



### TREE 1: SILVER PENDANT LIME

Enter the gardens and walk to the map you see ahead. Just beyond this, look across the grass to your left to see a magnificent SILVER LEAF LIME, recognisable by the white under- sides of the leaves. There are several varieties of lime in the gardens.

# JEPHSON GARDENS TREE WALK

A guide to the stories behind six special trees in  
Leamington's Victorian Gardens.

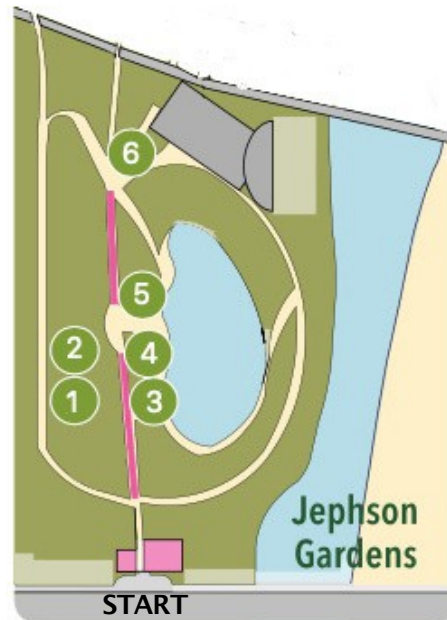
### TREE 4: CAUCASIAN WINGNUT

Walk on and just before the obelisk, look to the right for the huge CAUCASIAN WINGNUT TREE from Iran. It is identifiable by its fruits, which look like wing nuts.



### TREE 2: GINKGO

Just beyond the lime is a GINKGO, or maidenhair tree, a relic of prehistory, with medicinal properties. If you have time, climb over the low fence and find a ginkgo leaf. Unlike other leaves it has no central vein. The ginkgo is very resistant to pollution. Six trees growing between one and two kilometres from the 1945 Hiroshima atom bomb explosion survived the blast and are still alive.



### TREE 5: INDIAN BEAN

A little further on, to the right, is an INDIAN BEAN TREE. It doesn't come from India and doesn't grow beans, but comes from the eastern United States, introduced into the UK in 1726. It has runner bean like flowers in July, followed by runnerbean like pods, which hang down. These are the trees planted round the Houses of Parliament.



### TREE 3: HOLM OAK

Now turn round and look to your right at the HOLM OAK, one of a number planted in 1848 in the Ceremony of Oaks. They are evergreen and there are many in the gardens.

### TREE 6: PAPER BARK MAPLE

Now walk to the Czech Fountain memorial. To the right is a PAPER BARK MAPLE. This Chinese species was brought to Europe in 1901 by E.H.Wilson, the plant collector from Chipping Campden. Look at its distinctive peeling bark.



Treewalk by Sidney Syson, inspired by David Howells.  
Map by Joyous Creative  
See [leamingtonsociety.org](http://leamingtonsociety.org) for more.