



Tree Watch

Issue 28

February 2016

On 15th February we had **7221** trees in our database and **9857** photographs

Welcome to the latest issue of Tree Watch.

Have you looked at our website recently? Malcolm Inglis, our webmaster, has given the home page a new look and made it more mobile-friendly. I think it's a great improvement. There's a lovely slide show there too. This features local tree landscapes and complements the 'Tree of the Week' photo which is taken from our veteran tree database. If you have any photos that would look good there, please send them to us. The photos shown here are



from this slideshow: Finchampstead Ridges; the Lime Avenue at Barkham and the recently renovated Spencers Wood pond.



A new feature introduced in this issue (following a request from one of our readers) is the inclusion of the sources used in the compilation of articles, especially the *Species in Focus* feature. The list is on the last page and will also include the references referred to in *Fee Young's Science Column*. I hope this will allow people to follow up any information presented here, without interrupting the flow of articles.

Don't forget our AGM is at the beginning of next month - see page 2

The next issue of Tree Watch will be May 2016 and the copy deadline is 30th April. If you have comments or responses to anything in this issue or contributions for future issues please send them to: Elaine Butler - datamanager@wdvta.org.uk

Main items in this issue:-

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Events - March - May 2016

- ❖ Wednesday 9th March 19:30 - Emmbrook Room, Dinton Pastures - AGM and presentations
- ❖ Wednesday 13th April 19:30 - *venue tba* - 'Working as a Dendrochronologist' - This talk by Dr Martin Bridge of UCL includes his work on the timbers in old churches and on the Mary Rose.

Non-WDVTa events:

- ❖ Saturday 12th March 10:00 - Thatcham - 'Conservation and identification of trees' - BBOWT event - booking essential (link on website)
- ❖ Tuesday 15th March 18:30 - Civic Centre, Reading - Public Lecture by Martin Woolner 'The small scale life of an oak tree' - Reading Tree Warden Network event - book by emailing rtwn2011@gmail.com
- ❖ Thursday 17th March 19:30 - Woolley Firs, Maidenhead - 'What's New in Tree Protection?' Dr Glynn Percival BBOWT event - booking essential (link on website)
- ❖ Monday 4th April 19:30 - St Paul's Parish Rooms, Reading Road, Wokingham - Trees and wildlife in the churchyard - public open meeting - no need to book

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

AGM AND OTHER EVENTS

As usual our AGM is being held at Dinton Pastures. You should have already received the calling papers and annual report. We are always looking for new blood on the committee and if you'd like to join please complete a nomination form. We'd particularly like to find someone to take the minutes at our committee meetings. There are only four per year and so it's not an onerous task. Do get in touch if you'd like to help in any way.

You may remember that we had a training session for a group in Bracknell that wanted to emulate our veteran tree survey - see *Tree Watch 25 p6 (May 2015)*. At the AGM we are hoping that someone from that group will talk to us about their project and the progress they have made, but this hasn't been confirmed yet. James Jones-Mcfarland will be there to tell us about the new WBC grass-cutting contract that incorporates ecological friendly activities such as leaving wild flower areas to seed and avoiding strimming up to the trunks of our important trees. Following the break we will have our usual updates on the veteran tree survey, our tree warden activities and past and future events.

As part of their 150th anniversary commemorations in 2014 St Paul's Church in Wokingham initiated a 'Tree Succession Project' (see *Tree Watch 21 p3: May 2014*). They are holding a public meeting on 4th April to showcase this project and their biodiversity surveys. As they work on the churchyard they are offering garden compost and logs to anyone who wants them. Just come along on the first or third Saturday mornings of any month when the maintenance team will be working in the churchyard. It would be helpful to bring suitable bags for the compost but assistance can be given to fill them. There is no charge, but donations to the St Paul's



Churchyard Tree Succession Project would be very welcome. Any donations should be made to Andy Clark, Grounds Manager or to one of the St Paul's Church members helping on the site.

In case you don't already know, you can get free wood chipping from the Maiden Erlegh Nature Reserve. There's a pile at the end of Instow Road, Earley - just bring your own bag and shovel, help yourself and leave the road clean!

Later in April, on 13th, we have what promises to be a fascinating talk by Martin Bridge on his work as a dendrochronologist. We are looking for a suitable venue for this - one with free parking. We will of course circulate details about this event when they are finalised; but do check the website for the latest information about all events.

