



On 9th February, we had **7,590** trees in our database and **10,949** photographs

Welcome to this the latest issue of Tree Watch. I can't believe it's the 40th !

In this issue there are a couple of features that are rather different from those usually included. One is by Linda Martin (page 11) and I think you'll enjoy reading it. Hopefully it will inspire others to send similar contributions. The second is about identifying oaks (page 8), with a whole page on oak leaves. This has been included following a comment by one of our more recent surveyors. If you have any suggestions - or contributions - for inclusions in future issues, please let me know.

The photos here were taken on our visit to the Ankerwycke yew. They show the tree and Toby Hinton measuring the yew and explaining his methods. The National Trust has £16m in lottery funding to improve visitors' facilities at this site. It includes a ferry crossing, improved path, discreet fencing around the tree and a viewing platform.



Our next event is our AGM on Tuesday 30th April. We hope to see you there (see page 2).

The next issue of Tree Watch will be May 2019 and the copy deadline is 30th April. If you have any 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 2019

- ❖ Tuesday 30th April 19:30 - St Paul's Parish Rooms - AGM with guest speakers Sarah Lom and Jon Stokes from the Tree Council. Free; car park adjacent.

Non-WDVTA events:

- ❖ Sunday 5th May 14:00 - 'Walk in the Woods' Dinton Pastures - RTWN event - to book email rtwn2011@gmail.com
- ❖ Until 17th March 10:00-16:30 - Exhibitions in the Shirley Sherwood Gallery, Kew Gardens: 'A legacy of ancient oaks' and 'Trees: Delight in the Detail'
www.kew.org/kew-gardens/whats-on/mark-frith-a-legacy-of-ancient-oaks
www.kew.org/kew-gardens/whats-on/trees-delight-in-the-detail

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

AGM

We are very pleased that Sara Lom and Jon Stokes from the Tree Council are coming to speak to us at our AGM. Sara is the Tree Council CEO. She joined from the Royal Parks Foundation where she was CEO responsible for supporting 5,000 acres of wild green space and 500 years of history in our capital. Jon Stokes is 'Director of Programmes' for the Tree Council. He is very familiar to many of us, being responsible for WDVTA extending its remit to include Tree Wardens. He's spoken to us a couple of times and is a most interesting and entertaining speaker. We do hope you will be able to join us for the evening.

TREE WATCHING FROM MY CHAIR

Alison Griffin

Happy New Year to all our members and Tree Watch readers. I hope you will be able to support our various projects and initiatives in 2019 and I look forward to meeting many of you at some of our talks and social events through this year.

Our Largest Plane Tree (MRN 8332)

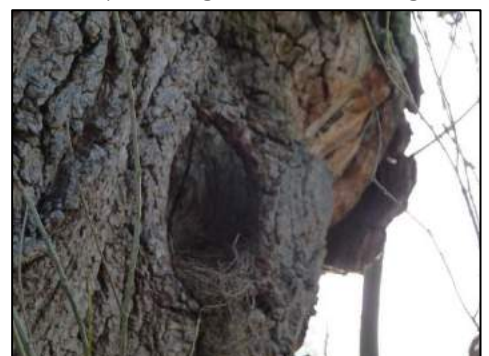
I started the year with a surveying morning in Wargrave on a lovely bright sunny day.



Last year Derek Oxbrough had mentioned that he sees a very large tree when he canoes along the Hennerton backwater of the Thames in Wargrave. Annette Greathead had arranged with the property owners for us to visit and the tree is indeed a lovely specimen. At 7.12m girth, it is the largest plane tree in our database, but unlike our other very large planes, it's a London Plane not an Oriental Plane. Elaine and I have been discussing how old it might be and our best estimate is 280 to 300 years, so it was planted in the first half of the eighteenth century. The iconic planes on London streets were planted towards the end of the eighteenth century, so long after this Wargrave example. London Planes were introduced into UK in 1680, implying this was a very early planting. The tree has a glorious shape and this picture was taken

from over 50 yards away, so you can gauge its size.

There were several other veteran trees in the garden which we surveyed as well, including an English oak which had been struck by lightning causing a loop of bark to detach from the trunk. Last year an enterprising bird had used this space to build its nest.



Identifying Trees in Winter

As you will know, I enjoy looking at the shapes of trees in winter and this year have been admiring the large clusters of ash fruits that are still hanging in many trees. In the Wargrave garden was one such ash, but another one nearby had no fruit at all. This sent me off to my reference books that afternoon and all I can say is ash trees are very confused about their sexuality. Elaine wrote about this in 'Tree Watch' # 38 in August last year in the 'Species in Focus' section.

