSORED	H4	<p>This rare tree grows just off the South Walk and has been in our collections since 1982, flowering for the first time in 2012. It is a Chinese member of the coffee family (Rubiaceae) and was first discovered by Augustine Henry in 1887 and introduced into the UK by the plant collector Ernest Wilson in 1907, who named it after Augustine Henry. It is only grown in a handful of gardens in the UK though is reluctant to flower. The common name Man Yang tree was assigned in 2012 when our tree first flowered, having been suggested by the great-great nephew of Henry in memory of Henry's favourite Chinese plant collector.</p>
8.	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Laciniata' 10005610 A 	Cut-leaf beech SPONSORED	L6	<p>One of two distinct forms of the native beech demonstrating the variation in species promoted by the Garden's founder J S Henslow. This tree stands at the centre of the Garden, where it displays its multi-stemmed form and its serrated edged leaves.</p>


9.	<p><i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Miltoniensis' 10006059 A</p> 	<p>Weeping beech</p> <p>SPONSORED</p>	M7	<p>Standing in contrast to the <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Laciniata' above, this 'Miltoniensis' is 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 on to a smooth-barked rootstock. This tree demonstrates the variation in species which J S Henslow was keen to demonstrate.</p>
10.	<p><i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 10006875 A</p> 	<p>Maidenhair tree</p> <p>SPONSORED</p>	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>

11.	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i> 19880031 A 	Ligiri or Chinese wonder tree. SPONSORED	H8	This unusual ornamental tree graces the south side of the Main Lawn and originates from eastern Asia where it grows in forests to 3000 m above sea level. Large heart-shaped leaves are tinged red when emerging and are carried on distinct red petioles. A dioecious species <i>Idesia polycarpa</i> produces scented panicles of green-yellow flowers, which are larger in male trees. In cultivation this rarely grown tree can reach 20 m in height.
12.	<i>Juglans major</i> 10005918 A 	Arizona black walnut SPONSORED	K6	This large, spreading tree grows in the Gilbert Carter Woodland. Typical of the walnuts (<i>Juglans</i>) it has deeply fissured, dark bark and pinnate foliage, which turns golden in autumn, and it produces globose fruits covered in a thin husk. A native of the southern United States and central and northern South America this species was introduced to European gardens in the 1880's.

13.	<i>Maclura pomifera</i> 10005289 B 	Osage orange SPONSORED	E4	<p>A member of the mulberry family (Moraceae) the Osage orange is a native of the south-eastern United States where it grows in river valleys. It is a dioecious species i.e. male and female flowers produced on separate trees, but it is the lime-green, wrinkled fruits which are the main feature and have earned them the nickname 'gardeners' brains' here in the Garden, where it grows beside the Murray Walk.</p>
14.	<i>Malus transitoria</i> 198641714 A 	Cut-leaf crabapple SPONSORED	W6	<p>Growing at the eastern limit of the South Walk this crab apple takes its common name from the leaves, which are usually lobed, but may also be entire. In spring it is clothed in a mass of star-shaped, white flowers which are pink-flushed when in bud, and in autumn produces delicate orange fruits for which it has also earned the common name golden raindrop tree. This fine specimen has a broad, arching canopy and was planted in 1986.</p>

15.	<i>Pinus coulteri</i> 19785002 A 	Big cone or widow-maker pine	H3	Reaching 24 m in height this pine is a native of California and Mexico where it grows on dry rocky slopes and chaparral. It was first discovered by Dr Coulter in 1832 and introduced into European gardens by the renowned plant hunter David Douglas in the same year. Developing a broad, open crown the blue-grey needles of this species are held in clusters of three and it produces spectacular cones to 30 cm in length whose scale-tips terminate with a claw-like spine, hence the vernacular name widow-maker. This species grows in the New Pinetum beside the Rising Path.
16.	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> 19872361 A 	Oriental plane SPONSORED	N8	Situated on Cory Lawn this specimen of the oriental plane was planted in 1987 and has grown to develop into a fine tree beside Cory Lodge. A native of temperate Asia and Europe this is a long-lived species which can grow to 30 m in height. It has flaking bark, palmate leaves and produces bristly fruit-balls.

17.	<i>Quercus shumardii</i> 19900936 A 	SPONSORED	K9	Planted in 1990 this native of the eastern United States is growing on the Main Lawn. It is a relatively fast-growing species reaching 20 m in height, and it is considered to be a drought-tolerant species. In autumn the deeply lobed leaves take on rich red hues.
18.	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> 19632202 A 	Japanese pagoda tree SPONSORED	J5	A member of the pea family (Fabaceae) this mature specimen is growing beside the Cambridge oak in the Gilbert Carter Woodland. It has delicate pinnate leaves and produces terminal panicles of many creamy white flowers in late summer and early autumn. The common name of Japanese pagoda tree is misleading as this is a Chinese which thrives in the mild, dry Cambridge climate.

19.	<i>Tilia nobilis</i> 19955008 A 	Noble lime	G6	<p>A rarity in cultivation this species is endemic to mountain forests of northern Yunnan and central to southern Sichuan, China. It has large leaves and produces cymes of flower in early summer which are followed by globular fruits which sit amongst large, pale bracts, which are the key distinguishing feature of this species. Our specimen was introduced to the Garden in 1995 and although immature has been assigned champion tree status as the largest of its kind in the UK.</p>
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