

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
3	Alder - birch family	Alnus glutinosa	Yes Monoecious	To 20m. Quick growing	4	Common and widespread. Likes wet ground next to rivers	Fixes nitrogen from the air. Reduces soil erosion. Habitat for fish, Lichens and Fungi. 140 different types of insects feed on alder. Red deer food source. This alder is susceptible to Phytophthora alni, and before planting other alders in the area should be checked for symptoms such as heavy seed production, early yellowing and leaf fall, bark cankers etc. Although a hugely beneficial ecological tree they may be more prone to disease when planted beside a watercourse, as the spores of the pathogen are highly motile in water.
4	Aspen	Populus Tremula	Native - Dioecious	25m	3	Flourishes in open areas next to rivers. Found in Calstock area	Aspens attract a wide variety of insects, including two species of gall midge and the aspen hoverfly which feed on micro-organisms in dead aspen wood. These insects are food for birds and ladybirds. Deadwood cavities provide nesting opportunities for birds, such as the woodpecker. Aspen is also a preferred species for beavers, which are native to the UK, and are being re-introduced.
5	Ash	Faxinus excelsior	Yes Monoecious	N/A	0	N/A	Ash dieback is now a major problem. DO NOT PLANT.
6	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Common Beech is native to the South East. Monoecious	Tallest native 20-40m	4	Common in hedges, and also as mature trees. Likes well drained dry soils. Well tolerated in most conditions & wind tolerant	Retains leaves throughout the winter as a hedge, giving shelter for birds mice and insects. Very important for a variety of wildlife, including voles, mice, butterflies, moths, birds and fungi/lichens. Produces vast quantities of nuts as a food source. Important for wood boring insects and hole nesting birds. There is now a new threat of a disease affecting beech trees. Little is currently known about this, as it is new at the time of preparing this document.
7	Birch, Silver	Betula pendula	Native	20-30m	4	Widespread. Prefers dry, acidic soils.	Light open canopy, great for underplants such as grasses, mosses, wood anemones, bluebells, wood sorrel, primroses and native violets. Food for 300 insects + food source for ladybirds. The leaves are also a food plant for the caterpillars of many moths, including the angle-shades, buff tip, pebble hook-tip, and Kentish Glory. Birch trees are particularly associated with specific fungi, including fly agaric, woolly milk cap, birch milk cap, birch brittlegill, birch knight, chanterelle and the birch polypore (razor strop). Woodpeckers and other hole-nesting birds often use for nesting.
8	Birch, Downy	Betula pubescens	Yes, native - Cornwall wide	>12 x 6m	4	Prefers damp ground. Grows further north than silver birch	Light open canopy, great for underplants such as grasses, mosses, wood anemones, bluebells, wood sorrel, primroses and native violets. Food for 300 insects + food source for ladybirds. Leaves are also food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the angle-shades, buff tip, pebble hook-tip, and Kentish Glory. Birch trees are particularly associated with specific fungi, including fly agaric, woolly milk cap, birch milk cap, birch brittlegill, birch knight, chanterelle and the birch polypore (razor strop). Woodpeckers and other hole-nesting birds often use for nesting.
9	Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	Yes, native. Hermaphrodite	6-7m	4	Widespread, early establisher. Grows in most soil types and conditions, but is best in wet, well-drained soil. Also as hedging and tree suitable for hedge thickening	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. Birds nest among the dense, thorny thickets, eat caterpillars and other insects from the leaves, and feast on the sloes in autumn. Where a new hedge is being built primarily as a livestock barrier, the top of the hedge may be planted with hawthorn or blackthorn, according to which species predominates in the locality. The main planting of trees on new hedges above 100m altitude should be based on blackthorn. Although the young plants may be twice as costly as hawthorn, it is more tolerant of salty winds and, because of its suckering habit, can be planted at a third of the density of hawthorn. Blackthorn attracts about two-thirds of the animal species associated with hawthorn, and it is a better barrier against livestock.
10	Buckthorn, purging	Rhamnus catharticus	Non-native. Diecious	10-20m	2	In the UK, commonly found growing in scrub and woodland. A hardy tree. Grows well in most soils, in shade or sunlight.	Named after the laxative effects its berries induce when eaten, purging buckthorn is a small, spiny tree native to England and Wales and throughout Europe. Mature Purging buckthorn is the main food plant of the brimstone butterfly whose caterpillars eat the leaves. Its flowers provide a source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, while its dense growth makes it a valuable nesting site for birds.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
11	Cherry, Bird	Prunus padus	Native. Hermaphrodite	25M	3	Wet woodland streams. Found in Calstock	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 badger, wood mouse, yellow-necked mouse and dormouse. The foliage is eaten by caterpillars of many moth species, including the orchard ermine, brimstone and short-cloaked moth. However the foliage is toxic to livestock, particularly goats.
