



The Silver Maple has deeply lobed leaves with silvery undersides that turn a bright yellow or orange in the autumn. It produces winged seeds and yellow, green or red flowers. It thrives in urban areas, tolerating frost, drought and smoke.

5 Silver Maple
(*Acer saccharinum*) Introduced.
Height: 30m.



The Lime tree is the tallest broadleaved tree seen in Britain with attractive heart shaped leaves. It has sweet scented yellow flowers that attract bees in late summer and produces small round fruit. It is often planted on streets and as avenues in parks. In the past, wood from a Lime tree was often used in making piano keys.

3 Common Lime
(*Tilia x europaea*) Origin uncertain.
Height: 30m.



The Oak tree attracts more insects than any other of our trees and is home to a variety of wildlife including birds, mammals, moss, lichen and fungi. The wood of the tree is also very valuable in building houses, boats and all kinds of furniture.

The oldest tree in Britain is the Bowthorpe Oak which is thought to be 1000 years old!

The Duke of Rutland planted this tree known as the 'Duke Oak' when the park was opened in 1902. Many people regard the Oak as our national tree and as you can see, it has grown into a magnificent specimen.

1 Common Oak
(*Quercus robur*) Native to the U.K.
Approximate height: 36m.



The Weeping Willow is a majestic tree often planted by lakes, rivers and canals. It has long pendulous branches that are a golden colour which can be seen clearly during the winter. Their flowers appear as catkins in early spring followed by slender drooping leaves. If a twig of a Willow is stuck in the ground, it will very easily take root, growing another new tree!

4 Golden Weeping Willow
(*Salix x chrysocoma*) Origin uncertain.
Height: 20m.



The Raywood Ash was introduced from Australia and is also known by the name 'Claret Ash'. The tree has fine feathery leaves that turn dark red in the autumn. It enjoys a sunny position and tolerates dry soils. This tree does not produce any fruit or seeds.

2 Raywood Ash
(*Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'*) Introduced.
Height: 18m.

Victoria Park has many beautiful trees offering an abundance of colour throughout the seasons. The trees provide shade in the summer and shelter in the winter. They also reduce noise from traffic and clean the air that we breathe. The park was a gift to the people of Ilkeston from the Duke of Rutland in honour of Queen Victoria.

Introduction

VICTORIA PARK TREE TRAIL

17 Turkey Oak

(*Quercus cerris*) Introduced.
Height: 30m.

This species of Oak is quick growing and taller than our other oaks. The tree was introduced as a source of timber but the wood became too brittle to work with in our British climate. It has attractive mossy acorns and is grown for ornamental purposes.



18 Norway Maple

(*Acer platanoides*) Introduced.
Height: 20m.

The Norway maple is popularly planted on streets and parks because it is tolerant of pollution and poor compacted soils. It has attractive leaves and comes in many varieties.



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“जे तमाटे आ माझिनी तमाशे पोतानी जायामां जरूर क्षीय, तो नीचेनी पदनिस्त्रोमांथी अेकलो उपयोग कशेने अअनिस्रथनी संपर्क साथी.”

如果您需要您自己语言的此信息，请通过以下方法之一与委员会联系。

“जे हिच सादबरी तुपुं अपटीं बाण हिच चाचीं देवे, तां विवण वरवे देठ तिलिणं विचें विमे टिं उगीं ची वरते वरते देठे वीसत तस संपर्क वठो!”

اگر آپ کو معلومات کی زبان میں ضرورت ہے تو براہ کرم ذیل طریقے کے کسی ایک سے رابطہ کریں۔

0845 907 2244
communications@erewash.gov.uk
Ilkeston Town Hall, Wharnccliffe Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire DE7 5RP
Long Eaton Town Hall, Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire NG10 1HU



**Victoria Park
TREE TRAIL
Ilkeston**

Stroll through the park and discover its beautiful trees



6 Weeping Ash

(*Fraxinus excelsior* 'pendula') Introduced / Native. Height: 12m.



