

## 6 HAWTHORN (CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA)

Standing in front of the Wildflower Meadow, this old hawthorn tree teems with wildlife – it can support more than 300 insects! A pagan symbol of fertility, its flowers were woven into garlands worn for the symbolic meeting between the May Queen and the Green Man.



## 7 ALDER (ALNUS GLUTINOSA)

Step onto the bridge to spot the alder alongside the stream to the right. This water-loving tree is the only British native deciduous tree to develop cones. Alder wood doesn't rot when waterlogged, instead turning stronger and harder making it ideal for construction of boats.



## 8 SYCAMORE (ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS)

Continue along the Woodland Walk past the many sycamore trees. This non-native arrived here at least 500 years ago and has rapidly spread due to its extremely fertile 'helicopter seeds' beloved by children.



## 9 STANDING DEADWOOD

Look for a tall dead tree covered in ivy on the right. Why is a dead tree included in the tree trail? So called 'dead'wood can be alive with thousands of organisms like fungi, bats and birds and is vital part of the woodland ecosystem.



## 10 ASH (FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR)

Along the path on the left are several ash trees. Ash has distinctive black buds and conspicuous winged fruits or 'keys'. It is one of our most common trees in the UK but may become less frequent as ash dieback disease sweeps through the population.



## 11 ELDER (SAMBUCUS NIGRA)

On your left as you reach the end of the Woodland Walk, a large elder grows in front of an old dead apple tree. Elder was used to make dyes: blue and purple from berries, yellow and green from leaves, and grey and black from its bark.



## 12 WHITE POPLAR (POPULUS ALBA)

This white poplar tree stands on the edge of the Events Area. Although not native, they arrived early in the UK and are now naturalised. Their bark has traditionally been used to treat a range of complaints such as rheumatism, back pain and infections.



## 13 WHITE WILLOW (SALIX ALBA)

At the end of the path before it turns to the right is a white willow. Its catkins are an important source of early nectar for pollinators, and the branches make good nesting sites for birds. Aspirin is derived from a compound in willow bark.



## 14 SILVER BIRCH (BETULA PENDULA)

Standing beside the junction of the paths is a mature silver birch. These temperature tolerant trees can be found from southern Spain to northern Lapland. Silver birch are wildlife champions and are associated with many fungi species from the poisonous fly agaric through to the tasty chanterelle.



## 15 APPLE TREE (MALUS DOMESTICA)

Over the railway track stands an old apple tree which may predate the creation of the park. Although not native to the UK, we've been cultivating them for centuries for eating, cooking and making cider and there are over 7000 species of apples worldwide.



## 16 WALNUT (JUGLANS REGIA)

This small walnut tree standing on the triangular patch marks the end of the trail. Introduced for their nuts, which were prized by the Romans, they have become naturalised though much of lowland Britain, helped along by squirrels burying and forgetting walnuts.



# Lodmoor TREE TRAIL

Discover the amazing trees of Lodmoor Country Park and the wildlife that live in them in this 45 minute circular walk.



## TREE DETECTIVES

Tree detectives needed  
for wildlife spotting!  
Find out more inside.



WEYMOUTH  
TOWN COUNCIL

# Lodmoor TREE TRAIL

## 1 HOLM OAK (QUERCUS ILEX)

First stop on our trail through the trees is this Holm Oak. Its hard, strong wood was used by the Romans for making cart wheels whilst its evergreen leaves provide year-round shelter for birds.



## 2 HYBRID POPLAR (POPLAR SPP.)

This poplar stands opposite the gate to the playground. Poplars produce either male or female catkins - long slim clusters of tiny flowers. The pollen from the male flowers is blown by the wind and fertilises the female flowers.



## 3 HAZEL (CORYLUS AVELLANA)

As the path leads to the right, you will find a hazel coppice on your left. These trees produce nuts beloved by birds, squirrels, dormice and of course humans! The timber was traditionally used for construction and furniture.



## 4 ROWAN (SORBUS AUCUPARIA)

A small rowan tree can be found in the grass by the green gym equipment. Rowans have long been associated with magic: its old Celtic name means 'wizard's tree' and it was widely planted outside houses as a protection from witches.



## 5 MONTEREY CYPRESS (CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA)

On the curve of the path stand a magnificent conifer tree. This evergreen has two types of cones: seed cones are larger and stay on the tree whereas the pollen cones are much smaller and tend to wither up after releasing their pollen.



Starting in the car park next to the Park's entrance, follow the trail looking out for the signs as you go.

Before 1982 Lodmoor was a disused landfill site. Now it is a thriving Country Park with visitors relaxing, exercising and enjoying the landscape. It is also a haven for local wildlife and an important green corridor to neighbouring Lodmoor Nature Reserve and Lorton Valley Nature Park.

**TREE DETECTIVES**  
Can you be a Tree Detective and find out who lives and feeds in each tree? Look closely to see if you spot and record them all!

**LODMOOR COUNTRY PARK**  
WEYMOUTH DT4 7SX

Lodmoor TREE TRAIL  
**3 HAZEL**  
Producer of delicious nuts and hardy timber traditionally used for making handles, furniture and water-diving sticks.  
The world will love hazelnuts. The tree produces delicious hazelnuts under the Press.