12	Cherry, Sour	Prunus Cerasus	Probably introduced	10m max	2	Moist rich soil. Suitable for hedge planting	Sour cherry trees are cultivated for their edible fruit though they are rather sour when eaten raw as the name suggests. However, they are eaten by many mammals and birds.
13	Cherry, Wild	Prunus Avium	Yes. Native. Hermaphrodite	30m	4	Excellent in hedges and trees. Magnificent blossom. Full sun, fertile soil	The spring flowers provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees, while the cherries are eaten by birds, including the blackbird and song thrush; as well as mammals, such as the badger, wood mouse, yellow-necked mouse and dormouse. The foliage is the main food plant for caterpillars of many species of moth, including the cherry fruit and cherry bark moths, the orchard ermine, brimstone and short-cloaked moth.
14	Chestnut, Horse	Aesculus hippocastaneum	Non-native. Dioecious	to 12 x 8m	3	Common and widespread	Deciduous. Likes moist but well-drained soil.
15	Chestnut, Sweet	Castanea sativa	Non-native. Monoecious	To >12m x 8m	2	Frequent as a planted tree but also self sown. Woodland and copses. Acid to neutral soil.	Deciduous, fast-growing. Originally introduced by the Romans. These long-lived giants, with their prickly-husks and deeply grooved bark, give us our classic Christmas nut, a roasted winter treat. The flowers provide an important source of nectar and pollen for bees and other insects, while red squirrels eat the nuts. A large number of micro-moths feed on the leaves and nuts. Although not native it does rate quite highly because of its longevity and resilience if sited in the right place. It contributes well to soil carbon, as a food source is great for coppicing too. It MUST have good drainage and slightly acidic soil.
16	Crab Apple	Malus Sylvestris	Yes, native. Hermaphrodite	10m max	4	Suitable for hedges. Heavy, well drained soil	The leaves are food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the eyed hawk-moth, green pug, Chinese character and pale tussock. The flowers provide an important source of early pollen and nectar for insects, particularly bees, and the fruit is eaten by birds, including blackbirds, thrushes and crows. Mammals, such as mice, voles, foxes and badgers, also eat crab apple fruit. There are over 6,000 varieties.
17	Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	Yes, native. Hermaphrodite	10m max	2	Frequent in the Tamar estuary area. Can grow in damp conditions but can also grow in many soil types. Also grows on woodland edges and hedgerows.	Great early establisher. 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. The wood is so hard it is used for making crucifixes. The origin of the name comes from the smooth, straight twigs which were used to make butchers' skewers, called 'dogs'. Great for winter colour.
18	Elder	Sambucus nigra	Yes, native.	10m max	4	Common and widespread.	Found in and next to woodland, scrubland and hedges. Found near rabbit warrens or badger setts, where the animals distribute the seed via their droppings. Feared by the devil, but favoured by foragers, elder is the very essence of summer with its fragrant flowers and soot-dark fruits. The flowers provide nectar for a variety of insects, and the berries are eaten by birds and mammals. Small mammals, such as dormice and bank voles, eat both the berries and the flowers. Many moth caterpillars feed on elder foliage, including the white-spotted pug, swallowtail, dot moth and buff ermine. Berries are poisonous until cooked,. Used for juice and wine
19	Elm, Cornish	Ulmus minor var. Cornubiensis	Non-native	to 27m in sheltered site (half that if exposed)	1	Common and widespread	Slender, slow growing tree. Deciduous. This tree is very susceptible to Dutch elm disease, but suckers remain a common component of hedgerows in some parts of the county. Thus genetic resources of this cultivar are not considered endangered.
20	Elm, Davey's	Ulmus minor var. Daveyi	Non-native.	to 30m	0	Localised across County and showing some resistance to elm disease	Although elms are recovering from the ravagers of Dutch Elm disease, and are still susceptible to it, there is no point in wasting time, money and effort in planting them at this time.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
21	Elm, wych	Ulmus glabra	Yes. Native. Hermaphrodite	30m	4 as a tree	Wych elm is the only elm that is regarded as being truly native to the UK. Found in Calstock	It is hardier than the English elm, so is found much further north and west in the UK. As a result of Dutch elm disease, wych elm is now rare. It usually grows in hilly or rocky woodlands, or beside streams and ditches. Many birds eat elm seeds and the leaves provide food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the peppered, light emerald and white-spotted pinion. Caterpillars of the white-letter hairstreak butterfly feed on elms and the species has declined dramatically since Dutch elm disease arrived in the UK. As above, although elms are recovering from the ravagers of Dutch Elm disease, and are still susceptible to it, there is no point in wasting time, money and effort in planting them at this time.