THE VETERAN TREE SURVEY

As you can see the survey continues and we now have over 7,000 trees with nearly 9,900 photos. There's not much surveying activity over the Christmas period, but we have recorded 18 new trees since November, 16 of those in Shinfield; including this English Oak (*Quercus robur*) MRN 7952, now clearly visible after the renovation of the Spencers Wood pond (see photo on page 1).



JUBILEE OAKS

Jubilee oak #47 in the grounds of Swallowfield Parish Hall which died in September has now been replaced. Examination of the dead tree failed to reveal the cause of death. Vandalism, soil contamination or an unhealthy tree are all possibilities.

NEW OAKS FOR FINCHAMPSTEAD

Following the success of the Jubilee plantings, Finchampstead Parish Council decided to plant more trees at Burnmoor Meadow adjacent to the Jubilee oaks. Three new oaks were planted last month and it is



hoped that three more trees will be planted each year, eventually forming an avenue alongside the path. Since this year is the Queen's 90th birthday, it's been proposed that these plantings commemorate that event with a ceremony and the installation of an appropriate plaque.

There are three Jubilee oaks at Burnmoor Meadow (#24, 25 & 26). #26 died in May 2014 (probably from stem canker) and was replaced the following December.

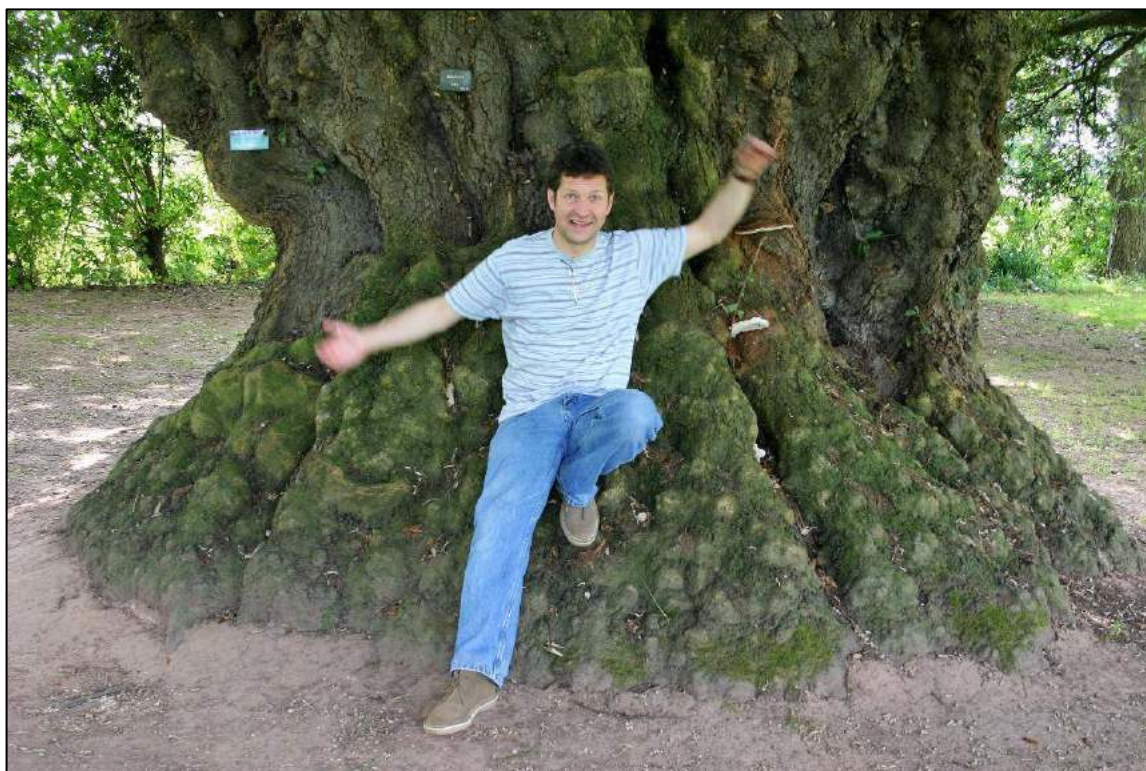


The photo shows the three newly-planted oaks with one of the Jubilee oaks visible in the background - the enlarged section shows two of the new trees and the Jubilee oak behind. The other two Jubilee oaks are on the other side of the path.