Before we went to the Ankerwycke Yew at Runnymede, I went to the National Trust website and read about the walk that was planned which included an avenue of grey poplar trees. Not knowing how to recognise a grey poplar, I went to my Collins tree book and it describes their upper bark as: *'largely silvery white or pale cream with horizontal lines of black diamond-shaped pits'*. The trees are certainly very striking as you can see in the photo.



Pruned and Lost Trees

In the last issue I mentioned that it seemed as if we are losing trees at an increasing rate. At the recent committee meeting Derek mentioned that a lot of woodland trees have fallen in the last few months. Maybe this is a consequence not just of the Autumn winds but of trees stressed by last year's hot summer. Do let Elaine know of any recorded trees that have fallen or been felled, so we can track how many we are losing and keep our records up to date.

Recently two Wokingham Town trees have been pruned and you can see from these sequences of photographs how useful it is to capture these changes. The first (MRN 1736) is one of the large English oaks on Finchampstead Road and we are trying to find out why the tree has been so heavily pruned. The photos were taken in September 2008, November 2018 and January 2019



The second is a tree in Redlands Farm Park (MRN 120, right) which we have often used in presentations and displays. The Town Council have recently removed deadwood, reduced defective limbs and mulched around the trunk. We know there has been some disquiet from local residents, but looking at photographs it seems to have been done very sensitively without significantly affecting the visual appeal of the tree

The photos on the next page were taken in January 2008 and January 2019.





New plantings

In November I saw in the Wokingham Paper that John Redwood had planted some trees at Dinton Pastures. The Woodland Trust gave MPs five whips each to plant in their constituencies as part of the Queen's Commonwealth Canopy project. Three of John Redwood's trees were planted in the Borough at Dinton Pastures: a silver birch, a hazel and a rowan. Barbara Stagles and I went to photograph them in January, they are all very small, but have been recorded in our commemorative inventory (W094, W095 & W096)

I wrote to John Redwood and the other three local MPs, but have not heard that any more of these MP's trees have been planted in the Borough. John did send a nice reply and wished WDVTA well with promoting the cause of more and better protected trees.

Trees in the Media

In the autumn a friend gave me an article she had cut from 'The Times' weekend section with the title "We Love Trees" (well the love was a heart, but I can't type that easily!). If you haven't seen it, do go to the link on page 13. It was the first five pages of the section and as well as some articles celebrating trees, the Woodland Trust supplied details of twenty large, old or just notable trees in the UK. Several have been nominated or won 'Tree of the Year'. Many are large oaks or yews and most have some special story attached to them. If you went on the visit to the Ankerwycke Yew, you will know that Toby Hindson would dispute the ages given for the yew trees but the twenty are an impressive collection. All of the trees have names too, which reiterates Jill Butler's message at our Anniversary Report Launch, that people connect more with trees that have names.

Part of the article is also a write up about a 'cherished tree' from well-known presenters, arborists and writers. Thomas Pakenham selected a ginkgo at Kew, Julia Bradbury a clump of pines on a Dorset hill-top, Joe Swift a row of plane trees on Hampstead Heath, Kate Humble a vast oak on farm land she owns in the Wye valley, Sir Roy Strong a quince tree in Oxfordshire, and Derwent May, 'The Times' nature writer, a wild service tree in Hertfordshire.

The whole five pages were interesting and it is very heartening to see trees attracting such coverage in the national press.

On February 2nd 'The Times' published an article about oak timber being in high demand and now fetching record prices at auction. This was a much less heartening piece as it implies that owners of woodland could make big profits from cutting down 120 year oak trees and selling the timber. There was no balancing commentary about managing woodland sustainably and planting new oaks now to be the replacement trees for the future.

Mentioning 'Tree of the Year', the voting is open through February for the European winner of the competition. Currently (start of February) an almond tree in Hungary is way ahead in the votes, with a striking cork oak from Corsica in second place. Nellie's Tree, the UK entry needs a lot of votes....please!

New Mosaic features oak leaves and acorns

A feature of the new town centre in Wokingham is a series of mosaics in pavements. The first in this Mosaic Trail depicts oak leaves and acorns and is right outside the west entrance to the Town Hall in the market place. As we know, the oak has frequently been used as a symbol in the town and it is very

heartening to see it being used again in this new trail celebrating aspects of the local history. The date of 1219 in the design refers to date the town's market was sanctioned by Henry III and its first mention in a royal charter.

