

# MEET THE TREES OF REDWOOD PARK

*"A society grows great when old men plant trees  
whose shade they know they shall never sit in".*

– Greek Proverb



Twin brothers, David and Peter Brown, began their stunning collection of trees in 1893 with the Redwood Grove, grown from mere seedlings they collected in California. While they were still young men (just 21 years old), they began growing this sanctuary. It became a park in 1959 and since then it has become an outstanding community legacy. Now with 50 different species of trees, both native and exotic, and five towering groves, Redwood Park is a beautiful place of discovery for people of all ages.

Thank you Brown Brothers for creating this tree-lover's paradise!

## SEASONAL WONDERS

### Spring

Come to Redwood Park in spring to awaken your senses. Take in the vibrant colours of new leaves budding, the sweet fragrance of bright flowers opening, and the melodic call of birdsong.

### Summer

Escape the day's heat by strolling through the shady trails. Bring a picnic and laze the day away in this timeless sanctuary.

### Fall

You can't pass up seeing the deciduous trees in fall. They know how to put on a show as they shed their leaves in a blaze of glory to prepare for the winter ahead.

### Winter

After a good snowfall, be sure to check out Redwood's hill for some tobogganing fun! Keep your eyes out for overwintering birds and mammals, which can be easier to spot with the leaves out of the way.

We hope you enjoyed your visit to Redwood Park today, and that you learned something new about the amazing trees that live here!

If you are interested in meeting more trees, visit our other arboretum at the Surrey Nature Centre at Green Timbers (14255 – 96 Ave).

For more information about this or any of Surrey's other parks, please call

**604-501-5050**



Printed in Canada on recycled paper

10/2015

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## CAN YOU SEE THIS TREE?



**These scaly leaves have inspired many names!**

(hint: look for  on the map)

Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_



**This bark's style gives the tree its name!**

(hint: look for  on the map)

Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

### BE A FRIEND TO THE TREES

Trees do all kinds of great stuff for people! They beautify our city, they clean the air we breathe, they add value to our homes, and they provide valuable habitat for local animals.

How about returning the favour? Try to spend more time looking at trees and learning about them. Once you do, you'll understand why they're so important to keep around.



**THESE FLOWERS AREN'T WHAT THEY SEEM!**

(hint: look for  on the map)

Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_



**These cones need a forest fire to open up!**

(hint: look for  on the map)

Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_



**This cone is one of a kind!**

(hint: look for  on the map)

Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_



**This tree may be medicinal, but the berries are toxic!**

(hint: look for  on the map)

Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_



# THE TREES OF REDWOOD PARK



## DOUGLAS FIR

The Douglas-Fir cone is one of a kind. Legend has it that long ago, tiny mice used the cones as hiding places! Look for the cones on the ground or in the branches. Can you see the mice still hidden there?



## WESTERN WHITE PINE

This is the state tree of Idaho, and is sometimes known as the Idaho Pine.



## LAWSON CYPRESS

Also known as Port Orford Cypress, named after Port Orford, Oregon, the place of its original discovery.



## MEADOW

When you see a meadow - a mowed grassy area - feel free to get off the trail to run and play!



## MONKEY PUZZLE

Climbing this tree would puzzle a monkey! Its tough, pointy leaves have razor sharp edges, which evolved during the age of the dinosaurs as a defence against hungry dino's.



## TREE HOUSE

The Brown brothers actually lived in this forest in a two-storey tree house that they named "The Hotel." The original burned down years ago, but the replacement is still pretty neat!



## PACIFIC YEW

The bark of this native tree is used medicinally for cancer treatment. Look for its bright red berries, but don't eat them! They're poisonous to people.



## NORDMANN FIR

Native to the Caucasus region, some Nordmann Firs are reported to be 85 meters tall, making them the tallest trees in Europe.



## RAYWOOD ASH

Also known as the Narrowleaf Ash, you can tell this tree apart from European Ash by looking at the buds. If they're pale brown, it's a Raywood Ash.



## SILVER MAPLE

The long slender leaf-stalks of this tree provide a striking effect as any small breeze can rustle the leaves enough to display their silvery undersides.



## NORWAY MAPLE

This tree's roots eliminate the competition by making the ground around the tree toxic to other plants, leaving plenty of room for its own seeds to grow.



## SIBERIAN ELM

Although this tree isn't native to North America, it's now quite common thanks to its popularity in the 1950's as a hedge-substitute.



## SITKA SPRUCE

These very large trees (some over 300 feet tall!) are important in the lumber industry. Its wood was even used for the construction of early airplanes!



## SCOULER'S WILLOW

This shrub-like native tree was used by the Secwepemc people of BC for a variety of things like smoking fish, building weirs, and even acne treatments!



## PAPER BIRCH

This birch is named for its unique bark, which sheds away in paper-like sheets.



