

- If your tree is supported with a stake, don't forget to loosen the tie as the girth of the tree expands otherwise your tree will be strangled and won't reach its full potential.
- Be careful when using tools around trees, especially with strimmers and lawnmowers. Cutting or slashing the bark can lead to tree death.

A Word on Ivy

Ivy is one of our few native broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. A climber, ivy is a native woodland plant and is commonly seen in native woods and hedgerows, and scrambling over stone walls. Contrary to popular belief, ivy does not strangle or parasitise trees. It merely uses them as a prop to get higher into the canopy. Ivy generally isn't a problem for a tree unless the growth of ivy gets too top-heavy and could act as a sail in a high wind. Generally, ivy manages to dominate only trees or shrubs that are failing to thrive and losing vigour anyway, perhaps due to old age or unfavourable environmental conditions. Ivy is wonderful for wildlife because it is a source of food through the winter. It flowers late, providing an invaluable source of pollen for insects. Ivy cover on trees also provides invaluable shelter for birds and small mammals in winter.

- Má tá taca ceangailte le do chrann, ná dearmad an ceangal a scaoileadh de réir mar a mhéadaíonn timpeall an chrainn nó tachtfar é agus ní bhainfear barr a chumas amach.
- Bí cúramach agus tú ag baint úsáide as urlísí garraíodóireachta timpeall crann, go háirithe struimeálaithe agus lomairí faiche. D'fhéadfadh crann bás a fháil de thoradh gearradh nó scoradh coirte.

Focal faoin Eidhneán

Tá an t-eidhneán ar cheann den bheagán tom leathanduilleach síorghlas dúchasach atá againn. Dreapaire atá ann agus planda dúchasach coillearnaí a fheictear go coitianta i gcoillte agus i bhfálta sceach dúchasacha, agus é dreaptha thar bhallaí cloiche freisin. Murab ionann agus an tuairim choitianta, ní dhéanann an t-eidhneán crainn a thachtadh ná a sheadánú. Níl ann ach go mbaineann sé úsáid astu mar thaca le dul níos airde sa cheannbhrat. De ghnáth, ní chruthaíonn an t-eidhneán aon fhadhb do chrann ach amháin má thásann sé róthrom ar a bharr agus má ghníomhaíonn sé mar sheol crochta i ngoath láidir. Go hiondúil, ní ghabhann an t-eidhneán ceannas ach ar chrainn nó ar thoim atá i mbun teipthe agus ag éiri lag ar aon nós, b'fhéidir de bharr seanaoise nó cùinsí timpeallachta mífhabhracha. Planda iontach don fhiadhúrla is ea an t-eidhneán, ar foinse bia é i riith an gheimhridh. Tagann bláthú déanach air, rud a chuireann foinse pailine an-tábhachtach ar fáil d'fheithidí. Chomh maith leis sin tugann cumhdach an eidhneáin ar chrainn foscadh ríthábhachtach d'éin agus do mhamaigh bheaga sa gheimhreadh.



Ivy / Eidhneán

GARDEN DESIGN AND CARING FOR TREES



Picnic area in Coole Park / Láthair phicnicí i bPáirc na Cúile



Rinville Park / Páirc Rinn Mhil

Designing with trees

Trees can make a beautiful addition to any garden, adding colour, texture and structure. Trees keep us in touch with nature's calendar as they change with the seasons. Trees also have many other benefits such as providing shelter and screening, bringing us closer to nature and wildlife, and when their work is done, giving us some timber.

Once you've bought your trees and are ready to plant, another thing to consider is the garden design or landscaping scheme. Design isn't a huge issue if you're only planting one tree but worth having a think about if planting a few trees as they are a long-term investment. When incorporating trees and shrubs into the design of a garden, public green space, housing estate etc., there are many attractive features to work with: the shape or form of the tree, colour of the foliage (which might change during the seasons) and texture, colour and pattern of the bark, flowers and fruits, whether the tree is deciduous (loses its leaves in winter) or evergreen etc.

Planting with native trees and shrubs provides the opportunity to create a more natural look to your garden or green space, but native trees can also be planted effectively in formal designs if you prefer.

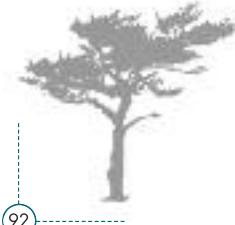
DEARADH GAIRDÍN AGUS CÚRAM CRANN

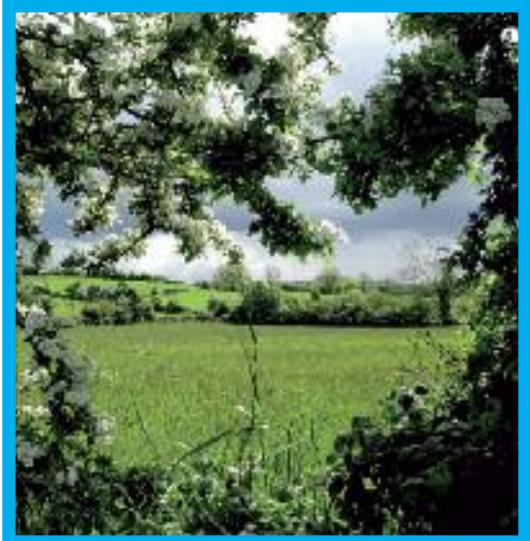
Dearadh le crainn

Cuireann crainn go mór le gairdín ar bith, lena ndath, a n-uigeacht agus a struchtúr. Coinníonn crainn i dteagmháil muid le féilire an dúlra de réir mar a athraíonn siad leis na séasuir. Tá go leor buntáistí eile ag baint le crainn, mar shampla foscadh agus sciathadh a sholáthar, muid a thabhairt níos gaire don nádúr agus don fhiadhúlra, agus nuair atá a saol caite, adhmad a thabhairt dóinn.