22	English Elm	Ulmus procera	Introduced in the Bronze age. Hermaphrodite.	30m	1	Well drained soil. Suitable for hedges. Maybe native to Southern England	Many birds and some small mammals eat elm seeds, and the leaves provide food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the peppered, light emerald and white-spotted pinion moths. Caterpillars of the white-letter hairstreak butterfly feed on elms, and the species has declined dramatically since Dutch elm disease arrived in the UK. As above, although elms are recovering from the ravagers of Dutch Elm disease, and are still susceptible to it, there is no point in wasting time, money and effort in planting them at this time.
23	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Yes, native. Hermaphrodite.	25m	3	The UK's only native maple, it is found growing in woods, scrub and hedgerows, and on chalk lowland. Only found planted in Cornwall	Field maple is attractive to aphids and their predators, including many species of ladybird, hoverfly and birds. Lots of species of moth, such as the mocha, feed on its leaves. The flowers provide nectar and pollen sources for bees and birds, and small mammals eat the fruits
24	Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus	Yes	4-8 x 2.5-4m		Frequent but less so in the west	Maple-like, palmately lobed leaves which turn pink or red in autumn, and flat clusters of small white flowers surrounded by larger sterile flowers, and followed by translucent red berries. Plant anywhere.
25	Hawthorn	Genus: Crataegus laevigata	Yes. Hermaphrodite	max 15m as a tree	4+	Widely distributed. Essential for hedges. Early establisher. Wind resistant. Grows in most soil types and conditions including full sun.	The most amazing tree, common hawthorn can support more than 300 different types of insects. It is the foodplant for caterpillars of moths, including the hawthorn, orchard ermine, pear leaf blister, rhomboid tortrix, light emerald, lackey, vapourer, fruitlet-mining tortrix, small egg and lappet moths. Its flowers are eaten by dormice, and provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The haws are rich in antioxidants and are eaten by migrating birds, such as redwings, fieldfares and thrushes, as well as small mammals. The planting of lowland hedges, below 100m altitude, should be with a mix of hawthorn and blackthorn. The reason for including blackthorn is that it gives a good bottom to the hedgetop growth. For planting the top of the hedge with hawthorn and/or blackthorn, the plants are 12"/16" (30/40cm) tall, transplanted 1+1 or plug-grown, and planted 16" (40cm) apart in one row through the turf in winter, then pruned to 8" (20cm) above ground to improve drought-resistance while they establish their roots.
26	Hazel	Coryllus avellana	Yes, Cornwall wide. Monoecious	8M	4	Common throughout Cornwall. Hedges, woodland and copses	One of our most useful trees. Often coppiced, Hazel leaves provide food for the caterpillars of moths, including the large emerald, small white wave, barred umber and nut-tree tussock. In managed woodland where hazel is coppiced, the open, wildflower-rich habitat supports species of butterfly, particularly fritillaries. Coppiced hazel also provides shelter for ground-nesting birds, such as the nightingale, nightjar, yellowhammer and willow warbler. Hazel has also long been associated with the dormouse. Not only are hazelnuts eaten by dormice to fatten up for hibernation they are a good source for caterpillars, which dormice also eat.
27	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Yes. Evergreen. Dioecious	>12 x 4m	4+	Hedges and trees throughout Cornwall	The only wood that cannot be split. Slow growing, white wood used for furniture making, produces a plethora of berries on the female tree in late autumn. Excellent food source for birds and other species.
28	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Yes, native. Monoecious.	30m	3	Widely distributed in southern England. Excellent for hedges, as a single tree or in woodland	Like beech, a hornbeam hedge will keep its leaves all year round, providing shelter, roosting, nesting and foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals. Hornbeam is the food plant for caterpillars of a number of moth species, including the nut tree tussock. Finches and tits and small mammals eat the seeds in autumn.
29	Lime, common	Tilia x europaea	Non-native	Very large tree 15 to 50m x 2.5m	1	Frequent and widespread introduction in more wooded parts of the County	Leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of many moth species, including the lime hawk, peppered, vapourer, triangle and scarce hook-tip moths. They are very attractive to aphids, providing a source of food for their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and many species of bird. Bees also drink the aphid honeydew deposited on the leaves. The flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects, particularly bees.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
30	Lime, large-leaved	Tilia platyphyllos	Native. Hermaphrodite	10m max	2	Always recognised as planted. Lime rich soil. Rarest of native limes	Lime leaves are the food source of caterpillars of the lime hawk, peppered, vapourer, triangle and scarce hook-tip moths. They are very attractive to aphids and their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and many species of bird. The flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects, particularly bees which also drink the aphid honeydew deposited on the leaves. Old trees provide dead wood for wood-boring beetles, and nesting holes for birds.
