



Tree Watch

Issue 17

May 2013

On 29th May 2013 we had **6520** trees in our database and **7534** photographs

Welcome to the May issue of Tree Watch.

One of the events planned for the coming months is a tree walk in Wokingham Town (following the very successful one a few years ago and requested by those who missed it). This one will include some of our newly planted Diamond Jubilee Oaks. The walk starts at oak №1 at Shute End (free parking on Saturdays) and finishes at oak №60 in Cantley Park at lunchtime, but we won't be visiting all 60 oaks!! The photo shows №60 with №59 behind.

An external event that I am very enthusiastic about is the "BioBlitz" being organised by Becky Thomas at the University of Reading. Becky and her colleagues have re-established whole organism research at Reading, following decades of decline. They have established the Berkshire Mammal Group and serve as committee members on other local wildlife organisation. A BioBlitz is a large scale event running over 24 hours to identify as many species as possible. This BioBlitz aims to do more. As well as encouraging students and the general public to discover what wildlife is present on the University campus, it also aims to acquaint the students with local organisations concerned with biodiversity. We shall have a stand there along with other local wildlife organisations. This enthusiasm to be involved with local organisations by young academics is very welcome. A lot of time and effort has gone into planning the BioBlitz and I do hope it is successful. If you are around on Saturday 8th June do drop in. There is a wide range of indoor and outdoor activities including talks, walks and displays. Walks include veteran trees, lichens, bees/pollinators, plant pathology, wildflowers, butterflies and birds. The tree walk is being led by Rupert Taylor, and anyone who has been on walks with him will know they are in for a treat. On Friday 7th June there is a bat walk and moth trapping event in the evening. See their website for full details: www.uorbioblitz.co.uk



As usual I do hope you find this issue of *Tree Watch* an interesting read. I seem to come across plenty of snippets of information to include, but are they what you want to read? Are you interested in Excel tips? Do you want more about our survey? Would you like tree species profiles? Just let me know what you'd like included and of course I'm very happy to receive articles as well as suggestions.

The next issue of Tree Watch will be August 2013 and the copy deadline is 31st July. All comments and contributions please to: Elaine Butler datamanager@wdvta.org.uk

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Events planned for June - August

- ❖ Saturday 15th June 10:00 "The Yew Tree" - talk by Russell Ball, followed by tour of some local yews. Emmbrook Room, Dinton Pastures - book by end of May (free).
- ❖ Sunday 7th July 11:00 "A Walk around Wytham Woods" - book by end of June (free)
- ❖ Saturday 10th August 11:00 "A Town Tree Walk" around Wokingham led by Coralie Ramsey and Barbara Stagles. No need to book.

To book a place on any of these events email Kerry - honsec@wdvta.org.uk

Remaining Jubilee Oaks Dedication Ceremonies:

- ❖ Saturday 1st June 11:00 Malvern Way, Twyford
- ❖ Monday 1st July 11:00 Chestnut Avenue, Woosehill
- ❖ Saturday 6th July (time tba) Parish Hall, The Marshes & Halpin House, Part Lane Swallowfield
- ❖ Friday 12th July 14:00 Addington School, Woodley

Full details at: www.wdvta.org.uk/features.php#jubilee

Non-WDVTa events:

- ❖ Sunday 2nd June 11:00-13:00 "The Remarkable Trees of Maidenhead Thicket" Maidenhead and Cookham Commons, National Trust (£6 - book on 07796 941065)
- ❖ Saturday 8th June 10:00-16:00 "BioBlitz" at University of Reading including a veteran tree walk at 10:00, a lichen walk at 11:00 and a WDVTA display - see www.uorbioblitz.co.uk (free)

For up-to-date information - see the events page on our website - wdvta.org.uk/events.php

DIAMOND JUBILEE LEGACY GROWS AND GROWS

This heading and the following article comes from the WBC website (published 2nd April, 2013). The photo shows Barbara Stagles and David Lee "planting" oak №60.

"The final English oak sapling to mark the Queen's Diamond Jubilee has been planted at Cantley Park in Wokingham.

