

Tree Supply Report – data analysis

Considerations and limitations

Production data was collected between August and November from 13 forest nurseries in England, Scotland, and Wales. These include private as well as public nurseries. The majority of the growers surveyed are large, wholesale commercial companies. While we estimate that these grow around 90% of the saplings used in forest and woodland planting in GB, this means that the diversity of small nurseries is not necessarily reflected in the figures of this report. Small and community nurseries often produce local broadleaves species, which might be somewhat under-represented in this report.

We have decided to leave the figures of Christmas trees and hedging species as given by the producers. It should be noted however that the report mainly targeted nurseries which produce forest and woodland trees, therefore this report does not aim to be representative of the production of Christmas trees and hedging species.

Nurseries have been asked to provide the species and number of trees produced at their site expected to be ready for sale in the 2022-23 season. Because data was supplied during the growing season, it relied on sample extrapolation and/or predicted figures rather than actual counts.

Forestry tree imports have been estimated as 2M for 2021¹; from further conversations with stakeholders, imports and exports of trees are considered marginal, and have not been factored in this analysis.

This report aims to illustrate the overall production of saplings for woodland and forestry planting in the 2022/23 season in Britain. Unless otherwise stated, “tree” and “sapling” are used interchangeably and refer to stock destined to woodland and forestry.

Amenity and urban planting are outside of the scope of this report, although we cannot exclude some overlap.

The given figures represent overall saleable tree production in Great Britain in 2022/23, but do not in any way represent availability for sale.

The complete species dataset used for analysis can be found in the [Appendix](#).

¹ [Plant Health – international trade and controlled consignments, 2017-2021 – experimental statistics publication - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Number of trees

The data show 152M trees produced for 2022-2023 planting season in the forest nurseries surveyed. FRM Suppliers' data (not published) suggests an additional production of 21M trees from other registered nurseries. We can therefore estimate that production of GB forest nurseries is around **173M saplings** for the year 2022-2023.

Of the 152M trees surveyed, 98.4% belong to a species controlled or certified under FRM Regulations² (Figure 1, top bar). FRM-regulated species however only constitute 66.4% of the 134 species assessed.

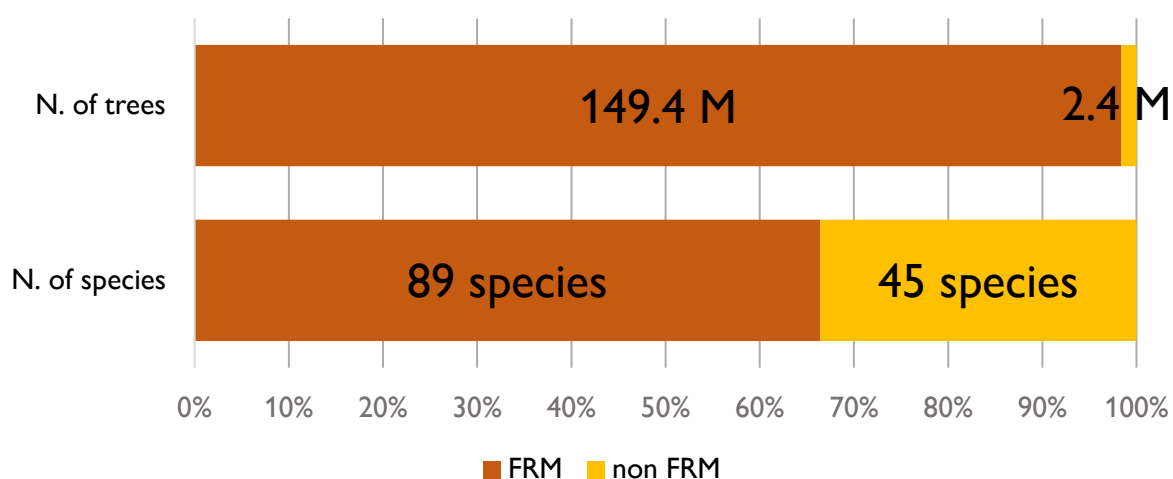


Figure 1 Saplings and FRM-regulated species. The dark orange bars represent trees and species belonging to FRM-regulated species, while the yellow bars show trees and species which fall out of the FRM regulations.

² [Forest Reproductive Materials guide \(forestresearch.gov.uk\)](https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestresearch), Appendix 2

Broadleaf and conifer

Based on the nurseries surveyed, conifer species account for almost three quarters (73.8%) of the total number of trees supplied (Figure 1 – inner pie chart). While representing only 26.2% of the number of trees produced, broadleaves make up more than two thirds of the number of species surveyed (Figure 2 – outer ring chart).

