

Gleditsia tricanthos 'Sunburst'

Honey Locust **NON-NATIVE!**

- Honey locusts can reach a height of 20–30m , with fast growth,
- their life spans are typically about 120 years, though some live up to 150 years.
- The strongly scented cream-colored flowers appear in late spring, in clusters emerging from the base of the leaf.
- The fruit of the honey locust is a flat legume (pod) that matures in early autumn. The pods are generally between 15–20 cm (6–8 in).
- The pulp on the insides of the pods is edible, unlike the black locust which is toxic.
- The seeds are dispersed by grazing herbivores such as cattle and horses, which eat the pod pulp and excrete the seeds in droppings; the animal's digestive system assists in breaking down the hard seed coat, making germination easier.
- In addition, the seeds are released in the host's manure, providing fertilizer for them.
- Honey locust seed pods ripen in late spring and germinate rapidly when temperatures are warm enough.
- They Also Provide Flood Protection As they take Up water from the ground.

Wildlife value (USA)

- Honey-locust pods are eaten by cattle, goats, white-tailed deer, Virginia opossum, eastern grey squirrel, fox squirrel, rabbits, quail, crows, and starlings.
- White-tailed deer and rabbits frequently strip and eat the soft bark of young trees in winter

Fagus sylvatica

Beech **NATIVE!!!**

Common beech is a large, deciduous tree, native to southern England and South Wales.

Normal name: common beech, European beech

Scientific name: *Fagus sylvatica*

DID YOU KNOW??? beech can live for hundreds of years with coppiced stands living for more than 1,000 years!!! Beech I used in gun stocks or as handles!

What does beech look like?

Overview: mature trees grow to a height of more than 40m!!! They develop a huge domed crown. The bark is smooth, thin and grey, often with slight horizontal etchings. The reddish brown, torpedo-shaped leaf buds form on short stalks, and have a distinctive criss-cross pattern.

Flowers: beech is monoecious, meaning both male and female flowers grow on the same tree, in April and May. The tassel-like male catkins hang from long stalks at the end of twigs, while female flowers grow in pairs, surrounded by a cup.

Fruits: the cup becomes woody once pollinated, and encloses one or two beech nuts (known as beechmast). Beech is wind pollinated.

Value to wildlife

Due to its dense canopy, rarer plant species are associated with beech woodland, such as box, coralroot bitter-cress, and a variety of orchids including red helleborine. Beech woodland makes an important habitat for many butterflies, particularly in open glades and along woodland rides.

Beech foliage is eaten by the caterpillars of a number of moths, including the barred hook-tip, clay triple-lines and olive crescent. The seeds are eaten by mice, voles, squirrels and birds.