



Magnolia

A tree for every season

The trees of Jephson Gardens give interest throughout the year. In winter you can fully appreciate the conifers and the striking bark of the Himalayan Birches and Paperbark Maple. In spring, a long sequence of blossoming begins that involves cherries, apples, magnolias and rowans. In summer, the amazing variety of leaf shapes and colours can be fully observed. Some of the cultivars represent attractive variegated forms or unusual colour varieties. Autumn brings a fine display of many colours - deep reds of the Sweet Gum and Sugar Maple, oranges of the Swamp Cypresses and bright yellows of the Black Walnut and Caucasian Wingnut.



Sugar Maple

Crown Copyright and database rights (2014)
Ordnance Survey 100018302



How to get there



Bus

Most services stop at the Lower Parade or the Parish Church.



Rail

10-minutes from Leamington Spa station via Pump Room Gardens.



Car and motorcycle

Pay-and-display and on-street and disabled parking is available on Newbold Terrace, and Dormer Place with car parks at Rosefield Street and a multi-storey at St.Peters.

Contacts

Tel: 01926 450000

e-mail: greenspaces@warwickdc.gov.uk

web: www.warwickdc.gov.uk/parks



www.warwickdc.gov.uk

Produced by Royal Leamington Spa Town Council in partnership with Leamington in Bloom and Warwick District Council. With grateful thanks to Jon Holmes and Mrs Sidney Syson.



Royal Leamington Spa Town Council

The trees of JEPHSON GARDENS

Learn and discover more about the various species of trees as you stroll around this picturesque park



Photo by James Baldwin on Unsplash





Jephson Memorial

Within Jephson Gardens you can find over 140 species of trees, also at least fourteen hybrids and a variety of cultivars. They originate from many parts of the world, notably mainland Europe, Asia and North America, but with further examples from South America, Australia and North Africa. The gardens were laid out in the 1830s and 1840s, and originally included an avenue of twenty eight evergreen Holm Oaks lining the central walk, plus many cedars, rhododendrons and other evergreens. Whilst few of the original trees remain, there are many dating from the late Victorian period or early twentieth century. Some of these are the finest examples in Warwickshire and have national significance.

Conifers and broadleaves

The collection contains both conifers and broadleaved trees. Can you tell the two apart? Most conifers have evergreen needles or sprays of foliage, and produce wooden cones. But at least three sorts in the Gardens are deciduous, and yews and junipers produce berries. Broadleaves usually have broader leaves with veins, and complex flowers, which are conspicuous in insect-pollinated trees (e.g. cherries) but less obvious and sometimes arranged in catkins in wind-pollinated trees like birches. A variety of both evergreen and deciduous broadleaves are present. The Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo) is neither broadleaved or coniferous, but has waterborne sperm that swim to the female ovary. It is one of the most unusual and primitive trees in the world.