PROFILE - CHRIS HANNINGTON

Chris is the Trees and Landscape Team Manager at Wokingham Borough Council. He hosted a question and answer session at our AGM last year and gave a presentation about street trees to the Earley Environment group last month.

I have a BSc in environmental biology from Liverpool University and a Masters in landscape design from Newcastle University. I began my career working in hands-on landscape management (including felling small trees) for Waverly Borough Council in Surrey. I have been involved with trees, landscape and wildlife ever since; even wielding a chainsaw in the East Hampshire hangers in the aftermath of the great storm of '87.



Chris with a nice fat Holm oak - taken on holiday in 2007 at the National Trust's Westbury Court garden, Gloucestershire, (a small garden but a 'rare and beautiful survival of a Dutch water garden').

I have worked for the National Rivers Authority (in the Thames and later the Trent River catchments) and have worked at a senior level in local UK wildlife conservation. I worked in Africa in the early 1990s and designed three royal landscapes: a memorial garden for a dead King of Swaziland, an atrium and a 'natural' mountainside garden for a living one. The latter involving the placing of monoliths of massive proportions.

I delivered a course on woodlands and conservation at Reading University for two years and gained a teaching qualification before moving to work in Sussex. I was team manager of the Landscape, Arboriculture and Biodiversity team within the planning department at Wealden District Council for eight years where the team led in the Ancient Woodland Survey, Ancient and Veteran Tree Survey and Historic Parks and Gardens Survey. The launch of the ancient tree survey report included fascinating talks by many luminaries of the tree world.

I am a committed Christian and this has shaped my career choices to work to conserve and enhance our environment. I enjoy people, landscape, trees, the cultural heritage, art, writing and 'just being' with my wife and two children. My favourite African tree is the sausage tree *Kigelia africana* (or maybe the olive *Olea europaea*; perhaps the coral tree *Erithryna lysistemon* or even the flat-topped acacia, *Acacia tortilis* or the fever tree *Acacia xanthophloea* [now in genus *Vachellia*] - it's hard choosing, isn't it?!). My favourite English tree is the English Oak (*Quercus robur*) but I also love yew, hawthorn, beech, and.....

Chris Hannington

TREES AT RISK

Derek Oxbrough

This past year in Barkham we have seen a large increase in the number of Trees at Risk or felled without any long term consideration for the loss. This is mainly due to the huge increase in housing development in the area, but there have been some individual veteran trees felled by private individuals.

The issue with Housing Developers can mainly be divided into two categories. Firstly there are the large Developers who are in the main responsible as they employ Arboricultural Consultants, liaise with WBC and the local Parish Councils, abide by any TPOs and have a replacement tree planting policy. Then there are the small developers who plan to build about thirty houses or fewer, who often take none of the above actions and have the attitude to fell first, give random excuses and then let questions be asked later.

Within the last six months in Barkham we have had:

1. Issues with the Arborfield Garrison Development where the felling was undertaken prematurely before the existing TPOs were rescinded. This was reported by a local farmer. (Photo below.)



2. Trees felled on a Reserved Site (likely to be given planning in the future) behind The Shires off Sandy Lane, Barkham. In this case the residents of the Shires contacted WDVTA for advice and are now taking action to try to get a TPO on the remaining copse (below). (Photo below.)



3. Trees felled on the Carla Homes development in Barkham Road. In this case the "tree surgeon" crossed a boundary fence and illegally cut some trees down in an individual's garden despite protest from the lady who was at home at the time. The husband later contacted the WDVTA for advice. (See photo right.)

4. Only last week a mature oak was felled on some land to the rear of the houses in Langley Common Road. Luckily this was behind the house of a Barkham Parish Councillor and he notified WBC who quickly put a TPO on the whole site.

Also, there seems to be a growing situation where private individuals consult tree surgeons about a tree problem and get bad advice. For example a veteran oak that may be dropping an occasional small dead branch is quickly felled rather than having some remedial pruning.

A second example is a mature oak that has been so severely "pruned" that it will never again produce enough leaves to survive. (See photo below.) Unfortunately in both these cases the work was undertaken in a matter of hours so there was no time for anyone to raise objections.



So what can we do about this sad situation? There are probably three main actions we can take:

A1. Keep our eyes and ears open for any possible new housing plots/plans, or tree surgeon work so that we can identify trees that may be at risk.