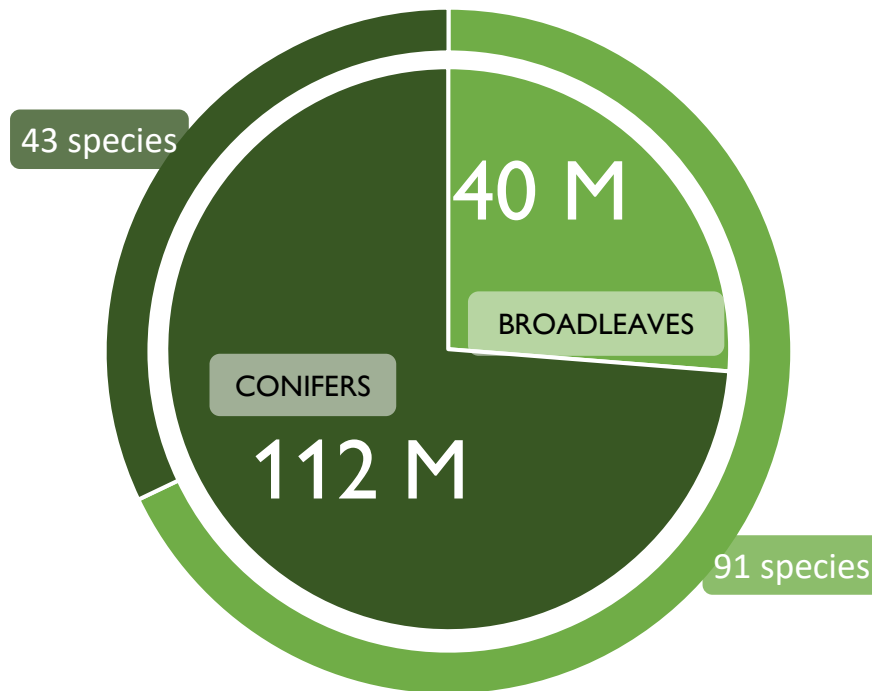


Figure 2 Breakdown of saplings surveyed by tree type. The inner pie chart represents total number of trees by type, while the outer ring represents the number of species within each type.

Most common species

At almost half (48.3%) of the total number of trees produced, Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is by far the predominant tree species grown in GB. Sitka production is more than five-fold that of the second-most grown species, Scots pine (Figure 3). It is not surprising to see that the top 4 species are the main conifers used in timber production. Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) is also very high on the list, emphasising the importance of native hedge planting in the GB landscape.

The most frequently grown species in the nurseries surveyed were native oaks, aspen and Norway spruce, which were grown at 12 of the 13 nurseries surveyed (Figure 3, grey bar).