Another contrast.

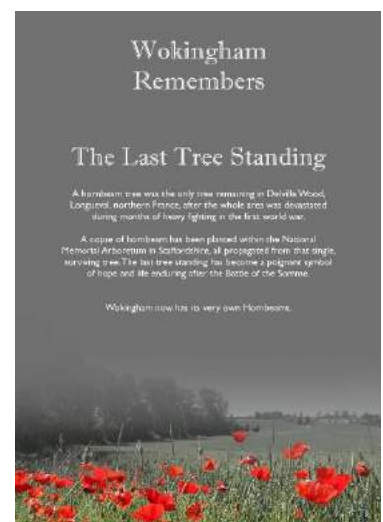
January is not the time when you expect to see trees in flower, but I enjoyed this splendid mimosa on a recent walk in Dorset. I started the year in sunshine in Wargrave with the newly recorded plane tree and as you will know, January ended with snow, and this is an English oak opposite our house (right).



LAST TREE STANDING

Back in 2014, Kerry promoted the planting of hornbeams as WWI commemorative trees, but with little success - until now. A hornbeam was the only tree remaining in Delville Wood after the whole area was devastated - "The last tree standing". It was one of the bloodiest battles in the First World War, part of the Somme offensive that saw the slaughter of one million men in less than five months. The Battle of Delville Wood took place on the outskirts of the town of Longueval in northern France. It was seen as a key strategic target but after two weeks of bitter fighting it became clear that a breakthrough by either side was highly unlikely. Delville Wood was militarily important, as it was a point from which artillery attacks could be launched on the enemy. Securing it would also help defend the Allies right flank. It was eventually taken but at such a high cost that it could only ever be seen as pyrrhic victory. As well as the horrific loss of life, the devastation of the landscape was so great that the wood was almost completely erased - with only a single hornbeam tree left standing. That symbol of life, in the midst of so much death, has since become the inspiration for a memorial avenue at the National Memorial Arboretum, with trees grown from the seeds of that Delville tree. A hornbeam has now been planted by Wokingham town hall and on 11.11.18 notices went up around the town centre alerting residents attending the commemorations and services to the reason and the story from Delville.

Hornbeams are considered very suitable as street trees and the fastigate version (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata') is especially useful where space is limited. They can be seen in Crowthorne High Street and at the re-modelled M4 junction 11.



FOX HILL AND COOMBES WOODS

The Coombes Wood saga continues, with WBC returning to the High Court on 29th January, where the judge agreed that the landowners were in breach of an injunction and ordered them to pay the Council's full costs. However, they have made a further appeal. Do look at the excellent account on the WBC News Centre website (link on page 13).

There's good news about Fox Hill Woods (see 'Tree Watch' Nov 2018 page 6). Two areas of concern at Fox Hill and Round Hill have now been recognised as 'Ancient Woodland' and will be added to Natural England's Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory and WBC's Local Character Assessment. [On WBC's 'Planning Constraints' map Round Hill and Fox Hill are both marked as ancient woodland but do not, as yet, include these newly recognised areas.]

Designated woodlands and many other features (such as TPOs, public open space, green corridors and local wildlife sites) are mapped on the WBC's 'Planning Constraints' map. The link on page 13 takes you to the map. You then have to open the layer list and choose the layer or layers you want. You can zoom into your location or type a location into the search bar.

This is a very useful facility. TPOs are mapped here, but if you just want to look at TPOs it's better to use the separate TPO map (search for 'WBC TPO map' and click the link or use the link on page 13). WBC has several interactive maps on their website. If you haven't looked at these maps recently, you should be pleasantly surprised. They are much more responsive now than they were in the past.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

How many times have we heard that a tree should have had a TPO - ***after it's been cut down!*** Anyone can apply for a TPO and the application form is easy to complete. The guidance notes are clear and concise - just one side of A4 - and can be accessed from our website or from the WBC website (just type TPO into the search bar) or from the link on page 13.

For an application to be successful, you have to demonstrate an extant threat. The guidance says "*We will not normally protect trees at individual properties, which are perceived as being under threat from more general risks such as changes of ownership. (This risk could apply to most of the properties in the Borough.)*". Unfortunately, whilst that last statement is true, it's often the case that we aren't aware of the threat until it's too late and there are certainly many trees that we would like to be protected by TPOs even though we don't know of any existing threat.

