

Native Woodland Pack

Our Woodland Pack can contain a mixture of hornbeam, beech, birch, rowan, hazel and oak (all deciduous). If required, the choice of species can be changed to accommodate your site conditions.



Hornbeam: (*Carpinus betulus*) – Grows to about 12-25m tall (& rarely up to 30m tall). Its bark is smoothish and greenish/grey, even in old trees. It is shade tolerant, prefers moderate moisture and soil fertility, and its dense foliage stands up well to cutting back. Its leaves have prominent veins with serrated edges and the wood is heavy and hard and burns hot and slowly so is ideal to use as firewood.



Beech: (*Fagus sylvatica*) – Grows to about 40m tall. The bark is smooth and silver-grey coloured. Tolerates shade well, but also creates shade as a mature tree. In autumn the leaves change to shades of yellow, orange, and red-brown and will eventually fall off. (In a hedge situation where the wind cannot get to them, these dead brown leaves will remain on the plants throughout the winter months).



Birch: (*Betula pendula*) – Grows to about 15-25m tall and as the tree grows its branches tend to droop downwards. On a young tree the bark is reddish-brown, but the bark becomes dark grey and silver-white as the tree matures. It produces catkins in early spring before the leaves form, which ripen in late summer.



Rowan: (*Sorbus aucuparia*) – Small to medium sized tree which grows to 8-10m tall. Its bark is smooth and silvery grey when young, becoming scaly pale-brown as it gets older. It is very tolerant of the cold and a wide range of soil conditions and salt air. It produces large clusters of tiny white flowers followed by small round green berries that ripen to bright red in summer which are an important food source for many birds. Although very bitter, the berries can be made into rowan jelly.



Hazel: (*Corylus avellana*) – Small to medium sized tree which coppices well. It produces flowers very early in the spring before its leaves appear, which are known as 'catkins'. Later in the early autumn it produces small hazelnuts which are a food source for dormice, corvids (crows, rooks, magpies etc.) and squirrels.



Oak: (*Quercus robur*) - Grows to about 35m tall. The flowers appear in mid spring with the leaves and their fruit, known as acorns, ripen in the autumn. Numerous insects live on the leaves buds and acorns – and the acorn is a valuable food source for several small mammals and some birds.



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The plants we will supply you with are bare-rooted and are available to plant when dormant from late October until late March.

Plant them approximately 3m apart (450 trees per acre) or 2.5m apart (648 per acre).

To work out how many trees you will need to plant a specific area:

Multiply the length by the width – for example an area 70m x 10m = 700sq.m

Planted 2.5m apart – each tree will take up an area of 6.25 sq.m (2.5m x 2.5m)

So divide 700 by 6.25 = 112 trees required

Planted 3m apart – 3m x 3m = 9 sq.m Divide 700 by 9 = 78 trees required.

Grass or weeds will compete with the newly planted trees for nutrients and moisture, so make sure an area about 50cms square is kept free from grass or weed around each tree. Achieve this by either spraying off the grass/weed with a suitable broad spectrum herbicide at least a week before planting, or removing the grass with a mattock or spade when they are planted. It is important to keep the area around the tree clean for at least two growing seasons, either by using herbicide sprays, an organic mulch, or using “mulch mats” (please ask for more details). *The trees will grow at least three times faster in clean conditions.* Voles thrive in tufted grass so keeping an open space around the tree will discourage voles from damaging them.

Once you have made the decision to buy and plant your woodland trees, it is important that they are allowed to thrive and grow, without being nibbled by rabbits or browsed by deer. Therefore if you have rabbits (or hares) and deer in the area where you intend to plant, you will have to consider protecting them against attack. If your only concern is rabbits, then planting them in spiral shelters supported by bamboo canes should be sufficient. If you also have deer in the area, then you may have to consider planting them in either 1.2m, 1.5m or 1.8m shelterguards supported by timber stakes.

We are able to supply suitable spirals or shelters to protect them, so please ask for our advice on which you will need to use, and for prices.

For more information or to place an order please contact us:

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