

3cc Tree & Hedge planting list for Winter 2019/20

Plant name	Flower	Fruit	Benefits to Wildlife
Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) BHP & IDT	Sweetly scented white blossom in April/ May	Small, yellow-green apple-like fruits around 2-3cm across in Autumn	The flowers provide an important source of early pollen and nectar for insects, particularly bees. The leaves are food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the eyed hawk-moth and the fruit is eaten by birds, and small mammals.
Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>) IDT	Heavily scented, white flowers clustered along short stalks, appear in April/May	Reddish-black, bitter cherries.	The spring flowers provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees. The cherries are eaten by birds, including the blackbird and song thrush, as well as mammals such as mice and dormouse. The foliage is eaten by caterpillars of many moth species, including the orchard ermine, brimstone and short-cloaked moth.
Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) BHP & IDT	White flowers appear on short stalks before the leaves in March and April	Blue-black fruits measuring 1cm across.	Early flowering, blackthorn provides a valuable source of nectar and pollen for bees in spring. Its foliage is a food plant for the caterpillars of many moths, including the lackey, magpie, swallow-tailed and yellow-tailed. It is also used by the black and brown hairstreak butterflies. Fruits at a food source for birds in the autumn
Buckthorn, purging (<i>Rhamus Cathartica</i>) BHP	Small yellow-green flowers with four petals in April/May	Purple-black berries (drupes), 6-10mm in diameter in Autumn	Its flowers provide a source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, Purging buckthorn is the main food plant of the brimstone butterfly whose caterpillars eat the leaves.
Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) BHP & IDT	Small creamy white flowers produced in clusters in April/May	Small black berries - sometimes called 'dogberries' in Autumn	The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of some moths, including the case-bearer moth, while the flowers are visited by insects and the berries are eaten by many mammals and birds.
Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) IDT	Catkins develop in early spring - Male catkins grey, stout and oval, becoming yellow when ripe with pollen; Female	Female catkins develop into woolly seeds.	The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of a number of moths, it is also the main food plant for the purple emperor butterfly. Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and birds forage for caterpillars and insects.
Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i>) IDT	Catkins develop in early spring - Male catkins grey, stout and oval, becoming yellow when ripe with pollen; the female catkins longer and	Female catkins develop into woolly seeds.	The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of a number of moths. It is also a food plant for the purple emperor butterfly. Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and birds forage for caterpillars and insects.
Guedler Rose (<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>) BHP & IDT	Clusters of creamy-white, or sometimes pink, flat-topped flowers appear in May to July.	Round, translucent, bright red berries appear in autumn	The flowers are especially attractive to hoverflies. The red berries are an important food source for birds, including bullfinch and mistle thrush.
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) IDT	Flowers are highly scented, white or occasionally pink with five petals, and grow in flat-topped clusters in April/May	Deep-red fruits known as 'haws' appear in autumn	The flowers are eaten by dormice and provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of moths. The haws are rich in antioxidants and are eaten by migrating birds, such as redwings, fieldfares and thrushes, as well as small mammals. The dense, thorny foliage provide nesting shelter for many species of bird.
Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) BHP & IDT	The yellow male catkins appear before the leaves in clusters from mid-February. Female flowers are tiny and bud-like with red styles.	Oval fruits which mature into nuts with a woody shell surrounded by a cup of leafy bracts in Autumn	The flowers provide early pollen source for bees. The leaves provide food for the caterpillars of various moths, which in turn are a food source for dormice. Dormice also eat the nuts to fatten up for hibernation. The nuts are also eaten by woodpeckers, nuthatches, tits, wood pigeons, jays and small mammals.
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) BHP	Flowers are white with four petals. They bloom between early spring and the very beginning of summer,	Scarlet berries in late Autumn	The flowers provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the holly blue butterfly, along with those of various moths, including the yellow-barred brindle, double-striped pug and the holly tortrix. The berries are a vital source of food for birds in winter, and small mammals, such as wood mice and dormice.
Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) IDT	Flowers are borne in dense clusters, each one bearing five creamy-white petals in spring	Scarlet fruits in Autumn	The flowers provide pollen and nectar for bees and other pollinating insects, while the berries are a rich source of autumn food for birds, especially the blackbird, mistle thrush, redstart, redwing, song thrush, fieldfare and waxwing. The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of a number of moths,
Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaea</i>) BHP	Small white flowers have four petals and grow in clusters in May and June	Pink fruits with bright orange seeds in late Autumn/ early Winter	The flowers are a rich source of nectar and pollen for insects. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of moths, including the holly blue butterfly. The leaves also attract aphids and their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and lacewings, as well as the house sparrow and other species of bird.
Wayfaring (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>) BHP	Small five-petal cream flowers form into one large flat-topped, scented flowerhead in May	Groups of oval, flattened red berries which turn black, in Autumn	The leaves provide food for the caterpillars of various moths. Insects such as hoverflies feed on the nectar. Birds will eat the berries and the insects

Source of plants; BHP= Brighton & Hove Parks, IDT= I Dig Trees Scheme

Reference sources;

Woodland Trust A-Z guide to British trees (www.woodlandtrust.org.uk)

RSPB Gardening for wildlife (www.rspb.org.uk)

RHS encourage wildlife in your garden (www.rhs.org.uk)

TCV I Dig Trees programme (www.tcv.org.uk)