From the WBC TPO page you can access the excellent TPO map mentioned above. If you haven't looked at this map yet, please do. I'm sure you'll be impressed.

Veteran Tree Survey snapshot

OAKS

4,168 (55%)

oaks in our database

2,880 (69%)

English oaks

1193 (29%)

recorded as "oaks"

33

*Holm oaks
Red oaks*

19

Turkey oaks

< 10

*Lucombe oak (4)
Scarlet oak (2)
Sessile oak (2)
Turner's oak (1)*

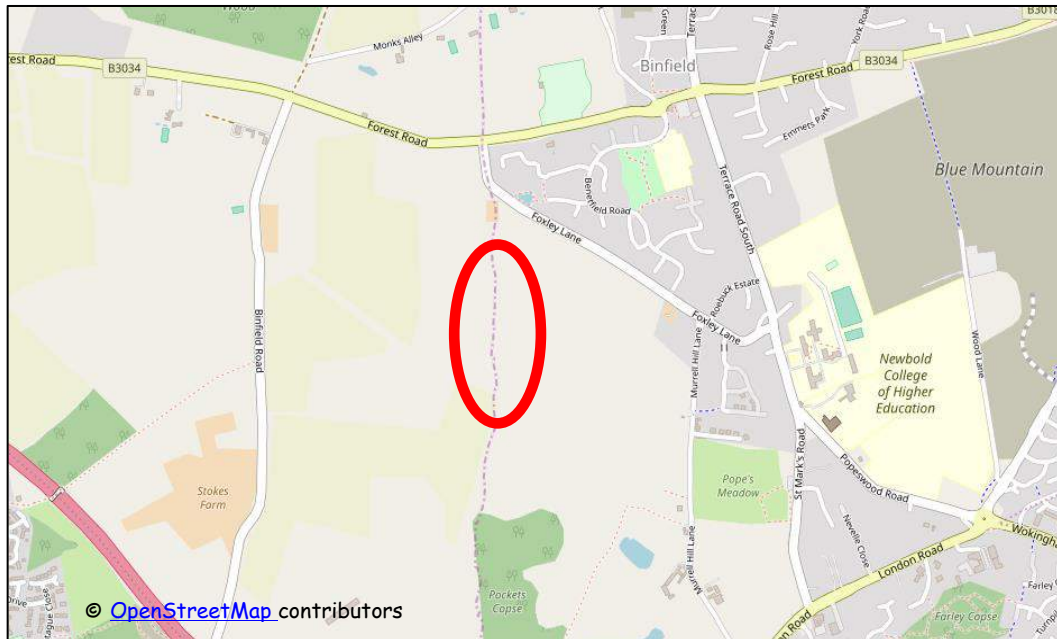
SADLY DEPARTED - MRN 1095

This English oak in Froghall Drive, Wokingham was felled last month by WBC. There was visible bark loss and a measured low density of wood near the base of the tree. In the opinion of the consultants the tree had become hazardous, but the primary cause of the decline was not positively identified. Extensive rot had been identified 9 years ago and it was heavily pruned in December 2009. It had a girth of 3.5m when measured in March 2007. I don't know yet whether there will be a replacement.



BOUNDARY TREES

In response to my request in the last issue, Brian Hunt told me of two oaks on the Wokingham (Hurst) - Bracknell (Binfield) boundary. They are not labelled on the map extract provided by the OS for our website (at any zoom level), but are labelled on the OS Explorer on-line map and on Street Map (at one zoom level). The lower of these two oaks is MRN 6530. I can't include an extract for copyright reasons; but the map below shows the rough position of the oaks.



On older maps, two elms are labelled between the two oaks, but there is no evidence of them now.

These trees are now in our Commemorative and Special Trees Inventory (W101), making a total of 12 boundary trees recorded so far.

This month's **A C R O N Y M / I N I T I A L I S M**

NNSS - The GB non-native species secretariat (*see also issue 31 page 9*).

The secretariat exists to oversee the 'non-native species strategy' and coordinate the actions of various government departments and other organisations (both national and European).

Their website provides information, including downloadable identification sheets, on all non-native species, including Turkey and Holm oaks, as well as those of much more concern. (Link on page 13.)

This is where you'll find details of the latest alerts and guidance on avoiding the spread of unwanted organisms. You can report any sightings of invasive species via an on-line form, by email or by using a smart phone app.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OAKS

We've known for a long time how important oak trees are, and it's gratifying to see they are now getting a lot more attention. There's a new 'Action Oak' initiative set up to help protect them.