A2. Contact or talk to local residents, land owners or builders about what their plans are with respect to the trees at risk.

A3. If it is confirmed that the trees are at risk then notify the relevant departments at Wokingham Borough Council to see if they know about the situation and then apply pressure to get Tree Preservation Order(s) put on the tree(s). Use the contact details below and www.wokingham.gov.uk (search for TPO).

Please note that a TPO will not necessarily save the tree if housing development goes ahead, but the above actions will make everyone involved consider the situation much

more seriously as it's a criminal offence to fell a tree that has a TPO.

Happy Tree Watching.

Relevant Contact Details:

- Derek Oxbrough, Barkham Parish Councillor and Tree Warden, doxbrough@hotmail.com
- Chris Hannington, Tree & Landscape Manager at WBC chris.hannington@wokingham.gov.uk
- Nick Chancellor, Senior Planning Officer at WBC, nick.chancellor@wokingham.gov.uk
- John Kaiser, WBC Executive Member for Planning and Highways & elected member for Barkham (for Barkham/Arborfield issues only) john.kaiser@wokingham.gov.uk
- Angus Ross, WBC Executive Member for Environment & elected member for Wokingham Without angus.ross@wokingham.gov.uk

SPECIES IN FOCUS - WELLINGTONIA (*SEQUIADENDRON GIGANTEUM*)

10 miscellaneous facts about the Wellingtonia

1. Although Wellingtonias dominate our landscape locally, in its natural habitat it is considered **ENDANGERED** (with populations continuing to decrease since its **VULNERABLE** status in 2010). It has been subject to intense logging since its discovery.
2. They only grow naturally in isolated groves on the western slopes of California's Sierra Nevada. Sequoia National Park was created in 1890, the second one established in America (after Yellowstone). By 1992 90% of *Sequoiadendron* groves were in public ownership.
3. Also called Washingtonia (in USA), Giant Sequoia, Giant Redwood, Sierra Redwood (and erroneously California Redwood) or simply Big Tree or Mammoth Tree. Native American names include *wawona*, *toos-pung-ish* and *he-mi-withic*.
4. The oldest known specimen was felled soon after discovery. It was 3266 years old (determined from tree-ring counts of the cut stump). Wellingtonias are the third longest-lived non-clonal tree (after the bristlecone pines *Pinus longaeva* - >4800 yrs and alerce *Fitzroya cupressoides* - >3500 yrs).
5. 'General Sherman' is the oldest and largest (most massive) living Wellingtonia with a girth of over 24m at 1.5m (31m at ground level). It is notoriously difficult to accurately date a living Wellingtonia, and there are various estimates of the age of this tree. It's just over 2,000 years old, but 3,200 is often quoted.
6. Introduced into Britain in 1853 - therefore none of our trees can be more than 163 years old. The largest Wellingtonia in Britain has a girth of 11.3m (in 2009) and is in Perthshire.
7. Since first recorded in 1852 by the botanist Albert Kellogg, it has been given several names. On Christmas Eve 1853 John Lindley named it *Wellingtonia gigantea* after the Duke of Wellington, who had died a year earlier; but all these names were invalid for various reasons, and it was only in 1939 that agreement was reached with *Sequoiadendron giganteum*.
8. The characteristic spongy reddish bark is fire resistant and fires are essential for reproduction. Heat from fire causes the cones to open and seeds are then dispersed by the wind. Management in the national parks now includes a prescribed fire programme.
9. The first Lord Astor imported a trunk section with a diameter of 5.03m (excluding the bark, which had to be removed to squeeze it into the ship's hold) to win a bet that it could seat 40 people for dinner. Once used as a picnic table at Cliveden, it's still there, under cover in the woodland area.
10. You can adopt one for £25 under the Kew adopt-a-seed scheme (contact details on page 13).



