



Yew with berries / An tIúr le caora

Yew *Taxus baccata*

Yew is one of our very few native conifers or evergreens. Not often seen in the wild, it is most commonly seen growing in old church yards where the variety of the Irish Yew, known as *Taxus baccata* 'fastigata', is widely planted due to its upright growth form. There are a few old Yew woodlands remaining in Ireland including a small stand in Garryland (near Coole Park).

Some Yew trees in Ireland are estimated to be over 1000 years old and in Britain there are specimens over 5000 years old! In the wild, yew generally grows in woodland on limestone pavement but Yew woodland is a very rare habitat in Ireland these days and considered of special conservation significance. Yew prefers well-drained lime-rich soils and can tolerate deep shade. The leaves of Yew are poisonous to most livestock and the seeds are also toxic so Yew should not be planted where children and animals may be at risk. It is, however, good for wildlife as birds can eat the fruit and birds roost and nest in the trees. Yew forms a dense, solid hedge and is ideal for topiary although it is slow-growing. Yew wood is highly prized by woodworkers due to its excellent timber.

Coillte Woodland Restoration LIFE Projects

Coillte have conducted two major woodland restoration projects in Galway with the assistance of European Union LIFE funding. Both projects involve the planting of Yew in areas where it would formerly have been abundant. The project sites are in Clonbur Wood near Cong and Castletaylor near Ardrahan, and both are accessible to the public. These exciting projects will result in the expansion of a rare woodland type in Ireland, Yew woodland. Fossil pollen records indicate that Yew woodland was once much more common in Ireland, particularly in the west.

www.coillte.ie/LIFE/woodlandrestoration/

An tIúr *Taxus baccata*

Tá an t-Iúr ar cheann dár mbeagán crann buaircíneach no crann síorghlas dúchasach. Ní minic a fheictear ag fás san fhiántas é, ach i seanchealla is coitianta a fheictear é, áit a gcuirtear go forleathan an cineál iúir Éireannaigh a dtugtar *Taxus baccata* 'fastigata' air, de bharr cuma ingearach a bheith air. Tá roinnt seanchoillearnach iúir fós in Éirinn, ina measc clampa beag i nGaialán (gar do Pháirc na Cúile).

Meastar roinnt crann iúir in Éirinn a bheith os cionn 1000 bliain d'aois agus i Sasana tá eiseamail atá os cionn 5000 bliain d'aois! San fhásach, is gnách go bhfásann an t-Iúr ar leaca aolchloiche i gcoillearnach, ach is gnáthóg an-tearc in Éirinn an choillearnach iúir na laethanta seo agus meastar suntas caomhantais speisialta a bheith ag baint leis. Is fearr leis an iúr ithreacha atá draenáilte go maith agus ar mórán aoil agus is féidir leis cur suas le scáth dorcha. Tá duillí an iúir nimhiúil d'fhormhór an bheostoic agus tá na síolta nimhiúil freisin, mar sin níor cheart an t-Iúr a chur in áit a mbeidh baol ann do pháistí agus d'ainmhithe. Tá tairbhe ann, áfach, don fhiadhúlra mar gur féidir le héin an toradh a ithe agus go dtéann siad ar fara agus ag neadú sna crainn. Déanann an t-Iúr fál dlúth, tiubh agus tá sé an-oiriúnach don tordhearadh, cé go bhfásann sé go mall. Tá an-tóir ag saoir adhmaid ar an iúir mar gheall ar fheabhas a adhmaid.

Tionscadail LIFE um Athbhunaithe Coillearnach de chuid Coillte

Tá dhá mhórhionscadal athbhunaithe coillearnaí curtha ar bun ag Coillte i nGaillimh le cúnamh ó chistiúchán LIFE an Aontais Eorpaigh. Tá cur an iúir, i limistéir ina mbíodh sé fairsing san am atá caite, i gceist leis an dá thionscadal. Is i gCoill na Fairche, gar do Chonga agus i gCaisleán an Táilliúraigh, gar d'Ard Raithin atá an dá shuíomh, agus is féidir leis an bpobal teacht orthu araon. Is é an toradh a bheidh ar na tionscadail iontacha sin go mbeidh leathnú ar chineál coillearnaí atá tearc in Éirinn, an choillearnach iúir. Léiríonn taifid na pailine iontaise go raibh coillearnach an iúir i bhfad níos coitianta in Éirinn tráth, go háirithe san iarthar.

