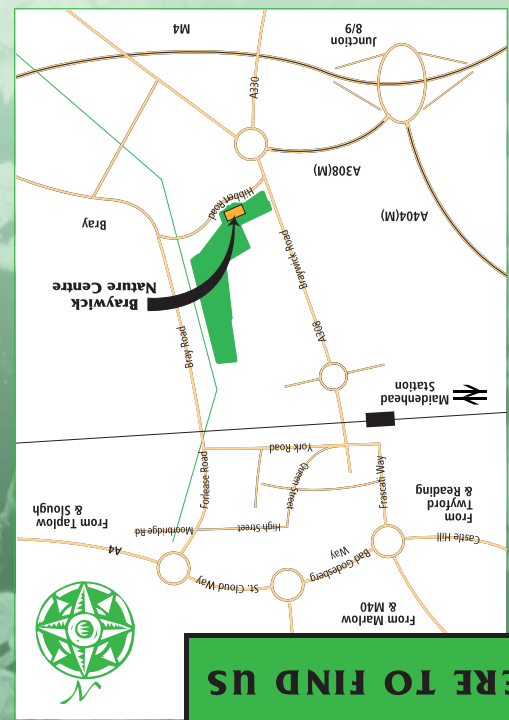


For more details contact the Rangers:  
Braywick Nature Centre, Hilbert Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1UJ  
Telephone: 01628 777440  
Web: [www.rbwmm.gov.uk/web/bnc\\_index.htm](http://www.rbwmm.gov.uk/web/bnc_index.htm)



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## WHERE TO FIND US

# BRAYWICK TREE TRAIL

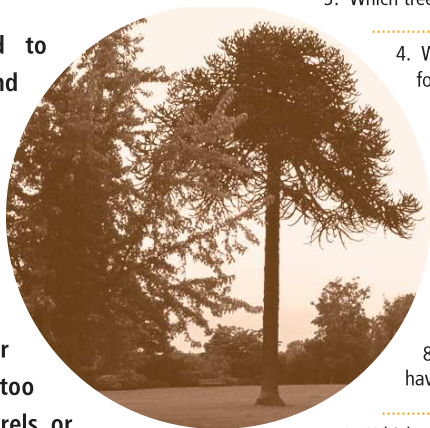
## INTRODUCTION

Many interesting trees grow within Braywick Park. Some of them were planted to decorate the grounds of Braywick Lodge, a large house which used to stand where the car park is today.

Trees like these have been introduced to Britain from different countries around the world over many hundreds of years.

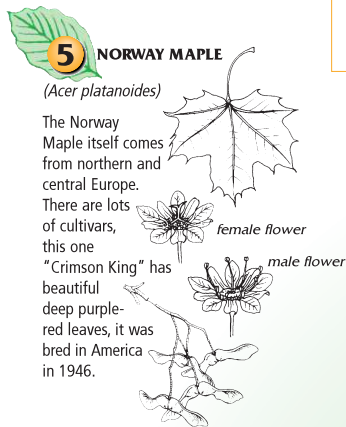
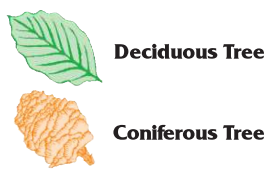
As you walk around, take time to compare the different shapes of the trees along the trail. Look at the colour of the leaves and the texture of the bark. Can you see any flowers, or maybe some fruits or nuts? Watch out too for wildlife such as birds, grey squirrels or insects living on or amongst trees in the Park.

Now explore and enjoy our Tree Trail, see if you can answer the following questions. ■ ■ ■ ■



1. Which is the tallest tree on the Tree Trail?  
.....
2. Which tree has the widest trunk?  
.....
3. Which tree is probably the oldest?  
.....
4. Which tree on the trail has soft wood which is used for carvings in cathedrals and churches?  
.....
5. Name a tree which originally came from Chile.  
.....
6. See if you can find and collect any tree seeds on the ground. Which trees do you think they came from?  
.....
7. How do you think the seeds got there?  
.....
8. Name two trees on the trail with leaves that have strong and unusual smells.  
.....
9. Which tree did local craftsmen use the wood of to make Windsor chairs?  
.....
10. Name your favourite tree - and say why it is your favourite!  
.....

# BRAYWICK TREE TRAIL



## 5 NORWAY MAPLE

(*Acer platanoides*)

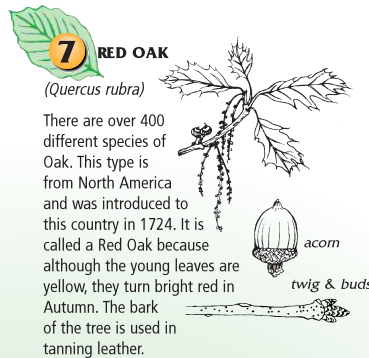
The Norway Maple itself comes from northern and central Europe. There are lots of cultivars, this one "Crimson King" has beautiful deep purple-red leaves, it was bred in America in 1946.



## 6 MONKEY PUZZLE

(*Araucaria araucana*)

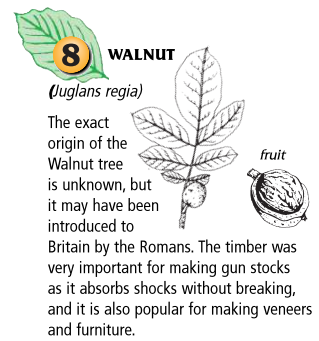
The Monkey Puzzle was first seen by Europeans in Chile in 1780 by a Spanish Government Officer looking for timber to build ships to carry Gold and treasure from the New World. The tree was brought to Britain in 1794 by a ship's surgeon who put some nuts from a Chilean banquet in his pocket. The cones stay on the tree for three years before they ripen and break up.



