



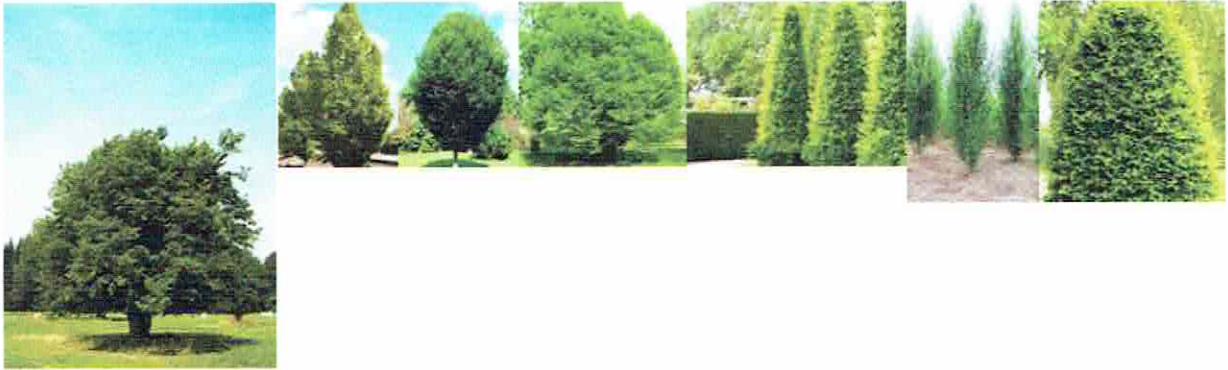
Prunus lusitanica

Prunus lusitanica, the Portugal laurel, is a species of the genus *Prunus*, related to the cherry. It is native to southwestern France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, and Macaronesia.



Rhododendron

Rhododendron, often called rhodies, is a genus of 1,024 species of woody plants in the heath family, either evergreen or deciduous, and found mainly in Asia, although it is also widespread throughout the Southern Highlands of the Appalachian Mountains of North America. It is the national flower of Nepal. Most species have showy flowers which bloom from late winter through to early summer.



Carpinus betulus

Carpinus betulus, commonly known as the European or common hornbeam, is a hornbeam native to Western Asia and central, eastern, and southern Europe, including southern England. It requires a warm climate for good growth, and occurs only at elevations up to 600 metres. It grows in mixed stands with oak, and in some areas beech, and is also a common tree in scree forests.



Taxus baccata

Taxus baccata is a conifer native to western, central and southern Europe, northwest Africa, northern Iran and southwest Asia. It is the tree originally known as yew, though with other related trees becoming known, it may now be known as English yew, or European yew.



Abies koreana

Korean fir is a fir native to the higher mountains of South Korea, including Jeju-do island. It grows at altitudes of 1,000–1,900 m in temperate rain forest with high rainfall and cool, humid summers, and heavy winter snowfall.



Fagus sylvatica

Fagus sylvatica, the European beech or common beech, is a deciduous tree belonging to the beech family Fagaceae. *Fagus sylvatica* is a large tree, capable of reaching heights of up to 50 m tall and 3 m trunk diameter, though more typically 25–35 m tall and up to 1.5 m trunk diameter. A 10-year-old sapling will stand about 4 m tall. It has a typical lifespan of 150–200 years, though sometimes up to 300 years. 30 years are needed to attain full maturity. Like most trees, its form depends on the location: in forest areas, *F. sylvatica* grows to over 30 m, with branches being high up on the trunk. In open locations, it will become much shorter and more massive.

HOLLY



Ilex, or holly, is a genus of 400 to 600 species of flowering plants in the family Aquifoliaceae, and the only living genus in that family. The species are evergreen or deciduous trees, shrubs, and climbers from tropics to temperate zones worldwide.