www.coillte.ie/LIFE/woodlandrestoration/





Beech / Feá

Common exotic trees

Many non-native trees were planted in Galway, especially around the big houses as part of designed landscapes and in demesnes, and have become well-established in and beautiful additions to our gardens, parks, and landscapes. Beech, Horse Chestnut, Lime, Holm Oak, Field Maple, Copper Beech, Hornbeam, lots of different types of conifers, and many more have been planted over the years. In most cases exotic trees co-exist well with our native flora. Some like Beech and Sycamore can be problematic when they spread in native woodlands although both have their uses. Beech woodlands can be wonderful places to walk in when they have a carpet of bluebells on the woodland floor and Sycamore is a great tree to plant in exposed areas or where you need a timber crop in a hurry.



Sycamore / Seiceamar

Some introduced trees and shrubs, however, can pose a significant threat to woodlands when they become 'invasive' i.e. push out native trees and shrubs. Invasive species such as Rhododendron and Cherry Laurel are a big problem in Irish woods.

Focus on Rhododendron

Invasive species, such as Rhododendron, are introduced plants that spread rapidly because the conditions here are ideal, and their native pests and diseases are not present. They push out native plant species by preventing their regeneration. Rhododendron grows in such dense thickets nothing can grow or regenerate under the dense shade and heavy leaf litter it produces. Such invasive species pose a significant threat to Irish biodiversity, especially in context of climate change. Many woodlands in the west of Ireland are infested with Rhododendron. It is extremely difficult to eradicate because it re-sprouts easily when cut and it produces millions of tiny seeds which spread far and wide easily.

See www.invasivespeciesireland.ie for more information.



Rhododendron in flower / An Róslabhras faoi bhláth

Crainn andúchasacha choitianta

Cuireadh go leor crann neamhdhúchasach i nGaillimh, go háirithe timpeall ar na tithe móra mar chuid de thírdhreacha deartha agus i ndiméinte, agus tá siad bunaithe go maith inár ngairdíní, ár bpáirceanna agus ár dtírdhreacha, mar a gcuireann siad go mór leo. Cuireadh an fheá, an cnó capaill, an teile, an dair thoilm, an mhailp, an fheá rua, an crann sleamhain, go leor cineálacha crann buaircíneach agus go leor eile thar na blianta. I bhformhór na gcásanna cómhaireann crainn andúchasacha go maith lenár bhflóra dúchasach. Bíonn fadhb ag baint le cuid díobh, amhail an fheá agus an seiceamar, nuair a leathann siad i gcoillearnacha dúchasacha, cé go bhfuil úsáid le baint astu beirt. Is álainn an limistéar an choillearnach feá chun siúlóide nuair a bhíonn brat coinnle corra ar urlár na coillearnaí, agus is crann breá an seiceamar le cur i gceantair rite nó in áit a dteastaíonn barr adhmaid uait go luath.

Ach is baol suntasach do choillearnacha cuid de na crainn agus na toim a tugadh isteach sa tír, áfach, nuair a bhíonn siad ionrach, is é sin go mbrúnn siad crainn agus toim dhúchasacha faoi chois. Is fadhb mhór i gcoillte na hÉireann na speicis ionracha mar an róslabhras agus an labhras síliní.

Fócas ar an Róslabhras (Rhododendron)

Is plandaí iad na speicis ionracha a thugtar isteach agus a scaipeann go tapa de bharr na cúinsí anseo a bheith an-fhabhrach, agus gan a gcuid lotnaidí ná a ngalair dhúchasacha a bheith anseo. Ruaigeann siad na speicis dhúchasacha trína n-athghiniúint a chosc. Fásann an róslabhras i mothair a bhíonn chomh dlúth sin nach féidir le haon rud eile fás ná athghiniúint faoin scáth dlúth agus an easair dhuillí a dhéanann sé. Is bagairt shuntasach do bhithéagsúlacht na hÉireann atá ina leithéid de speiceas ionrach, go háirithe i gcomhthéacs an athrú aeráide. Tá go leor coillearnach in iarthar na hÉireann brata leis an róslabhras. Tá sé an-deacair é a scrios mar go ndéanann sé athphéacadh go héasca nuair a ghearrtar é agus go dtáirgeann sé na milliúin síol bídeach a scaipeann i gcéin agus i gcóngar go héasca.

Féach www.invasivespeciesireland.ie chun tuilleadh eolais a fháil.