Some 60 saplings have been planted at 44 sites across the Wokingham Borough, as a lasting reminder of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

Wokingham Borough Council teamed up with Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association (WDVTA) for the scheme, and more than 50 requests were received from the public suggesting sites for the trees. These requests were then carefully assessed by the WDVTA and the council's trees and landscape team.



The chosen sites include public open spaces, churchyards, nature reserves, roadside verges and school grounds; in the towns of Earley, Wokingham and Woodley, as well as the parishes of Arborfield and Newland, Barkham, Finchampstead, Hurst, Ruscombe, Shinfield, Swallowfield, Twyford, Wargrave, and Winnersh. *[and Sonning - Ed.]*

Each tree has a numbered commemorative plaque and is recorded in the Woodland Trust's Royal Record.

For the next five years the Jubilee Oaks will be regularly watered, weeded and tended by the council's contractors Heartwood Tree Surgery to ensure that the trees grow to their full potential.

Cllr David Lee, leader of the council, said: "It is a real honour to plant the last of the 60 English Oak trees in the Wokingham Borough to mark the Diamond Jubilee. This tree will be enjoyed by many people for many years to come and it will stand proudly in Cantley Park for everyone to enjoy.

I'd like to thank Barbara Stagles and all the volunteers at The Wokingham District Veteran Trees Association as well as the council's trees and landscape team for their hard work in ensuring this project was so successful. We have a lasting tribute to Her Majesty the Queen which will last for many generations."

Cllr David Lee also presented Barbara Stagles from the WDVTA, and Coralie Ramsey from the council's trees and landscape team, with commemorative plate in recognition of their considerable input and hard work to make this project successful."



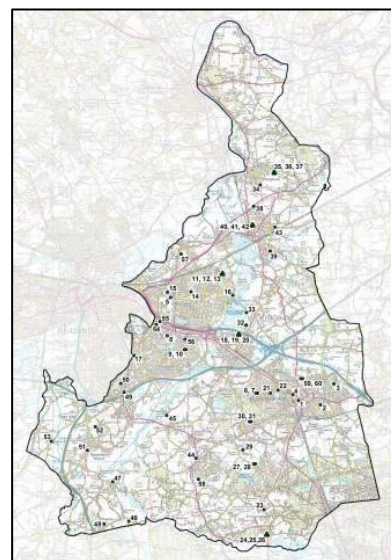
Both Barbara and Coralie have worked very hard to ensure that these Jubilee Oak plantings have been successful and this recognition from David Lee was very well deserved.



TREE WARDEN ACTIVITIES

The main tree warden activity this year has obviously been the Diamond Jubilee Oak project in collaboration with and funded by WBC. All the trees are planted and dedication ceremonies have been held for most of them. There will be a display at Shute End in the autumn and a final report later this year. A map showing the locations of the 60 Jubilee oaks is on our website (wdvta.org.uk/jubilee-map.php). Clicking on the location will bring up a page of information and photos of that tree (or group of trees). Associated information about the various sites will be added in due course. Thanks to our webmaster, Malcolm Inglis, for this (and the rest of the website of course). If you have any information about these locations, please let us know and it can be added to the webpage. We plan to update these pages with photos of the trees as they mature. Many more photos of the dedication ceremonies are on the Yahoo site.

The other jubilee project and the initial tree warden project is the hedge tree project. That has been rather eclipsed by the Jubilee Oak project, but 39 hedge trees



have been identified and tagged. Unfortunately some of these have since been massacred by hedge trimmers. There's much to be done here and we are very hopeful that progress can be made next year. The project continues and so if you know of a hedge with saplings that need protecting do let us know.



WDVTA has a membership of 248, but only 20 have so far signed up as Tree Wardens. Any member of WDVTA can opt to become a Tree Warden and many are in effect Tree Wardens without being designated as such. If you want to become a Tree Warden, or want to know more about being a Tree Warden, just email us.

NEW COMMITTEE

At our AGM in March, Ian Potts stood down as Treasurer. He was very warmly thanked for his considerable contribution to the association. He was instrumental in obtaining the lottery grant that enabled us to buy the equipment that still sustains us. [He was profiled in Tree Watch issue 7 - November 2010.]

Kerry Clissold was re-elected as Secretary and Alison Griffin elected as Treasurer. The posts of Chairman and Vice Chairman remain vacant.