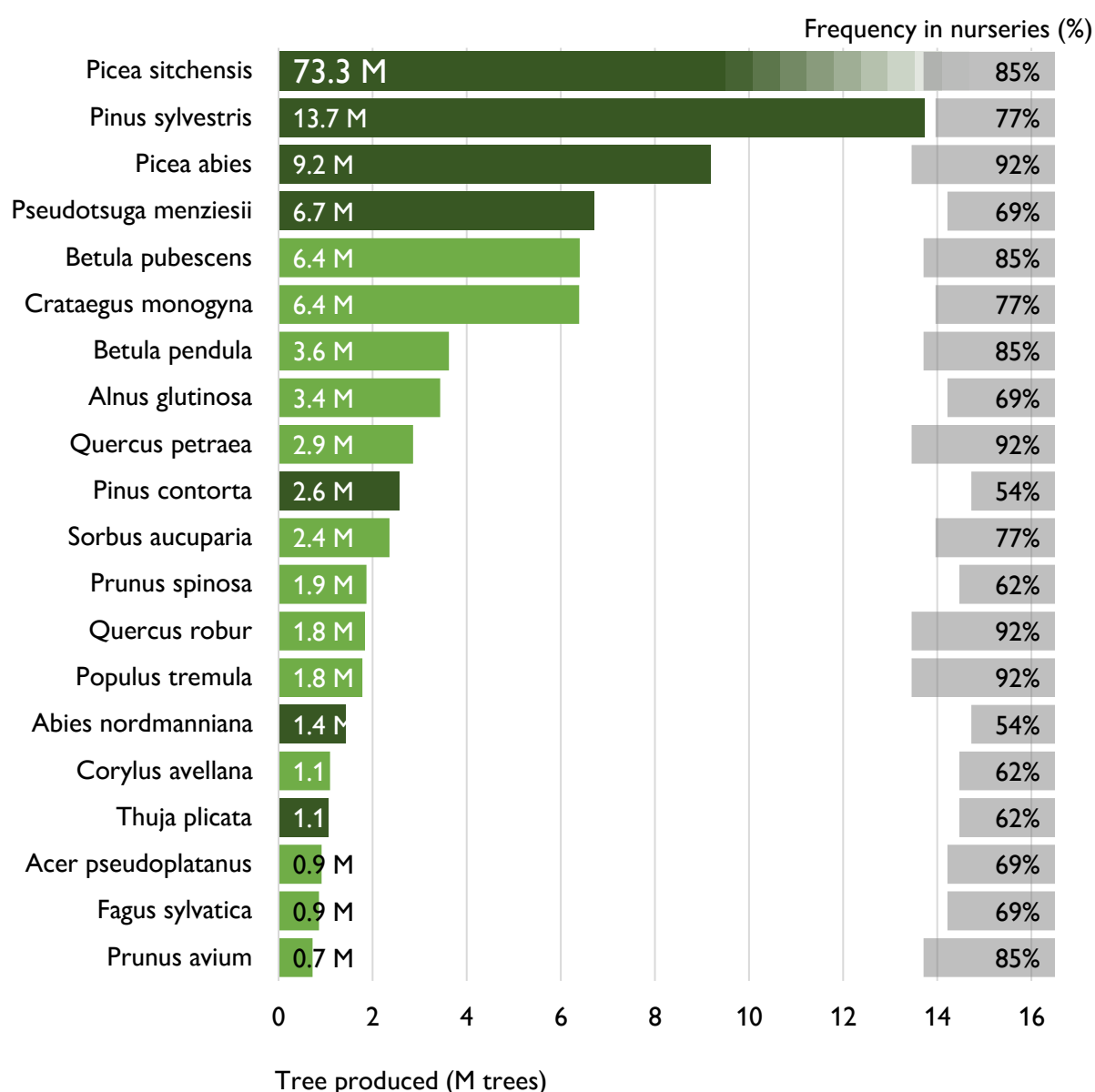


Figure 3 Top 20 species grown in GB. NOTE that the measurement bar for *Picea sitchensis* has been faded for ease of interpretation. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) includes both native provenances as well as improved material. Dark green coloured bars denote conifer species, and light green broadleaf species. The grey bars on the right represent how many (in %) of the 13 nurseries surveyed grow each species.