PLANTING TREES

Before you plant

Planting a tree is a relatively easy task. Dig a hole, pop in the tree, fill up the hole again. What could go wrong?! Why do so many newly planted trees fail to thrive?

The most common reasons for trees failing to thrive after planting include:

- Damage to the roots
- Planting the wrong tree in the wrong place
- Failing to keep the weeds down after planting.

These problems can easily be avoided by careful planning, taking care when planting and minding young trees after planting.

Before planting trees, it is worth asking a few questions:

1. What do you hope to achieve? Do you want to make your garden more attractive, to add privacy or shelter, to screen an oil tank or shed, or to create a wildlife - friendly garden? Do you want some fuel for the fire in a few years? Different types of trees will be suitable for these differing aims.
2. What trees will suit my site? What kind of soil do I have? How much space is there? Selecting the right tree and type of planting stock for your purposes (and budget) will ensure successful results.

If the area to be planted is a public green space the function of the planting and the needs of the community should be considered carefully. Trees can provide amenity and wildlife value, screening and shelter in public spaces, as well as helping to make a space more attractive.

Planting trees and built heritage

When planting trees in an area with important built heritage, great care must be taken to ensure that the tree planting scheme is appropriate and doesn't interfere either directly with the archaeological and architectural heritage (e.g. lateral root growth de-stabilising walls or potential wind throw damaging sensitive structures) or indirectly by detracting from the visual amenity. Advice should be sought from the Heritage Officer, Architectural Conservation Officer and the National Monuments Service before any tree planting in areas with any built heritage. Many buildings, structures and monuments are protected in Irish legislation as Protected Structures, Recorded Monuments or National Monuments e.g. old churches and graveyards, ringforts, medieval town walls, historic buildings etc. If in doubt, seek advice! (For more info see www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/publications/archaeology.pdf)

CUR CRANN

Sula gcuireann tú

Jab sách éasca is ea crann a chur. Déan poll, cuir an crann isteach, líon an poll arís. Ní féidir dul amú leis, an féidir?! Ach cén fáth nach mbíonn rath ar go leor crann nuachurtha?

Is iad seo a leanas na fáthanna is coitianta nach mbíonn rath ar chrainn i ndiaidh a gcuir:

Damáiste do na fréamhacha

An crann mícheart a chur san áit mhícheart.

Gan fiaile a ghlanadh i ndiaidh crann a chur.

Is éasca na fadhbanna seo a sheachaint trí phleanáil chúramach a dhéanamh roimh ré, trína bheith airdeallach le linn crainn a bheith á gcur agus trí aire a thabhairt do chrainn óga i ndiaidh a gcuir.