## KATSURA

Native to Japan and China, this tree's unique heart-shaped leaves create a showy rainbow of colours in the fall.



## WATER FOUNTAIN

This whimsical water fountain was donated to the park. How many different animals can you find on it?



## NOBLE FIR

You probably don't recognize this tree at this height, but it's one of the most popular Christmas trees!



## RED OAK

The Red Oak can be recognized by its bark, which has ridges with shiny stripes down the centre. Do you see any shiny stripes?



## HIBA ARBORVITAE

This Japanese tree has scaly leaves, which have inspired other names, such as deerhorn cedar and battle axe cedar.



## ATLAS CEDAR

In Morocco and Algeria, this tree is important habitat to the endangered Barbary Macaque (a type of monkey). Do you see any animals using it for habitat in our park?



## INCENSE CEDAR

Named for its fragrant sap, this tree is important for lumber, especially for pencils.



## WYCH ELM

A stand-out tree in this meadow. View it in early autumn for a shock of gold amidst all the green.



## ENGLISH WALNUT

This English Walnut stands out beautifully in the meadow. Bring a picnic and enjoy its shade for a while.



## BLACK POPLAR

Poplar wood is commonly used for a variety of products from matches to snowboards.



## BLACK WALNUT GROVE

This spooky looking Black Walnut Grove is actually a welcome paradise to some. The walnuts are a great source of food for local wildlife. Do you see any animals enjoying walnuts today?



## GARRY OAK

The Garry Oak is the only oak native to BC, and only grows naturally in a small area on Vancouver Island and the southern Gulf Islands.



## SHAGBARK HICKORY

When you see this eastern American native, you'll know where it gets its name!



## EUROPEAN BEECH GROVE

In early fall, look for this tree's prickly fruits, which are called Beechnuts. They are a good food source for all kinds of local wildlife.



## BUTTERNUT

The Butternut is considered an endangered species in Canada! It's threatened by "Butternut Canker", a disease caused by a certain type of fungus.



## FAIRY FOREST

Gnomes and Fairies are hard to see because they're so shy, but if you look carefully, you may be able to spot some traces of them.



## CHINESE CHESTNUT GROVE

One of Redwood Park's five groves. The chestnuts are similar to the ones that we roast and eat, but you may not recognize them when they're in their spiky cases. Look on the ground around the tree, do you see any?



## JAPANESE LARCH

These trees look like evergreens, but they actually drop their feathery leaves in the fall.



## COAST REDWOOD

The world's tallest living tree is a Coast Redwood named Hyperion, at over 115 meters (379 feet) tall in Redwood National Park in California. Ours aren't quite as tall; they're still just babies at less than 50 years old!



## DAWN REDWOOD

This tree is a survivor! People only knew about this tree through fossils, and thought it was extinct until 1944, when a small grove of live ones was discovered in China!



## TREE RINGS

This maple tree had to be cut down, but it left a neat legacy! Can you count the tree rings to see how old it was when it stopped growing?



## WESTERN RED CEDAR

This native tree has been prized by First Nations and settlers. Its versatile bark and wood has been used for everything from baskets, to shingles, and even clothing! Feel the bark; would you like to wear it as a suit?



## FLOWERING DOGWOOD

The "flowers" of the Dogwood aren't what they seem! The real flowers are tiny green clusters surrounded by big white 'petals', which are actually modified leaves, or bracts.



## EUROPEAN ASH GROVE

It's common to find European Ash trees with either all male, or all female flowers, and the tree can switch between male and female from one season to the next.



## GIANT SEQUOIA (SIERRA REDWOOD) GROVE

These trees started it all! The first seedlings the Brown brothers planted here were these Giant Sequoias. Feel the spongy bark - it can be up to 24 inches thick to protect the tree from the forest fires that are needed to open their cones!



## PRAYER OF THE WOODS

This "prayer" is a touching reminder of why trees are so important to us all.



## GRAND FIR

The Okanagan people were known to use the pitch of the Grand Fir on their bows to improve their grip.



## NORWAY SPRUCE

One of the oldest trees in the world is a Norway Spruce in Sweden, named Old Tjikko. Its roots were carbon dated to approximately 9,550 years old! The tree is thought to be a result of "vegetative cloning", when a new tree grows from old roots.



## RED PINE

A way to tell the Red Pine apart from others is to bend one of the needles. A Red Pine needle will snap cleanly, while others will just bend.



## SCOTS PINE

Also known as Scotch Pine, this tree is the national tree of Scotland, and is the only type of pine tree native to northern Europe.



