



TREES

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X



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Printed on Carbon Captured paper



JANUARY

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	3
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5

1st: Bank Holiday (UK)
2nd: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

DECEMBER 25

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
	1	2	3	4	5	6	49
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	50
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	51
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	52
28	29	30	31				1

FEBRUARY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

The trunks of these Douglas firs in Bryce Canyon National Park in the USA are devoid of branches to conserve energy in this dry and rocky environment, their foliage limited to the crown. The evergreen fir trees can grow up to 55 metres in height with a lifespan of 1,000 years. The needle-like leaves of Douglas firs have a citrus scent when crushed and their elongated cones hang straight down from the branches. Although native to North America, they were introduced to the UK in the 1820s and thrive in rainy, moist conditions and open forests. Douglas firs are commercially grown for timber as well as being a popular choice of Christmas tree.

Photo © Jim Brandenburg / Nature PL



FEBRUARY

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

JANUARY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	3
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5

MARCH 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	13
29	30	31					14

COCONUT PALM *(Cocos nucifera)*

Of the 2,000 species of palm, one of the most iconic and ubiquitous across the Caribbean islands, the coconut palm, can be found in the tropical islands and coastal regions of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. It is known as the ‘tree of life’ across Oceania due to its immense importance for the survival of native communities before modern commerce and transport. Not only is the coconut water and flesh nutritious and delicious, but the husks can be made into hard-wearing cord and rope, as well as the hard inner shell being used for cups and bowls. Fibrous trunks and hurricane-hardy leaves are used in the construction of homes, boats and thatch for roofs.

Photo © Marco Bottigelli / AWL Images



MARCH

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	13
29	30	31					14

17th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

FEBRUARY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9

APRIL 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	14
	5	6	7	8	9	10	15
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17
26	27	28	29	30			18

SYCAMORE (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)

Known as the sycamore maple outside the UK, this large, deciduous broad-leaved tree is found across central, southern and eastern Europe. Sycamore seeds are very fertile, so they spread and grow relatively easily, with trees usually living for between 200 and 400 years but with some individuals thought to be up to 700 years old. A valley in the Karwendel mountains in the Tyrol region of Austria is known as the ‘Great Maple Ground’, famous for its 2,000+ sycamore trees which thrive in the gravelly soil, turning the valley golden and rust-coloured as the leaves change through the seasons.

Photo © Frank Krahmer / AWL Images



APRIL

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	14
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17
26	27	28	29	30			18

3rd: Bank Holiday (UK)
6th: Bank Holiday (UK not Scotland)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

MARCH 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	13
29	30	31					14

MAY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	18
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22

BANYAN (*Ficus benghalensis*)

A type of fig tree that ‘strangles’ other trees, the banyan appears otherworldly due to its multiple trunks and prop roots that allow the tree to spread out. Banyan seeds are distributed by birds who eat the fruit, commonly depositing the seeds on the branches of other trees; once germinated the roots grow downwards and tend to envelop the ‘host’ tree. Such prop roots can be incredibly numerous, particularly in older trees, and can grow to 18 metres in height. One notable individual that has been studied for years, known as the Great Banyan of Kolkata, has more than 2,800 supplementary trunks.

Photo © Jon Arnold / AWL Images



MAY

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	18
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22

4th: Bank Holiday (UK)
25th: Bank Holiday (UK)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

APRIL 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	14
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17
26	27	28	29	30			18

JUNE 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	23
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	24
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	25
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30			27

JACARANDA (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

Native to the sub-tropical regions of Bolivia and Argentina in South America, jacaranda trees are now found in a wide range of warm climates due to their ease of growing and their long-lasting blue-violet flowers. Uncontrolled logging and the clearing of land for agriculture in areas of South America mean the jacaranda is classed as vulnerable in its native region. Jacaranda blooms signify the arrival of spring across cities in Australia where avenues of jacaranda trees were planted in wealthy suburbs in the mid to late 19th century, in common with other growing colonial towns and cities at the time.

Photo © Vicki Smith / Getty Images



JUNE

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
	1	2	3	4	5	6	23
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26
28	29	30					27

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

MAY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	18
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22

JULY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	27
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	29
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30
26	27	28	29	30	31		31

COAST REDWOOD (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

Commonly known as coast redwood, coastal redwood or California redwood, these evergreens native to the Pacific coast of North America are among the longest-living trees on the planet, known to live between 1,200 and 2,200 years and more. The coast redwood trunk generally grows very straight, reaching 60 to 100 metres in height, with some individuals measured at more than 110 metres. Their name comes from their thick bark, bright red-brown in colour when freshly revealed and their seeds are released from their cones once the cones dry and open up, usually in November.

