Rowan - caorann
The rowan tree is found higher in the mountains than any of our other native trees. It is often called 'mountain ash', however it is not related to the ash tree. It has a pinnate leaf, made up of 5–8 pairs of leaflets, plus one leaflet at the end, which have a serrated edge. Its bright red berries provide good autumn feeding for many birds. The rowan tree is often associated with superstitions and is thought to have magical powers; you don't want to cut down a rowan tree!

Ash - uinnseann
The ash tree is associated with mysticism and features in many mythologies. It has pinnate leaves, made up of 3–6 pairs of leaflets with a single leaflet at the end, which have a serrated edge. The tree is easy to identify due to the rounded lobes that extend round the whole leaf. Most oaks do not produce acorns until they are over 50 years old. Oak trees support more life than any other native tree species in the UK; 326 species are found only on oak trees.

Birch - beith
In Scotland you will commonly find silver birch (pictured) and downy birch. The two varieties are similar and hybridise easily. The bark of downy birch isn't as white and papery as silver birch and the downy birch has small hairs on the leaf stalks. The silver birch is often known as the 'Lady of the Woods' due to its graceful appearance, however it is one of our hardiest trees. It was also seen as a tree of purification, cleansing the old to make way for the new.

Oak - darach
There are two main species of oak: English or pendunculate oak, and sessile oak. Sessile oak leaves have stalks and its acorns don't have stalks, whereas it's the opposite in English oak. Oak trees are easy to identify due to the rounded lobes that extend round the whole leaf. Most oaks do not produce acorns until they are over 50 years old. Oak trees support more life than any other native tree species in the UK; 326 species are found only on oak trees.

Rowan - caorann
The rowan tree is found higher in the mountains than any of our other native trees. It is often called 'mountain ash', however it is not related to the ash tree. It has a pinnate leaf, made up of 5–8 pairs of leaflets, plus one leaflet at the end, which have a serrated edge. Its bright red berries provide good autumn feeding for many birds. The rowan tree is often associated with superstitions and is thought to have magical powers; you don't want to cut down a rowan tree!

Beech - faidhbhile
Beech is common although it's not native to Scotland, thought to have been brought here during the Bronze Age. The leaves are oval, with a wavy edge and pointed tip. Beech woodland is shady with a dense carpet of fallen leaves and husks; only shade tolerant plants can survive under a beech canopy. Beech trees can live for up to 350 years and provide great habitats for many deadwood species, including hole nesting birds and wood boring insects.

Ash - uinnseann
The ash tree is associated with mysticism and features in many mythologies. It has pinnate leaves, made up of 3–6 pairs of leaflets with a single leaflet at the end. They are similar to rowan, however rowan leaflets have a serrated edge. The tree is easy to identify in winter by its distinctive black, velvety leaf buds. Ash is a very common tree however it is under threat from chalara ash dieback, caused by a fungus that originated in Asia.

Wild Cherry - gèanais
Wild cherry is also known as 'gean' and is a fast growing and very pretty tree. Cup shaped white flowers appear in April which are an early source of nectar and pollen for bees. These are followed by small green cherries, which turn deep red when ripe. Birds quickly strip the trees of the fruit and then spread the seeds. Wild cherry has quite a distinctive bark: purplish-brown with a metallic sheen and horizontal bands of lenticels.