Veteran Tree Survey snapshot

WELLINGTONIAS

295

*living trees in our
database*

60%

in avenues

3

*parishes with 50 of
more (Finchampstead,
Shinfield & Wargrave)*

6

*parishes haven't
recorded any*

7.9m

*Largest recorded
(so far) MRN 5918*

7

*dead (stumps) in our
database*



There are four main avenues of Wellingtonias in the Borough: the famous Wellingtonia Avenue in Finchampstead; Bearwood College in Arborfield; Yeldall Manor in Wargrave and Wellington Court in Shinfield (above). Only Wellingtonia Avenue has public access. Several of the trees at Bearwood College have an interesting growth pattern with the main trunk surrounded by daughters (below - MRN 5917)



..... and we think that no one will differ from us in feeling that the most appropriate name to be proposed for the most gigantic tree which has been revealed to us by modern discovery is that of the greatest of modern heroes. Wellington stands as high above his contemporaries as the Californian tree above all the surrounding foresters. Let it then bear hence-forward the name of WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA. Emperors and kings and princes have their plants, and we must not forget to place in the highest rank among them our own great warrior."

Lindley, John (1853) Gardeners' Chronicle 52:-p820

FEE YOUNG'S TREE SCIENCE COLUMN - IT'S ALL GREEK AND LATIN TO ME!

In this issue we will examine etymology of scientific tree names continuing on from the *What's in a Name* trilogy (Treewatch 17-19). The only rule: never name a species after yourself! There are ~200 species on the survey form and 90 species in our database. I have picked a variety of names to explore in detail (L = Latin, G = Greek).

Genus	Meaning	Species	Meaning
<i>Acer</i>	L. maple: <i>acernus</i>	<i>campestre</i>	L. growing in fields
<i>Aesculus</i>	L. oak with edible acorns	<i>hippocastanum</i>	G. <i>hippo</i> : horse; L. <i>castanum</i> : like a sweet chestnut leaf
<i>Ailanthus</i>	Chinese <i>ailanto</i> : reaching for the sky	<i>altissima</i>	L. tallest
<i>Araucaria</i>	Named after the Araucanos Indians of Central Chile where the tree originates	<i>araucana</i>	Also derived from Araucanos
<i>Betula</i>	L. for birch; Anglo-Saxon <i>birce</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	L. short fine hairs
<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>Catawba</i> : common name given by Carolina & Georgia Native Americans	<i>bignonioides</i>	Like the bignonia
<i>Cercis</i>	G. named by Theophrastus to describe flattened fruit - <i>kerkis</i> : a weaver's shuttle	<i>siliquastrum</i>	L. <i>siliqua</i> : a dry pod that splits longitudinally
<i>Davidia</i>	Named for Armand David (1826-1900) French missionary / botanist based in China; he imported the tree into Europe in the 1890s	<i>involucrata</i>	L. <i>involvcre</i> : napkin. A whorl of napkins (bracts) below the flower
<i>Fagus</i>	L. & G. for beech	<i>sylvatica</i>	L. <i>sylvan</i> : of the woods
<i>Ginkgo</i>	Chinese <i>yin-kuo</i> : silver apricot; from Japanese pronunciation <i>ginkō</i>	<i>biloba</i>	L. two lobed leaf
<i>Juglans</i>	L. Jovis glans: nut of Jupiter	<i>regia</i>	L. royal
<i>Juniperus</i>	L. iūniperus	<i>communis</i>	L. common property
<i>Koelreuteria</i>	Named for German Botanist Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter (1733-1806) Professor of Natural History, Karlsruhe	<i>paniculata</i>	L. <i>panicule</i> : branched inflorescence (flower head)
<i>Liquidambar</i>	L. <i>liquidis</i> : liquid and <i>ambar</i> : amber/resin/gum/storax	<i>styraciflua</i>	L. the flow of storax
<i>Liriodendron</i>	G. <i>lirion</i> : lily and <i>dendron</i> : tree	<i>tulipifera</i>	L. tulip shaped flowers
<i>Pinus</i>	L. name for pine	<i>wallichiana</i>	Named for plant explorer Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854)
<i>Populus</i>	After <i>arbor-populi</i> : tree of the Roman people	<i>tremula</i>	L. quivering of the leaves in the wind
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	G. <i>pseudo</i> : false <i>tsuga</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	Named for Archibald Menzies (1754-1842) Scottish medic and naturalist first noted the tree in Canada 1791

cont...