Photo © Danita Delimont / AWL Images



JULY

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	27
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	29
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30
26	27	28	29	30	31		31

13th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

JUNE 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
	1	2	3	4	5	6	23
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26
28	29	30					27

AUGUST 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
30	31					1	31
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	33
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	34
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	35

GREAT BASIN BRISTLECONE PINE (*Pinus longaeva*)

Found at high elevations and in harsh environments in just three states of the USA – California, Nevada and Utah – the slow-growing Great Basin bristlecone pine survives adverse conditions where other plants cannot thrive, its trunk and branches shaped by high winds and freezing temperatures over centuries. The growing season in such habitats is very short, resulting in very dense wood, itself a protection against pests, rot or erosion. One individual in the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, known as the Prometheus tree, is thought to be between 4,700 and 5,000 years old.

Photo © Jeff Foott / Minden Pictures



AUGUST

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
30	31					1	31
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	33
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	34
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	35

3rd: Bank Holiday (Scotland)
31st: Bank Holiday (UK not Scotland)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

JULY 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	27
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	29
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30
26	27	28	29	30	31		31

SEPTEMBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	27			1	2	3	4	5	36
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	37
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39
26	27	28	29	30	31		31	27	28	29	30				40

PEDUNCULATE OAK (*Quercus robur*)

Also known as the common or English oak, this iconic tree is something of a national symbol in the UK and is native to most of Europe and western Asia. Oak trees grow to be large and sturdy, with an expansive canopy, and are host to the highest biodiversity of life of any native tree in the UK. Oaks are easily identified by their smooth leaves shaped with four to five lobes, their yellow catkins for pollen distribution in spring and their acorns that turn from green to brown before dropping to the ground for germination the following spring. Oak is valued as one of the hardest and most durable timbers and is widely used in construction, flooring and for wine barrels.

Photo © Westend61 / Getty Images



SEPTEMBER

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	36
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	37
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39
27	28	29	30				40

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

AUGUST 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
30	31					1	31
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	33
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	34
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	35

OCTOBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	40
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	41
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	43
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	44

LAUREL TREE (*Laurus nobilis*)

Native to the Mediterranean region, laurel is also known as bay laurel, bay tree or sweet bay, its aromatic bay leaves commonly used as seasoning or as a garnish in regional dishes. Laurel forests originally covered wide areas of the Mediterranean countryside thousands of years ago, but as the climate became drier and hotter, laurels retreated and were replaced by more drought-resistant plants. The small evergreen shrub or tree grows to between seven and 18 metres in height and laurels are popular ornamental plants, their growth being tamed for topiary, twists and hedges.

Photo © Jan Miracky / AWL Images



OCTOBER

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	40
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	41
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	43
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	44

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

SEPTEMBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	36
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	37
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39
27	28	29	30				40

NOVEMBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	45
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	46
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	47
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48
27	28	29	30				40	29	30						49

BOTTLE TREE (*Dendrosicyos socotranus*)

Endemic only to the island of Socotra in Yemen, the bottle tree or cucumber tree is so called due to the unusual bottle-shaped trunk that this succulent forms as it grows older. It tends to flower only after its fifth year, producing delicate pink blooms for a short period in March, after the wet season. The bottle tree grows in harsh and arid conditions on high desert plateaus and limestone cliffs, its roots finding their way through tiny fissures in the rock and its trunk perfectly adapted to store moisture throughout the driest months.

Photo © Michael Runkel / Alamy Stock Photo



NOVEMBER

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	45
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	46
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	47
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48
29	30						49

30th: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

OCTOBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	40
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	41
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	43
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	44

DECEMBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	49
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	50
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	51
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	52
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	53

COPPER BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*)

Also known as the purple beech, the copper beech is a mutation of the European beech, first discovered in the late 17th century in Germany; it is believed that the vast majority of all today's copper beech trees are descended from that individual. The red to purple foliage of this deciduous tree distinguishes the copper beech from the common beech, their oval and wavy-edged leaves turning a coppery hue in autumn. As a cultivated species, it does not occur naturally but is often planted as an ornamental tree in both urban or rural settings, where it can grow up to 40-metres tall.

Photo © Artur Bogacki / Getty Images



DECEMBER

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	49
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	50
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	51
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	52
27	28	29	30	31			53

25th: Bank Holiday (UK)
28th: Bank Holiday (UK)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

NOVEMBER 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	45
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	46
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	47
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48
29	30						49

JANUARY 27

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	53
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	3
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4

COTTONWOOD *(Populus deltoides)*

The cottonwood, also known as the eastern cottonwood, is the state tree of Wyoming state in the USA, its common name derived from the cotton-like mass of fibres that surround its wind-sown seeds. Related to poplars and aspens, this deciduous tree is fast-growing and can reach 30 metres in height, its glossy, bright green leaves rattling in the breeze. Their winter buds are coated in a protective scented resin before the leaves unfurl. In spring, the sheer quantity of cotton-like seeds that are produced by huge numbers of trees simultaneously can cause problems when they are borne by the breeze only to collect in gardens, homes and drains.

Photo © Floris van Breugel / Nature PL