

## 1: European Red List of Trees and Shrubs

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Dried elderberries ready for steeping Structure of anthocyanins , the blue pigments in elderberries. Food[ edit ] The French, Austrians and Central Europeans produce elderflower syrup, commonly made from an extract of elderflower blossoms, which in central Europe is added to Palatschinken filling instead of blueberries. People throughout much of Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe use a similar method to make a syrup which is diluted with water and used as a drink or as a flavoring in several food products. Fruit pies and relishes are produced with berries. It is produced by letting the flowers macerate with water, yeast and lemon for 2â€”3 days. The last stage of fermentation is done in a closed pressure proof bottle to produce a fizzy drink. The beverage has also inspired Coca-Cola to launch an elderflower-based drink, Fanta Shokata. St-Germain , a French liqueur, is made from elderflowers. Despite the similarity in name, the Italian liqueur sambuca is mostly made with star anise and fennel essential oils extracted by vapor distillation. It also contains elderflower extracts with which it is flavored to add a floral note, to smooth and round off the strong licorice flavor. Elders are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including brown-tail , buff ermine , dot moth , emperor moth , engrailed moth , swallow-tailed moth and the V-pug. The crushed foliage and immature fruit have a strong fetid smell. Valley elderberry longhorn beetles in California are very often found around red or blue elderberry bushes. Females lay their eggs on the bark. It is a nitrogen -dependent plant and thus is generally found near places of organic waste disposal. It is not generally affected by soil type or pH level and will virtually grow anywhere sufficient sunlight is available. Folklore and fiction[ edit ] Folklore related to elder trees is extensive and can vary according to region. The tree could only safely be cut while chanting a rhyme to the Elder Mother. Rowling decided on Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. Germplasm Resource Information Network. United States Department of Agriculture. Archived from the original on

## 2: Endangered plants of Europe - Wikipedia

*European Red List of Trees and Shrubs* We are working with IUCN on an EU Life funded project to produce a *European Red List of Trees and Shrubs*. BGCI is coordinating the work and is assessing all European trees and endemic large shrubs.

Anything related to plant life European Flora European flora Flowering plants in Europe vary from those growing in mediterranean to alpine to Arctic regions. Some of the most common North American flowering plants have cousins in Europe, but their location varies according to their latitude and altitude. Climate and Soil Themost important factor determining the location of plants is climate. The continent of Europe ranges from the coastal areas on the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean north of the Scandinavian peninsula. Although most of Europe is in the temperate climate zone, the areas that border the Mediterranean Sea are nearly all frost-free. By contrast, those parts of Europe that form the Scandinavian peninsula and northern Russia have frost-free periods each year of as little as two months. As a result, there is a south-to-north gradation of the flowering plants. Moreover, mountains separate land that is also separated by latitude. The division is perhaps more marked than on other continents because the Alps run west to east, the highest peaks being without vegetation, whereas the mountains in North America run north to south. Since climate is strongly a function of latitude, there is, in effect, a double line separating the vegetation of the part of Europe along the Mediterranean from the part that is north of the Alps, instead of the gradual gradation that is more characteristic of North America. Another factor in determining where flowering plants will be found is soil. The soil in the south of Europe tends to be sandy; the low annual rainfall at the Mediterranean shoreline means that what little rain there is flows rapidly through the soil, leaving relatively little for plants. In the north, much of the soil is permanently frozen, so only plants that can grow in a short period of time in the summer and survive many months of frozen life will be found there. In between these areas, European soils vary between those that make ideal growing conditions for flowering plants, the black earth soils of central Europe, and those that are thin layers over underlying rock or that trap water in the soil layers just below the surface, creating marshy conditions. An east-to-west factor also influences which flowering plants are found where in Europe. The Atlantic coastline is warmed year-round by the Gulf Stream, so that normal temperatures in the parts of the continent touched by this current including much of the western Baltic Sea have warmer temperatures in winter than their latitudes would indicate. Southern Norway, for instance, is on the same latitude as Greenland , most of which is covered with ice and snow throughout the year; but many plants, including agricultural crops, grow in southern Norway because of the Gulf Stream. Because rainfall is high, these parts of Europe tend to be wetter and cooler in summer than other parts of the world at the same latitudes. Europe has been occupied by humans for such a long period of time that there are almost no parts of Europe where the vegetation has been unaffected by humans. This is true of oaks, maples, ashes, elms, birches, beeches, chestnuts , walnuts, apples, and hornbeams as well as conifers. Some of the native tree species of Europe have been brought to North America and have become a part of the American forest. The sycamore, for example, is the same species in North America as in Europe. The sycamore is a long-lived tree; some sycamores that were planted in North America during the colonial era are still alive. The mountain ash, with its bright orange berries, is another tree from Europe where it is known as the rowan that has emigrated to North America. The horse chestnut is yet another tree native to Europe that has long been settled in North America. Among the evergreens, the Norway spruce has been widely planted and now seeds itself in North America. The European larch has become popular with the U. Some North American species have made the opposite journey: Much of Scotland has been reforested with the Sitka spruce, a native of the Pacific Northwest. Another native American evergreen that has made the trip to Europe is the white pine, known in Europe as the Weymouth pine. Plantations of white pine have been set up all over Europe, because Europe did not have a soft pine, and the wood of the white pine is easily worked. The apple tree that produces the familiar fruit appears to have originated in southern Russia and made its way throughout Europe. Many apple varieties were cultivated by the Romans. Orchards were among the first things the English settlers of