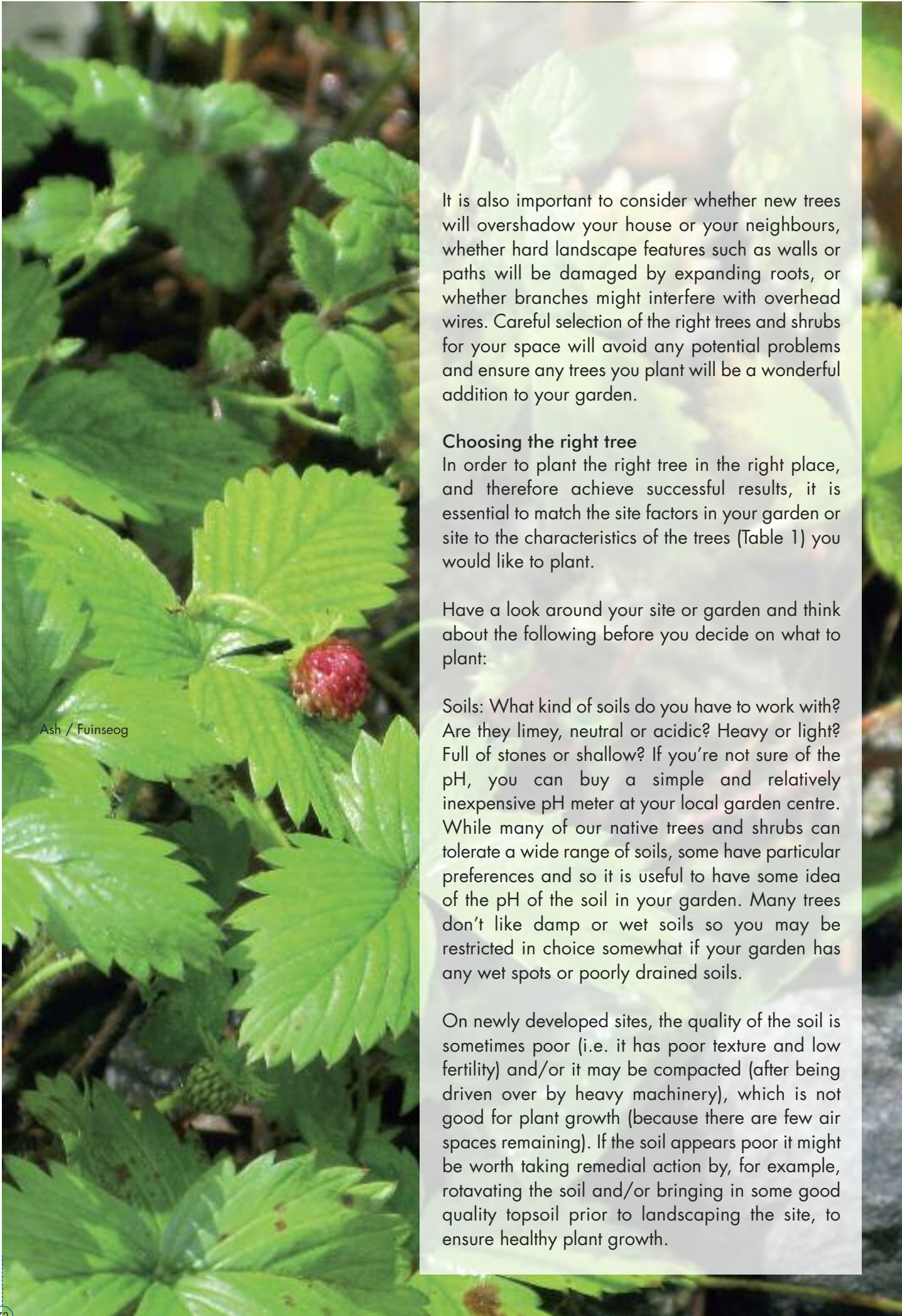
Moltar duit cúpla ceist a chur ort féin sula dtabharfaidh tú faoi chrainn a chur:

1. Cén sprioc atá agat? Ar mhaith leat caoi níos tarraingtí a chur ar do ghairdín, príobháid nó foscadh a chur leis, seid nó dabhach stórála ola a fholú, nó gairdín a thacóidh le fiadhúlra a dhéanamh? B'fhéidir gur mhian leat stór breosla tine faoi cheann cúpla bliain? Bheadh cineálacha éagsúla crann feiliúnach do na cuspóirí difriúla seo.
2. Céard iad na cineálacha crann is oiriúnaí do mo shuíomh féin? Cén sórt ithreach atá agam? An bhfuil mórán spáis ann? Má roghnaíonn tú an crann ceart agus an cineál stoic is fearr le cur le haghaidh do chuspóirí (agus do bhuiséid), beidh rath ar an obair.

Má tá crainn le cur i spás glas poiblí, ní mór feidhm an chuir agus riachtanais an phobail a mheas go cúramach. Is ábhar luachmhar iad crainn don taitneamhacht agus don fhiadhúlra, tugann siad sciath agus foscadh do spásanna poiblí, agus cabhraíonn siad le spás a dhéanamh níos tarraingtí.

Crainn a chur agus an oidhreacht thógtha

Nuair atáthar i mbun crainn a chur in áit lena mbaineann tábhacht don oidhreacht thógtha, ní mór a bheith an-chúramach lena chinntiú go mbeartaítear scéim chúí curtha crann agus nach gcuirtear isteach go díreach ar an oidhreacht seandálaíochta agus ailtireachta (e.g. ballaí a dhíchobhsú le fás na bhfréamhacha cliathánacha nó damáiste a dhéanamh do struchtúir íogaire mar thoradh ar ghaothstoitheadh) nó go hindíreach trí dhochar a dhéanamh don taitneamhacht amhairc. Ba cheart comhairle a fháil ón Oifigeach Oidhreachta, ón Oifigeach Caomhantais Ailtireachta agus ón tSeirbhís Séadchomharthaí Náisiúnta sula gcuirtear crainn i gceantair lena mbaineann oidhreacht thógtha. Cosnaítear go leor foirgneamh, struchtúr agus séadchomharthaí faoi reachtaíocht na hÉireann mar Struchtúir atá faoi Chosaint, Séadchomharthaí Taifeadta nó Séadchomharthaí Náisiúnta m.sh. seaneaglaisí agus seanreiligí, liosanna, ballaí baile meánaoiseacha, foirgnimh stairiúla etc. Má bhíonn aon amhras ort, lorg comhairle! (Chun tuilleadh eolais a fháil, féach www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/publications/archaeology.pdf)