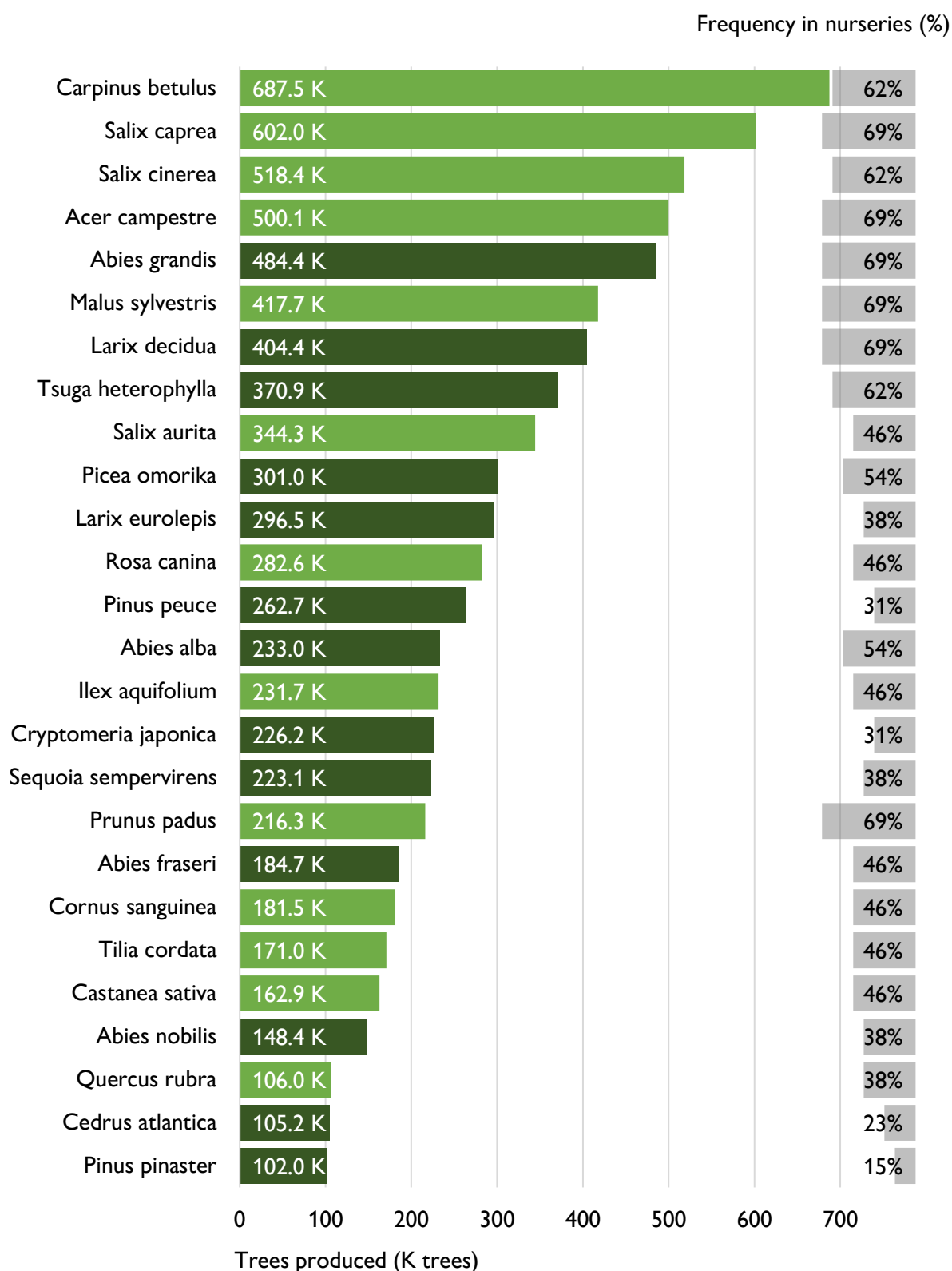


Figure 4 Top species grown in GB- continued. NOTE that the unit of measurement has changed from M trees of the previous graph, to K trees. Dark green coloured bars denote conifer species, and light green broadleaf species. The grey bars on the right represent how many (in %) of the 13 nurseries surveyed grow each species.

