

Glossary

Bolling – the trunk of a pollard (that part which remains uncut)

Candelabra – Word used in several different languages to describe the shape of a pollard where the branches have not been cut back to the bolling each time but where long stubs were left. The tree subsequently becomes very open in shape.

Coppice – Tree cut repeatedly at ground level in order to obtain a harvest, for example of wood/leaves.

Cut to the form of the tree – Method by which the tree is cut using the previous shape of the tree to guide where to cut rather than to a predetermined shape. The trees are often irregular in shape. (Courtesy of Ted Green).

Desmocho – Old Spanish name for a pollard cut with a single head, a term now largely not in use.

Guido – Old Spanish term for a tree shaped to provide specific pieces of wood for ship building. The trimmed wood was used for charcoal making

Lapsed pollard – Pollard that has been left uncut for longer than it's normal cycle

Lopping – Term used to refer to cutting of trees, often used in a wide sense including all types of coppicing and pollarding. Sometimes referring to as the cutting of large branches.

Pollard – According to the European Arboricultural Council a pollard is 'A frequently misunderstood term, and used in two contexts. Traditionally and still commonly used this term describes the removal of all branches from the trunk.... a less frequently used definition can mean the regular (annual or biennial) pruning back of small branches to the same point resulting in the formation of a pollard head'. I believe this definition is misleading, generally describes the treatment of street trees and adds to the misconception that a tree has not been pollarded unless all the branches are removed. A better definition is given by Lonsdale (1999): 'Pollarding is the complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches; also, further cutting to maintain this growth pattern.' It could be added that traditionally pollarding was done to gain a product from the tree (e.g. wood or leaves) and that it was intended that the trees would be cut regularly.

Pollard woodland – (Norway) ungrazed area with pollarded trees and predominantly woodland ground flora.

Restoration pollarding - The cutting of lapsed pollards in an attempt to keep them alive and, if possible to restore the pollarding cycle.

Sap riser – Branch or branches left on a pollard after cutting. The branch may be removed at a future time before the complete pollarding is done again.

Secondary pollards – Term used to refer to trees that have been pollarded with branches retained and these themselves have then been pollarded well above the original bolling height (i.e. pollards on top of pollards).

Shred – Tree where the side branches are cut repeatedly in order to obtain leaves or wood through adventitious branches, or to reduce the shading effect of the branches on the ground, or to produce a straight piece of timber for felling. The top branches of the tree are left intact. Also called branch lopping.

Shredded pollard – Generally used to describe a shredded tree where the top of the tree has been removed as well as the branches. Also used for trees that have been pollarded but where the subsequent branches arising have been shredded.

Trasmochó – Now the most commonly used term to describe any pollard in Spanish, originally those cut to a single bolling head (a ‘classic’ pollard shape).

Wood pasture – An area of woodland which is grazed for much of the year. In a pollard wood pasture the trees are largely pollarded

Wooded meadow – A meadow that is cut for hay but which has scattered trees. The trees may be pollarded, coppiced or orchard trees. The ground flora may be grazed in the early spring and after the hay has been cut.

Working tree – Any species of tree that has been managed in any way (though predominantly by cutting) for its produce. (Courtesy of Ted Green).