The following committee members were elected: Elaine Butler, Martin Haslam, Stephen Loyd, Stephanie McKay, Derek Oxbrough, Coralie Ramsey, Michael Rea, Maggie Sanderson, Barbara Stagles, Fee Young and Liz Wild.

Names and contact details are on the website and the Yahoo site.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL SPECIES

Unlike many other countries, Britain does not have a designated national species. What could be more quintessentially English than the English Oak? The clue is in the name! So it's no surprise that it is one of 10 contenders for "the country's most iconic national species" in a poll conducted by the BBC Wildlife Magazine. The other nominations are the bluebell, ladybird, badger, hedgehog, red squirrel, otter, water vole, robin and swallow.

Vote online for your choice before 16th June:

www.discoverwildlife.com/nationalspecies



These photos are of four English oaks in our database - MRNs 36, 1974, 5297 and 4951 - see our webmap for details and more photos.

PROFILE - JON MATTHEWS

Jon Matthews is the Manager of the Trees and Landscape Team at Wokingham Borough Council. He has spoken at WDVTA meetings on a number of occasions and is always ready to help and support our organisation. As you can imagine he has been very busy recently protecting trees within the four Wokingham SDLs (Strategic Development Locations).

From an early age, I always wanted to be outside and spent a lot of my childhood out playing with friends in the parks and open spaces near where we lived at the time in London. When I was 9 years old, we moved to a new housing estate in Englefield Green, which also happened to be within walking distance of Windsor Great Park. This is where I really began to appreciate and enjoy the beauty of trees and spent many happy weekends and school holidays playing, fishing and cycling around the Valley Gardens and Virginia Water Lake.

I always wanted to work outside and I began looking at careers that would allow me to do this when I was 15. Initially I considered agriculture and horticulture but on a school work experience placement, I got to see some tree surgeons working at the park gardens where I was based and became instantly fascinated with the work they were doing. I recall speaking to one of the workers at the time and he gave me some excellent advice and encouragement about how to find out more about working with trees as a career.



After leaving sixth-form college, I started work as an apprentice on a YTS course in forestry in 1987. During that summer I worked for a tree surgery contractor learning the trade and during the quieter moments, weeding a plantation with thousands of Christmas trees. The 'Great Storm of October 1987' made sure that the Christmas tree weeding duties did not last very long and I spent the next year dragging branches and using a brushwood chipper; helping the company clear fallen trees and assisting the tree climbers make safe storm-damaged trees. It was at this time that I first began to climb trees for a living and went to Merrist Wood College in 1989 to learn how to care for trees properly (and to climb trees safely!).

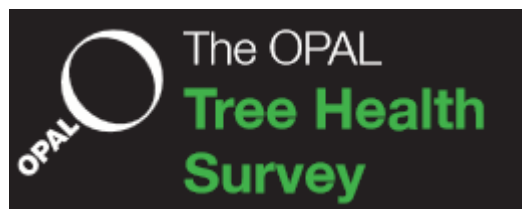
During the first half of the 1990's, I spent the years first training and then working for several different tree contractors; as I really wanted to climb trees for a living until I couldn't any more! Unfortunately a work-related back injury ended my practical outside life much sooner than I had anticipated. This led me to the next phase in my career in local government where I worked as tree inspector at Essex County Council, then as a tree officer at Eastleigh BC in Hampshire before moving to work at Wokingham BC in 1999.

I have been at Wokingham for over 14 years and have always enjoyed my time working in one of the nicest and most 'treed' areas around. I have always appreciated the wealth of support from residents, the council and the WDVTA towards the protection of trees in the borough. This is one of the reasons I have worked in Wokingham for such a considerable period of time. The other main reason is that I have a great team to support me, which is a pleasure to be a part of and makes the work of caring and preserving trees so much more enjoyable.

Jon Matthews

ANOTHER TREE SURVEY - you can all do this one!

Basically it just involves describing up to 3 trees - oak, ash and/or horse chestnut - on a simple form that can be completed on-line or posted. If you want to survey more trees, you can complete more than one form.