Nuair atá do chrainn ceannaithe agat agus tú réidh len iad a chur, rud eile le cuimhneamh air is ea dearadh an ghairdín nó an scéim tírdhreachtaithe. Ní ceist mhór an dearadh mura bhfuil ach crann amháin á chur agat, ach is fiú smaoineamh air má tá roinnt crann á gcur, tharla gur infheistíocht fhadtéarma atá iontu. Nuair atá crainn agus toim á gcuimsíú i ndearadh gairdín, spás ghlasa phoiblí, eastáit tithíochta, etc., tá go leor gnéithe tarraingteacha le hoibriú leo: cruth nó cuma an chrainn, dath an duilliúir (a d'fhéadfadh athrú i rith na séasúr) agus uigeacht, dath agus patrún na coirte, na mbláthanna agus na dtorthaí, agus an crann a bheith duillsíteach (cailleann a dhuillí sa gheimhreadh) nó síorghlas.

Tugtar deis cuma níos nádúrtha a chur ar do ghairdín nó do spás glas nuair a chuirtear crainn agus toim dhúchasacha, ach is féidir crainn dhúchasacha a chur le héifeacht freisin i ndearáí foirmiúla más fearr leat.





Hawthorn / Sceach Gheal

Very often trees are planted in unimaginative rows or as a few isolated specimens. Planting in regularly spaced straight lines should be avoided, unless formality is meant to be a feature of the design (or along avenues and boundaries). Trees like company! Planting trees and shrubs in groups is often more effective and attractive than planting isolated trees, which can take many years to achieve an impact. When planted in groups, trees protect each other by forming their own micro-environment, which improves growth. A more natural effect is achieved if odd numbers of trees are planted in irregularly spaced groups.

Groups of trees and shrubs can be placed strategically to break up a large garden, providing privacy, screening and/or shelter. Trees and shrubs can be also planted as a bank to intercept the prevailing wind.

Groups of the same species often look good together. For example, groups of Guelder Rose, Rowan, Hazel or Birch work well in small to medium-sized gardens; in a bigger space, stands of Oak, Scots Pine or Whitebeam can be very effective.

Alternatively a collection of species with different sizes, shapes and colours can look great when planted together in a group. For example, mixes of Rowan, Holly, Hazel, Crab Apple, Guelder Rose and Birch are suitable for relatively small spaces. Wild cherry, Oak, Scots Pine, Whitebeam, Elm and Ash can also be included if planting a larger area. There is usually enough space in the smallest of gardens for a cluster of small trees and shrubs such as Holly (which is very slow growing), Guelder Rose, Juniper and/or Rowan.

If you dream of a low maintenance garden, planting a mix of trees, smaller trees, shrubs and low growing shrubs together to mimic a mini-natural woodland can be very effective and visually appealing. There is no need to mow the



Go han-mhinic cuirtear crainn i sraitheanna leamha nó mar roinnt bheag eiseamal scoite. Níor cheart crainn a chur i línte díreacha agus achar áirithe eatarthu, mura bhfuiltear ag iarradh go mbeadh an fhoirméaltacht ina gné den dearadh (nó ag cur ar feadhascaillí agus teorainneacha). Is maith le crainn comhlúadar! Is minic gur éifeachtúla agus tarraigtí crainn agus toim a chur i ngrúpaí, seachas iad a chur ina n-aonair, rud a d'fhéadfadh na blianta fada a thógáil chun tionchar a bheith aige. Nuair a chuirtear i ngrúpaí iad, tugann crainn cosaint dá chéile trína micrithimpeallacht féin a chruthú, rud a chuidíonn le fás. Cruthaítear cuma níos nádúrtha má chuirtear méid corr crann i ngrúpaí a bhfuil achair neamhrialta eatarthu.

Is féidir grúpaí crann agus tom a shuí go straitéisearch chun gairdín mór a roinnt, rud a dhéanfaidh cúlráid, sciathadh agus/nó foscadh. Is féidir crainn agus toim a chur mar bhruach chun foscadh a thabhairt ón ghnáthghaoth.

Is minic go mbíonn dea-chuma ar ghrúpaí den speiceas céanna le chéile. Mar shampla, bíonn dreach maith ar ghrúpaí caor con, caorthann, coll nó beiheanna i ngairdiní beaga nó meánmhíde; in achar níos mó, bíonn éifeacht le clampaí darach, péine Albanaí nó fionnchoill.