It is also important to consider whether new trees will overshadow your house or your neighbours, whether hard landscape features such as walls or paths will be damaged by expanding roots, or whether branches might interfere with overhead wires. Careful selection of the right trees and shrubs for your space will avoid any potential problems and ensure any trees you plant will be a wonderful addition to your garden.

Choosing the right tree

In order to plant the right tree in the right place, and therefore achieve successful results, it is essential to match the site factors in your garden or site to the characteristics of the trees (Table 1) you would like to plant.

Have a look around your site or garden and think about the following before you decide on what to plant:

Soils: What kind of soils do you have to work with? Are they limey, neutral or acidic? Heavy or light? Full of stones or shallow? If you're not sure of the pH, you can buy a simple and relatively inexpensive pH meter at your local garden centre. While many of our native trees and shrubs can tolerate a wide range of soils, some have particular preferences and so it is useful to have some idea of the pH of the soil in your garden. Many trees don't like damp or wet soils so you may be restricted in choice somewhat if your garden has any wet spots or poorly drained soils.

On newly developed sites, the quality of the soil is sometimes poor (i.e. it has poor texture and low fertility) and/or it may be compacted (after being driven over by heavy machinery), which is not good for plant growth (because there are few air spaces remaining). If the soil appears poor it might be worth taking remedial action by, for example, rotavating the soil and/or bringing in some good quality topsoil prior to landscaping the site, to ensure healthy plant growth.

Ash / Fuinseog

Tá sé tábhachtach, freisin, na rudaí seo a mheas: an bhféadfadh crainn nua scáil a chaitheamh ar do theach nó ar theach do chomharsan, an ndéanfar damáiste do ghnéithe crua tírdhreacha amhail ballaí nó cosáin de bharr fréamhacha atá ag leathnú, nó an gcuirfidh géaga crainn isteach ar shreanga lasnairde. Déan rogha cúramach maidir leis na crainn agus na toim is cirte don spás atá agat chun fadhbanna amach anseo a sheachaint agus bainfidh tú an leas is fearr as aon chrann a chuirfidh tú le do ghairdín.

An crann ceart a roghnú

D'fhonn an crann ceart a chur san áit cheart, agus na torthaí is fearr a bhaint amach dá bharr, ní mór duit na cúinsí súimh i do ghairdín nó i do shuíomh a mheaitseáil le tréithe na gcrann (Tábla 1) ar mhaith leat iad a chur.

Ithreacha: Cén sórt ithreacha atá agat i gcomhair na hoibre? An bhfuil siad aolmhar, neodrach nó aigéadach? Trom nó éadrom? Lán le clocha nó éadomhain? Mura bhfuil tú cinnte faoin pH, is féidir leat méadar pH atá simplí agus sách saor a cheannach i d'ionad garraíodóireachta áitiúil. Cé go nglacfaidh go leor dár gcuid crann agus tom dúchasach le réimse leathan ithreacha, fásfaidh cuid acu níos fearr faoi dhálaí sonracha agus is áisiúil é tuairim a bheith agat faoin luach pH atá in ithir do ghairdín. Tá cuid mhaith crann nach bhfeileann ithir thais nó fliuch dóibh agus beidh rogha srianta agat mar sin má bhíonn spotaí fliucha nó ithreacha drochdhraenáilte i do ghairdín.

Uaireanta bíonn droch-chaighdeán ar an ithir i gcás súimh nuafhorbartha (i.e. ní bhíonn an uigeacht ná an torthúlacht go maith inti) agus/nó seans go bhfuil sí balccha (tar éis innealra trom a thiomáint uirthi), rud a chuireann isteach ar fhás plandaí (cheal dóthain spáis fanta san ithir le haghaidh aeir). Mura bhfuil cuma mhaith ar an ithir, b'fhíú duit b'fhéidir gníomhú le rudaí a chur i gceart tríd an ithir a rótachartadh, cuir i gcás, agus/nó barrithir ardchaighdeáin a thabhairt isteach sula ndéanfaidh tú an suíomh a thírdhreachadh, chun fás plandaí folláine a chinntiú.