New England planted in Massachusetts Bay. Shrubs European shrubs Many European shrubs have become immigrants too. The box and holly are much prized for foundation planting, and the privet makes a neat hedge. The buckthorn bush has also made the journey, although it is less widely sold at nurseries. The juniper in Europe is the same as the juniper in North America, but the raspberry is not. Currants and gooseberries are European shrubs that have been widely transplanted, although one of the European currant varieties harbors a disease that affects the North American white pine. By contrast, the cranberry is a North American shrub that has lately been transplanted to Europe. North American blueberries are quite different from the related species in Europe. The raspberry bush found throughout eastern North America is a European native. Because birds are frequent consumers of its fruit, it has spread well beyond the beds where it was originally planted. The heather that covers many of the hills of northern Europe, where it is a native, has become popular with American florists as a filler for bouquets. One of the most common landscape shrubs in the United States, the lilac, is of European origin, but it was among the earliest to make the trip to North America. Today the foundations of old colonial homesteads can often be located because, although the house is gone, the lilacs that once surrounded it survive. Herbs European herbs - cinquefoils Herbs or wildflowers have spread across the continents much as shrubs have. Many of the most common North American wildflowers, such as the dandelion, are immigrants. So is the wild strawberry as well as the plantain that infests lawns. Many wildflowers are both European and American in origin, although in most cases the species differ. Among them are the violets, some of the cinquefoils, many buttercup varieties, and the marsh marigold. The clovers that are so familiar to Americans are all imports—the white clover, the red clover, and the alsike clover—are all natives of Europe. Several genera of grasses are found on both continents: Kentucky bluegrass is really the European smooth meadow grass. Annual rye grass, often used to green up new lawns quickly, is a European import, as is red fescue, common in hayfields. Timothy hay, cultivated in the United States as feed hay, is also an import from Europe. The marshes and swamps of Europe are populated mostly by indigenous plants. The same can be said for willows, which grow well where ample moisture is available. Commercial Plants Ever since the first agricultural revolution, ten thousand years ago, humans have adapted plants to their needs. This is especially true for the grains, most of which originated in the Middle East. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and others that could become food for humans were altered from their original form by careful plant breeding. Tulips are widely known flowers that originated in Eurasia from Austria and Italy eastward to Japan, with two-thirds of them native to the eastern Mediterranean and the southeastern parts of Russia. The grape hyacinth is a European native, as is the full size hyacinth. Crocuses are natives of the Mediterranean basin. Olive Trees One native flowering plant of Europe deserves special mention: Having originated along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, it has been cultivated and modified to increase the size of its fruit since ancient times. It remains an important agricultural resource for Mediterranean nations, especially Greece, Italy, France, and Spain. The Spanish conquerors of Central America carried the olive to the new world, and it was successfully introduced into California. The Maquis Uncultivated olive trees form part of the vegetation of the maquis, an area in France and Spain where the native olive grows with the carob, a small native tree like the olive, and the holmoak. Most of these trees are so stunted by the impoverished soil, heavily eroded over the centuries, that they are little more than bushes. There are also a variety of shrubs characteristics of the maquis, such as a clematis vine, the Mediterranean buckthorn, and the common myrtle. A local variety of grass covers the ground between the trees and shrubs. Similar communities can also be found in Greece, where they provide grazing for goats. Vines The grapevine has been of commercial importance for centuries. The Greeks and Romans raised grapes and made wine from them. The wine grape appears to have originated in the Mediterranean basin, but many varieties of grape have developed. European varieties have been transplanted to North America, and the process has also worked in reverse. In the late nineteenth century, when a devastating disease known as phylloxera ravaged French vineyards, American grapevine rootstock was imported into France, and the French vines grafted onto it, because the American rootstock had shown itself less subject to the disease. Another vine is the ivy. There are ivies native to almost every continent, but European ivy, sometimes called English ivy, has spread far beyond its native ground. It is popular as a wall covering and is frequently seen in gardens.