It's the latest OPAL survey. There are 2 parts to the survey and you can do either or both. Part one just asks for descriptions of the trees - any species. Part two concerns pests and diseases of oak, ash and horse chestnut, and you can do the two parts on the same trees. The survey should be done between now and September.

Note that part one includes measuring the girth at 1.3m (instead of 1.5m, which we use for our survey).

For full details see: www.opalexplorenature.org/TreeSurvey

SADLY DEPARTED - mrn 2679 - The Hurst Lime

This much-loved, and now sadly missed, lime in St Nicholas Churchyard was a prominent landmark on Church Hill, Hurst. With a girth of 3.67m, it was probably 120 years old. In 2009 it was diagnosed with an infection of the fungus *Kretzschmaria deusta*. This ascomycete fungus is known as brittle cinder and causes a soft rot, breaking down lignin and cellulose and causing decay of the trunk and/or roots. Black zone lines can be seen in cross-sections of infected wood. The height of this lime was reduced in 2009 in an attempt to save it, but in February this year it had to be felled. The inspection report is a supplementary document for this tree on our webmap.



In the last issue and this one I've featured two "Sadly Departed" trees, albeit only one from our database in each issue. I think we need some "Favourite Trees" to offset the departed ones. So do tell me about your favourite tree. It doesn't have to be in our database. Just tell me why it is your favourite and if it isn't in the database send a photo too.

SADLY DEPARTED - The Great Pontfadog Oak

The Pontfadog Oak was the largest sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) in Wales and one of the oldest in northern Europe, with a girth of 12.85m. Heavy snow falls this past winter had caused large cracks to appear, making it vulnerable to the exceptionally strong winds that caused its demise in the early hours of 18th April.

According to the Woodland Trust, it was 1,200 years old, having grown in Chirk, near Wrexham since 802. The Welsh Prince Owain Gwynedd is recorded as rallying his army under it in 1157, before taking on, and defeating the English King Henry II nearby at the battle of Crogen.



These photos (@ Jill Butler, Huw Williams and the Woodland Trust) show the oak in July 2010 and after the storm on 18th April this year. On the BBC website, Rob McBride suggested the tree might be re-erected.

Last year, the Ancient Tree Forum proposed a list of actions to protect the Pontfadog Oak. The total cost would have been £5,700, but no funding source was available and so no action was taken. Of course we don't know whether these measures would have prevented it being blown down in April. All trees must die at some time. The Woodland Trust is highlighting this case as an example of the need for protection and funding for our important trees in the same way as listed buildings are protected. This is a very worthy cause and should certainly be advocated; but with such an important - unique - tree, why was more not done to raise this money? Surely the Woodland Trust should have a contingency fund or launch a specific appeal for such cases. Let's hope that some source of funding to protect our oldest and most important trees is put in place very soon, before more are lost.

These photos and details come from the Woodland Trust press release - see their website for more photos:

www.woodlandtrust.presscentre.com/News-Releases/Wales-loses-its-oldest-oak-tree-the-Pontfadog-Oak-de3.aspx

Fee Young's TREE SCIENCE Column

What's in a name?

Every species on the planet has a Latin name but how do we assign these names?

Part One: A brief history of Botanical Nomenclature

We begin this discussion by taking a historical look through the rules for **naming** plants. These rules are just as important as the collection of a plant believed to be unknown to science. However, you maybe surprised to learn that there are many unnamed species already stored in herbaria across the world waiting for a specialist to undergo the procedure of effectively validating a species name.

We name in Latin for two reasons. Firstly, Latin was the language of the educated. An early botanical work *Historia Plantarum* written by the Greek philosopher Theophrastus (370-285 BC) was published in 1483. It contained 480 Latin plant names many that we recognise today: *Quercus* (oak), *Hedera* (ivy), *Malus* (apple) and *Rubus* (bramble). This book is available online from the Biodiversity Heritage Library <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/127153#page/7/mode/1up>. Secondly, Latin names are global identifiers whereas common or vernacular names are local. Move elsewhere and the same plant has a different name, and worse still it may have a different spelling! Name duplication was further compounded as explorers from the 15th century onwards fanned out across the world uncovering an exponential number of new plants, many were the same species but from different locations and without the instant global communication of today a single species could have many Latin names. A plant I researched for a project, *Lacistema aggregatum*, has 17 common names from different regions, countries, spellings, languages and 27 Latin names (see <http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-checklist/2013/details/species/id/7784748>).

