



FLORA AND FAUNA OF EPPING FOREST

Some other trees found in Epping Forest

Holly



Holly can grow to 15m and live up to 300 years. The trees are either male or female, with only the female producing berries, which are an important food source in winter.

Crab apple



This ancestor of our cultivate apple can live up to 100 years, growing up to 10m. Once pollinated the white blossom develops into small, sour apples just 2-3cm in diameter.

Blackthorn (sloe)



Blackthorn blossoms in March and April, providing a valuable source of nectar and pollen for bees in spring. The flowers develop into small, blue-black, plum like fruit called sloes.

Ash



These graceful and long lived trees are threatened by ash dieback, a fungal disease which spread from Asia, likely to kill 80% of ash trees across the UK.

Sweet chestnut



Introduced to the UK by the Romans these trees can live for up to 700 years. There are avenues of sweet chestnuts in Wanstead Park and near to Strawberry Hill Pond.

Wild service tree



This rare tree is an indicator of ancient woodland. Its green-brown oval fruits (sometimes called chequers), is eaten by wildlife including wood pigeons.

Horse chestnut (conker)



Appearing in May, spikes of white flowers are a rich source of nectar and pollen for insects. Once pollinated these develop into the familiar glossy red-brown conker inside a spiky green husk.

Elder



The fragrant white flowers borne on large, flat umbels, provide pollen and nectar for insects. Following pollination, in late summer the flowers develop into bunches of small, purple-black, sour berries.

Hawthorn



The white blossom of the hawthorn is known as May, this being the month it blooms. The pollinated flowers develop into red berries called haws. Hawthorns can support more than 300 insect species.

Bringing nature nearer