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## Conifers



### *Abies Nobilis* Noble Fir

Noble Fir has soft blue-green needles on evenly spaced strong branches. They keep really well and have a very pleasant mild fir scent. Are best grown on dry well drained ground.



### *Abies Nordmanniana* Nordmann Fir

Nordmann Fir is one of the species grown for Christmas trees, being favoured for its attractive foliage, with needles that are not sharp, and do not drop readily when the trees dries out. It is more tolerant of damp conditions than Noble fir.



### *Larix Decidua* European Larch

A medium-large deciduous conifer. Needles are bright green in the spring but turn yellow in autumn before they drop. The main branches are level with side branches drooping downwards.



### *Larix Eurolepis* Hybrid Larch

This is a cross between the European larch and Japanese Larch. It has a straight tapering trunk. It will grow faster than European or Japanese Larch and is hardier.



### *Larix Leptolepis* Jap Larch

Medium to large deciduous tree that grows 20-40 meters tall. The main branches and side branches are level. The needles are light green turning yellow-orange before they drop in the autumn.



### *Picea Abies* Norway Spruce

An evergreen coniferous tree widely grown for use as Christmas trees. It has curved branches; its needles are 15-25cm long. Also used widespread in forestry in the midlands due to its high level of frost tolerance.



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*Picea Sitchensis* **Sitka Spruce QCI (Improved Sitka)**

Evergreen coniferous tree widely used for commercial Forestry in Ireland. Large tree which grows 50-70m tall. Will grow in variety of conditions. Best suited to moist mineral sites. QCI is more frost tolerant than Washington Sitka and is therefore more widely planted throughout Ireland.



*Picea Sitchensis* **Sitka Spruce Washington**

Large evergreen tree, growing 50-70 meters tall. The flattened needles are 15-25mm long. Mostly planted in the Southwestern part of the country due to its suitability to the milder climate.



*Pinus Contorta* **Lodgepole Pine NC**

The less vigorous north coastal pine is planted as a nurse with Sitka spruce on poorer sites. Lodgepole pine is a popular Christmas tree species.



*Pinus Contorta* **Lodgepole Pine SC**

South coastal provenances are preferred for less exposed mineral sites and seems to be preferred for pure planting sites.



*Pinus Sylvestris* **Scots Pine**

Common native tree and widely planted around the country. Mature trees are domed and often have bare lower branches. It has blue-green needles that are paired.



*Pseudotsuga Taxifolia* **Douglas Fir**

Large evergreen tree that has whorls of branches. Needles are soft, dark green and pointed.



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## Broadleaves



### *Acer Platinoides* Norway Maple

A deciduous tree growing to 20-30 m tall with a trunk up to 1.5m diameter, and a broad, rounded crown. The autumn colour is usually yellow, occasionally orange-red.



### *Acer Pseudoplatanus* Sycamore

A large deciduous tree that reaches 20-35 m tall at maturity, with a broad, domed crown. It is noted for its tolerance of wind, urban pollution and salt spray, which makes it a popular tree for planting in cities, along roads treated with salt in winter, and in coastal localities.



### *Alnus Glutinosa* Common Alder

Common in wet ground, marshes and stream-sides. Rounded leaves are light green. Flowers green catkins (Feb - March) that become black when ripened a year later. Fast growing. Grows to max of 20m. Timber uses include woodturning and charcoal.



### *Betula Pendula* Silver Birch

Silver-grey bark, Oval leaves with pointed tip turn yellow in autumn. Fast growing grows to 20-25m. Silver Birch found mainly on dry, sandy soils.



### *Betula Pubescens* Common Birch

Common in damp areas. Young branches are bigger than silver birch, has grey bark often covered with lichen and moss. Slower growing than silver birch. The leaves are oval with a pointed tip and finely serrated margin. Grows to 15-20m.



### *Castanea Sativa* Spanish Chestnut

A medium-sized to large deciduous tree attaining a height of 20-35 m with a trunk often 2 m in diameter. The leaves are long ovals with toothed margin.



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*Crataegus Monogyna* **Whitethorn**

Our most common hedgerow plant. It puts on a stunning display of white flowers in spring and red berries in Autumn. Is also suited to forming stock proof hedges.



*Corylus Avellana* **Hazel**

A small tree or shrub. Hazel is commonly found in hedgerows or as part of the understory in oak and Ash Woodland. The nuts are much sought after food source for wildlife.



*Fagus Sylvatica* **Beech**

Large tree that can grow to 40m in height. Oval leaf with wavy edge. Very well suited to forming a hedge although deciduous the hedge will hold the brown leaves over the winter. Not suited to heavy damp soils.



*Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea* **Copper Beech**

Copper Beech is a variety of European beech with shining purple or copper-colour leaves. Again suited to forming a hedge and not suited to damp heavy grounds.



*Fraxinus excelsior* **Ash**

Prefers moist but well drained soil. Timber used for furniture, hurleys. Leaves are lance shaped with lightly toothed edges. Leaflets are arranged in pairs with one at the end. Grows 25-30m.



*Prunus Avium* **Wild Cherry**

*Prunus Avium*, our common cherry, also known as wild cherry, The 5-petaled white blossoms are long-lasting throughout April and May, followed by the fruits in July. Unhampered by surrounding growth and planted in fertile, moist soil, this deciduous, open-branched tree grows quickly to 15 metres tall, often reaching up to 25m tall.



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*Quercus Robur* **Pedunculate Oak**

A common tree in Irish woodlands. Can grow to 40 meters. Leaves are lobed and shorter than those of sessile oak. Acorns are a valuable source of food for wildlife habitats. Produces long lasted durable wood used for furniture.



*Quercus Rubra* **Red Oak**

Native of North America. Straight, tall trees that grow rapidly and is tolerant of a wide range of soil types. Provides beautiful autumn display of vibrant colour.



*Sorbus Aucuparia* **Mountain Ash (Rowan)**

A small deciduous tree. Leaves are divided into 5-10 leaflets; they are long and narrow in shape. Common in upland and waterlogged areas. Bountiful display of red berries in the autumn perfect for wildlife.



*Tilia Cordata* **Lime**

Large deciduous tree that can grow 25-30 meters tall. Small yellow-green flowers are produced in early summer. It's Flowers are a favourite with bees.

### *Also Available in Broadleaves*



*Acer Campestre* **Field Maple**

Often found in hedgerows. The leaves are five-lobed and dark green turned orange-yellow in the autumn. Flowers are yellow-green in colour. Suitable for shaded areas.



*Aesculus Hippocastanum* **Horse Chestnut**

Often planted as ornamental trees along avenues. Grows pyramids of white flowers that cover the tree in late spring/early summer.



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***Alnus Cordata* Italian Alder**

Italian Alder is a pretty, fast growing egg shaped tree, often used as windbreak. Any soil will do, although it prefers heavier loams and wet clay. Italian Alder is happy in both acid and alkaline ground



***Carpinus Betulus* Common Hornbeam**

Grown naturally, Hornbeam is a medium sized native tree that makes a beautiful parkland specimen. but it is most widely used for hedges. Its ability to grow in wet places - (where beech absolutely will not) makes Hornbeam a most useful tree for poor planting conditions.



***Cornus Alba Siberica* Red Dogwood**

A distinctive shrub with red stems and white fruit that will grow in any soil, particularly the damper ones.



***Cornus Sanguinea* Yellow Dogwood**

It is commonly used as a screen but can also be used as a specimen shrub. The Yellow Twig Dogwood tolerates wet soils and can be grown in full sun or part shade. Deep red leaf colours in Autumn followed by yellow bare stems in winter provide year round interest.



***Euonymus Europaeus* Spindle Tree**

This hedgerow and woodland shrub is quite common. Although inconspicuous for much of the year it has a stunning autumn display of orangey leaves and bright pink berries.



***Ilex Aquifolium* Holly**

It is one of the few native broadleaf evergreen trees. Holly is very suitable for gardens as a specimen tree or hedge. Holly trees are either male or female so it is worth planting a few together as only the females produce berries.



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***Juglans Regia* Common Walnut**

A large deciduous tree attaining heights of 25-35 m, and a trunk up to 2 m diameter, commonly with a short trunk and broad crown, though taller and narrower in dense forest competition. It is a light-demanding species, requiring full sun to grow well



***Juglans Nigra* Black Walnut**

The black walnut is a large deciduous tree attaining heights of 10-15m. Black walnut is highly prized for its dark-coloured true heartwood. It is heavy and strong, yet easily split and worked.



***Malus Sylvestris* Common Crab-apple**

A small tree, which produces pinkish-white flowers, it is ideally suited for gardens as a hedgerow or individual tree. Birds and insects appreciate the heavy crops of fruit.



***Populus Canescens* - White Poplar**

White Poplar is a species of poplar, most closely related to aspen. It grows well in moist sites, often by watersides. It is a medium-sized deciduous tree, growing to heights of up to 16-27 m (rarely more), with a trunk up to 1 m diameter and a broad rounded crown. The bark is smooth and greenish-white to greyish-white. The young shoots are covered with whitish-grey down, including the small buds.



