

## Trees in View

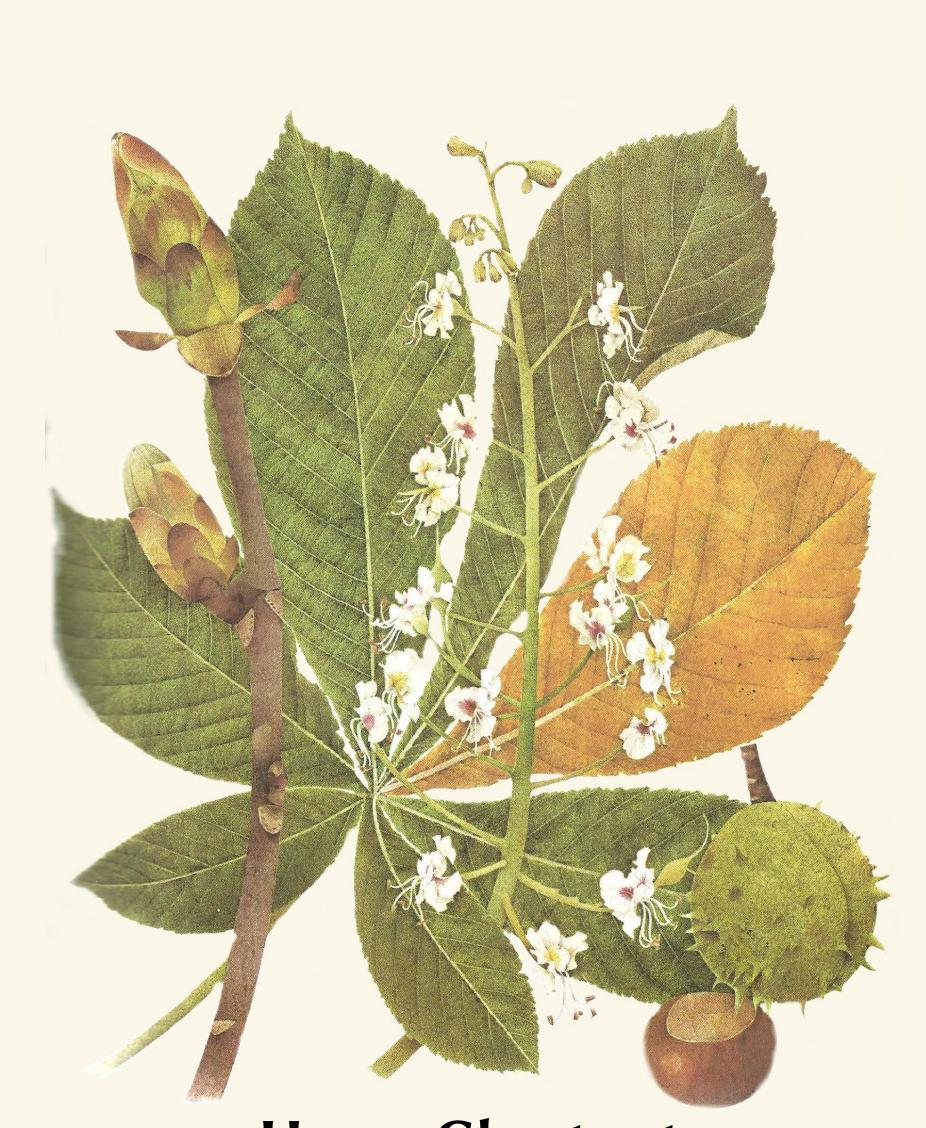




Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Deciduous, introduced by C16th

Looking to your left an avenue of Sycamore trees lines the path. These broad-leaved trees have dark green foliage that casts a deep shade. The Sycamore is the largest tree of the Maple family and has always been popular in Scotland where it grows very successfully. In autumn you will see the winged double seeds or samaras hanging down in bunches.

