

## Engelska

Bohuslind, *Tilia platyphyllos*

You are standing in front of a Bohuslind tree, planted in 1977, when Lyckorna celebrated 100 years as a seaside resort.

It is easily distinguished from the common linden by its considerably larger and hairy leaves, which on the underside have coarse "transverse nerves" (water and nutrient channels) with typical white tufts of hair at the "nerve angles"; The linden tree has bald leaves and rust-colored tufts of hair at the nerve angles!

The species is common in southern and central Europe. The native occurrences of Bohuslind consist of single trees along the West Coast, where they mainly grow in a few places (4-5) on islands in the Bohuslän archipelago. It is estimated that there are only four reproductive wild individuals.

On the other hand, the bohuslinden is cultivated and planted as a popular park tree. The hybrid, between forest and Bohuslinden is called park linden, with bare leaves but white tufts of hair.

The linden trees belong to the group of deciduous trees that came here to Scandinavia during the warm period 8000 - 9000 years ago. Their smooth bright red buds in spring, heart-like leaves, and round crowns make them easy to recognise.

They bloom for a few weeks in late July with a strong sweet scent that attract countless nectar-sucking "buzzing" insects in the lime tree avenues. The linden tree leaves were previously used as fodder for the livestock. Their wood is relatively soft and well suited for wood carvings. Linden was also a medicinal plant with many purpose, such as treatment for stomach disease, high blood pressure, migraines, etc. Flower tea was believed to help against colds and baste, the strong wood fibres were used for cords, ropes and in fabrics. Linden appears in our folk songs. In the old folklore, the forest dragon, the linden worm, wintered in old lime trees! And then, not to forget: Carl von Linnaeus has linden in his surname.