

Campus Tree Walk



Accommodation Village

- (A) Andrew Stewart Hall
- (B) H. H. Donnelly House
- (C) Fraser of Allander House
- (D) Polwarth House
- (E) Willow Court
- (F) Beech Court
- (G) Muirhead House
- (H) Juniper Court
- (I) Alexander Court (Including Townhouses)
- (J) Pendreich Way
- (K) Spittal Hill
- (L) Alangrange
- (M) Friarscroft

- Main University Buildings
- Sport Buildings
- Stirling Court Hotel
- Accommodation Village
- Stirling University Innovation Park
- - - Footpath
- 🚲 Bikes
- ♿ Disabled Parking Bays
- 🚗 Drop Off Point
- 🔌 Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
- 🚌 Bus Stop
- 🚏 Bus Hub
- 🚫 No vehicular access - pedestrians only
- P Short Stay Car Parking
- P Car Park

Campus Central

- (1) Queen's Court
- (2) MacRobert Arts Centre
- (3) Student Services Hub
- (4) Andrew Miller Building/Atrium (Including shops and cafés)
- (5) Students' Union
- (6) Library
- (7) Co-op Supermarket
- (8) Pharmacy

Main University Buildings

- (9) Cottrell Building (Main Entrance)
- (10) RG Bomont Building
- (11) Colin Bell Building
- (12) Iris Murdoch Building
- (13) Logie Lecture Theatre
- (14) INTO Building
- (18) Pathfoot Building
- (19) Airthrey Castle
- (21) Stirling Court Hotel
- (22) Airthrey Medical and Dental Centre

Sport Buildings

- (15) National Swimming Academy
- (16) Sports Facilities
- (17) National Tennis Centre
- (20) Sports Pavilion

Campus Tree Walk

The tree walk starts in the Arboretum, across from the golf course.

The last private owners of the Airthrey Estate were the Graham family who consulted with the famous Scottish botanist and plant hunter George Forrest on trees to plant in the arboretum.

No 1 Giant Sequoia

Sequoiadendron giganteum, common names, wellingtonia, giant sequoia, giant redwood.

From Sierra Nevada, California, they are the largest trees in the world. Introduced to UK in 1853 by William Lobb, plant biologist and planted extensively by Victorians.

This is one of the best trees to hug, the thick bark is soft and warm!



No 2 Monkey Puzzle

Araucaria araucana, common name monkey puzzle, native to central and southern Chile and western Argentina.

Introduced to the UK in 1795, it is the hardiest species in the conifer genus.

If you get the chance to visit Logan botanic gardens in Dumfries you will see a spectacular avenue of these trees.

No 3 Italian Alder

Alnus cordata, common name Italian alder, native to Corsica and Southern Italy, introduced to UK c1820.

A beautiful, shaped tree with glossy green leaves, note the winter interest, an abundance of catkins.

You are in the centre of the Garden of Time, a peaceful setting below the Ochil hills, visit in spring and summer when the garden is very colourful, a relaxing place to study in.

To find the next tree follow the track around the golf course and pitches down to the loch.



No 4 Oak

Quercus robur, common names, English oak, pendunculate oak, European oak and common oak, a native tree.

This is one of our magnificent heritage oak trees growing on the edge of Airthrey loch.

Q. robur supports the highest biodiversity of insect herbivores of any British plant and once formed a third of all tree cover in Britain.



No 5 Sweet Chestnut

Castanea sativa, common name sweet chestnut another one of our heritage trees, native to southern Europe, western Asia and North Africa.

Thought to have been introduced to the UK in Roman times, they have long been naturalised here and are seen planted in many parks and woodland.

Note its thick twisted bark, worth a further visit in early summer when it is laden with yellow catkins, long glossy green leaves which turn yellow in the autumn.

Carry on round the loch path to the next tree.



No 6 Corsican Pine

Pinus nigra, common name Corsican pine native only to the island of Corsica.

First introduced to Scotland in 1759.

Characterful old tree, note the long pine needles.

No 7 Scots Pine

Pinus sylvestris, common name Scots pine Scotland's national tree, a native of the once extensive Caledonian pine forests.

This is a group of pines outside of the impressive new sports complex, follow the loch path towards the boathouse, have a rest on the log seat and enjoy one of the best views on campus across the loch over to the Dumyat, a favourite spot for graduation photos.



No 8 Cedar

Cedrus atlantica, common name Atlas cedar. Introduced to UK in 1840, a native of North Africa.

Some sources consider it a subspecies of the cedar of Lebanon which was introduced to the UK c1645, both are popular ornamental trees in large parks and gardens.



No 9 Western Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla, common name Western hemlock.



Native to the Pacific temperate rainforests of North America.

This graceful tree was introduced into Scotland during the 19th century for ornamental purposes.

You have just passed Pendreich chalets where there is a hole in the wall leading to Hermitage woods, if you walk up the steps and climb to the top of the woodland in late spring your efforts will be rewarded by an amazing carpet of bluebells.

No 10 Noble Fir

Abies procera, common name Noble fir.

Native to Western North America, introduced to UK in 1830 by the famous Scottish botanist and plant hunter David Douglas.

This tree stands out because of its blue-green needle like leaves, its wood is used for general structure purposes and paper manufacture and it's also now a popular Christmas tree.



You have come to the end of the tree walk, in the arboretum across from Airthrey Castle. The arboretum is worth a visit on its own to see the collection of evergreen and deciduous trees and the many flowering trees and shrubs in late spring and summer. It is also home to red squirrel and pine martin, you may also hear a woodpecker.