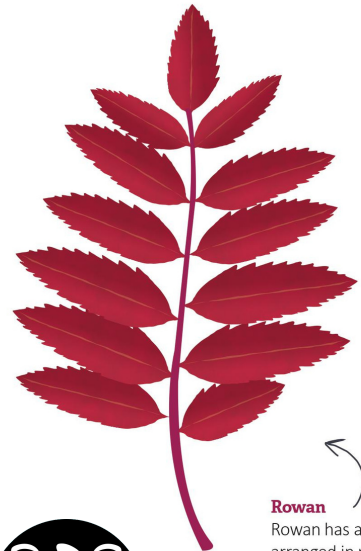


Autumn leaves



Downy birch

Downy birch is a more upright, less 'weeping', tree than the silver birch. Its leaves are more rounded and grow on hairy stalks, hence the name, 'downy'.



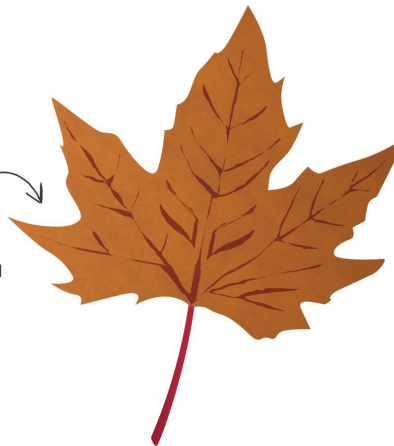
Rowan

Rowan has ash-like leaves (15 leaflets arranged in pairs) with toothed edges. They turn a deep red in autumn, filling the woodland with warmth.



Sycamore

Larger than the field maple, the five-lobed leaves of the sycamore have toothed margins and characteristic red stalks.



Field maple

These five-lobed leaves turn a sweet golden in autumn. Field maple leaves are similar to that of the sycamore, but are smaller and have more rounded lobes.



Oak

Oaks are our most familiar trees, easily recognised by their lobed leaf shape and tell-tale acorns. The English oak is broader than the Sessile oak, and carries its acorns on stalks.



Beech

The common beech has shiny, soft, oval leaves, torpedo-shaped buds and large, hairy fruit that contain the beech nuts.



Ash

Ash has compound leaves (made up of seven to twelve leaflets), large black buds and bunches of winged seeds (called 'keys') that disperse in the autumn.



Bird cherry

Oval and hairless leaves, except for tufts under the vein joints. Unlike wild cherry, the edges have fine, sharp serrations, with pointed tips and two glands on the stalk at the leaf base.



Hazel

Hazel has almost circular, toothed leaves with soft hairs on their undersides. They turn a beautiful two-tone in autumn: yellow mixed with fiery red.