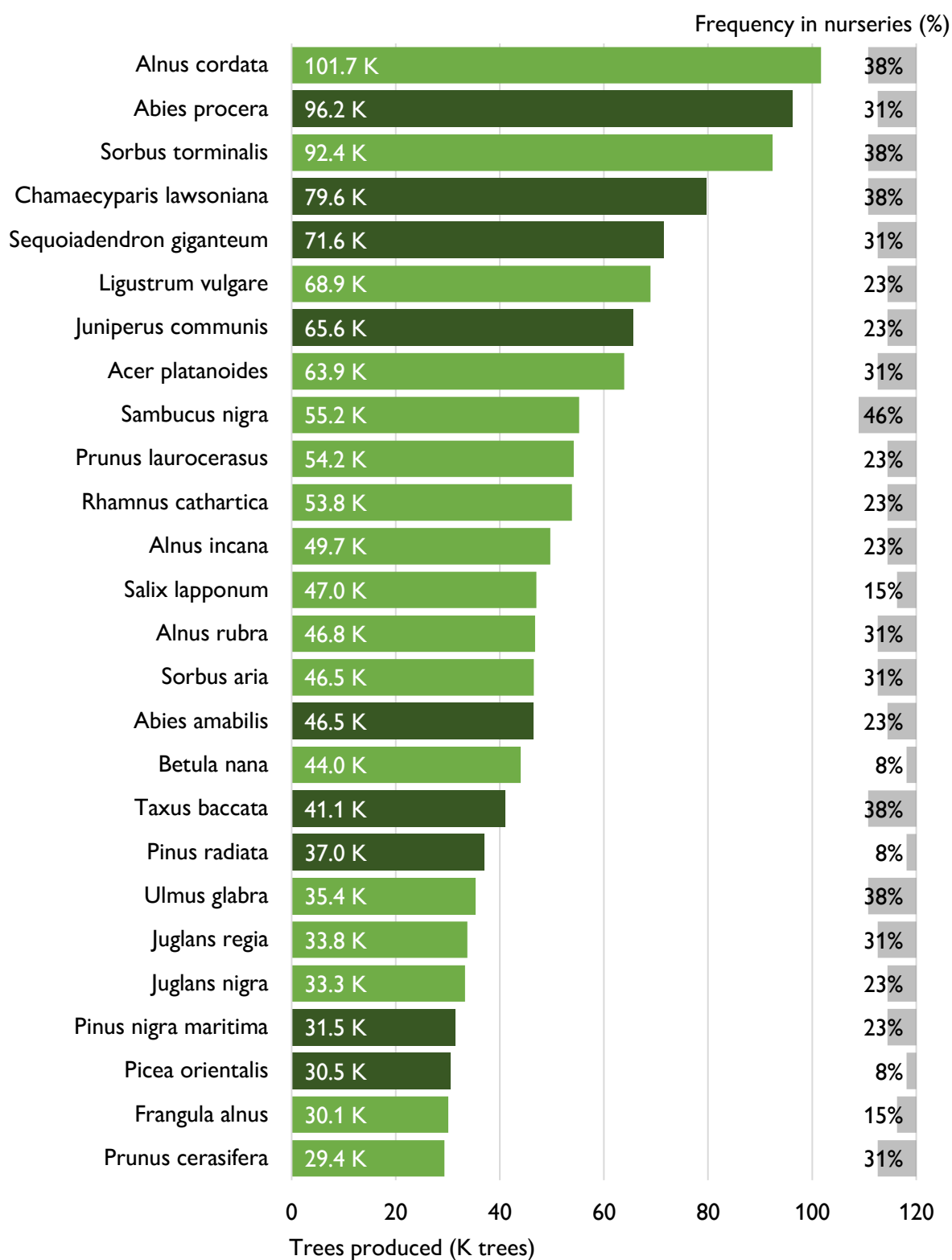


Figure 5 Top species grown in GB- continued. NOTE that the unit of measurement is K trees. Dark green coloured bars denote conifer species, and light green broadleaf species. The grey bars on the right represent how many (in %) of the 13 nurseries surveyed grow each species.

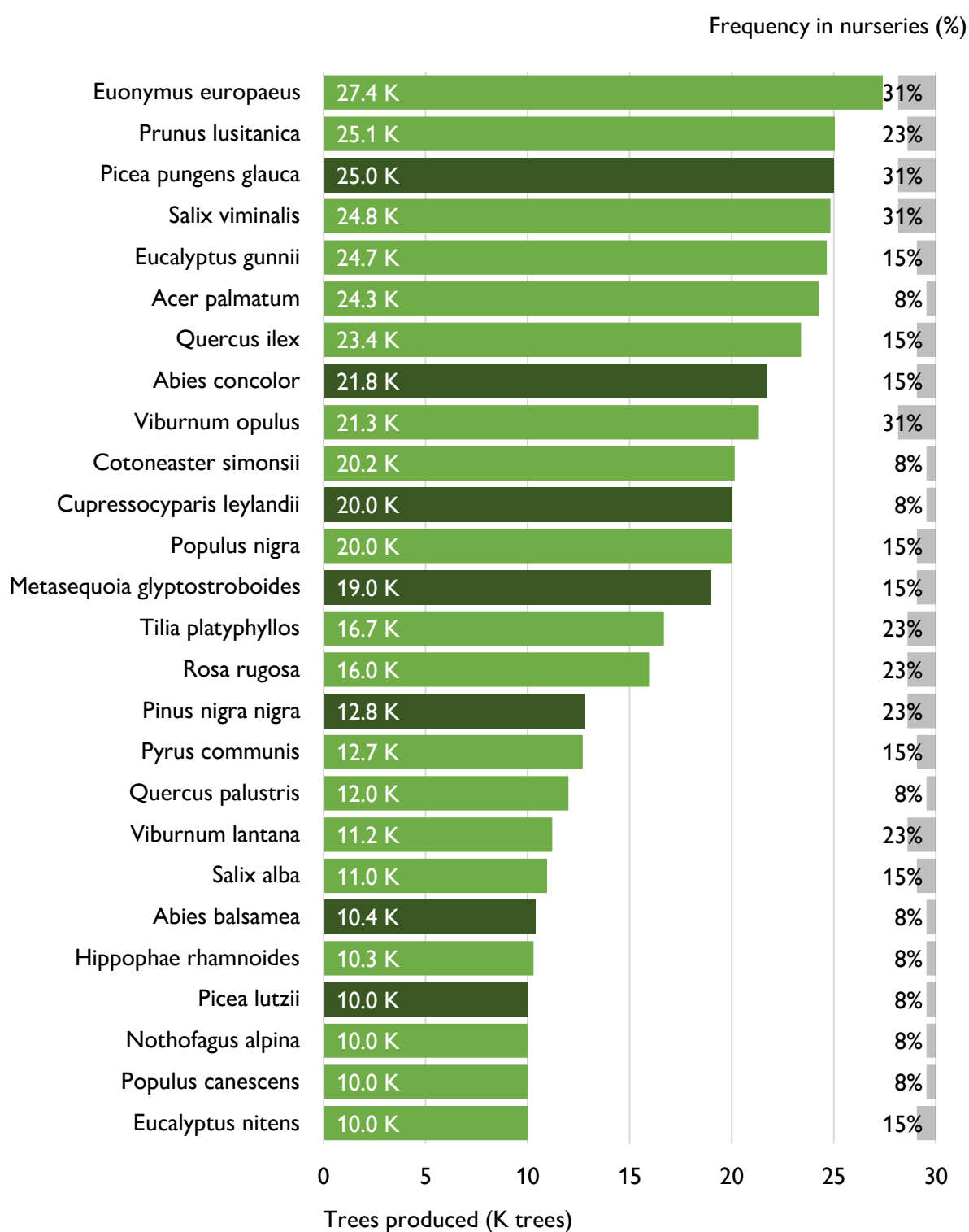


Figure 6 Top species grown in GB- continued. NOTE that the unit of measurement is K trees. Dark green coloured bars denote conifer species, and light green broadleaf species. The grey bars on the right represent how many (in %) of the 13 nurseries surveyed grow each species.