The exhibition in the Shirley Sherwood gallery at Kew features 20 large scale drawings of English oaks by Mark Frith. Unlike photos, supporting struts and braces can be omitted.

Wakehurst had an exhibition this month featuring ten photos from the International Garden Photographer of the Year 2018 'Celebrating Our Oaks' competition.

Links to these sites and one showing the 31 photos from that competition are on page 13.

Unfortunately, as Alison mentioned, there are reports of oak timber selling for record prices at auction, with the cost per cubic foot of high-quality oak doubling in less than four years. The largest trees are

worth more than £2,000 and woodland owners are being encouraged to cash in to reduce our reliance on imports. This of course is to the detriment of our stock of veteran oaks and their importance for wildlife.

The lovely English oak shown here is in Swallowfield (MRN 8327). It has a girth of 4.9m and was recorded this month by Anne Booth, whilst out walking the footpath of Swallowfield.

Unfortunately, we still haven't managed to recruit anyone to survey Swallowfield and just have some *ad hoc* records of their veteran trees.



IDENTIFYING ENGLISH OAKS

Apparently there are 600 oak species worldwide, all native to the northern hemisphere, but just two of these are native to Great Britain - English (*Quercus robur*) and sessile (*Quercus petraea*) - with three other non-native oaks being commonly found here: Turkey (*Q. cerris*), Holm (*Q. ilex*) and Red (*Q. rubra*). There are several other oak species less commonly planted and found mainly in parks and gardens.

When surveying in Wokingham you are most likely to encounter English oaks, and not Sessile oaks, but be aware of Turkey oaks. Red oaks and especially holm oaks are not likely to be confused with English oaks. Holm oaks (see *Tree Watch* #31 p12) are evergreen, with simple, un-lobed leaves. Red oak leaves have pointed lobes.



As you can see from the 'Survey snapshot' (page 6), we have recorded a lot (1193) as simply 'oaks'. It can be reasonably assumed that most of these are really *Quercus robur*, but of course it would be nice if that could be confirmed. Recently, a new surveyor commented that he'd need to find out how to identify English oaks and that has prompted me to include these brief notes. English oaks (photo left) are also known as pedunculate oaks because their acorns have long peduncles or stalks; but of course acorns are not always present. The leaves have very short petioles (leaf stalks). They have smooth edges and are lobed, the lobes having rounded (not pointed) ends and there are two auricles at the leaf base, either side of the petiole. [Auricles are ear-shaped extensions at the base of the leaf-see poor illustration above.]

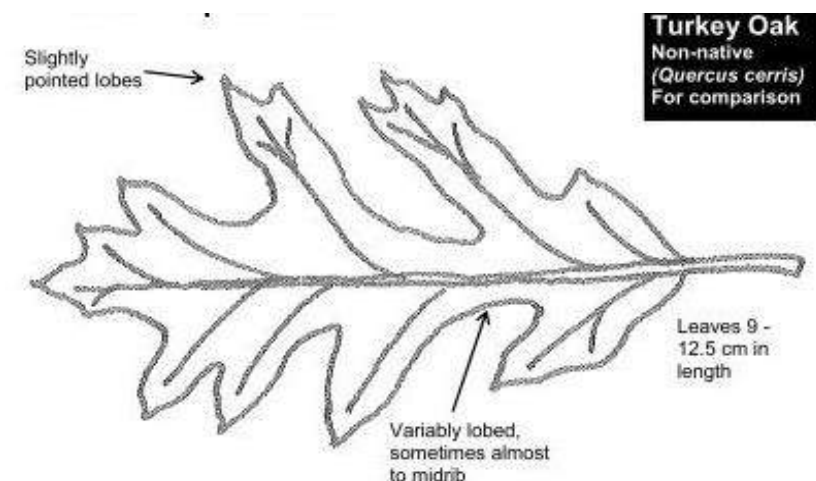


In contrast, sessile oaks leaves have longer petioles and their acorns are sessile, growing directly on the shoot-tip. Sessile oaks are usually found in the north and west of the country, and the two we have in our database, in Reddam House (previously Bearwood College) in Arborfield and Park Place in Wargrave, were presumably planted along with other less common species.