Ach d'fhéadfadh dreach maith a bheith ar bhailiúchán speiceas de mhéideanna, cruthanna agus dathanna éagsúla agus iad curtha le chéile i ngrúpa. Mar shampla, tá meascán de chaorthann, cuileann, coll, fia-úll, caor chon agus beith oiriúnach in achair atá sách beag. D'fhéadfaí silín fiain, dair, péine Albanach, fionncholl, leamhán agus fuinseog a chur san áireamh agus achar níos mó á chur. De ghnáth bíonn dóthain spáis sa ghairdín is lú le haghaidh braisle crann agus tom beag, leithéidí an chuilinn (a fhásann go mall), na caoire con, an aitil agus/nó an chaorthainn.



Gorse / Aiteann



Wild Garlic and Lesser Celandine, woodland flowers / An Creamh agus An Grán Arcáin, bláthanna coillearnaí

grass around the trees as the smaller shrubs will keep the grass and weeds down. If you are patient, beautiful woodland herbs such as Primrose, Lords and Ladies, Bluebells or Wild Garlic might start to appear in the woodland habitat that you have created (which will also be very attractive to wildlife).

Just make sure that the species you are thinking of planting together like similar conditions (soil, shade, exposure etc.) and are suitable for your particular site. In order to produce a scheme which will be effective throughout the year, it is worthwhile to consider the seasonal variations of trees.

Trees and shrubs can also be planted as individuals to form a focal point (e.g. a majestic Oak) or fill a small space (e.g. Holly, Hazel or Rowan).

In many cases the purpose of tree planting efforts is to screen a large or ugly structure, improve the appearance of industrial buildings and/or provide shelter. Fast-growing non-native conifers were widely used in the past but effective and much more attractive screening can be achieved using a mix of native species. Trees with fast growth rates (e.g. Alder) can be used to achieve a screen as quickly as possible, but a mix of other species of a range of sizes, texture and colour should also be employed to ensure the planting is attractive all year round and provides adequate screening (e.g. Scots Pine, Birch, Hazel, Holly). Mixed species planting will also have greater benefits for wildlife.

Finally, when developing a new site try to make the most of the existing features and retain mature trees, shrubs, and native hedgerow. They will add a sense of maturity to the development, save money on landscaping costs and provide enormous benefits to wildlife. Existing vegetation can be complemented by new planting to create a very attractive, mature garden or green space.

Más gairdín ar bheagán cothabhála is mian leat, is an-éifeachtúil agus an-tarraingteach an rud é meascán crann, crann beag, tom agus tom a fhásann íseal ar an talamh a chur, chun cuma mhionchoillearnaí nádúrtha a chur air. Níl aon ghá an féar a lomadh thart timpeall ar na crainn mar go gcoinneoidh na toim bheaga an fáir agus an fhiailé faoi chois. Má tá foighne agat, b'fhéidir go bhfeicfeá lusanna mar na sabhaircíní, na cluasa caoine, na coinnle corra nó an creamh ag teacht chun cinn sa choillearnach atá cruthaithe agat (a mbeidh an-tóir ag an bhfiadhúlra air chomh maith).