The Weeping Ash is an ornamental species with a cascade of flowing and often gnarled branches. The tree was very popular in Victorian times and was planted in many parks and gardens. It will tolerate wind swept, exposed sites, air pollution and coastal conditions.

10 Tree of Heaven

(*Ailanthus altissima*) Introduced. Height: 30m.



The Tree of Heaven is a fast growing tree with attractive leaves and flowers that smell of burnt peanut butter! This is one of many trees that secrete allelopathic chemicals that prevent other trees from growing nearby. It also produces 'suckers' from the roots meaning that the area should be mown regularly to prevent the tree from spreading.

11 Deodar Cedar

(*Cedrus deodara*) Introduced. Height: 70m.



The Deodar is the national tree of Pakistan where the wood is popularly used in the building of temples and palaces. It is a graceful evergreen tree with needles arranged in a fan shape and attractive drooping branches. It has distinctive barrel shaped cones which sit on top of the branches.

13 Sycamore

(*Acer pseudoplatanus*) Introduced. Height: 30m.



This is the largest member of the Maple family and a popular tree for planting in urban areas as it is tolerant of pollution, road salt and exposure to wind. In spring, clusters of small green flowers are produced providing nectar for bees and other insects. These flowers then develop into the winged seeds known as

'helicopters' which are carried off in the wind when ripe. The creamy white wood of the Sycamore is prized for making violins, furniture and flooring.

7 London Plane

(*Platanus x hispanica*) Introduced. Height: 30m.

This variety of Plane tree was planted in the streets and parks of London 200 years ago and is now known as the London Plane. It has leaves similar to a maple and pairs of bobble like fruit. These both shed hairs that can cause allergic reactions in some people. It has an unusual smooth trunk with patches of peeling bark giving it a camouflaged appearance.



8 Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus hippocastanum*) Introduced. Height: 30m.

The Horse Chestnut was introduced to Britain in the 17th Century as an ornamental tree. It is grand in stature making it a popular choice in parks and large gardens. It produces showy clusters of fragrant flowers in the early summer followed by large spiny fruits known as 'conkers' in the autumn. The name 'Horse Chestnut' refers to the strength of a horse rather than its suitability as horse fodder.



14 Field Maple

(*Acer campestre*) Native. Height: 15m.

The Field maple is a small native tree commonly seen in woodlands and hedgerows. It can be coppiced to create straight poles for firewood and is distinguishable by its corky twigs in winter. It has small green flowers in the summer, followed by winged seeds and a golden autumn colour.



15 Common Beech

(*Fagus sylvatica*) Native. Height: 30m.



This is an imposing tree which has been widely planted in parks and gardens. It grows naturally in woodlands and can be kept as a hedge. It provides a dense shade in the summer and produce 'masts' in the autumn which are sought after by squirrels and birds. It has a smooth bark and large roots which spread over the surface of the ground.

9 Hybrid Cockspur Thorn

(*Crataegus x lavalleyi*) Introduced. Height: 6m.



This hawthorn is a small upright tree with glossy green leaves that turn a dark red in the autumn. It has red fruit that lasts into the winter and sparsely distributed stout thorns. Although it has attractive white flowers in the spring, they smell quite unpleasant!

12 Purple Leaved Plum

(*Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardii') Introduced. Height: 9m.

As its name suggests, this is a purple variety of plum with pretty white flowers. It produces its best colour when planted in a sunny location and bears sweet edible fruit. It is often planted in ornamental displays and is suitable for small gardens.



16 Common Ash

(*Fraxinus excelsior*) Native. Height: 40m.

The Ash is another of our large woodland trees which is often planted in amenity areas. It is fast growing with attractive leaves that are usually the last to open in spring and the first to fall in autumn. The stout black buds of the tree make it easy to recognise in winter. It is suitable for coppicing and has many uses in carpentry.