Space: Obviously it is important to consider the space available before you decide what to plant. You don't want to plant a tree that will quickly grow to be a giant in a tiny garden. What size tree will look good in the space available? There are several native trees and shrubs that will fit nicely into small spaces and plenty that will fill a big space. The Tree Selection Guide (Table 1) indicates the maximum size of the main native trees and shrubs. Remember that root spread often extends beyond the crown of the tree (i.e. extent of the branches) and therefore large trees should not be planted too close to buildings or walls. It's also a good idea to look up before planting and check for overhead cables. A fast-growing tree won't take long to cause problems for overhead wires!

Exposed and/or coastal areas: Is your garden on the side of a hill receiving the full brunt of the prevailing winds? Are you close to the coast? Certain trees are more tolerant of exposure than others (see Table 2). Once you have created some shelter in your garden, you can grow a wider range of plants that are less tolerant of windy conditions. Creating a shelter-belt will help you enjoy being outdoors in your garden and can significantly cut your heating bills.

County Galway has a long coastline and much of the coastal zone is not very conducive to tree growth because it is exposed to salt-laden winds. Some trees and shrubs, however, do manage to survive in these areas and can be used to create a windbreak and provide shelter for your house and garden (Table 2).

Table 2: Native trees and shrubs that tolerate exposure

Common name	Latin name
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> *
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> *
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> *
Burnet rose	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i> *
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i> *
Willows	<i>Salix</i>

* Can also tolerate coastal conditions



Self Heal / Duán ceannchosach

Spás: Is léir an tábhacht atá le méid an spáis a mheas sula ndéanfaidh tú aon chinneadh maidir le cur. Níor mhaith leat crann a chur i ngairdín beag bídeach a d'fhásfadh go tapa chomh mór le fathach. Ceard é méid an chrainn a bheadh go deas breathnú air sa spás atá ar fáil? Fásfaidh roinnt crann agus tom dúchasach go deas néata i spásanna beaga agus tá go leor díobh a líonfaidh spás mór. Léirítear uasairde na bpríomhchrann agus na bpríomhthom dúchasach sa Treoir maidir le Roghnú Crainn (Tábla 1). Ná dearmad gur minic a leathann na fréamhacha thar achar níos leithne ná barr an chrainn (i.e. fairsinge na gcrabhacha) agus dá bharr sin níor cheart crann a chur róchóngarach d'fhoirgnimh nó do bhallaí. Moltar duit breathnú suas in airde freisin agus seiceáil le haghaidh cáblaí lasnairde sula gcuirfidh tú aon chrann. Ní thógfadh sé i bhfad ar chrann mearfháis a bheith ag cur isteach ar shreanga lasnairde!

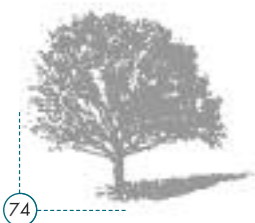
Ceantair sceirdiúla agus/nó cois cósta: An bhfuil do ghairdín suite ar thaobh cnoic agus buailte ag lánchumhacht na bpríomhghaoth? An bhfuil tú gar don chósta? Tá crainn áirithe a ghlacfaidh níos fearr le nochtadh don aimsir ná crainn eile (Féach Tábla 2). Nuair a bheidh foscadh de shaghas éigin cruthaithe agat i do ghairdín, féadfaidh tú raon níos leithne plandaí a chur nach bhfeileann dálaí gaofara dóibh. Má chruthaíonn tú crios foscaidh bainfidh tú taitneamh as a bheith amuigh i do ghairdín agus d'fhéadfá do bhíllí téimh a laghdú go suntasach dá réir.

Tá imeallbhord fada le Contae na Gaillimhe agus tá cuid mhaith den chrios cósta mí-oiriúnach le haghaidh fás crann mar gheall ar a nochtadh do ghaotha lán le salann. Tá roinnt crann agus tom ann, áfach, ar féidir leo maireachtáil sna ceantair seo agus is féidir iad a úsáid le fál foscaidh a chruthú agus foscadh a chur ar fáil don teach agus don ghairdín (Tábla 2).