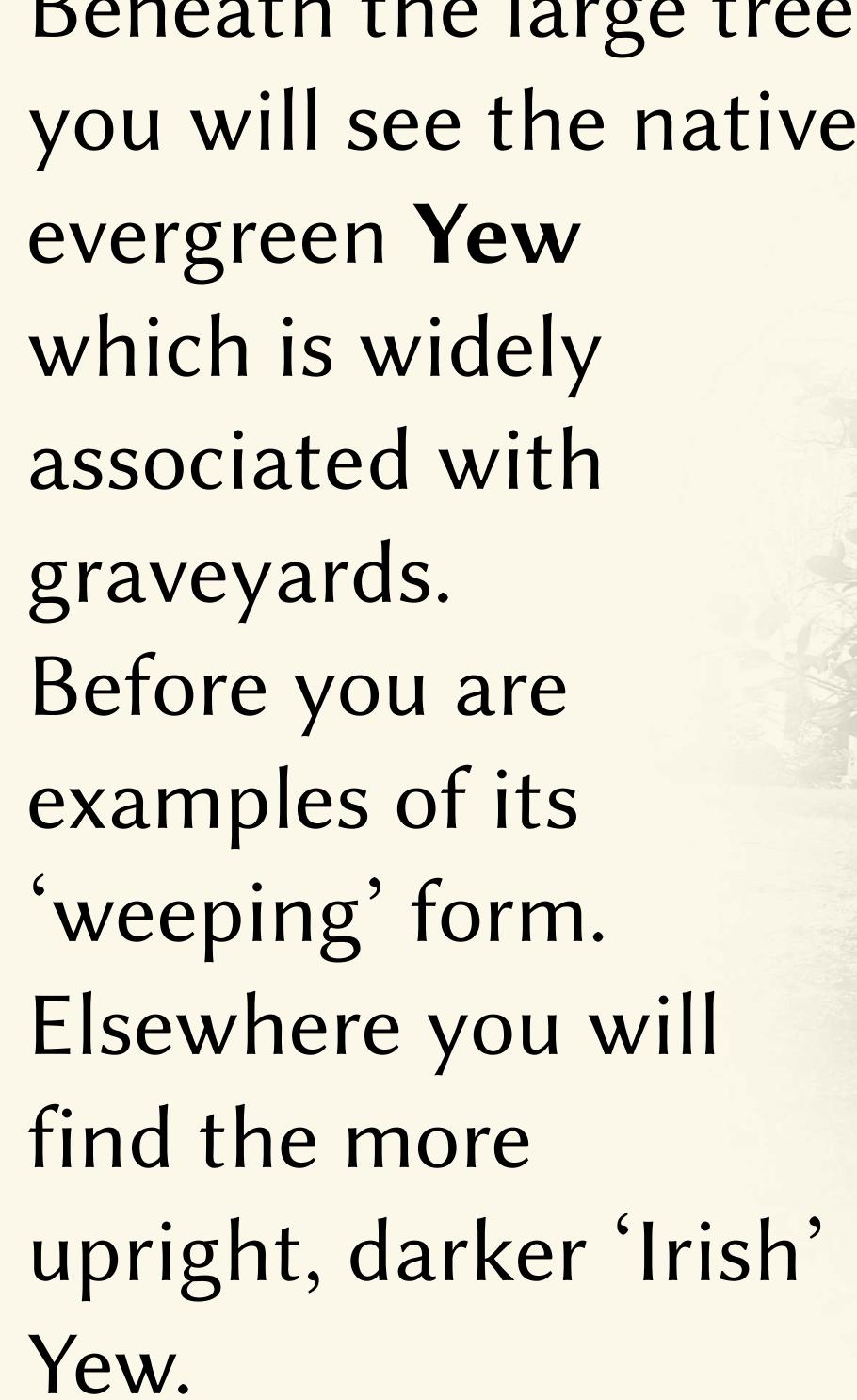
Beneath the large trees you will see the native evergreen Yew which is widely associated with graveyards. Before you are examples of its weeping' form. Elsewhere you will find the more