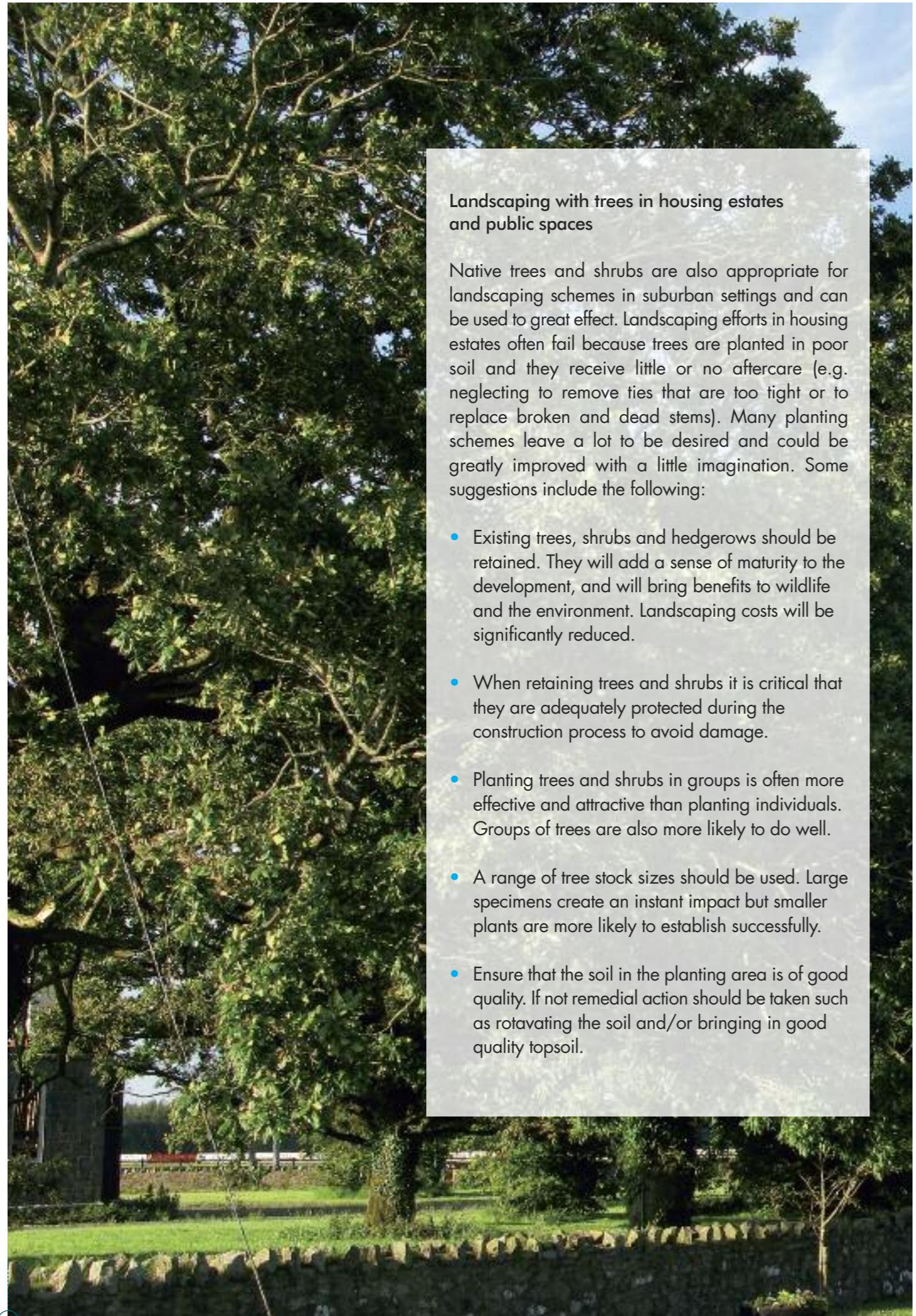
Níl le déanamh agat ach a chinntí go dtaitníonn na dáláí céanna (ithir, scáth, nochtadh, etc.) leis na speicis atá i gceist agat a chur le chéile agus go bhfuil siad oriúnach don suíomh áirithe atá agat. Chun scéim a mbeidh éifeacht leis ar feadh na bliana a chruthú, is fiú smaoineamh ar athruithe séasúracha na gcrann.

Is féidir crainn agus toim a chur mar aonáin chun aird a tharraingt orthu (e.g. dair mhórga) nó chun achar beag a líonadh (e.g. cuileann, coll nó caorthann).

I gcásanna go leor, is é is cuspóir le crainn a chur struchtúr mór nó gránna a cheilt, feabhas a chur ar dhreach foirgneamh tionsclaíochta agus/nó foscadh a sholáthar. D'úsáidtí crainn bhuaircíneacha andúchasacha mhearrfáis go forleathan san am atá caite ach is féidir sciathadh éifeachtúil i bhfad níos tarraingtí a bhaint amach le meascán de speicis dhúchasacha. Is féidir crainn a fhásann go mear (e.g. an fhearnóg) a úsáid le scáth a dhéanamh chomh tapa agus is féidir, ach ba cheart meascán de speicis eile le raon méideanna, uigeachta agus dathanna a úsáid lena chinntí go mbíonn na plandaí a chuirtear tarraingteach ar feadh na bliana agus go gcruthaíonn siad scáth sách maith (e.g. péine Albanach, beith, coll, cuileann). Beidh tairbhe níos fearr don thiadhúlra ó speicis éagsúla a chur.

Ar deireadh, agus suíomh nua á fhorbairt agat, déan iarracht an tairbhe is fearr a bhaint as na gnéithe atá ann cheana agus crainn aibí, toim agus fálta sceach dúchasacha a choimeád. Cuirfidh siad le cuma lánfhásta na forbartha, sábhálfaidh siad ar chostas an tírdhreachaithe agus beidh siad an-tairbheach don thiadhúlra. Is féidir an fásra atá ann cheana a chomhlánú le hathchur chun gairdín nó achar glas lánfhásta, tarraingteach a chruthú.