Originally a Latin name represented both name and the identifying description. With the proliferation of related species names became longer and longer to differentiate between species. Resultant names could be a paragraph long! Returning to the *Lacistema aggregatum* example, its first Latin name was *Piper (aggregatum) foliis ovatis acuminatis, fpicis aggregatis feffilibus breviffimis*. Could you remember that? Nor could the scientists. Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) first published his theory on a simplified descriptive system in his 1751 book *Philosophia Botanica* (<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/84231#page/7/mode/1up>). His system - binomial nomenclature provided us with the genus name followed by the specific epithet. Thus *Piper...* became simply *Piper aggregatum*.

The scientific community now had to simplify all lengthy names into binomial. Again, Linnaeus took the lead in 1753 by publishing his phenomenal work of two volumes, 1200 pages, *Species Plantarum* (<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/358106#page/1/mode/1up>). Not only did he rework all the names but gave each plant its own separate description. For example, the first species on page 125 is *Ilex aquifolium* better known as holly (<http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/358144>).

We now jump ahead 114 years to 1867 to the next major change - a mandatory set of governing nomenclatural rules. It was at the International Botanical Congress (IBC) in Paris where the ideas of the Swiss botanist Alphonse de Candolle (1806-1893) became the foundation for the 68 Articles of the Laws of Botanical Nomenclature (French original - <http://books.google.ca/books?id=S-QkAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false> and the translated English version <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/117841#page/5/mode/1up>). The Code gained International status in 1905 at the Vienna Congress: the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN).

As with all new regulations there were teething problems, the Americans disagreed with writing plant descriptions in Latin and resorted to write their own Code. Their 1907 American Code was used until the 1930 IBC. It was at the 1930 Cambridge (U.K.) Congress where an extensive rewrite reduced the 68 Articles to 62. These 62 Articles continue to be debated and amended every six years when the IBC participants meet.

To end this brief history, Melbourne, Australia held the 2011 Congress where again significant changes were ratified. Firstly, the Code now incorporates algae and fungi thus renamed as the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (ICN). Secondly, from 1st January 2012 new species can be published online rather than in paper format. Thirdly, species descriptions can now be written in English rather than Latin (thank goodness!). Finally, many of the Articles have been renumbered (<http://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php?page=title>).

Fee Young

Look out for Part 2 in the next issue (August)

ASH DIE-BACK UPDATE

In March the Government published a "Chalara Management Plan". There are two main themes in this plan: removing infected young trees and identifying trees with natural resistance to the disease. The latter is a long-term project. Trees that appear resistant when young, may succumb when mature.

It has been accepted that the disease cannot be stopped, and so resources must be concentrated on managing it and slowing its spread. Efforts will be concentrated on removing young infected ash saplings; banning the movement of ash trees and monitoring for signs of *Chalara* in established woodlands. To facilitate this, financial support will be provided. Woodland owners can get funding to help them remove recently-planted infected ash saplings and replant with alternative trees. In areas most at risk, landowners can apply for grants to plant other trees in areas where they would once have planted ash.

In addition fourteen chemical treatments against *Chalara* are being evaluated. Some of these may be effective on live trees, whilst others target leaf litter. They need to be tested to ensure that they do not adversely affect other wildlife or human health; and the most effective method of delivery needs to be established.

For up-to-date information about this disease, and all other tree diseases, check on the Forestry Commission website.



"Among all the varied productions with which Nature has adorned the surface of the earth, none awakens our sympathies, or interests our imagination so powerfully as those venerable trees which seem to have stood the lapse of ages, silent witnesses of the successive generations of man, to whose destiny they bear so touching a resemblance, alike in their budding, their prime and their decay."

John Muir (1868)



"Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management" edited by David Lonsdale.

This illustrated practical handbook from the Ancient Tree Forum brings together the latest guidance in relation to protecting ancient trees, how to survey and evaluate them, how to conserve their habitat values and how to undertake appropriate tree management.

It recognises that, alongside the appreciation of old trees, there are responsibilities for their continuity, protection and care.