31	Lime, small-leaved	Tilia cordata	Native. Hermaphrodite	20m	3	Moist rich well drained soil. Rare, an indicator of ancient woodland	Lime leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of many moth species, including the lime hawk, peppered, vapourer, triangle and scarce hook-tip moths. They are very attractive to aphids, providing a source of food for their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and many species of bird. The flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects, particularly bees, which also drink aphid honeydew from lime leaves. Long-lived trees provide dead wood for wood-boring beetles, and nesting holes for birds.
32	Oak, common	Quercus robur	Yes. Native. Monoecious.	20-40m	4+	Common and widely distributed. Hedges and woodland	It supports more life than any other native tree species in the UK; even its fallen leaves support biodiversity. Second most common tree in England after Birch. They are host to hundreds of insect species, supplying many birds with an important food source. In autumn, mammals such as squirrels, badgers and deer feed on acorns. Important for Bats. The soft leaves of English oaks break down with ease in autumn and form a rich leaf mould beneath the tree, supporting invertebrates such as the stag beetle, and fungi like the oakbug milkcap. Holes and crevices in the tree bark are perfect nesting spots for the pied flycatcher or marsh tit.
33	Oak, Holm	Quercus ilex	Introduced in the 1500s	20m	2	Evergreen. Less common than other oak	Holm oak is not as valuable to wildlife as native English and sessile oaks, but its catkins provide a source of pollen for bees and other insects, and its dense, evergreen canopy offers year-round shelter for birds.
34	Oak, sessile	Quercus petraea	Yes, native.	20-40m	4	Common and widely distributed	Whether sessile or pedunculate, oak trees support more wildlife than any other native trees. They provide a habitat for more than 257 species of insect, which are the food source for birds and other predators. The bark also provides a habitat for mosses, lichens and liverworts, and deadwood cavities for nesting birds and roosting bats. The acorns are eaten by a number of birds and mammals, including the jay, badger and red squirrel.
35	Plymouth pear	Pyrus cordata	^Yes, native.	10 x 3m	0	Not recommended to plant	It is the only tree species to be protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Because of its rarity, seeds from its fruit have been deposited at Kew's Millennium Seed Bank. Its fruit feeds wildlife, and its blossom, though beautiful, has quite a smell. Plymouth pear is one of Britain's rarest trees and is thought to live exclusively in wild hedgerows in Plymouth and Truro. It might have once been a widespread species in mixed woodlands.
36	Poplar, Black	Populus x canadensis	Non-native. Dioecious.	to >12m x 8m	0	Widely planted in a number of clones but can be prone to canker	Columnar. Deciduous. Likes south or south east facing site. Moist, but well-drained soil.
37	Poplar, white	Populus alba	Non-native.	>12m x 8m	1	Often planted near the coast and for colour.	Fast growing large tree. Time to full maturity around 20 years or so.
38	Rowan or Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia	Yes, native.	15m	3	Frequent but more common in wooded valleys in the east.	The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of a number of moths, including the larger Welsh wave and autumn green carpet. Caterpillars of the apple fruit moth feed on the berries. 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.
39	Scots Pine	Pinus Sylvestris	Native, but in the North	35m	3	Evergreen. Found in Cornwall as it has been planted.	Noted in the North as a home to rare species such as the creeping lady's tresses and lesser twayblade orchids; the Scottish wood ant and Rannoch looper; and the capercaillie, crested tit and Scottish crossbill. Mammals include red squirrel, pine marten and Scottish wildcat. Listed here because it has been planted around the county.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
40	Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	Yes, native. Hermaphrodite.	9m	4	Widespread and frequent in east, less so in west. In hedges mainly.	Spindle is an ancient-woodland indicator. If you spot it while you're out exploring, it could be a sign you're standing in a rare and special habitat. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of moths, including the magpie, spindle ermine and scorched, as well as 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.
41	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Non-native, introduced in the 1500s	>12m x 8m	2	Common & widespread naturalised tree (most common non-woodland tree)	Deciduous. Likes moist but well-drained soils. Spreads rapidly and is difficult to control.
42	English Walnut	Juglans regia	Introduced by the Romans.	35m	3-4	Usually planted as a single placed ornamental tree for its nut harvest. Found in hedges and park land	Black walnut and butternut produce the largest quantity of juglone and can cause toxic reactions with a number of other plant species which grow in their vicinity. Other juglone-producing species including English walnut, pecan, shellbark/shagbark/bitternut hickory, all produce very small quantities of juglone. Consequently, toxic reactions in other plants from these varieties are rarely observed. Specific named or numbered cultivars of English walnuts and Japanese 'heartnut' walnuts which are used in commercial orchards or in landscapes are often grafted onto rootstock of native black walnut. The leaves are the foodplant for caterpillars of a number of micro moths, and the nuts are eaten by mammals, including mice and squirrels. A walnut tree has a wide variety of medicinal qualities. The leaf is used in the treatment of many conditions, including swelling of the skin, acne, ulcers, diarrhoea and excess sweating. The nuts are said to help lower cholesterol, while the shell is used in the treatment of blood poisoning. The leaf is also used in tanning agents and hair dyes. If people want an edible nut tree then this is a very good choice. There are only three edible native nut trees, Walnut, Hazel and Sweet Chestnut.