<i>Genus</i>	Meaning	<i>Species</i>	Meaning
<i>Quercus</i>	L. for oak	<i>robur</i>	L. strength
<i>Robinia</i>	Named for Jean Robin (1550-1629) herbalist to French king Henry IV	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	<i>G. pseudo</i> : false; <i>acacia</i> : <i>G. akazo</i> : to sharpen. like the acacia
<i>Salix</i>	L. for willow; also Celtic: <i>sal</i> : near; <i>lis</i> : water	<i>viminalis</i>	L. slender / twiggy
<i>Sequoiadendron</i>	Named after Sequoyah (1767-1843) inventor of Cherokee alphabet; <i>dendron</i> : tree	<i>giganteum</i>	L. giants, sons of Earth
<i>Sorbus</i>	L. <i>sorbum</i> : description of fruit by Pliny	<i>torminalis</i>	L. good for colic
<i>Taxodium</i>	L. <i>taxus</i> : yew; <i>G. oides</i> : like	<i>distichum</i>	L. <i>couplet</i> : leaves in two rows

WHERE IS IT?

Do you know where this tree is? Answer in the next issue.



An obvious veteran! It's in the Borough, in our database and features on a local history society website.

From the last issue::



This lovely old pollarded English Oak is MRN 432; a survivor from Henry VIII's time, when Windsor Forest extended as far as Shinfield. It now sits in the centre of the Shinfield Park estate, another housing development. It does seem to be cared for and protected as far as possible. It featured in a Woodland Trust leaflet as a good example of tree protection during development. See the document associated with record 432.

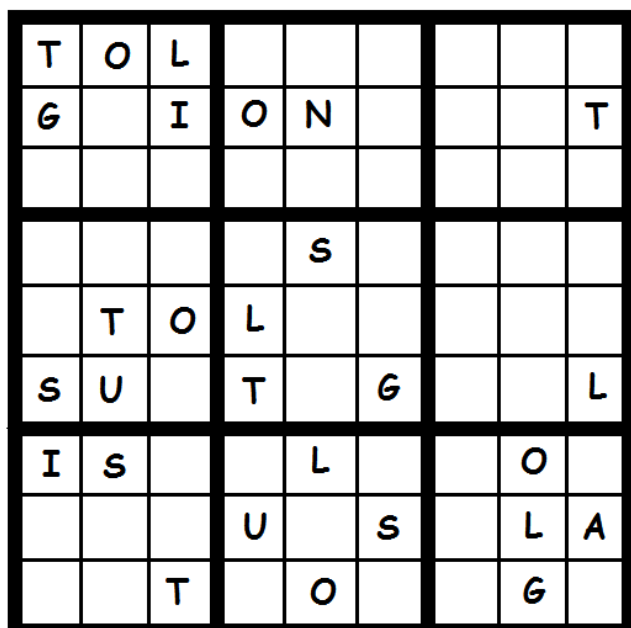
Its girth was 6.28m in 2001 and 6.68 in 2014 suggesting that it's over 600 years old - possibly germinating around 1400.

This months' quiz from **Fee Young** is a Sudoku puzzle:
(solution on next page)

Word Sudoku No. 1

Make sure that every row, column and 3 x 3 grid contains one of each letter from the Alder (Alnus) species epithet:

G - L - U - T - I - N - O - S - A



DID YOU KNOW?

Britain has the oldest three-dimensional conifer fossils.

They were found at Tansey Green Claypit SSSI near Dudley in the West Midlands (no public access).

The deepest (lowest) ash bed contains small fossil conifer stems. These were buried by a gentle but rapid air-fall ash deposit which has preserved them as fossils *in situ*. Although the temperatures were sufficient to char the outer bark, the internal structure has been well preserved making these the oldest three dimensional conifers discovered in the world to date and hence of international importance. The ash beds are very susceptible to weathering and rapid degrading, and so it was decided their best protection was to rebury them when the general restoration of the claypit was completed. Re-excavation is thus still possible whenever the scientific need should arise. Some of these conifer fossils can be seen in Dudley Museum.

GSPC - Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Objective: to halt the current and continuing loss of plant diversity.

Adopted unanimously by 187 governments at the 6th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - The Hague, Netherlands 19th April, 2002.

HOPE FOR ASH TREES

Ash dieback has devastated ash woods across Europe and in parts of the UK. Estimates vary, but as much as 30% of Britain's woodland could comprise ash trees, with between 50 and 80 million trees. It is feared that we could lose more than 90% of these trees. Data published by the Forestry Commission this month reveal that 36% of all 10k squares in England have one or more infected tree in the wider environment (excluding nurseries). Infection has been confirmed in several squares around Wokingham. In some infected woods only 2% of ash trees have survived. But those trees are resistant to the disease and now scientists at the John Innes Centre and the 'Centre for Novel Agricultural Products' at the University of York have sequenced the genetic code of resistant trees and discovered genetic markers that can be used to predict which ash trees are immune to the disease or at least have low susceptibility to infection. It means that resistant trees can be used to replant lost woodlands.