## 7 RED OAK

(*Quercus rubra*)

There are over 400 different species of Oak. This type is from North America and was introduced to this country in 1724. It is called a Red Oak because although the young leaves are yellow, they turn bright red in Autumn. The bark of the tree is used in tanning leather.



## 8 WALNUT

(*Juglans regia*)

The exact origin of the Walnut tree is unknown, but it may have been introduced to Britain by the Romans. The timber was very important for making gun stocks as it absorbs shocks without breaking, and it is also popular for making veneers and furniture.



## 9 BEECH

(*Fagus sylvatica*)

This tree has very smooth, greyish bark and pointed buds. Craftsmen used to make Windsor chairs from Beech trees like this growing in nearby woods. Beech wood is also used to make wooden spoons and bread boards, and Beech nuts have been used for pig food.



## 4 EUROPEAN LIME

(*Tilia x europaea*)

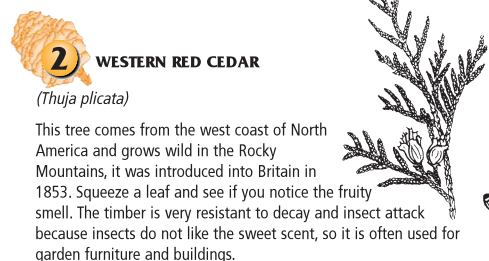
In England, lime used to be planted around villages because people thought it was a holy tree and would drive off evil spirits. The timber is soft and ideal for carving or turning, some of the old carvings in Britain's cathedrals and churches are made from lime wood.



## 3 SCOTS PINE

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

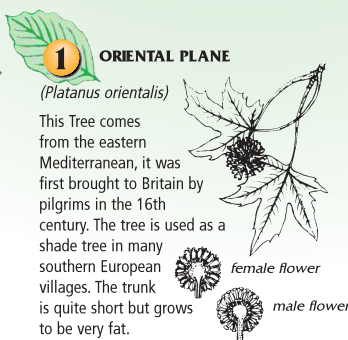
The Scots Pine is native to a large area including western and northern Europe, Siberia and Russia, and is Britain's only native pine tree. The needles are the leaves of the tree and form in pairs. The cones stay on the tree for two years until they ripen and drop off. The wood was once used to produce resin and turpentine.



## 2 WESTERN RED CEDAR

(*Thuja plicata*)

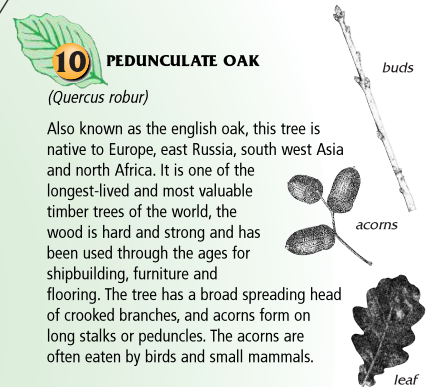
This tree comes from the west coast of North America and grows wild in the Rocky Mountains, it was introduced into Britain in 1853. Squeeze a leaf and see if you notice the fruity smell. The timber is very resistant to decay and insect attack because insects do not like the sweet scent, so it is often used for garden furniture and buildings.



## 1 ORIENTAL PLANE

(*Platanus orientalis*)

This Tree comes from the eastern Mediterranean, it was first brought to Britain by pilgrims in the 16th century. The tree is used as a shade tree in many southern European villages. The trunk is quite short but grows to be very fat.



## 10 PEDUNCULATE OAK

(*Quercus robur*)

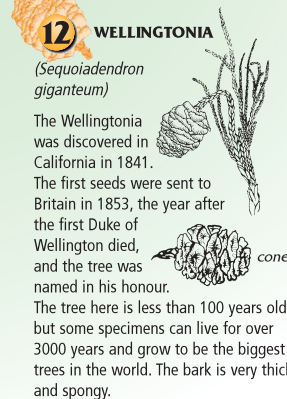
Also known as the english oak, this tree is native to Europe, east Russia, south west Asia and north Africa. It is one of the longest-lived and most valuable timber trees of the world, the wood is hard and strong and has been used through the ages for shipbuilding, furniture and flooring. The tree has a broad spreading head of crooked branches, and acorns form on long stalks or peduncles. The acorns are often eaten by birds and small mammals.



## 11 COAST REDWOOD

(*Sequoia sempervirens*)

The Coast Redwood was discovered in California in 1769, and was introduced to Britain in 1843. It is the tallest tree in the world. The timber is used for making bridges and railway sleepers, and also for furniture and wooden pipes.



## 12 WELLINGTONIA

(*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

The Wellingtonia was discovered in California in 1841. The first seeds were sent to Britain in 1853, the year after the first Duke of Wellington died, and the tree was named in his honour. The tree here is less than 100 years old, but some specimens can live for over 3000 years and grow to be the biggest trees in the world. The bark is very thick and spongy.



0 50 100m approx

Scale

## KEY

Trail Route

Other Paths

Steps

Dense Vegetation

Formal Gardens

Dell

Featured Trees

Park Boundary