43	Wayfaring tree	Viburnum lantana	Native	5m	3	Scrubland hedges, woodland edges. Prefers chalky soils	Birds will eat the berries, and insects such as hoverflies feed on the nectar. The larvae of several moth species will feed on the leaves.
44	Wild Service tree	Sorbus torminalis	Native. Very localised	25m	1	Rare. More frequent in extreme NE & SE. Much prefers clay and Lime soil.	The wild service tree is an ancient-woodland indicator. The flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects, while the berries are eaten by birds. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the moths Bucculatrix bechsteinella and Phyllonorycter mespilella.
45	Willow, White	salix alba	Native. Dioecious.	25m	2	Widely scattered in a few locations	Caterpillars of a number of moth species feed on white willow leaves, including the puss moth, willow ermine, eyed hawk-moth and red underwing. The catkins are an important source of early nectar and pollen for bees and other insects, and the branches make good nesting and roosting sites for birds.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
46	Willow, Almond	Salix triandra	Very rare	To 9m	1	Very rare and localised	Deciduous, fast growing. Prefers sides of rivers and ponds, marshes etc.
47	Willow, bay	Salix pentandra	Introduced	10 x 8m	2	Rare	A bushy deciduous tree, with glossy dark green leaves to 12cm long, with 5cm long catkins in early summer. The showy males yellow, the females green.
48	Willow, Eared	Salix aurita	Native	10m	3	Common	A small native tree growing up to 2 to 2.5 meters tall in a gnarly and tangled habit. Its leaves are a dull green on the upper side but pale grey and downy underneath. Commonly found on heathland, river banks and boggy areas, preferring acidic soils. Often classed as a large shrub.
49	Willow, Crack	Salix fragilis	Localised	20-25m	1	Scattered in a few localities	So-named because its gnarled trunk can split as it grows, the crack willow can be seen along riverbanks, around lakes and in wet woodlands. Like other willows, it produces catkins in spring.
50	Willow, Goat/Pussy	Salix caprea	Yes, native.	10M	3	Common, found in Calstock. Dioecious, found growing in woodland, hedgerows and scrub, and on damper, more open ground, such as near lakes, streams and canals.	Most willows can also propagate themselves by lowering their branches to the ground, where they then develop roots. Unlike most willows, the leaves are oval rather than long. Goat willow foliage is eaten by the caterpillars of a number of moths, including the sawfly, the purple emperor butterfly. Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and birds use goat willow to forage for caterpillars and insects.
51	Willow, Grey	Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Yes. Grey willow often hybridises with the goat willow (Salix caprea).	10m	3 in selected places	Widespread. Our common willow grows in woodland and hedgerows, as well as in damp areas, such as near canals, rivers and streams.	Unlike most willows, the leaves are oval rather than long and thin. However, unlike goat willow, the leaves are at least twice as long as they are wide. Foliage is eaten by caterpillars of a number of moths, including the sawfly, the purple emperor butterfly. Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects, and birds use grey willow to forage for caterpillars and insects.
52	Willow, Osier	Salix viminalis	Yes. Dioecious.	7m	1	Frequent & widespread in marshy places & by water	Deciduous, quick growing, matures in 2-5 years. Like moist but well-drained soil. Best willow for basket making. Caterpillars of a number of moth species feed on the foliage, including the lackey, herald and red-tipped clearwing. The catkins provide an important source of early nectar and pollen for bees and other insects, and the branches make good nesting and roosting sites for birds.
53	Willow, Purple	Salix purpurea	Probably introduced	5 x 5m	1	Rare	An attractive, fast-growing native deciduous shrub with a spreading, bushy habit. Its arching stems are a pronounced reddish purple, giving it year-round interest. The slender leaves are glossy green, with a blue-ish underside, and are seen to best advantage in windy situations when the whole plant brings life and movement to the garden. It makes excellent waterside planting. Good for stabilising wet banks and waterside sites. Early pollen and nectar for bees. Supports a number of butterflies and moths, including the Eyed Hawk Moth and the Herald Moth.
