

33

Apple (*Malus pumila*)

We've grown apples for centuries to eat or for cider. Globally there are 7,500 varieties.

34

Walnut (*Juglans regia*)

A non-native tree originally grown for its nuts. Its decorative grain has made it popular for furniture.

35

Damson (*Prunus domestica ssp. insititia*)

Damsons were used in the Lancashire mills to dye cloth. Today they make lovely jam, wine, or gin.

36

Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)

Bees welcome the early blossom, while the cherries are eaten by birds and mice.

37

Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

A pagan symbol of fertility and a popular hedging plant. Its wood is used for veneers.

38

Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)

The sap can be made into maple syrup, and the wood is popular for making musical instruments.

39

Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*)

Very like a silver birch but the bark is less papery and the leaves less serrated.

40

Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)

The leaves of the ash fall early, allowing vital sunlight onto the woodland floor.

41

Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)

The catkins provide vital early nectar and its seeds are loved by goldfinch, redpoll and siskin.

42

Corkscrew Willow (*Salix matsudana*)

Unmistakable with its contorting branches and leaves, this tree is also called curly or twisted willow.

43

Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)

The brittle twigs snap with a 'crack' sound. Cricket bats are made from a hybrid of crack willow and white willow.

44

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)

Its pliable stems have led to many uses over the years. Squirrels and a variety of birds feed on the nuts.

45

Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*)

This spreading shrub is known as 'the snowball tree'. Its bright red berries are poisonous unless cooked.

46

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*)

A shrub of hedgerows and scrub. It can reach up to 5m high and the berries are poisonous!

47

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)

This stately tree is an important habitat for many butterflies, birds and wood-boring insects.

48

Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)

Blackthorn's frothy blossoms appear in March, an early sign of spring. Its fruit is the lovely blue-black sloe.

49

Wingham Elm (*Ulmus x Wingham*)

A hybrid of various elms, developed to resist Dutch Elm Disease that ravaged the UK's elms in the 1970s.

50

Black Pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Native to central and southern Europe, this tree is also known as Corsican or Austrian Pine. It can live for 500 years.

NB: The trees have been identified to the best of our knowledge.

If you have any comments or queries about the Trail or the Nature Reserve, please contact us at

fdlnr.admn@gmail.com

Dothill & Shawbirch

Local Nature Reserve

50 Tree Trail

Welcome to the 50 Tree Trail, created in 2018 to celebrate Telford's 50th anniversary.

Trail:

Circular trail over fairly gentle terrain. The natural paths can be muddy, so suitable footwear is recommended. Each tree has a sign nearby. Tree 1's sign is on its surrounding wall, Tree 43's sign is on a bridge.

Length: 3.4 miles / 5.5km

Start: Admaston House Community Centre car park TF5 0BN.

What3words: available.grocers.sparkle.



Recommended route for wheelchair users
- trees numbered in white on map

Start and finish: by main entrance to Dothill Primary School, Severn Drive TF1 3JB.
What3words: pool.quicker.nosedive.

The 50 trees are listed below.
We hope you enjoy it - and good luck!



Friends of
Dothill & Shawbirch
Local Nature Reserve



Tick each tree below when you find it

- 1 Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)**
Also known as Asiatic or dwarf elm. Aggressively invasive.
- 2 Common Lime (*Tilia x europaea*)**
A hybrid of large-leaved and small-leaved lime, with soft, light wood loved by carvers.
- 3 English Oak (*Quercus robur*)**
Common oak has long been used to make furniture. Supports more life forms than any other native tree.
- 4 European Larch (*Larix decidua*)**
A deciduous larch, recognised by its bright green needles and upright brown cones.
- 5 Railway Poplar (*Populus x canadensis*)**
The hybrid black poplar is frequently planted along railway lines, hence the name.
- 6 Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)**
Introduced from Turkey in the 16th century. Ground conkers were once used for treating horse coughs.
- 7 Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)**
This deciduous conifer has stringy red bark. It has very small cones but these are rarely seen in Britain.
- 8 Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)**
This is where elderberry wine and elderflower cordial come from.
- 9 Yew (*Taxus baccata*)**
All parts of the tree are poisonous. Longbows were made from yew wood.
- 10 Privet (*Ligustrum*)**
Some species of privet are widely naturalised and invasive. Today, it is most used for ornamental hedges.
- 11 Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)**
The giant redwood, this conifer grows up to 90 metres. Introduced to Britain in the 1850s.

- 12 Grey Poplar (*Populus x canescens*)**
A natural hybrid of white poplar & aspen. The lightweight wood is used to make crates.
- 13 Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)**
Most leaves don't fall, providing winter shelter and foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals.
- 14 Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)**
Known as mountain ash because it thrives in high places. Milk stirred with a rowan stick won't curdle.
- 15 Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)**
Extremely invasive shrub that resembles bay laurel.
- 16 Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)**
Queen Victoria tried to change its name to *Tsuga albertiana* in honour of Prince Albert.
- 17 White Poplar (*Populus alba*)**
The leaf underside is coated in white hairs, so from a distance the tree looks as if it is covered in snow.
- 18 Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)**
Arrived here in the 17th century from north America. Its flower resembles a tulip.
- 19 Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)**
A rare native tree. The berries (chequers) taste like dates and are used to make jam.
- 20 Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)**
Our only native pine, this beautiful tree is often used for fencing and telegraph poles.
- 21 Pear (*Pyrus communis*)**
Globally there are over 3000 varieties of pear. Blackbirds & thrushes eat the fruit but as far as we know they don't make cider from it!
- 22 Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)**
In its native U.S., this tree is used for furniture. Here, it is grown for its autumn splendour.

- 23 Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)**
Easily identifiable by its dark green glossy leaves with their spiky edges.
- 24 Fig (*Ficus carica*)**
Grown globally as an ornamental plant and for its fruit, fig is native to western Asia and the Mediterranean.
- 25 Indian Bean Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*)**
Native to southeastern U.S. and grown as an ornamental tree. The fruit is a long thin pod.
- 26 Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*)**
Its nectar makes great-tasting honey and the red-black cherries can be used for making liqueur.
- 27 Aspen (*Populus tremula*)**
The leaves of the 'quaking aspen' flutter so readily because their stalks are flat and flexible.
- 28 Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)**
Originating in China, this tree now grows worldwide. Napoleon was buried under his favourite weeping willow.
- 29 Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)**
Introduced to the UK in the 17th century, this tree is ideal for city parks.
- 30 Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)**
The name means 'like a plane tree' - the leaves are similar. The wood is ideal for carving.
- 31 Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)**
The wood of the 'pussy willow' is only good for making pegs. The oval leaves are unusual in willows.
- 32 Osier (*Salix viminalis*)**
60 varieties are grown in Britain for basketmaking. Several types of caterpillar feed on it.

Dothill & Shawbirch Local Nature Reserve

50 TREE TRAIL



KEY

-  HARD SURFACED PATHWAY
-  NATURAL PATHWAY
-  STREAM
-  POND/LAKE
-  LITTER BIN
-  ENTRANCE
-  INFORMATION BOARD
-  SILKIN WAY

FOOTBRIDGES

- A** ADMASTON BRIDGE
- B** SHAWBIRCH BRIDGE
- C** DOTHILL BRIDGE
- D** DOWNING BRIDGE

50 TREE TRAIL

-  TREE TRAIL
-  TREE TRAIL
white numbers = trees seen from wheelchair friendly route