Species diversity

There is high species variability within the nurseries. The number of species grown at each nursery ranged between 5 and 91 (Figure 7). There is no correlation between nursery size and diversity of stock available within the nurseries sampled (data not shown).

All nurseries surveyed produced both coniferous and broadleaf trees, but in significantly different proportions (broadleaves varied from 2% to 98% of the nurseries' total production, **Error! Reference source not found.**). Interestingly, none of the nurseries surveyed had an even split between conifers and broadleaves.

There seems to be a positive correlation between percentage of conifers grown and size of the nursery (data not shown), which is a result of larger nurseries often growing commercial coniferous stock.

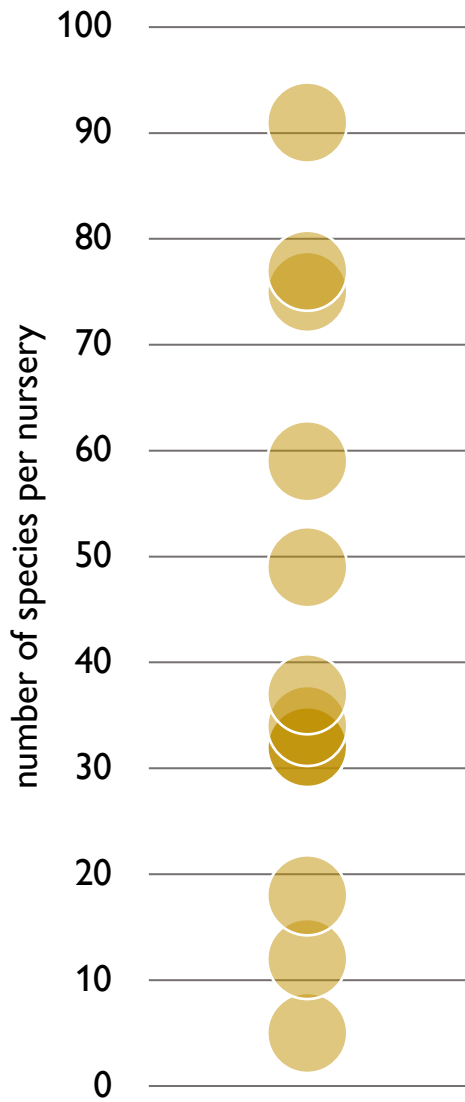


Figure 7 Number of species grown at each of the nurseries surveyed.

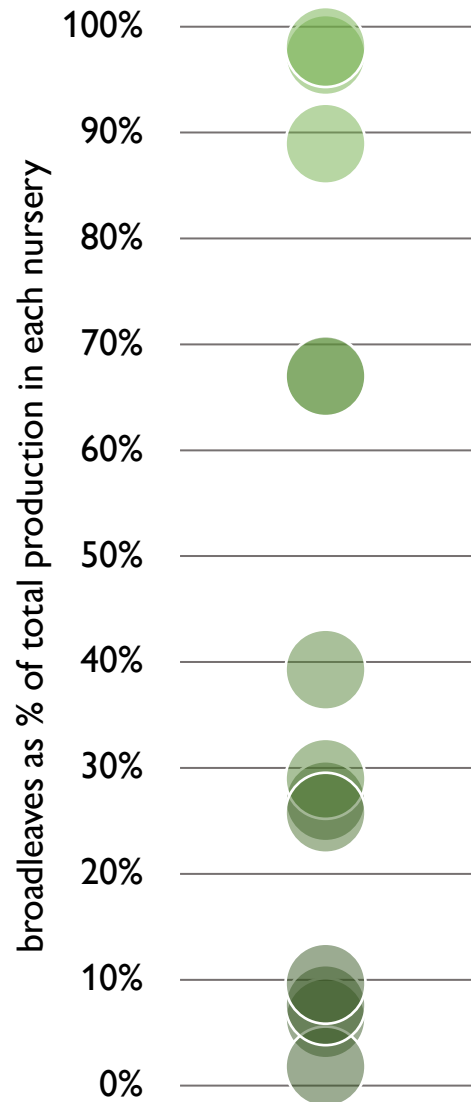


Figure 8 Broadleaves as a percentage of the total production in each of the nurseries surveyed.