54	Willow, White	Salix alba	Native. Localised	>25m	3	Widely scattered in a few localities. Likes moist soil.	Dark grey furrowed bark. Its long, narrow pointed leaves, up to 10cm long, are dull green above, blue-green beneath, and silky, so that they appear silvery-white at a distance; catkins, 4-6cm long, appear with the leaves in spring.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
55	Yew	Taxus baccata	Yes, native. Dioecious. Evergreen	20m	4	Hedges, avenues, woodland, churchyards, wind breaks. Common in every Parish	Medium-sized bushy evergreen tree with narrow, leathery, very dark green leaves arranged in two rows on the shoots, and insignificant flowers followed on female plants by fleshy red fruits. Unlike many other conifers, the common yew does not actually bear its seeds in a cone. Instead, each seed is enclosed in a red, fleshy, berry-like structure known as an aril which is open at the tip. Yew hedges are incredibly dense, offering protection and nesting opportunities for many birds. The goldcrest and firecrest nest in broadleaf woodland with yew understoreys. The fruit is eaten by birds, such as the blackbird, mistle thrush, song thrush and fieldfare, and by small mammals, including squirrels and dormice. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the satin beauty moth. Anti-cancer compounds are harvested from the foliage of <i>Taxus baccata</i> and used in modern medicine. Yew trees contain the highly poisonous taxane alkaloids that have been developed as anti-cancer drugs. Eating just a few leaves can make a small child severely ill and there have been some deaths linked to yew poisoning. All parts of the tree are poisonous.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes	
56	Fruit trees						We may need to consider rootstocks and pollinator groups to determine the eventual size, grouping and yield from fruit trees	
57	Apple	Huge Cornish variety (see examples below)		up to 5m			Most apple trees will easily root from hardwood cuttings	
58		Ben's Red	Penzance			Grows on its own roots	An early season Cornish dessert apple, excellent straight from the tree. Flat fruit, flushed and streaked dark red with russet dots and tracings on apex and base. From the West of the county	
59		Blackamoor Red	Tamar				Fruit lobed and similar to a small Bramley, acid green with a dull purple/red flush. Flavour acid with a little sweetness and suitable for cooking.	
60		Breadfruit	Tamar			Green with flush/stripes	A second early/mid dessert apple known to be growing in the Tamar Valley for well over 100 years. Cooks dry so is good for cooking in tarts as when sliced it does not break down. Eaten from October	
61		Captain John Broad					Cider apple - bitter sweet - late season. Green fruit with slight stripe and russet.	
62		Colloggett Pippin	Tamar			Makes a large tree.	Cooker or Cider apple from the Tamar area - bitter sharp acidic taste - mid season. Makes a fine champagne cider and excellent dumplings. A huge greenish/yellow apple	
63		Cornish Aromatic	Cornwall			Vigorous upright tree with a lot of young growth	Greenish-yellow/yellow flushed orange-red fruit. Distinctly ribbed. Sweet but with an acidic bite. Aromatic and and slightly spicy dessert apple - late season. A good cropper	
64		Cornish Gilliflower	Truro				Dessert apple - late season.	
65		Cornish Pine	Truro				Dessert apple - late season. A pleasant pineapple flavour and has tender flesh. Does not keep long. Tree may suffer canker. It may also grow on its own roots	
66		Cornish Queen					Dual purpose apple- mid season. Once widespread around Liskeard and Lerryn, has good Canker resistance. A medium to large apple, green with broad crimson stripes	
67		Early Bower	E. Cornwall				Pale green turning yellow dotted. Sweet. 'The' apple for its fresh scent	
68		Hocking's Green	S.E. Cornwall			Very hardy	Green with slightly dimpled skin. It likes warm wet and is very hardy. Cook in November for tarts/baked apple as it has a small core. Eat Christmas when plain - wholesome.	
69		Improved Keswick	Tamar				Cooking and dessert apple. Yellow fruit with a faint orange flush. Sub-acid flavour and excellent keeper for cooking.	
70		King Byerd	Cornwall				Cooking apple - late season. Green turning yellow with red flecks and grey russet. Prolific cropper and a good keeper. Slight scab. Useful Christmas to Easter.	
71		Lord of the Isles	Mid Cornwall			Vigorous tree with rounded crown	Large, flat green cider apple with bold red stripes. Keeps well. Goes but cooks well too. A reliable heavy cropper.	
72		Manaccan Primrose	The Lizard				Dual purpose apple - early season. Very vigorous and sturdy. Can produce heavy crops of mid sized yellow fruit with slight pink flush. Pick late August - September. Pleasant and refreshing eaten with a slightly sharp taste.	
