

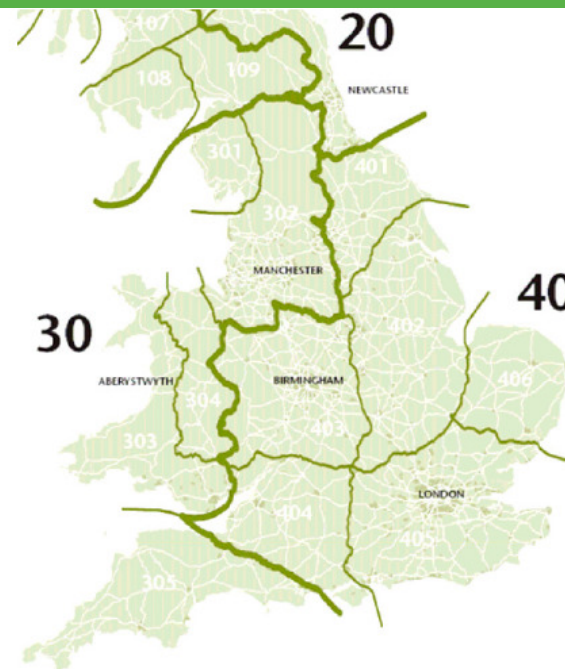
Broadleaves for FEE

Region	Common Name	Latin Name	Category	Notes
England <small>Considered as native</small>	Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	B	All FEE planting will use stock from a minimum of 2 degrees south with an proportion sourced from up to 5 degrees south
	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A	
	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	B	
	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	A	
	Birch (Downy)	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	A	
	Birch silver	<i>Betula pendula</i>	A	
	Cherry (Wild)	<i>Prunus avium</i>	A	
	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betula</i>	C	
	Lime (Small-leaved)	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	B	
	Oak (Pedunculata)	<i>Quercus robur</i>	A	
	Oak (Sessile)	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	A	
	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	B	
	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	B	
	Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	A	
True service tree	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>	C		
Wild service tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	C		
European	Alder (Italian)	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	C	Limited planting can happen on sites not considered ancient woodland
	Walnut common	<i>Juglans regia</i>	C	
	Maple (Norway)	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	C	
	London plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	C	
North America	Alder (Red)	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	C	Secondary species where
	Maple (Big-leaf)	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	C	
	Maple (Silver)	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	C	
	Oak (Red)	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	B	
	Walnut black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	C	
South America	Lenga	<i>Nothofagus pumilio</i>	Do not use	
	Roble	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>		
	Rauli	<i>Nothofagus alpina (procera)</i>		
Australia	Gum (Cider)	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	C	Use only with FMO agreement
	Gum (Shining)	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	C	

Category A –Major species- Currently widely used species with no supply problems, and should continue to be an important role.

Category B- Minor species- Species that currently play a minor role in forestry in England, but have demonstrated that their suitability to being part of a range of trees that can help diversify our forests. Seed and plant supply maybe a challenge.

Category C-Secondary Species- Tree species with little information on their forest performance, but are possible advocates based on their growth in Arboreta and gardens. Their use can therefore only be of an experimental nature.



UK provenance zones to determine origin/provenance of seed used in planting orders to nurseries

	Use as normal where appropriate
	Use, monitor and review
	Do not use

These notes are to assist FEE practitioners to diversify the species in our forests.

In our English ancient woodland sites only the English species will be used.

Elsewhere the other broadleaves supplement the conifer species.

The district must ensure that the species chosen are suitable for the site under current conditions. PSSB will use the provenance/origin data to provide the best genetically matched material available taking climate change into consideration

Seed offering the greatest gains will be used.

3 years demands to be entered in COGNOS along with the region of provenance where the trees will be planted.