Previously there was no way to screen for disease-resistant trees, but these new methods can be applied to other species and used to identify disease tolerance in other trees being threatened by a range of pests and diseases. It just needs the necessary funding.

Incidentally the fungal agent of this disease is now called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (and not *Chalara fraxinea*), although the disease is still referred to as Chalara as well as ash dieback. The fungus has sexual and asexual phases in its life-cycle. It's the asexual phase that infects ash trees and when first identified it was called *Chalara fraxinea*. However, the sexual phase had already been named *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus*, before its part of the life-cycle of *Chalara fraxinea* was understood. It was then renamed *H. fraxineus*. You can't have two names for different parts of the life-cycle of one organism and since *Hymenoscyphus* was the first name used, it is now the accepted name.

Word Sudoku No. 1 - Solution

T	O	L	S	U	I	N	A	G
G	A	I	O	N	L	S	U	T
U	N	S	A	G	T	L	I	O
L	I	G	N	S	O	A	T	U
N	T	O	L	A	U	G	S	I
S	U	A	T	I	G	O	N	L
I	S	U	G	L	A	T	O	N
O	G	N	U	T	S	I	L	A
A	L	T	I	O	N	U	G	S

CHARTER FOR TREES, WOOD AND PEOPLE

Last month the Woodland Trust launched its latest campaign to protect trees and woods "at risk of being neglected, undervalued and forgotten" as they face "unprecedented pressures from development, disease and climate change". The Charter will describe how trees shape our society, landscape and lives. They want people to share stories and memories about the importance of trees in their lives. Their stated vision is a "future in which the many benefits of trees and woods are understood, treasured and fully realised in all areas of society." You can get involved at <https://treecharter.uk>

EMAILING TREES !

Some people hug trees, but in Melbourne they send them emails. Emails such as "*Dearest Golden Elm, I finally found you! You are the most beautiful tree in the city and I love you.*"

Over 3000 emails have been sent to individual trees in the last couple of years, including ones from Russia, UK & USA. Every tree in the city has been mapped and given a unique ID number. Residents are asked to report any problems with the trees, but they started sending personal messages to individual trees. An English Elm was asked if it was enjoying the Ashes series. Apparently the trees don't reply.



RECOMMENDED WEBSITES & READING

chalamap.fera.defra.gov.uk - interactive map showing confirmed incidences of ash dieback

www.forestry.gov.uk/ashdieback - latest information about ash dieback

www.kew.org/support-kew/adopt-a-seed - details of Kew's adopt-a-seed scheme

www.redwoodworld.co.uk - Redwood World - Redwoods in the British Isles

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wellingtonia_Avenue - our Wellingtonia Avenue has its own entry in Wikipedia

<https://treecharter.uk/> - The Woodland Trust's Charter for Trees, Woods and People

Some sources used in this issue:

p 9 - Fee Young' Science Column:-

Johnson AT, Smith HA (1986) *Plant names simplified: their pronunciation, derivation & Meaning*, Landsmans Bookshop Ltd., Herefordshire

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Huxley A (1999) *The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening*, 4 Volumes, Macmillan Reference Limited, London

p 7 - Wellingtonia:-

Aune, Philip S (1994) *Proceedings of the symposium on Giant Sequoias: their place in the ecosystem and society 1992*, USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep.PSW-151

Mitchell, Alan (1974) *A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe* ISBN 0002120356

Stephenson, Nathan (2000) *Estimated ages of some large giant Sequoia*. *Madrono* **47** 61-67

TROBI database (acc May 2013)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequoiadendron_giganteum (acc 7-Feb-16)

<http://www.kew.org/support-kew/adopt-a-seed/sequoiadendron-giganteum.htm> (acc 7-Feb-16)

<http://www.kew.org/science-conservation/plants-fungi/sequoiadendron-giganteum-giant-redwood> (acc 08-Feb-16)

http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_gtr151/psw_gtr151.pdf (acc 08-Feb-16)

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/cliveden/trails/cliveden-green-walking-trail> (acc 8-Feb-16)

Information board - Cliveden

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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:

<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/WDVTA/info>

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.