73		Meil D'Or	Cornwall				Believed to be the famous old Cornish variety Dawe (Door, Miles Dawe, Male D'Or, Mary Daw, etc.). Shrubby tree in growth producing aerial roots. Fruit is very sweet, and is a pale greenish yellow with orange brown flush and patchy russet and russet dots	
74		Onion Redstreak	Tamar					
75		Queenie	Tamar				The St. Dominic apple. Beautiful dark red, flat apple with faint darker stripes and pale dots. Skin waxy with a bloom. Flesh stained red and sweet, aromatic and fruity. Not ripe until it falls or just before. Keeps well for a week or two.	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
76		Rough Pippin					Dessert apple - mid season
77	Apple (cont.)	Snell's Glass	Tamar				Again from the Tamar area. Yellow fruit. Modest grower but easily maintained.
78		Tommy Knight	Mid Cornwall				Small, red, hard and sweet on a densely twiggy tree. The fruit looks very attractive but is late in arriving on the tree. Thought to originate in St Agnes before 1861. Most likely originally used for cider making or some sort of processed food but not for eating.
79		Tregonna King	Wadebridge			Strong upright tree then drooping.	Dual purpose apple - late season. Good for baking end of October. Keeps well for eating at Christmas. Very disease resistant.
80		Venus Pippin	Cornwall				Very tender flesh. Juicy, yellow apple but slightly acid and sweet. Thought to have been called 'Plum Bidy' in the Launceston area. (See 'Plum Vite in National Apple Register)
81		White Quarantine	Mid Cornwall				Large, pale yellow, waxy apple. Long stem, strong smell. Soft, quite sweet but definitely has acidity
82	Cherry Tree	Burcombe	Tamar	10 x 8 m			Self fertile Black, juicy and rich flavour. From St. Dominic. Harvest July
83		Fice	Tamar	10 x 8 m			Self fertile Black, juicy and rich flavour. From St. Dominic. Harvest July
84							
85	Pear		The pears listed below are just a selection of those grown in S.E. Cornwall			These all typically grow up to 4 x 2.5m	
86		Beurre Hardy					Tender and juicy flesh with a rosewater flavour - Dessert pear - Imported from France in the 19th century. Crops mid-season.
87		Williams Clapp's Favourite					Large fruit - sweet and juicy - early season. 19th Century import from Berkshire
88		Comice					Good early-season pear - Eat fresh or cook - From USA 19th century
89		Conference					Best flavour - very juicy - Late season October crop. Needs a sunny, sheltered spot. Produces the best quality fruit when trained against a wall or fence
90							Reliable heavy crops, self-fertile so does not require a pollinating partner - though will give a better yield of there is one. Hardy for Cornwall. Originated in Herts in 19th Century.
92	Peach	Peregrine	No	8 x 2 m			Reliable peach suitable for mild sheltered districts or conservatories. Self fertile
93	Nectarine	Madame Blanchett	No	8 x 2m			Reliable nectarine suitable for mild sheltered districts or conservatories. Self fertile
94	Plum	Victoria		to 4m			As the saying goes, if you only ever have one plum tree it has to be the Victoria. The most reliable and popular plum variety. Heavy crops excellent for bottling or jam can be ripened for dessert plums. Imported from Sussex in the 19th century.
95		Rivers' Early Prolific		to 4m			As the name suggests this is a prolific early cropping plum.
96	Damson	Farleigh	No	to 4m			Height is always dependent on rootstock. However, using the preferred St. Julian rootstock these heavy cropping trees will grow to 4 m ish. Self fertile it does, however, prefer a partner. First introduced from Kent in the early 19th century.
97		Merriweather		2-4m			This small damson is ideal for small gardens. Self-fertile, and produces heavy crops of plum sized Damsons. these can be eaten or cooked. Excellent for jam or Damson cheese. Introduced to Cornwall from Nottingham in 1907
98	Crab apple		Yes				See main section of trees
99	These are just some examples of the many available varieties of small to medium fruit trees which should grow well in our area of Cornwall						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
100	Dwarf, standard trees, shrubs and local climbers for small areas						
101	Autumn Olive	Eleagnus umbellata		5 x 3m			Vigorous spreading shrub or small tree. Leaves which are silvery at first maturing to bright green on upper surface. Silvery yellow-white flowers and silvery fruit. Not too exposed site
102	Broom	Cytisus scoparius (Ruscus aculeatus)	Localised	2m	0	Widespread on rocky cliffs along S. coast, also introduced elsewhere. In Calstock.	Broom is a large deciduous shrub, similar in appearance to gorse, but without the spines. This member of the pea family is common on heaths, in open woodlands and along hedgerows, and can also be found at the coast. Its bright yellow flowers appear in spring, from April to June, and smell of vanilla. Ruscus Aculeatus, butchers broom, is a non native evergreen shrub and should not be confused with Cytisus scoparius.