Cherry



Monkey Puzzle

Rarities and living fossils

Some of the Garden's trees are surprisingly rare or restricted in the wild. Coast Redwood and Lawson Cypress grow in just a few parts of western North America and Monterey Pine occurs on just three cliff tops in California. Asian rarities include the Dawn Redwood and Maidenhair Tree. The Great White Cherry from Japan had been considered lost to the world until it was rediscovered in a Sussex garden in 1923. The Maidenhair Tree, Dawn Redwood and Monkey Puzzle represent the sorts of trees that existed millions of years ago when dinosaurs walked the earth. We call these 'living fossils'.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 <i>Abies grandis</i> - Grand Fir (NA) | 30 <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> - American Hornbeam (NA) | 59 <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> - Maidenhair Tree (EA) | 88 <i>Prunus padus</i> - Bird Cherry (E, EA) |
| 2 <i>Abies koreana</i> - Korean Fir (EA) | 31 <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> 'Aurea' - Golden Bean Tree (NA) | 60 <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> - Honey Locust (NA) | 89 <i>Prunus Tai Kaku</i> ' - Great White Cherry (EA) |
| 3 <i>Abies procera</i> - Noble Fir (NA) | 32 <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> - Bean tree (NA) | 61 <i>Ilex</i> - Holly (E) | 90 <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> - Caucasian Wingnut (WA) |
| 4 <i>Acer cappadodicum</i> - Cappadocian Maple (WA/EA) | 33 <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca' - Blue Atlas Cedar (Afr) | 62 <i>Juglans nigra</i> - Black Walnut (NA) | 91 <i>Quercus acuta</i> - Japanese Evergreen Oak (EA) |
| 5 <i>Acer griseum</i> - Paperbark Maple (EA) | 34 <i>Cedrus deodara</i> - Deodar (WA) | 63 <i>Juglans regia</i> - Common Walnut (E/WA/EA) | 92 <i>Quercus ilex</i> - Holm Oak (E) |
| 6 <i>Acer lobellii</i> - Lobel's Maple (E) | 35 <i>Cedrus libani</i> - Cedar of Lebanon (WA) | 64 <i>Juniperus</i> - Juniper (E,NA,WA) | 93 <i>Quercus macranthera</i> - Caucasian Oak (WA) |
| 7 <i>Acer negundo</i> - Box Elder (NA) | 36 <i>Cercidophyllum japonica</i> - Katsura (EA) | 65 <i>Larix kaempferi</i> - Japanese Larch (EA) | 94 <i>Quercus robur</i> - English oak (E) |
| 8 <i>Acer platanoides</i> - Norway Maple 'Crimson King' (WA/EA) | 37 <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> - Judas Tree (E and WA) | 66 <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> - Sweet Gum (NA) | 95 <i>Quercus rubra</i> - Red Oak (NA) |
| 9 <i>Acer platanoides</i> - Norway Maple (WA/EA) | 38 <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> - Lawson Cypress (NA) | 67 <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> - Tulip Tree (NA) | 96 <i>Quercus velutina</i> - Black Oak (NA) |
| 10 <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> - Sycamore (E) | 39 <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> - Hinoki Cypress (EA) | 68 <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> - Dawn Redwood (EA) | 97 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> - False Acacia (NA) |
| 11 <i>Acer saccharinum</i> - Silver Maple (NA) | 40 <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> - Sawara Cypress 'Filifera' (EA) | 69 <i>Morus alba</i> - White Mulberry (WA) | 98 <i>Scandosorbus intermedia</i> - Swedish Whitebeam (E) |
| 12 <i>Acer saccharum</i> - Sugar Maple (NA) | 41 <i>Cladastris kentukea</i> - Yellow-wood (NA) | 70 <i>Morus nigra</i> - Black Mulberry (WA/E) | 99 <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> - Coast Redwood (NA) |
| 13 <i>Aesculus flava</i> - Yellow Buckeye (NA) | 42 <i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i> - Harlequin glorybower (Africa) | 71 <i>Nothofagus antarctica</i> - Antarctic Beech (SA) | 100 <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> - Wellingtonia or Giant Redwood (NA) |
| 14 <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> - Horse Chestnut (E) | 43 <i>Corylus</i> - Hazel (E) | 72 <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> - Roble Beech (SA) | 101 <i>Sophora japonica</i> - Pagoda Tree (EA) |
| 15 <i>Aesculus indica</i> - Indian Horse Chestnut (WA/EA) | 44 <i>Corylus colurna</i> - Turkish Hazel (E) | 73 <i>Parrotia persica</i> - Persian Ironwood (WA) | 102 <i>Taiwania cryptomerioides</i> - Coffin tree (EA) |
| 16 <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> - Tree of Heaven (EA) Feved | 45 <i>Corylus maxima</i> - Filbert (E) | 74 <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> - Foxglove Tree (EA) | 103 <i>Taxodium distichum</i> - Swamp Cypress (NA) |
| 17 <i>Alnus cordata</i> - Italian Alder (E) | 46 <i>Crataegus chryscarpa</i> - Fireberry Hawthorn (NA) | 75 <i>Picea engelmanni</i> - Blue Englemann Spruce (NA) | 104 <i>Taxus baccata</i> - Yew (E) |
| 18 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - alder (E) | 47 <i>Crataegus tanacetifolia</i> - Tansy-leaved Thorn (WA) | 76 <i>Pinus cembra</i> - Arolla Pine (E) | 105 <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Dovostoniana' - West Felton Yew (E) |
| 19 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> 'Aurea' - Golden Alder (E) | 48 <i>Crataegus x lavellei</i> - Hybrid Cockspur Thorn (hybrid) | 77 <i>Pinus mugo</i> - Mountain pine (E) | 106 <i>Taxus Baccata</i> 'Fastigiata Aurea' - Golden Irish Yew (E) |
| 20 <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> 'Imperialis' - Cut-leaved Alder (E) | 49 <i>Crataegus x grignonensis</i> - Grignon's Thorn (hybrid) | 78 <i>Pinus nigra</i> - Austrian Pine (E) | 107 <i>Thuja plicata</i> - Western Red Cedar (NA) |
| 21 <i>Aralia elata</i> - Japanese Angelica Tree (EA) | 50 <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> - Japanese Red Cedar (EA) | 79 <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine (NA) | 108 <i>Tilia cordata</i> - Small Leaved Lime (E) |
| 22 <i>Araucaria araucana</i> - Monkey Puzzle (SA) | 51 <i>Diospyros lotus</i> - Date-plum (WA/EA) | 80 <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> - Scots Pine (E) | 109 <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> 'Laciniata' - Cut-leaved Lime (E) |
| 23 <i>Arbutus unedo</i> - Strawberry Tree (E) | 52 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> - Common Beech (E) | 81 <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Aurea' - Golden Scots Pine (E) | 110 <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Petiolaris' - Silver Pendent Lime (WA) |
| 24 <i>Betula nigra</i> - River Birch (NA) | 53 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Asplenifolia' - Fern-leaved Beech (E) | 82 <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> - Bhutan Pine (WA/EA) | 111 <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> - Silver lime |
| 25 <i>Betula pendula dalearica</i> - Cut Leaf Birch (E) | 54 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula' - Weeping Beech (E) | 83 <i>Populus alba</i> - White Poplar (E) | 112 <i>Tilia x europaea</i> - Common Lime (E) |
| 26 <i>Betula utilis</i> - Himalayan Birch (WA/EA) | 55 <i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i> - Copper Beech (E) | 84 <i>Populus jackii</i> - Cottonwood (Hybrid balsam poplar) (NA) | 113 <i>Wollemia nobilis</i> - Wollemi Pine (Au) |
| 27 <i>Buxus balaerica</i> - Balaeric Box (E) | 56 <i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. Oxycarpa</i> - Claret Ash (Au) | 85 <i>Populus nigra betulifolia</i> - Native Black Poplar (E) | 114 <i>Zelkova serrata keaki</i> - Water Elm (EA) |
| 28 <i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i> - Nootka Cypress (NA) | 57 <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Jaspidea' - Golden Ash (E) | 86 <i>Prunus cerasifera Nigra</i> - purple leaved plum, cherry plum (E/WA) | |
| 29 <i>Carpinus betulus</i> - Hornbeam (E) | 58 <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> - Manna Ash (E/WA) | 87 <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Camellifolia' - Curled leaf Cherry Laurel (E) | |



The tree scape in Jephson Gardens is constantly changing; with the removal of failing trees and the work to replace them continuing with the replanting of unusual trees from all over the world leaving a legacy for future generations. Many thanks to the kind donators who help make this possible.