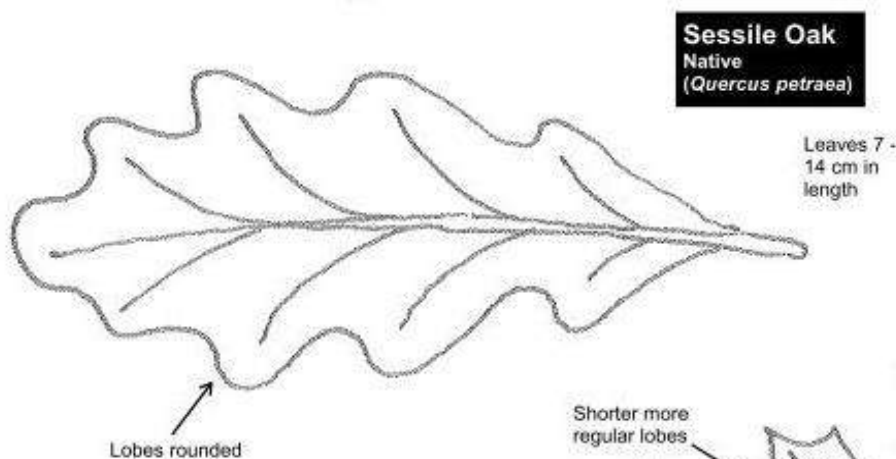
Turkey oaks have distinctive hairy acorns. Their leaves are usually more deeply cut and are darker green than those of English oaks, but are variable (which of course is really helpful!). They have grey-brown hairs on the under surface at first, but these wear off during the summer. They can be difficult to identify without their acorns, but they tend to be prolific acorn producers and so you can always make a note to go back in late summer to check the identification.

Use any on-line identification resource as well as books to get familiar with the various characteristics of the different oaks. 'Collins Field Guide to Trees' is a good reference book. Collins and DK produce useful pocket guides. The links on page 13 will get you started. These include the website of 'English Heritage Buildings'. It's a company supplying oak framed buildings, but their website has a very nice page on oak trees in Britain.

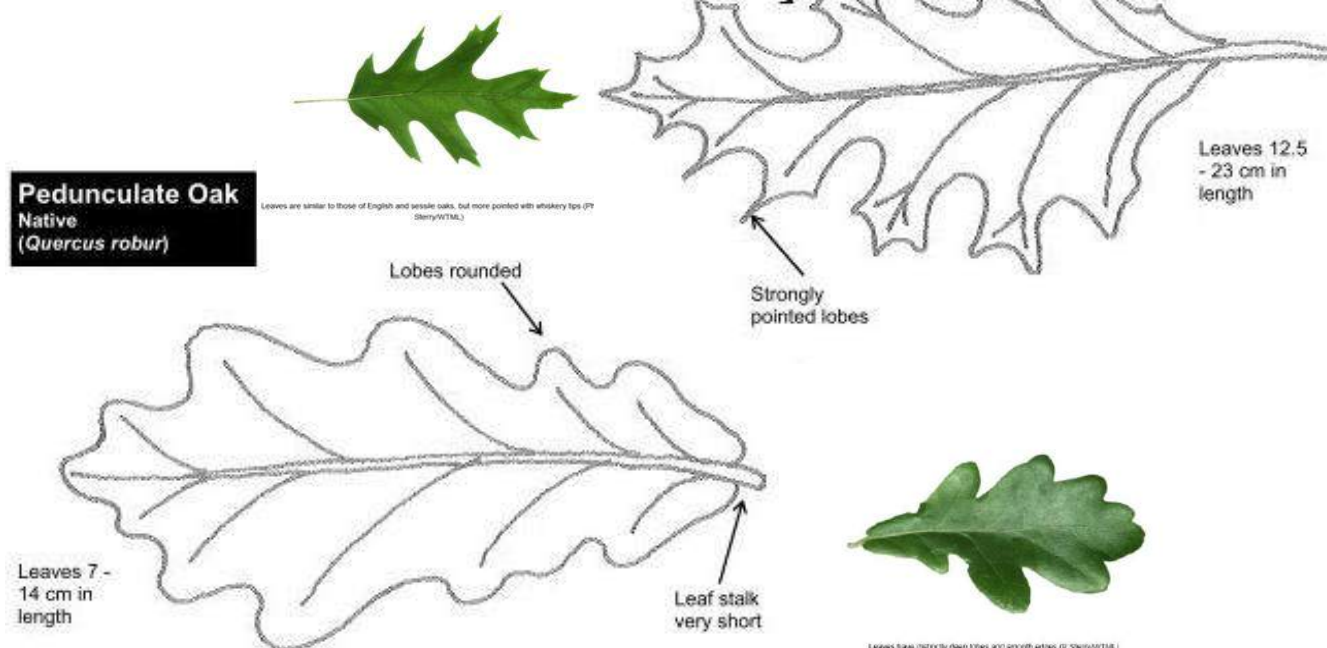
The drawings here come from an information document from the NNSS website and the photos from the Woodland Trust website (links on p 13). You can zoom in to read the annotations and go to the websites for more information.



