Kleiner Försterwald

100 Wurzeln für die Zukunft

Tree species in the Little Woodland

- Elms → 2
- English oaks → 50
- Downy oaks → 10
- Wild Service Trees → 10
- Small-leaved Limes → 10
- Field Maples → 15
- Sweet Chestnuts → 5

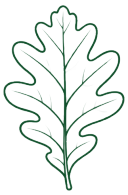


Tree width: 5-8 metres

Tree height: 15-20 metres

Two Elms at the Entrance – *Ulmus*

The ‘Rebona’ elm is a medium-sized tree with a slender, columnar to narrowly oval shape and a dense, compact crown. It has oval, medium-green leaves that can turn bright yellow in autumn. Its inconspicuous flowers appear as early as March or April, before the leaves have fully developed. These later produce brown, flat, winged fruits that are dispersed by the wind.



Tree width: 15-25 metres

Tree height: 20-30 metres

English Oak – *Quercus robur*

The English oak is one of our best-known native deciduous trees and can live for several hundred years. It gets its name from the acorns that grow on long stalks. These are an important food source for many animals. Numerous insects, birds and other creatures find food, shelter and habitat in its mighty crown and rough bark. This makes the English oak one of the most ecologically valuable tree species in our woodlands



Tree width: 10-12 metres

Tree height: 15-20 metres

Downy Oak – *Quercus pubescens*

The downy oak loves warmth and thrives particularly well in sunny, dry locations. Its name comes from the fine hairs on its young leaves and shoots, which feel slightly downy. It can also withstand longer dry periods relatively well. These characteristics make it an interesting tree species for increasingly warm and dry sites. At the same time, it provides food and habitat for many insects and other animals.

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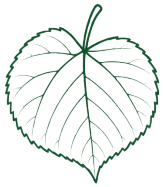


Tree width:
7-15 metres

Tree height:
10-20 metres

Wild Service Tree – *Sorbus torminalis*

The wild service tree is one of the rarer native tree species and can grow into an impressive tree. In spring, it produces white flowers that attract numerous insects. In autumn, small brownish fruits ripen and are eagerly eaten by birds. Its foliage is particularly striking at this time, turning shades of yellow, orange and red. The wild service tree loves warmth, tolerates drought and is especially valuable ecologically.



Tree width:
10-15 metres

Tree height:
20-30 metres

Small-leaved Lime – *Tilia cordata*

The small-leaved lime is easily recognised by its heart-shaped leaves and densely branched crown. In summer, it produces small, fragrant flowers that provide plenty of food for bees and many other insects. Small-leaved limes can live for several hundred years and reach an impressive size. For centuries, lime trees have been planted in villages and towns as special meeting places and sources of shade. The lime therefore has great cultural as well as ecological significance.

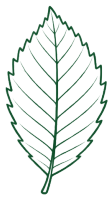


Tree width:
5-10 metres

Tree height:
5-15 metres

Field maple – *Acer campestre*

The field maple is the smallest of our native maple species and often grows as a small tree or large shrub. It is hardy, adaptable and copes well with warmth and occasional drought. Its flowers provide food for insects, while its dense crown offers shelter and hiding places for many animals. In autumn, its leaves often turn bright yellow. Its winged fruits are dispersed by the wind and can spin through the air like little propellers



Tree width:
10-15 metres

Tree height:
15-30 metres

Esskastanie - *Castanea sativa*

The sweet chestnut is a warmth-loving tree with long, narrow, distinctly toothed leaves. In early summer, it bears striking flower clusters visited by numerous insects. In autumn, the familiar edible chestnuts ripen inside spiky husks. They provide food not only for people but also for various animals. Sweet chestnut trees can live to a great age and thrive in warm locations