Landscape with trees in housing estates and public spaces

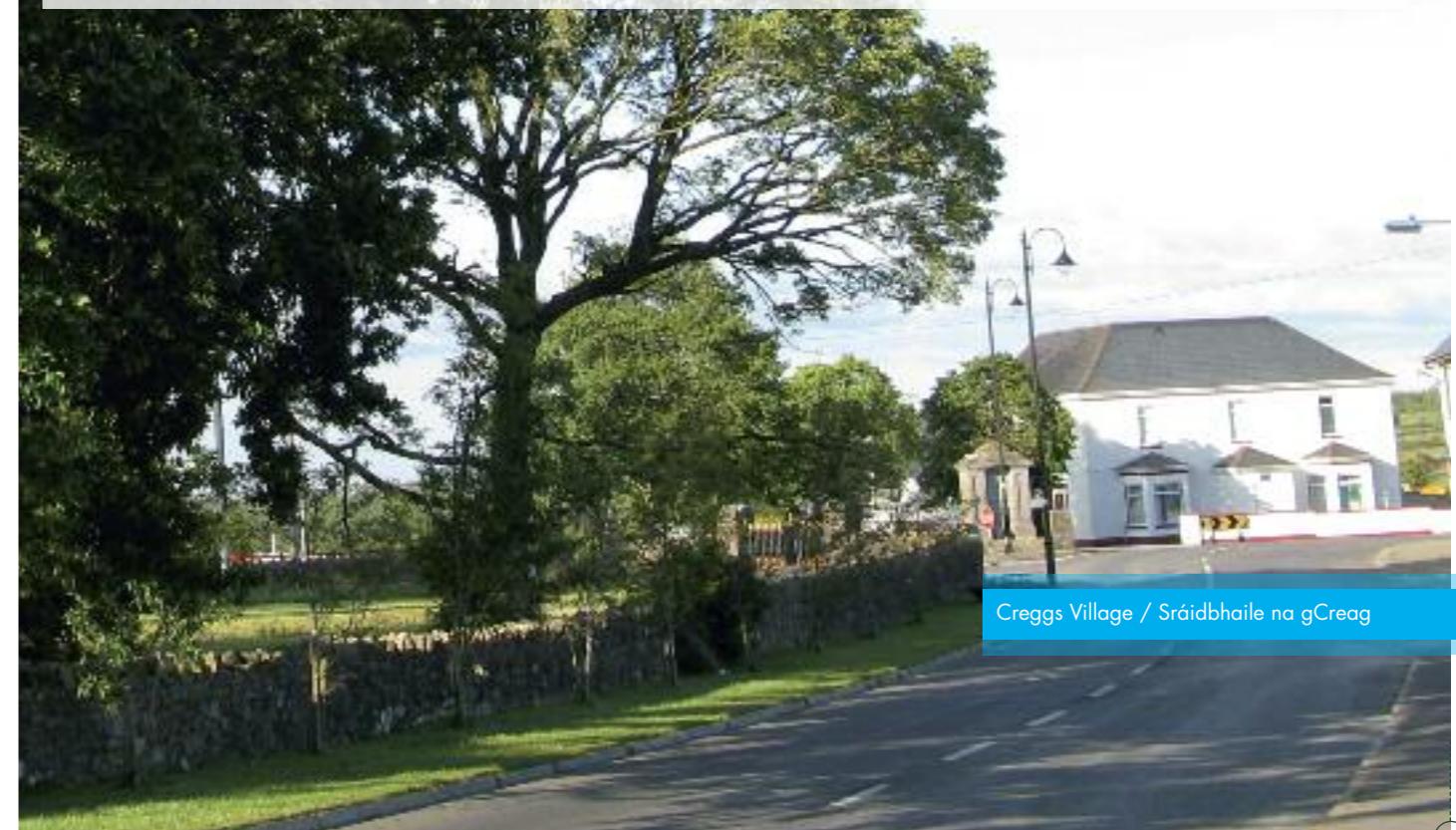
Native trees and shrubs are also appropriate for landscaping schemes in suburban settings and can be used to great effect. Landscaping efforts in housing estates often fail because trees are planted in poor soil and they receive little or no aftercare (e.g. neglecting to remove ties that are too tight or to replace broken and dead stems). Many planting schemes leave a lot to be desired and could be greatly improved with a little imagination. Some suggestions include the following:

- Existing trees, shrubs and hedgerows should be retained. They will add a sense of maturity to the development, and will bring benefits to wildlife and the environment. Landscaping costs will be significantly reduced.
- When retaining trees and shrubs it is critical that they are adequately protected during the construction process to avoid damage.
- Planting trees and shrubs in groups is often more effective and attractive than planting individuals. Groups of trees are also more likely to do well.
- A range of tree stock sizes should be used. Large specimens create an instant impact but smaller plants are more likely to establish successfully.
- Ensure that the soil in the planting area is of good quality. If not remedial action should be taken such as rotovating the soil and/or bringing in good quality topsoil.

Tírdhreachtú le crainn in eastáit titheochta agus i spáis phoiblí

Tá crainn agus toim dhúchasacha oiriúnach le haghaidh scéimeanna tírdhreachtaithe i suíomhanna foirbeacha agus an-dealramh orthu dá réir. Is minic a theipeann ar iarrachtaí tírdhreachtaithe in eastáit titheochta mar go gcuirtear crainn in ithreacha bochta agus gur beag an aire a fhaigheann siad ina dhiaidh sin (e.g. dearmad á dhéanamh iallacha a bhaint atá ró-dhaingean nó gais bhriste agus mharbha a ionadú). Bíonn cuid mhaith scéimeanna cur nach mbíonn thar moladh beirte agus a bhféadfaí iad a fheabhsú go mór le beagán samhlaíochta. I measc na moltaí tá siad seo a leanas:

- Ba cheart crainn, toim agus fálta sceach atá ann cheana a choimeád. Cuirfidh siad le cuma lánfhasta na forbartha, agus beidh siad tairbheach don fhiadhúlra agus don timpeallacht. Laghdófar go suntasach ar chostas an tírdhreachtaithe.
- Nuair atá crainn agus toim á gcoimeád tá sé an-tábhachtach go dtugtar a ndóthain cosanta dóibh le linn na tógála chun damáiste a sheachaint.
- Is minic gur éifeachtúla agus tarraigtí crainn agus toim a chur i ngrúpaí seachas ina n-aonáin. Is mó an seans go Rathóidh grúpaí crann.
- Ba cheart raon méideanna de stoc crainn a úsáid. Bíonn tionchar lom láithreach ag eiseamail mhóra ach is mó an seans go mbunóidh plandaí beaga go Rathúil.
- Déan cinnte de go bhfuil an ithir san achar cuir ar chaighdeán maith. Mura bhfuil, ba cheart tabhairt faoi bheart feabhas, mar shampla an ithir a rótachartadh agus/nó barrithir ardchaighdeáin a thabhairt isteach.





Housing estate near Bearna Woods / Eastát titheóchta gar do Choill Bhearna

Caring for existing trees and shrubs in new developments

Mature trees and shrubs greatly improve the appearance of new houses, adding a sense of maturity to the site, and providing privacy and shelter. However, efforts to retain existing trees on development sites often fail because the trees are not protected adequately during the construction process. The crown and trunk of the tree may be intact but the roots may have been damaged, which can lead to a loss of vigour, die-back and in some cases, premature death of the tree. Few people realize that the most vulnerable part of a tree is actually its root system. Tree roots are usually ignored because they are underground and therefore not visible. The effects of damage to roots may only become evident several years later and may have serious consequences for the tree. The roots of a mature tree mostly spread outwards (not downwards!) to at least the full extent of the crown and often beyond.

Certain activities must be avoided within the rooting area of a tree to avoid damage:

Do not

- Drive over the roots of trees/shrubs compacting the soil
- Raise or lower the soil level around trees
- Cover the rooting area with tarmac or other impervious materials
- Change the water table
- Excavate in the rooting area
- Deposit toxic materials around trees
- Damage the bark or branches of trees
- Light fires close to trees
- Store materials under trees

Do

- Erect robust fencing around any trees and shrubs to be retained

Cúram na gcrann agus na dtom atá ann cheana i bhforbairtí nua

Cuireann crainn agus toim lánfhásta go mór le dreach tithe nuá agus cuma aibí ar an suíomh agus cuireann siad príobháid agus foscadh ar fáil. Ach teipeann ar iarrachtaí crainn atá cheana ar shuíomhanna forbartha a choimeád mar nach gcosnaítear na crainn a dhóthain le linn na tógála. D'fhéadfadh barr agus tamhan an chrainn a bheith slán ach dochar a bheith déanta do na fréamhacha, agus is féidir easpa spreactha, críonadh siar agus, i gcásanna áirithe, bás roimh am, a bheith mar thoradh air sin.

Is beag duine a thuigeann gurb é fréamhchóras an chrainn an chuid is leochairil de. Déantar neamhaird de ghnáth de fhréamhacha crainn mar go bhfuil siad faoin talamh agus dá bhí sin as amharc. D'fhéadfadh sé nach dtabharfaí suntas do thionchar an damáiste do na fréamhacha go ceann roinnt blianta ina dhiaidh sin agus go mbeadh an crann thíos leis go mór. Scaipeann fréamhacha crainn aibí amach (ní síos!), den chuid is mó, go dí achar iomlán bharr an chrainn agus fiú thar sin.

Ní mór gníomhaiochtáí áirithe a sheachaint taobh istigh d'achar fréamhaithe crainn chun damáiste a sheachaint:

Ná déan aon cheann díobh seo:

- Tiomáint thar fréamhacha crann/tom, agus an ithir a bhalcadh
- Leibhéal na hithreach timpeall ar chrainn a ardú nó a íslíú
- An tachar fréamhaithe a chlúdach le tarmac nó le hábhair neamh-thréscaolteacha eile
- An maoschlár a athrú
- An tachar fréamhaithe a thochailt
- Ábhair nimhiúla a shilleagan timpeall ar chrainn
- Dochar a dhéanamh do choirt nó de chraobhacha crann
- Tinte a lasadh gar do chrainn
- Ábhair a stóráil faoi chrainn

Déan

- Fál láidir a chur suas timpeall ar chrann nó tom ar bith atá le coimeád



red squirrel in merlin woods
iora rua i gcoill Mhuirlinne (Colin Stanley)





Storing materials under trees will damage the roots / Déanfaidh stóráil ábhar faoi crainn dochar do na fréamhacha.

A tree protection area should be established around each tree or group of trees by erecting an immovable barrier prior to any development of the site. The protected area should be large enough to provide sufficient protection for the tree rooting zone. Usually at least the area encompassing the crown of the tree (i.e. the spread of the branches) should be included and an area much wider than the crown for tall trees with short branches, for example Scots pine.

This area must be clearly signed and should not be moved for the duration of the development. Robust fencing at least 1.2m high should be used for the barrier. Make sure construction workers are fully aware of which trees and shrubs are to be retained so that the trees are adequately protected at all times.

