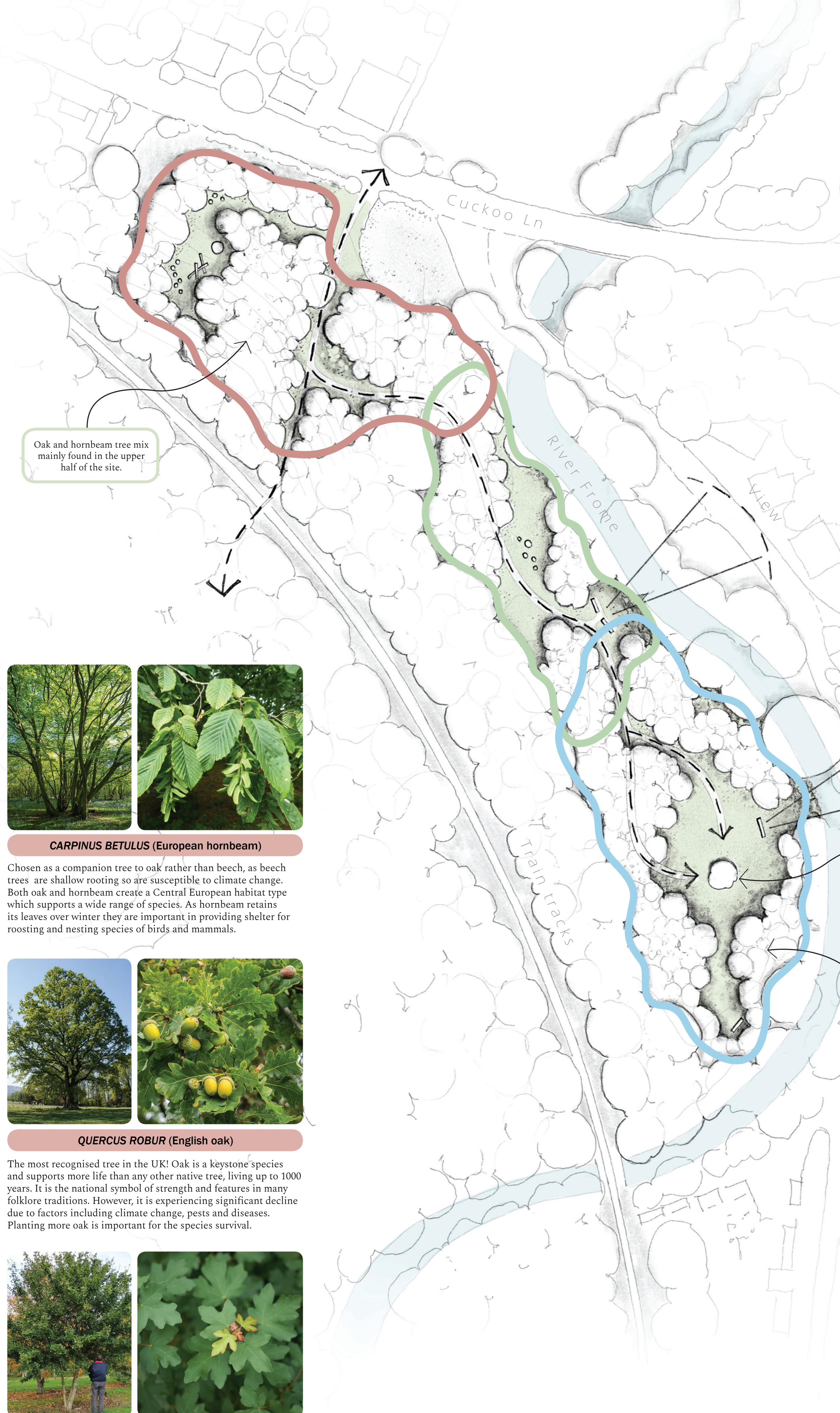


Frome Community Woodland in memory of Moko

TREE SPECIES



Oak and hornbeam tree mix mainly found in the upper half of the site.



CARPINUS BETULUS (European hornbeam)

Chosen as a companion tree to oak rather than beech, as beech trees are shallow rooting so are susceptible to climate change. Both oak and hornbeam create a Central European habitat type which supports a wide range of species. As hornbeam retains its leaves over winter they are important in providing shelter for roosting and nesting species of birds and mammals.



QUERCUS ROBUR (English oak)

The most recognised tree in the UK! Oak is a keystone species and supports more life than any other native tree, living up to 1000 years. It is the national symbol of strength and features in many folklore traditions. However, it is experiencing significant decline due to factors including climate change, pests and diseases. Planting more oak is important for the species survival.



ACER CAMPESTRE (Field maple)

Considered a sub-dominant species within a woodland, it unifies the oak and hornbeam in the north of the site with the alder and willow in the south. Field maple symbolises balance and harmony in folklore tradition, and can live for over 300 years.



ALNUS GLUTINOSA (Common alder)

Thrives in wet conditions and commonly found by river banks; it has been planted in the lowest part of the woodland where the site is susceptible to flooding. As a pioneering species, it can quickly establish in difficult conditions. The roots of an alder improve soil quality by fixing nitrogen in the soil. In folklore, it's often associated with transformation, resilience and the cycle of life.



SALIX CAPREA (Goat willow)

Thrives in damp conditions such as near lakes or streams. It forms the understorey layer for alder and poplar in the woodland. It is the preferred support plant of the regal Purple Emperor butterfly, and the catkins provide an important food source for bees. Goat willow is associated with mourning and is planted around the Memory Tree in the glade as a place for reflection.



POPULUS NIGRA BETULIFOLIA (Native black poplar)

Britain's rarest native tree! An endangered species in the UK where a significant reintroduction effort has been made. It thrives in damp conditions, once common on floodplains and in river valleys. It is the food plant for many moth species including the Wood Leopard, Poplar Hawk and Figure of Eight. A tree species which will work well with alder once established.

Moko Memory Tree

Tree species in the lower half of the site have been chosen to thrive in the damp conditions.



BETULA UTILIS SUBSP. JACQUEMONTII (White Himalayan birch)

This special tree with bright white bark was part of Moko's funeral service, where family and friends were invited to hang memories of Moko on its branches. The tree will be planted in the centre of the glade as a contrast to the rest of the woodland, becoming a living sculpture.