Turkey oak acorns have a distinctive 'furry' cup; the Sessile, Red and Pedunculate oak acorns do not.



The leaves are dark green and lobed (Photo: P. Sterry/WTML)



Leaves are similar to those of English and sessile oaks, but more pointed with shagreeny tips (P. Sterry/WTML)



Leaves have distinctly deep lobes and serrated edges (P. Sterry/WTML)

SPECIES IN FOCUS - TURKEY OAK (*QUERCUS CERRIS*)

12 miscellaneous facts about the Turkey oak



1. The acorns have distinctive whiskers.
2. Native to SE Europe and Asia Minor; it was native to Britain before the last ice age, about 120,000 years ago. Trees are only considered 'native' if they have grown here since the last ice age.
3. It's listed as an invasive non-native by NNSS.
4. Introduced into Britain in 1735 and widely planted in parks and gardens, it was first recorded in the wild in 1905.
5. Now naturalised, in some areas they are commonly found in woods and hedgerows, where they compete with our native oaks.
6. They grow well here and have a good germination rate, producing acorns 18 months after germination, whereas English oaks take around 40 years.
7. The threat to our native oaks does not just come from their greater fecundity, but as host for the Knopper gall wasp (*Andricus quercuscalicis*), which requires both the Turkey oak and English oak to complete its life-cycle. These gall wasps were first reported in Britain in 1950s and are now common. Originally considered a major threat, there is now less concern. The wasps emerge from Turkey oak galls in spring and lay eggs in the buds and acorns of English oaks (or occasionally sessile oaks). They over-winter in the fallen acorns and the new generation of wasps emerging from these acorns then lay their eggs in the male catkins of Turkey oaks. Whilst the infestation of English oaks can greatly reduce their fecundity, the Turkey oaks are not adversely affected and the gall wasps do provide early food for birds.
8. In 1998, the Ministry of Defence ordered the felling of all Turkey oaks on its UK bases.
9. The wood is prone to crack and split and hence is not suitable for furniture. Its main use is for fencing.
10. It's often confused with *Quercus laevis*, the American Turkey oak, frequently referred to as 'Turkey oak', but producing better quality wood for furniture making.
11. Where their ranges overlap, it naturally hybridises with cork oak (*Quercus suber*). Several hybrids have been identified and bred in nurseries, in particular the Lucombe Oak (*Quercus x hispanica* 'Lucombeana').
12. We have recorded 19 veteran Turkey oaks, that's 0.5% of the oaks we've recorded and 0.25% of the trees on our database. Shown here are MRNS 4753 in Sonning Churchyard and 5857 in Sol Joel Park, Earley (bottom).



THE IVY AND THE CRAB APPLE - A GOOD PAIRING FOR WILDLIFEEVENTUALLY

Linda Martin



Thirty years ago, I designed my garden to attract wildlife... and it worked. It was an immediate success with the local cats. In the late 1980s Chris Baines was on television digging ponds and planting wild flower meadows. I read his book *'How to Make a Wildlife Garden'* and Michael Chinery's *'Living Garden'*, which introduced me to the idea of planting small native trees.



Both men wrote enthusiastically about ivy. The evergreen leaves provide shelter. The flowers attract late flying butterflies and the berries appeal to a wide range of birds. They did not suggest it could be over twenty years before my ivy became mature enough to flower. Ivy has no flowers or berries until it produces adult leaves. Unlike the star shaped juvenile leaves the adult leaves are oval or heart shaped.



The crab apple tree in my front garden is not a native, and was not part of my original plan. It's called *'Pom Zai'*. Looking out from a first-floor window I find myself eyeball to eyeball with the pigeons landing on the tree top struggling to find branches which will take their weight although, according to the catalogues, it is a small tree only 5 feet tall after 10 years. It produces masses of round bright orange fruit about half an inch in diameter which help make it a favourite with bonsai growers. Some years the fruit are eaten by birds, mainly blackbirds, whilst at other times they have been left and rotted on the tree. This year they have already been eaten.