## 3: Plant Life: European Flora

*This book describes and illustrates all the trees and larger bushes to be found growing wild in Britain and on the Continent of Europe. There are over 1, illustrations in colour, and the mixture of Oleg Polunin's photographs and Barbara Everard's detailed drawings offers the best of both worlds.*

Back to Deciduous Forests Very little of the deciduous forest biome of Europe is left. Long ago most of the forests were turned into agriculture and pastures. At one time Europe was covered with closed deciduous forests of oaks, elms, birch, lime, and alders from as far north as Scotland, Ireland, down to France, most of Germany, and eastward to the Urals. During the times of the Romans, small groups of Germanic tribes cut clearings in the forests to grow crops and raise livestock. In the Middle Ages people began to cut down more of the forest for fuel, agriculture, and fortifications for castles and towns. Huge expanses of the old forests were cut to build cities and ships during the Age of Exploration, when Columbus and Cortez discovered the new world. Today the only natural forests that survive are in royal hunting preserves, like the Bialowieza Forest. The Bialowieza Forest, located on the border of Poland and Belarus, is one of the largest and best preserved forests in Europe, and still contains much old-growth forest stands. Here trees join to form a continuous canopy, and animals like the European brown bear, foxes, wild cats, wolves and the last remaining herds of European bison can still be found. The deciduous forest biome of Europe has four seasons. It experiences mild weather, with warm to cool summers, and moderately cold winters. This is due largely to the moderating effects of the Atlantic Ocean. The clockwise current of the Atlantic sweeps warm water from the Gulf Stream past its coastline, and westerly winds, warmed by the water, flow over the land. The climate is therefore moderate and mostly humid. The Atlantic Mixed Forest, with its dunes and heathlands, is located on the western coast of the continent. Its annual precipitation ranges from 70 to cm. Natural and planted forests of maritime pine *Pinus pinaster* grow here as well as mixed forests of oak. Heathlands have replaced many of the original forests. Many of the animals here are widespread throughout Europe, like the red, fallow and Roe deer, badgers, and martens. Only fragments of the natural vegetation remains here. Most of the land has been converted into intensive agriculture, and include some of the most fertile lands in Europe. Central Europe is dominated by mixed broadleaf and conifer forests. It consists of large plains in the middle, hilly lake regions in the north, and upland areas in the south. Most of the area lies between to m above sea level. Annual precipitation is between 50 and 70 cm, with most of it falling during the spring and summer. Winters are usually overcast with rain. There are some cold days in January and February with occasional snow. Europe has been populated and developed for such a long time that it is rare to see wild life species in their natural environments. Much of the region has been cleared for agriculture and urban areas, but meadows and pastures support many of the original plant and animal communities, although none of the larger carnivores and grazers from days past are to be found here. Mixed oak and hornbeam forests, and pine forests to the north can be found here. This area had many large wetland habitats of wet forests, peat bogs, and fens. They have mostly disappeared when the marshes and river valleys were drained to provide land for people and agriculture. The European bison *Bison bonasus* was down to 12 animals when it was rescued from extinction, but today its population is still too small to sustain itself. The lynx *Lynx lynx* is also endangered because it needs a large home range in a remote habitat. Some of the other threatened mammals are the wolf *Canis lupus*, steppe polecat *Mustela eversmannii*, and spotted souslik *Spermophilus suslicus*. Two eagles of the region, the white-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, and the greater spotted eagle *Aquila clanga* both need large tracts of undisturbed forests, lakes or rivers, and wetlands. They are threatened by the loss of their habitats, and poaching along their migration routes in the southeastern part of Europe. Other threatened birds include the corncrake *Crex crex*, lesser kestrel *Falco naumanni*, and aquatic warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*. Ninety five percent of these forests are smaller than 10 sq. Although more trees are being planted today, they tend to be fast growing Scots pine plantations. These forest can only sustain a small number of plant and animal species, and endemic species are forced out. Although there is legal protection in many areas, logging is a common practice in many European national parks. Clear cutting large tracts of land, which are then

## TREES AND BUSHES OF EUROPE pdf

reforested with one type of fast growing conifer, is another a threat to plant and animal life. Forests habitats are often split by highways and railroads, which create barriers for the movement of wildlife. Hunting also takes place within protected areas. Air, soil and water pollution are other threats to the European deciduous forest biome. Created by SLW, October 13, [http:](http://)

### 4: Sambucus - Wikipedia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### 5: Native Trees - Woodland Trust

*Europe has always been a travel destination because of its many historic cities, memorable monuments and unforgettable landscapes. Viewing Europe's flowers, plant and trees might not be the primary reason for most travel to the continent, but some native plants are major contributors to the beauty of Europe's most scenic places.*

### 6: Find plants that grow in my region - Europe

*Trees and Bushes of Britain and Europe by Polunin, Oleg See more like this Climbing Trees and Hiding in the Bushes by Adriana Jai Wynn-Yeldell (English) Pa Brand New.*

### 7: Trees and Bushes of Europe by Oleg Polunin

*European elderberry is a large, multi-stemmed, rounded shrub. Plants are colony-forming and best used for naturalizing in moist to wet landscapes. The flap-topped, white, fragrant flowers appear in early summer, followed by clusters of purple fruit in mid-to-late summer.*

### 8: Northern Europe Collection | The Morton Arboretum

*Flowering plants in Europe vary from those growing in mediterranean to alpine to Arctic regions. Many of Europe's flowering plants are similar to those in North America, belonging to many of the same genera but to different species.*

### 9: A guide to common trees and shrubs of France - KeyToNature / Dryades

*The deciduous forest region has a wealth of plant life and includes tall and short trees, shrubs, small plants and mosses. The picture (left) shows a deciduous forest region of Hungary. The coniferous forest region contains trees such as pine, fir and spruce.*

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