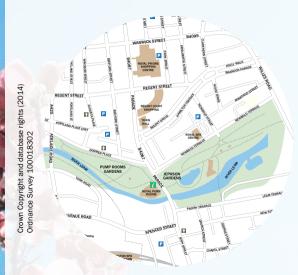


# A tree for every season

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.



# 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

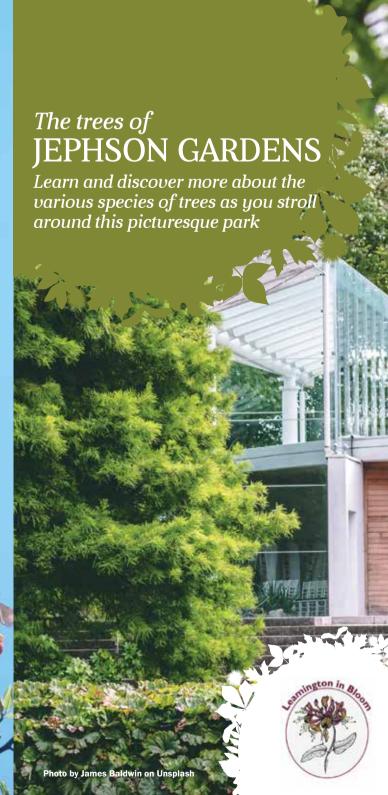
e-mail: greenspaces@warwickdc.gov.uk web: www.warwickdc.gov.uk/parks





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.







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.





# 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'.