It can be ordered from the Tree Council, The Ancient Tree Forum or (of course) Amazon.

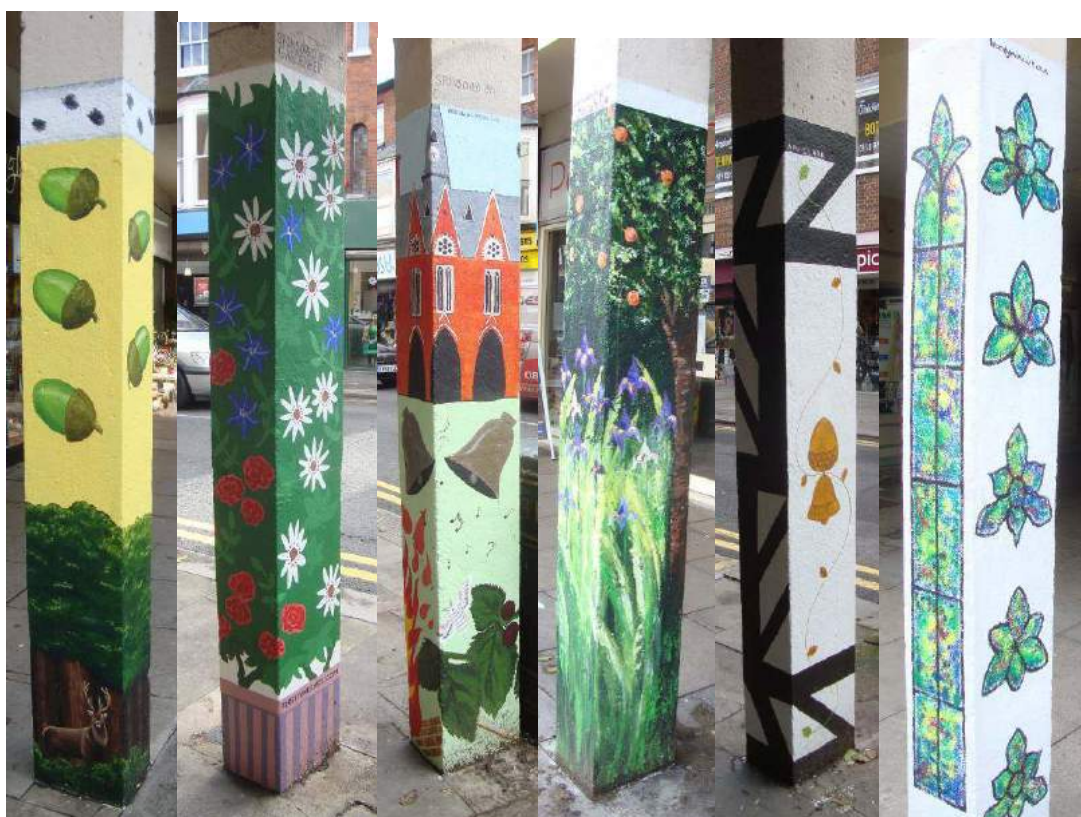


WOKINGHAM ART FESTIVAL

SUMMER 2012

Last year artists were asked to brighten up the concrete supports along Peach Street. Many of the designs had a nature theme, as you can see

Fee Young



WARNING There has been a lot of spam emails recently - from hacked accounts. I've had several purporting to be from WDVTA members (from btinternet, yahoo and hotmail accounts), but they are usually fairly obvious. If you receive an email with an unexplained weblink, don't click on the link. If you know the person who supposedly sent the email, send a fresh email to them asking if they really did send it to you. If you want to send a link to someone, include an explanation in your email.

There is now a more devious example. This is an apparent *pdf* file with a name that appears as something like *reportannexe.pdf*, whereas the actual name is *reportannpdf.exe*. There is an unseen control character before the *pdf* in the filename, which is a "right to left override" and reverses the rest of the name resulting in it appearing as a *pdf* file. This only changes the way the name is displayed and the system knows it is an *exe* file and hence it is executed as soon as you click on the name. Many email services are now blocking them (as many also block *exe* files), but watch out for any file that has *exe* before the "." or at the end of the name.