When retaining a hedgerow as a boundary feature or as a feature within a large housing development, the same principle applies in order to protect the component trees and shrubs. The hedgerow should be fenced off effectively for the duration of the development works. Expert advice should be sought for large developments that impact on trees and for sites of high conservation value.

Ba cheart achar cosanta crainn a bhunú timpeall gach aon chrann nó grúpa crann tri bhacainn dho-aistrithe a chur suas sula ndéantar aon forbairt ar an suíomh. Ba cheart go mbeadh an t-achar cosanta sách fairsing chun dóthain cosanta a sholáthar d'achar fréamhaithe an chrainn. De ghnáth ba cheart an t-achar a chuimsíonn barr an chrainn (i.e. leathadh na gcráobhacha) a chur san áireamh agus achar i bhfad níos leithne ná barr an chrainn i gcás crann ard le craobhacha giortacha, an péine Albanach, mar shampla.

Ba cheart an t-achar sin a fhógaírt go soiléir agus gan é a athrú i gcaitheamh na forbartha. Ba cheart fál láidir ar a laghad 1.2 m ar airde a úsáid le haghaidh na bacainne. Bí cinnte de go mbeidh na tógálaithe ar an eolas maidir leis na crainn agus na toim atá á gcoimeád sa chaoi go mbeidh cosaint go leor ag na crainn ar feadh an ama.

Nuir atá fál sceach á choimeád mar ghné den teorainn nó mar ghné eile taobh istigh d'fhorbairt mhór titíochta, ba cheart an prionsabal céanna a chur i bhfeidhm chun na crainn agus na toim chomhpháirte a chosaint. Ba cheart fál a chur thart timpeall ar an bhfál sceach ar feadh thréimhse na n-oibreacha forbartha. Ba cheart sainchomhairle a lorg i gcás forbairtí móra a mbeadh tionchar acu ar chrainn agus i gcás suíomhanna a bhfuil luach ard caomhantais ag baint leo.



Coal Tit / Meantán dubh (Colin Stanley)

THE FINAL WORD ON TREES

Let's rekindle our tree culture in Galway by planting more native trees, protecting our wonderful native woodlands, and using our native tree resource wisely. Trees and woods provide huge benefits for the environment, wildlife and society. Tree cover in the County is still relatively low so we need to get planting if we want to be able to utilise this renewable resource at the rate we are currently exploiting trees for firewood. Hopefully this book will have inspired you to consider going native when planting trees and think natural when landscaping with trees. Plant the right tree in the right place and you will be rewarded with a fine healthy tree in years to come. Protect our native tree and woodland resource for future generations to utilise and enjoy.

AN FOCAL DEIRIDH FAOI CHRAINN

Déanaimis cultúr ár gcrann i nGaillimh a athbheochan trí níos mó crann dúchasach a chur, ár gcoillearnacha iontacha dúchasacha a chosaint agus leas críonna a bhaint as acmhainn ár gcrann dúchasach. Is an-mhór an tairbhe iad crainn agus coillte don chomhshaol, don fhiadhúlra agus don tsochaí. Tá an brat crann sa chontae sách íseal, mar sin ní mór dúinn tabhairt faoin gcur má táimid ag iarraidh leas a bhaint as an acmhainn in-athnuaithe seo ag an ráta a bhfuilimid ag baint sochair as na crainn mar adhmad tine. Táthar ag súil gur spreag an leabhar seo tú le smaoineamh ar do dhúchas agus crainn á gcur agat, agus ar an nádúr agus tírdhreachtú le crainn á dhéanamh agat. Cuir an crann ceart san áit cheart agus beidh luach do shaothair agat le crann breá folláin sna blianta amach romhat. Cosain ár n-acmhainn crann agus coillearnaí le haghaidh úsáid agus taitneamh na nglún atá le teacht.



USEFUL WEBSITES AND FURTHER READING

General information

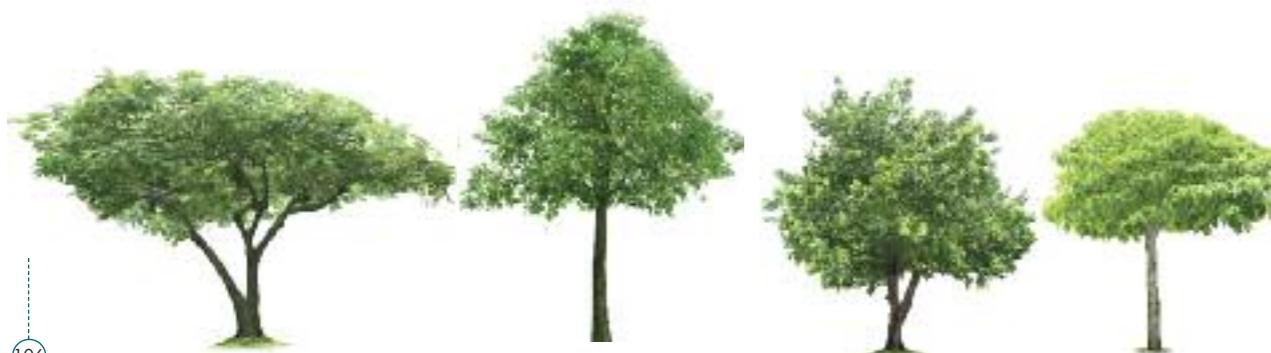
Galway County Biodiversity Project	www.galwaycountybiodiversity.com
Galway County Council	www.galway.ie
Forest Service	www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestservice/