Tábla 2: Crainn agus toim dhúchasacha a ghlacann le nochtadh don aimsir

Ainm coiteann	Ainm Laidine
An Fhuinseog	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> *
An Draighean	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> *
An Ghiolcach Shléibhe	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> *
An Briúlán	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i> *
An tAiteann Gallda	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *
An Sceach Gheal	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
An Cuileann	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
An tAiteal	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
An Crann Caorthainn	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
An Péine Albanach	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
An Fionnholl	<i>Sorbus aria</i> *
Saileacha	<i>Salix</i>

* Is féidir leis cur suas le dálaí cósta chomh maith



TREE SELECTION GUIDE TABLE 1

Common name	Site Suitability				Max Height (m)	Biodiversity Value	Attractive Features
	Public open spaces	Streets & confined spaces	Tubs containers beds	Hedges			
Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	✓	x	x	✓	20 Fast	Seeds for birds and Red Squirrel.	Catkins and cones
Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	✓	x	x	✓	28 Med.	Light shade good for ground flora; seeds good for birds, small mammals.	Foliage
Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	✓	x	x	x	24 Fast	Insects.	Autumn colour
Birch, Downy <i>Betula pubescens</i>	✓	✓	✓	x	24 Med./ fast	Seeds good for birds, Red Squirrels. Dead wood - very good for insects and fungi.	Catkins, bark, foliage, autumn colour
Birch, Silver <i>Betula pendula</i>	✓	✓	✓	x	18 Med./ fast	Seeds good for birds, Red Squirrels. Dead wood - very good for insects and fungi.	Catkins, bark, foliage, autumn colour
Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	6 Med.	Early flowering good for insects; fruit good for birds.	Flowers, berries, autumn colour
Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	✓	x	x	✓	4 Med.	Insects. Provides nesting cover and berries for birds.	Flowers, berries
Buckthorn, Alder <i>Frangula alnus</i>	✓	x	✓	✓	6 Med.	Food plant of Brimstone Butterfly.	Berries
Buckthorn, Purging <i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	✓	x	✓	x	5 Med.	Foodplant of the Brimstone Butterfly.	Berries
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	✓	x	x	✓	6 Slow	Early flowering good for insects; fruit good for insects, small mammals, birds	Flowers and fruit
Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	✓	x	x	✓	6 Fast	Insects and birds.	Flowers, berries
Guelder Rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	✓	x	x	✓	4.5 Med.	Insects and birds.	Flowers, berries, autumn colour
Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	9 Med/ fast	Provides excellent food and cover and adaptable.	Flowers, berries
Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	✓	✓	x	✓	6 Fast/ Med.	Birds, small mammals, insects.	Catkins, nuts
Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	15 Slow	Berries important for birds; food plant of Holly Blue Butterfly; winter roosting for birds.	Evergreen foliage, berries (female only)

Common name	Site Suitability				Max Height (m)	Biodiversity Value	Attractive Features
	Public open spaces	Streets & confined spaces	Tubs containers beds	Hedges			
Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	15 Med.	Insects. Important berry crop.	Foliage, flowers, berries
Juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>	✓	x	x	x	6 Med.	Birds.	Evergreen foliage
Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	✓	x	x	x	30 Med.	Food and cover for birds, squirrels, and insects. Dead wood. Fungi. Epiphytes.	Foliage, autumn colour, acorns
Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	9 Fast	Insects. Important berry crop.	Flowers and berries
Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	✓	x	x	x	24 Med.	Good for nesting and winter roosting birds. Cones excellent for Red Squirrel.	Cones, evergreen foliage
Sessile Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>	✓	x	x	x	30 Med.	Food and cover for birds, squirrels, insects. Dead wood. Fungi.	Foliage, autumn colour, acorns
Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	✓	x	x	✓	7 Med.	Good for insects.	Flowers, berries, autumn colour
Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	15 Med.	Early flowering good for insects. Fruit good for birds.	Flowers, berries, autumn colour
Willow <i>Salix spp.</i>	✓	x	x	✓	6 Fast	Birds, insects, fungi, dead wood.	Catkins, autumn colour
Wych Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	✓	x	x	✓	30 Med.	Early flowers for insects; seeds for red squirrels. Lichens. Dead wood.	Autumn colour
Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	✓	x	✓	x	14 Slow	Berries good for birds.	Evergreen. Berries (female only).

The information in this Table is based on various sources.:

County Galway Biodiversity Guidelines (www.galwaycountybiodiversity.com)
 Fuller, J. 2008. Hedgerows of County Galway. Galway County Council.
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