Ivy has grown into the crab apple in the last two or three years and is gradually covering it. Some of my neighbours' cats used to climb the tree so I was surprised to find when the leaves dropped this autumn that there are several birds' nests hidden in the ivy. Having taken a hard look, I think there isn't enough space for a cat to climb in between the branches with the ivy well established.

This year, for the first time, the ivy has flowered. The wait appears to have been worthwhile as it has produced a phenomenal number of berries which are ripening and gradually attracting blackbirds, pigeons and blackcaps.



Photos: from top: Ivy - juvenile leaves; Ivy in flower showing the adult leaves; Ivy berries; Pom Zai fruit; Fruits from the crab apple & the ivy in the top of the tree; Pom Zai in flower

"Things to try and control [when measuring girth] include heat, moisture on the bole, and human error due to discomfort."

Toby Hinton (2010), "Yew Classification Protocols Part II"

WHERE IS IT?

Do you know where this tree is?



This one is in our database and is featured in this issue.
Answer in the next issue

From the last issue:

This lovely avenue of limes with impressive epicormic growth is at Kingston Lacy, a National Trust property in Dorset.



FAQ: WHY IS MY EXCEL FILE SO LARGE?

or why has it suddenly become very large?

There are probably several reasons, but it can result from copying formats. As an example, I had a file sized 119kB. After filtering a subset and copying the values to another sheet, the size was 120kB; but when the formats were copied and pasted, the file size was over 15,000kB !!

AND ANOTHER ONE BITES THE DUST...

The demise of a Scots Pine as seen from the children's play area at Finchampstead Baptist Church Centre, during half-term this month. It wasn't a veteran.



.... *And to make you smile:*

On Radio 4's 'World at One', Sarah Montague asked John Humphries what he'd do after leaving the 'Today' programme. He just said "**Trees**"; leading Sarah to sign off by referring to him as a future 'World at One' tree correspondent.

An alternative name for the Turkey oak is "Austrian oak" and at the top of the Wikipedia entry for *Quercus cerris* is the following statement:

"Austrian Oak" redirects here. For the bodybuilder with this nickname, see Arnold Schwarzenegger.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

<https://wokingham.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html> - WBC interactive maps

<https://wokingham.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b3256c174df642999bb4d55c5993ef2e> - planning constraints map including ancient woodlands

<https://wokingham.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=19b3599d951e42dfaf32aa09568f5fcd> - WBC TPO map

<http://news.wokingham.gov.uk/news/coombes-woods-update/> - Coombes Wood latest news

<https://www.ehbp.com/the-definitive-list-of-british-oak-trees-their-history/> - oak tree information

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/> - a very useful mapping resource, displaying old and new maps side-by-side and moving them together as you zoom or pan, with the pointer shown on both maps, making it very easy to compare locations over time

Some sources used in this issue: all web pages accessed 25-02-2019

p1-www.nationaltrust.org.uk/runnymede-and-ankerwycke/press-release/16-million-national-lottery-grant-to-transform-historic-magna-carta-site-at-runnymede

p2-Trees in winter: Mitchell, Alan (1974) 'A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe' ISBN 0 00 212035 6

p4-Trees in the media: www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-trees-the-experts-love-kwzbdlj3d ; www.treeoftheyear.org/home ; www.thetimes.co.uk/article/oak-sells-for-mighty-prices-at-auction-j893zjgvk

p7-NNSS: www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm p7-Boundary trees: www.streetmap.co.uk/ ; www.openstreetmap.org

p7-Oaks: www.actionoak.org/ ; www.kew.org/kew-gardens/whats-on/mark-frith-a-legacy-of-ancient-oaks

www.kew.org/wakehurst/whats-on/celebrating-our-oaks?utm_source=enewsfound&utm_medium=enewsletter&utm_content=members-february-oaks&utm_campaign=wakehurst19&dm_i=4THF,4258,QY15E,DI69,1 ; *The Times-Saturday 2 Feb 2019*

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p8 English oak photo: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Quercus_robur.jpg?uselang=en-gb

p9- Oak leaves: www.nonnativespecies.org/downloadDocument.cfm?id=149

p10-Species in Focus: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quercus_cerris ; www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?sectionid=47

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p13-To make you smile: Radio 4 "World at One" 6th Feb 2019; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quercus_cerris

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Don't forget: You can download a pdf version of our 10th anniversary report from our website - but you can also access an extended version of it, with links to the trees mentioned:

wdvta.org.uk/report10.php

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

The inventory of commemorative and special trees can also be accessed via our website:

wdvta.org.uk/commem.php

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