Landowners and householders

Hedgerows in Galway	www.galway.ie/en/Services/Heritage/NaturalHeritage/Hedgerows/Hedgerow%20of%20Galway.pdf
Trees, forestry and farming	www.teagascenvironment.ie
Tree and woodland planting, and conservation	www.crann.ie
Forestry research	www.coford.ie
Native woodland conservation	www.nativewoodlandtrust.ie
Native woodland planting and conservation	www.woodlandofireland.com
Commercial forestry and amenity woodland	www.coillte.ie
Native varieties of fruit trees	www.irishseedssavers.ie
Native woodland research	www.npws.ie/researchprojects/woodlands/

Schools

Information on trees for schools	www.treecouncil.ie ; www.treeday.ie
Green Schools environmental programme	www.greenschoolsireland.org
Tree activities	http://www.naturedetectives.org.uk/packs/trees.htm



SUÍOMHANNA GRÉASÁIN ÚSÁIDEACHA AGUS LÉAMH BREISE

Eolas ginearálta

Tionscadal Bithéagsúlachta Chontae na Gaillimhe	www.galwaycountybiodiversity.com
Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe	www.galway.ie
An tSeirbhís Foraoiseachta	www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestservice/

Úinéirí talaimh agus sealbhóiri tí

Fálta sceach i nGaillimh	www.galway.ie/en/Services/Heritage/NaturalHeritage/Hedgerows/Hedgerow%20of%20Galway.pdf
Crainn, foraoiseacht agus feirmeoireacht	www.teagascenvironment.ie
Cur crann agus coillearnaí, agus caomhnú	www.crann.ie
Taighde foraoiseachta	www.coford.ie
Caomhnú coillearnaí dúchasáí	www.nativewoodlandtrust.ie
Cur agus caomhnú coillearnaí dúchasáí	www.woodlandofireland.com
Foraoiseacht tráchtála agus coillearnacha conláiste	www.coillte.ie
Cineálacha dúchasacha crann torthaí	www.irishseedssavers.ie
Taighde ar choillearnacha dúchasacha	www.npws.ie/researchprojects/woodlands/

Scoileanna

Eolas ar chrainn do scoileanna	www.treecouncil.ie ; www.treeday.ie
Clár comhshaoil na Scoileanna Glasá	www.greenschoolsireland.org
Gníomhaíochtaí le crainn	http://www.naturedetectives.org.uk/packs/trees.htm



FURTHER READING

Byrnes, E. A History of Woodland Management in Ireland: An Overview. Native Woodland Scheme Information Note No. 2. Woodlands of Ireland and the Forest Service. www.woodlandofireland.com/sites/default/files/Woodland_Management_History.pdf

Collins, K., Goodwin, R., Hayden, D., McGorman, H., McConville, J., Sheridan, F. and Carr, G. 2010. Amenity Trees and Woodland: A Guide to their Management in Ireland. Tree Council of Ireland, Dublin.

Fuller, J. 2005. The ABC of Trees, Hedgerows and Development. Crann.

Fuller, J. 2008. The Hedgerows of County Galway. Galway County Council, Galway. www.galway.ie/en/Services/Heritage/NaturalHeritage/Hedgerows/Hedgerow%20of%20Galway.pdf

Hickie, D. 2002. Native Trees and Forests of Ireland. Gill & Macmillan, Dublin.

Mac Coitir, N. 2003. Irish Trees: Myths, Legends and Folklore. The Collins Press, Cork.

McCracken, E. 1971. Irish Woods Since Tudor Times. David and Charles, Newton.

McLoughlin, J. 2007. Glimpses of Irish Forestry. Tree Council of Ireland, Dublin.

Tree Council of Ireland. 2005. Champion Trees-A Selection of Ireland's Great Trees. Dublin.

Meyen, S. 2005. The ABC of Planting Trees. Crann.

Zucchelli, C. 2009. Trees of Inspiration: Sacred Trees and Bushes of Ireland. The Collins Press, Cork.

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Comhairle Crann na hÉireann 2005. Champion Trees - A Selection of Ireland's Great Trees. Baile Átha Cliath.

Fuller, J. 2005. The ABC of Trees, Hedgerows and Development. Crann.

Fuller, J. 2008. The Hedgerows of County Galway. Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe, Gaillimh. (www.galway.ie/en/Services/Heritage/NaturalHeritage/Hedgerows/Hedgerow%20of%20Galway.pdf).

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Mac Coitir, N. 2003. Irish Trees: Myths, Legends and Folklore. The Collins Press, Corcaigh.

McCracken, E. 1971. Irish Woods Since Tudor Times. David and Charles, Newton.

McLoughlin, J. 2007. Glimpses of Irish Forestry. Comhairle Crann na hÉireann, Baile Átha Cliath.

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