And of course keep your anti-virus and firewall up-to-date.

DID YOU KNOW? that you can save money on printing by changing the font you use?

We should all be familiar with the cost of printing varying between printers, but did you know that the cost can also be reduced by changing the font used in our printed documents? According to a current "Which?" report, you can print 100 extra pages by switching from Arial. It compared seven fonts and ranked them on the amount of ink used:

Times New Roman 12pt	lightest ink usage
Calibri 12pt	↓
Century Gothic 11.5pt	↓
Trebuchet MS 11.5 pt	↓
Arial 12pt	↓
Tahoma 12pt	↓
Verdana 12pt	heaviest ink usage

In a comparison test Arial cost 33p to print 10 pages, whilst Times Roman cost 23p and Trebuchet 36p. Compared with Arial, you could get 27% more with Times Roman, 20% more with Calibri and Century Gothic, but 10% less with Verdana.

Comic Sans, my favourite but much derided font, was not included, so I can't tell you how expensive it is to print this document! If you are interested in fonts I can recommend reading "Just My Type" by Simon Garfield; where you will learn that Comic Sans was designed by Vincent Connare in 1994, whilst working for Microsoft, when that corporation was starting to dominate the digital world, but before it became known as the "Evil Empire". A "Ban Comic Sans" movement was initiated in 1999, allegedly by Dave and Holly Crumbs, graphic designers from Indianapolis.

THE WORLD'S RAREST TREE

There is only a single **Bastard Gumwood Tree** (*Commidendrum rotundifolium*) left in the wild. It's growing on a cliff face in Saint Helena and it's declining. A single specimen was recorded in 1868 and when that died, the species was thought to be extinct until another one was discovered in 1982, but that was destroyed by a gale in 1986. Seedlings had been grown from it, but the last of those were victims of another gale in 2008. So when this tree was found in 2009, an intensive programme was established to protect and propagate it. It is laboriously hand-pollinated and enclosed in netting to prevent cross-pollination with its near-relative, the False Gumwood (*Commidendrum spurium*), another Saint Helena endemic species.

A naturally cross-pollinating species, fertilisation only occurs if the pollen has a mutation suppressing the tree's mechanism for preventing self-pollination. Only 1 in 10,000 pollen grains have this mutation and only 0.2% of the seeds produced are viable. In spite of these odds, 250 seedlings were raised in the first year and the on-going programme should ensure its survival, at least in the laboratory.

This is one of the facts highlighted in a wildlife stocktaking report "The State of Nature" published this month. It covers the UK and overseas territories and finds that 60% of UK species are in decline. (See reading recommendations - page 12)

Survey snapshot

78 %

of records have photos

10

maximum number of
photos associated with
one record

27

supplementary documents
associated with records

0.2 %

database trees identified
as commemorative

AND FINALLY.....

Angus Ross sent us this amusing photo:

It's a photo of the Crooked Forest, a grove of oddly-shaped pine trees growing outside Nowe Czarnowo, West Pomerania, Poland.

Four hundred or so pines were planted around 1930. Nobody knows why they are growing like this. It's assumed to be the result of some form of human intervention; but both the method and motive remain a mystery.



Some recommendations from the Yahoo Group:

WEBSITES: - *referenced in this issue*

- ① www.uorbioblitz.co.uk - BioBlitz at University of Reading
- ① www.opalexplornature.org/TreeSurvey - OPAL tree survey
- ① www.discoverwildlife.com/nationalspecies - vote for your national species choice

READING:- *on websites this month*

- ① www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/science/stateofnature - the "State of Nature" reports
- ① www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/ancient-tree-forum/information/ecology/natural_info.htm - wildlife associated with ancient trees
- ① www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-95yhxp - presentations from the excellent Chiltern Tree Health Conference held in March

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The views and opinions expressed in Tree Watch are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor or the official policy or position of the Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association.

Don't forget: The latest database and all the latest files relating to the survey are on the Yahoo site:
groups.yahoo.com/group/WDVTA

Details of all trees in our database are available via the web map pages: wdvta.org.uk/WDVTS

Finally, and most importantly,
THANK YOU to everyone who is out there recording our trees.
We wouldn't have a database without you.