Figure 9 and Figure 10 show species and family diversity within broadleaf and conifer trees in this report respectively.



Figure 9 Broadleaves: Main botanical families and respective species. Larger areas represent

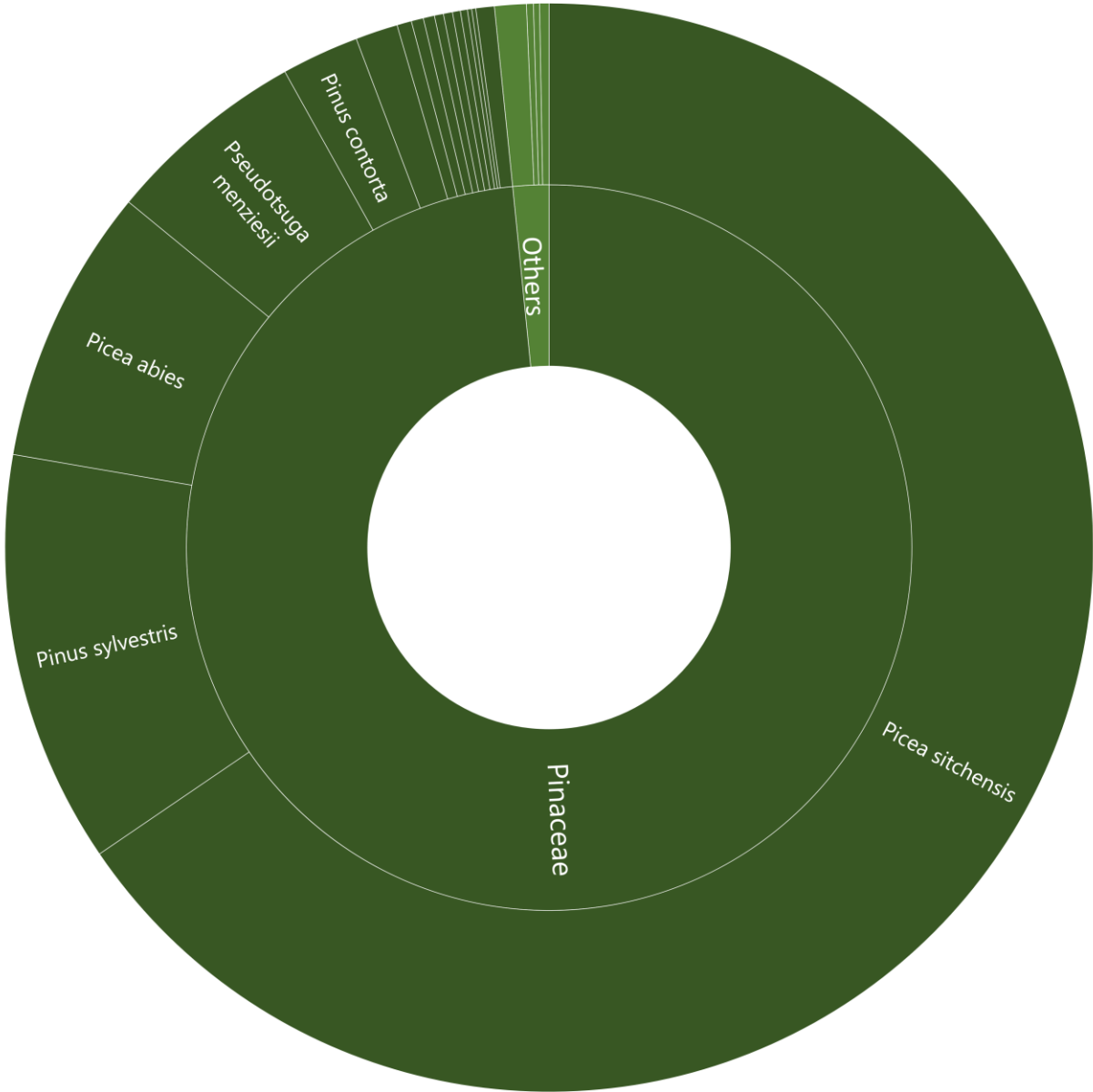


Figure 10 Conifers: Main botanical families and respective species.

Appendix

Table 1 All tree and shrub species grown for 2022-23 season, as reported by the nurseries. In alphabetical order.