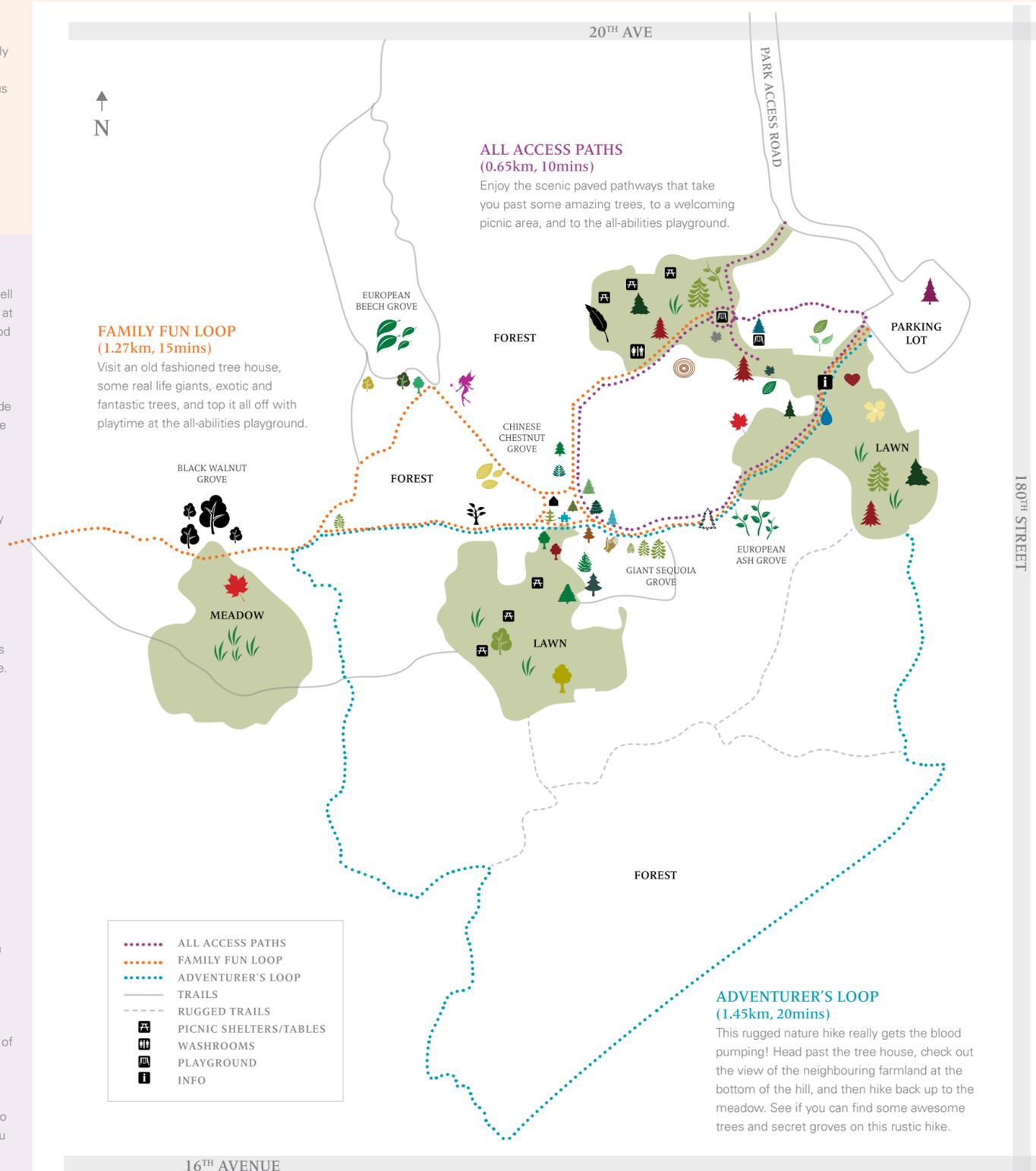
## ENGLISH OAK

Did you know that the fruit of Oak trees (acorns) used to be eaten by people? But it took so much work to make them tasty that now we just leave them for the wildlife!



## BIGLEAF MAPLE

The leaves of this tree are the biggest of all the maples, growing up to 30 centimetres across!



- ⋯ ALL ACCESS PATHS
- ⋯ FAMILY FUN LOOP
- ⋯ ADVENTURER'S LOOP
- TRAILS
- - - RUGGED TRAILS
- ⌘ PICNIC SHELTERS/TABLES
- ⌘ WASHROOMS
- ⌘ PLAYGROUND
- ⌘ INFO

**ADVENTURER'S LOOP (1.45km, 20mins)**  
This rugged nature hike really gets the blood pumping! Head past the tree house, check out the view of the neighbouring farmland at the bottom of the hill, and then hike back up to the meadow. See if you can find some awesome trees and secret groves on this rustic hike.

**FAMILY FUN LOOP (1.27km, 15mins)**  
Visit an old fashioned tree house, some real life giants, exotic and fantastic trees, and top it all off with playtime at the all-abilities playground.

**ALL ACCESS PATHS (0.65km, 10mins)**  
Enjoy the scenic paved pathways that take you past some amazing trees, to a welcoming picnic area, and to the all-abilities playground.