**Yew** (*Taxus baccata*)

Evergreen native

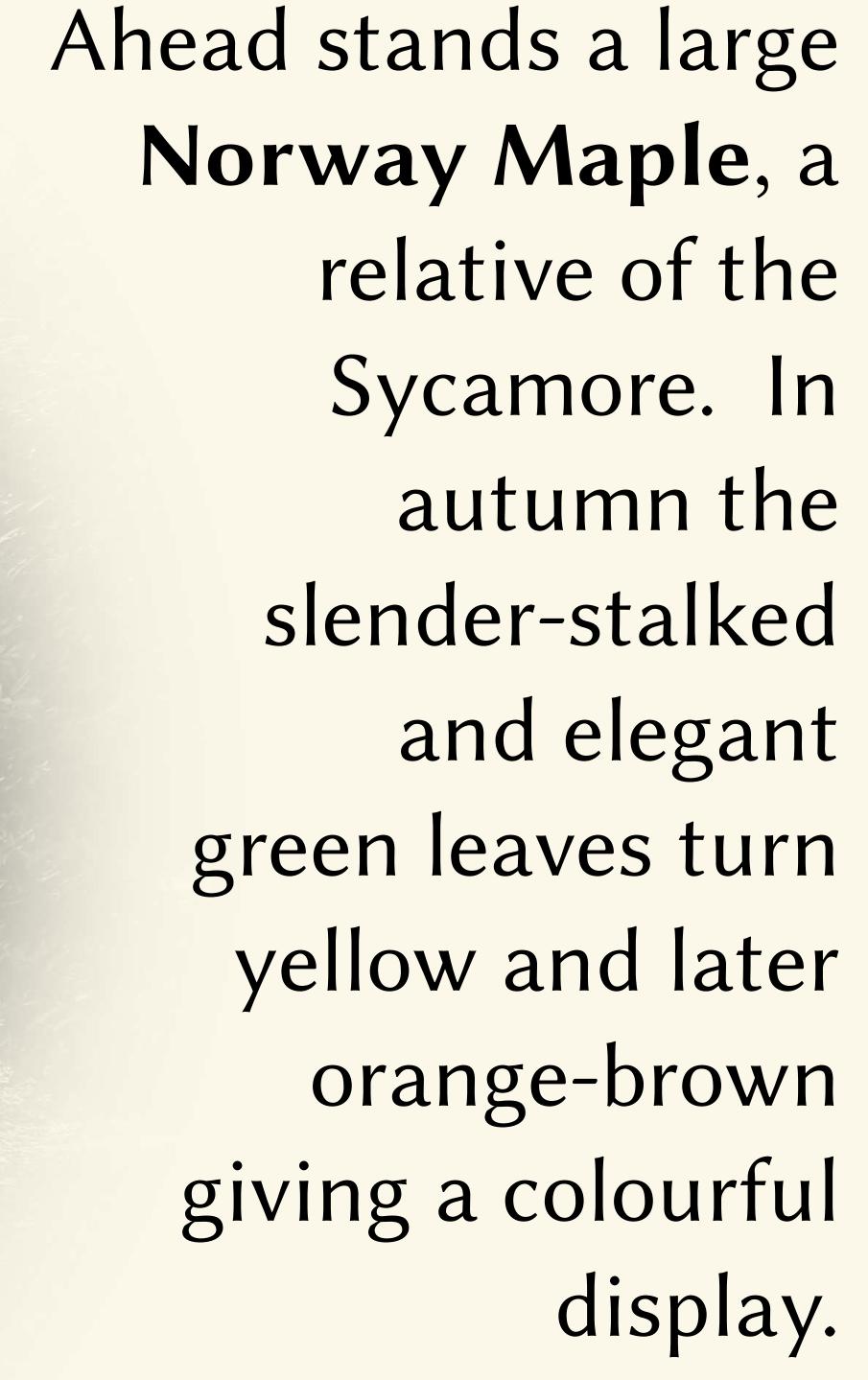
**Horse Chestnut** (Aesculus hippocastanum) Deciduous, introduced C16th



Notice also some Horse Chestnut trees among the Sycamores. These handsome trees spread their branches wide displaying 'candles' of flowers in early summer and dropping shiny brown 'conkers' in prickly seed cases in autumn.

> Further information can be found at the Friends of the Newington Cemetery website www.newington-cemetery.org.uk

Looking to your right and beyond the brambles you will see a large Lime tree. The Lime or Linden is a native British tree and its flowers are very attractive to bees. The leaves are dull green above and paler underneath and turn gold in autumn. The Lime's small hard seeds hang below a papery modified leaf or bracteole that helps them disperse in the wind.





Lime (Tilia x euraopaea)

Norway Maple (Acer platanoides) Deciduous, introduced C17th

The native evergreen Holly is dioecious meaning that male and female flowers are borne on separate individual trees. Only the female trees produce berries. The leaves are tough and shiny to deter leaf-eating insects and the flowers are sweetly scented and attractive to butterflies.



Holly (Ilex aquifolium) Evergreen native