Group	Scientific name	Common name	N. of trees
CF	<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver fir	233,000
CF	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific silver fir	46,500
CF	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam blue fir	10,400
CF	<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir	21,800
CF	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser fir	184,700
CF	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	484,400
CF	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean fir	11,900
CF	<i>Abies koreana x balsamea</i>		2,300
CF	<i>Abies nobilis</i>	Noble fir	148,400
CF	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Nordmann fir	1,417,300
CF	<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble (red) fir	96,200
BL	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	500,100
BL	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	24,300
BL	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	63,900
BL	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	913,100
BL	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	8,100
BL	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian alder	101,700
BL	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common alder	3,435,600
BL	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey alder	49,700
BL	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	46,800
BL	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	3,300
BL	<i>Betula nana</i>	Dwarf birch	44,000
BL	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	3,621,000
BL	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy birch	6,399,700
BL	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	687,500
BL	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut	162,900
CF	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	105,200
CF	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	3,900
BL	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	1,000
CF	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's cypress	79,600
BL	<i>Cornus alba</i>	Siberian dogwood	7,700
BL	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common dogwood	181,500
BL	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	1,092,800
BL	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Hollyberry cotoneaster	100
BL	<i>Cotoneaster franchettii</i>	Franchet's cotoneaster	9,000
BL	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Milkflower cotoneaster	2,500
BL	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan cotoneaster	20,200
BL	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland hawthorn	500
BL	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	6,387,800

Group	Scientific name	Common name	N. of trees
CF	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cedar	226,200
CF	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	20,000
BL	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Common broom	2,000
BL	<i>Elaeagnus umbetella</i>	Autumn olive	200
BL	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	Snow gum	24,700
BL	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	Shining gum	10,000
BL	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European spindle	27,400
BL	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	858,900
BL	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder buckthorn	30,100
BL	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	6,600
BL	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	1,600
BL	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Seaberry	10,300
BL	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Common holly	231,700
BL	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	33,300
BL	<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut	33,800
CF	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	65,600
BL	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Common laburnum	5,500
CF	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch	404,400
CF	<i>Larix eurolepis</i>	Hybrid larch	296,500
CF	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese larch	4,000
CF	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	7,000
BL	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden privet	1,500
BL	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet	68,900
BL	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	200
BL	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple	417,700
CF	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	19,000
BL	<i>Nothofagus alpina</i>	Rauli beech	10,000
CF	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	9,185,700
CF	<i>Picea lutzii</i>	Lutz spruce	10,000
CF	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian spruce	301,000
CF	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Oriental spruce	30,500
CF	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	Colorado blue spruce	25,000
CF	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce	73,325,500
CF	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole pine	2,571,600
CF	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Coulter pine	300
CF	<i>Pinus nigra maritima/corsicana</i>	Corsican pine	31,500
CF	<i>Pinus nigra nigra/austriaca</i>	Austrian pine	12,800
CF	<i>Pinus peuce</i>	Macedonian pine	262,700
CF	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime pine	102,000
CF	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	37,000
CF	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	13,727,500
CF	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	7,500
BL	<i>Platanus x acerifolia/hispanica</i>	London plane	1,200

Group	Scientific name	Common name	N. of trees
BL	<i>Populus alba</i>	Silver poplar	200
BL	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar	20,000
BL	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	1,784,600
BL	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	Hybrid poplar	10,000
BL	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	720,900
BL	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry plum	29,400
BL	<i>Prunus institia</i>	Damson plum	800
BL	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel	54,200
BL	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel	25,100
BL	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry	216,300
BL	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	1,866,900
CF	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	6,704,500
BL	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common pear	12,700
BL	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak	4,500
BL	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm oak	23,400
BL	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Swamp oak	12,000
BL	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak	2,856,700
BL	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	1,835,800
BL	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	106,000
BL	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Purging buckthorn	53,800
BL	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	6,300
BL	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose	4,100
BL	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose	282,600
BL	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar rose	2,400
BL	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Red Japanese rose	16,000
BL	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Scotch rose	2,200
BL	<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	11,000
BL	<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared willow	344,300
BL	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	100
BL	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	602,000
BL	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	518,400
BL	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	5,000
BL	<i>Salix lapponum</i>	Downy willow	47,000
BL	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	Bay willow	800
BL	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier willow	24,800
BL	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	55,200
CF	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	223,100
CF	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant redwood	71,600
BL	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Common whitebeam	46,500
BL	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	2,359,700
BL	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish whitebeam	7,100
BL	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild service tree	92,400
CF	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	41,100

Group	Scientific name	Common name	N. of trees
CF	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	1,051,200
BL	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime	171,000
BL	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved lime	16,700
CF	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	370,900
BL	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	8,300
BL	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm	35,400
BL	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Field elm	500
BL	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring tree	11,200
BL	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose	21,300