## FACTSHEET



Native trees are defined as trees that colonised the UK after the last ice age and before the UK was isolated from mainland Europe.

Native trees are an excellent choice for wildlife and are tolerant of a wide range of soils and conditions as well as pollution.

The advantages of selecting native tree species are numerous including lower maintenance requirements, adapting more easily to local climate, stronger root development that can help stop soil erosion and most importantly they are attractive to wildlife for food, shelter, nesting materials and will support birds, small mammals and other wildlife.

Some native tree species are slow growing as they reach huge proportions once mature.

Listed below are popular native tree species commonly used in wildlife gardens and parks.

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	EVENTUAL HEIGHT
Acer campestre	Field Maple	8m
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	25m
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	25m
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	20m
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	15-20m
Corylus avellana	Hazel	5m
Crataegus laevigata	Midland Hawthorn	6m
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	10m
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	15m
Fraxinus excelsior •	Ash	30m
llex aquifolium	Holly	25m
Juniperus communis	Juniper	8m
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	10m
Pinus sylvestris •	Scots Pine	30m
Populus nigra	Poplar	35m
Populus tremula	Aspen	20m
Prunus avium •	Wild Cherry	20m

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	EVENTUAL HEIGHT
Prunus padus •	Bird Cherry	15m
Pyrus communis	Wild Pear	15m
Quercus robur •	English Oak	35m
Salix alba	White Willow	25m
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	10m
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	25m
Salix viminalis	Osier	6m
Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	25m
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan, Mountain Ash	12m
Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service Tree	25m
Taxus baccata	Yew	15m
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	25m
Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime	30m
Ulmus glabra •	Wych Elm	35m

• importing or movement restrictions apply