103	Buddleia	Buddleja davidii	Introduced non-native Localised	up to 4m	3	Widespread - initially planted but now self seeds and spreads	A popular garden plant originally introduced into the UK from China in the 1890s which has now become widely naturalised on waste ground and in urban areas. Its familiar flowers bloom from June to October and attract all kinds of butterflies and moths looking for nectar sources. Its winged seeds are dispersed by the wind and find it easy to colonise stony ground. Now available in many hybridised sizes and flower colours.
104	Chinese fringe tree	Chiononanthus retusus	Introduced	3 x 3m			Hardy in full sun. Pest free has been used medicinally - has berries and flowers in Cornwall since 1845
105	Gorse	Ulex europaeus and Ulex Gallii	No and Yes		2	Ulex Gallii is native and widely distributed and excellent for hedge tops. An early establisher on scrubland	In upland areas, seedling gorse is often to be found growing naturally, and this is useful for planting on the hedgetop. This may be the common gorse (Ulex europaeus) which is thought to have been introduced into Cornwall for grazing stock in the eighteenth century, in contrast to the slower growing western gorse (Ulex gallii) which has been in Cornwall since prehistoric times.
106	Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	Yes	4-8m x 1.5-2.5m	4	Common and widespread. Found throughout Cornwall in hedges	Pollinating moths are attracted to the sweet scent of honeysuckle at night, when it is strongest; and birds, including thrushes, warblers and bullfinches, eat the berries when they ripen in late summer and autumn.
107	Ivy	Hedera hibernica	Yes	Climber	0	Aggressive spread. Clingy, luscious, misunderstood. Ivy has long been accused of strangling trees, but it doesn't harm the tree at all.	Nectar, pollen and berries of ivy are an essential food source for insects and birds during autumn and winter when little else is about. It also provides shelter for insects, birds, bats and other small mammals. The high fat content of the berries is a nutritious food resource for birds and the berries are eaten by a range of species including thrushes, blackcaps, woodpigeons and blackbirds. Ivy is particularly important to many insects before they go into hibernation. Some of the main insect species which forage on the nectar and pollen of ivy are bees, hoverflies and common wasps. There are two native subspecies of ivy in the British Isles: Hedera helix ssp. helix and Hedera helix ssp. hibernica.
108	Lilac	Syringa vulgaris	Introduced	up to 6m			First introduced from south-east Europe in the 16th century as a garden plant which has since become naturalised. It is not common, but can sometimes be found in hedgerows and along woodland edges. It flowers in spring (around May and June) and is often used as an ornamental plant in gardens for both its delicately coloured flower spikes and its lovely fragrance. Now available in many hybridised forms and sizes.
109	Magnolia	Various	Introduced	Various			Various cultivars from small to large ideal for different sized spaces. Usually not cheap though
110	Maple	Acer palmatum	Introduced	Various			Various cultivars from small to large ideal for different sized spaces
111	Privet, wild	Ligustrum vulgare	Introduced	3-5m		A shrub of hedgerows, woodlands and scrub, but is also a popular garden-hedge plant.	A common, semi-evergreen shrub of hedgerows, woodland edges and grassland scrub on well-drained soils. Also commonly used for hedging in suburban gardens. White flowers appear from June, and black berries ripen in autumn. Although the berries are extremely poisonous to humans, they are eaten by thrushes and other birds. Rivet is also the main food source for the hawk moth.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Common name	Latin name	Native?	Size	Rank	Distribution	Habitat & Other notes
112	Rose, dog	Rosa canina	Yes	1 to 5m	3	Excellent in hedgerows and plentiful in Cornwall	The Dog-rose is a scrambling shrub, found in hedgerows, woodland edges, on sand dunes and grasslands. It is the most abundant of our native, wild roses, with sweet-scented pink or white flowers that appear in June and July. In the autumn, it produces bright red rosehips that are often eaten by birds and small mammals, such as bank voles.
113	Traveller's joy	Clematis vitalba	Common in Calstock	Climber	3	Common and widely distributed along coast, rarely far inland	Traveller's-joy is a climbing plant that scrambles over bushes in hedgerows, woodland rides and edges, and scrubby grassland on limestone soils. This wild clematis produces a mass of scented, white flowers in late summer and is pollinated by bees and hoverflies. The seeds are also eaten by many birds, such as Goldfinches and Greenfinches.
114	Voss's laburnum	Laburnum x watereri 'Vossii'		8 x 6m			Very long bright yellow trailing flowers on this ever popular tree. Although the seeds are highly poisonous the sight of the tree weighed down with flowers in early summer is a show stopper.
115	<p>Our Plant Desirability Ranking System:</p> <p>4+ = Must haves 4 = Excellent for our purposes 3 = Good 2 = Not so good 1 = Poor 0 = Should not be considered for planting for the reasons stated</p> <p>Co-authors Gill Court & John Wells © 2021 (MMXXI)</p>						
116							
117							
118							
119							
120							
121							
122							
123							
124							
125							