***Populus Tremula* 'Aspen'**

It is an uncommon tree found mainly growing in wet areas. It suckers very readily and may take over areas in ideal conditions so be careful. The leaves appear to tremble when the wind blows (hence the name).



***Populus Nigra Italica* Lombardy Poplar**

The true Lombardy poplar, selected in Lombardy, northern Italy, in the 17th century. The growth is fastigiated, with a very narrow crown. Coming from the Mediterranean region, it is adapted to hot, dry summers and grows poorly in humid conditions.



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***Populus Robusta* Robusta Poplar**

Fast growing, wind tolerant deciduous tree with straight trunk to summit. Grows 25-30m. Young leaves coppery-red turning to glossy bright green then yellow in autumn. Good screening tree. Any ordinary soil, except badly drained.

***Populus Hybrids***

( *Gaver / Ghoy / Hazendans / Hoogvorst / Muur / Oudenberg / Vesten*)



***Prunus Spinosa* Blackthorn**

A shrub with long sharp thorns often found in hedgerows. It stands out in early spring with masses of white flowers which appear before the leaves. It grows in a wide variety of soils with the exception of very wet conditions.



***Prunus Laurocerasus* Laurel**

Very dense, fast growing, evergreen hedge with large, leathery, glossy green leaves. In spring, upright spikes of white flowers contrast well against the foliage. This variety will form a tall, wide, substantial hedge. Shade tolerant



***Quercus Petraea (native)* Sessile Oak**

Large, slow growing, native, deciduous tree. Spreading habit, with ridged grey bark and yellow stemmed, dark green, large glossy leaves. Stubby acorns with no stalks appear in autumn.



***Quercus Robur (native)* Common Oak**

Hardy, slow growing, eventually forming a large round-headed native deciduous tree with acorns on long stems in autumn. Good in hedgerows as it usually produces tap roots in early life, so it does not rob the surrounding plants of moisture and nutrients. Although it produces a broad crown, it does not prevent the hedge from growing well in its shade. Will become home to a copious number of insects and species of wildlife. Very long-lived, up to 200 years. Any ordinary well drained soil, tolerant of clay, produces best quality timber on heavy soil.



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### ***Salix Caprea* Goat Willow**

Shrub-like, native, deciduous tree with greyish leaves and large showy golden male and silver female catkins in late March which appear before the leaves. Catkins are attractive to bees as few other flowers are out. Any soil but thrives in moist soils.



### ***Salix alba* "Chermesina" Scarlett Willow**

Large native deciduous shrub or small tree with long, broad leaves, grey-green above and intense grey on underside, with contrasting red veins. Abundant yellow catkins appear in spring on the stout, bare, pubescent grey-green branches, giving a splendid display. Any soil but thrives in wet areas..



### ***Salix Aurita* Eared Willow**

It is considered to be a shrub, rather than a tree, and it can reach 3 metres in height with stems up to 20 cm. in diameter. It is typically rounded and bushy in shape, with multiple stems spreading out at, or near, ground level. The most distinctive feature is the 'ears' or stipules which give the species its common name. These are small leafy appendages that are somewhat ear-like in shape, and grow on each side of the leaf stem.



### ***Salix Cinera* Grey Sallow**

Large deciduous shrub or small tree with long, broad leaves, grey-green above and intense grey on underside, with contrasting red veins. Abundant yellow catkins appear in spring on the stout, bare, pubescent grey-green branches, giving a splendid display. Any soil but thrives in wet areas.



### ***Salix Daphnoides* Violet Willow**

It is a small to medium sized, fast growing deciduous waterside tree that produces amazing violet shoots in winter carrying fluffy catkins in spring. The Violet Willow is an excellent choice for coppicing. Cut back very hard every 2 years for best effect. Any soil, ideally damp, Can grow to 5m



### ***Salix Viminalis* Common Osier**

Large native, deciduous shrub or small tree with young shoots covered with soft grey downy hairs. Catkins appear in spring before the long tapering leaves which are covered underneath with silky hairs. Pliant stems, known as withies, are used extensively in basketry



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***Sorbus Intermedia* White Beam**

Very tough, round-headed deciduous native tree with leaves bright green above and downy white beneath. Flat bunches of white flowers May to June followed by dark red fruits in autumn. Any ordinary well drained soil, sun or partial shade. Salt tolerant.



***Viburnum Opulus* Guelder Rose**

It is a highly attractive native shrub found in hedgerows and woodlands. White flowers are followed by red berries in the autumn. The foliage turns various shades of red and orange to add to the stunning autumn display.



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## Hedging



### *Crataegus Monogyna* Whitethorn

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### *Fagus Sylvatica* Beech

Large tree that can grow to 40m in height. Oval leaf with wavy edge. Very well suited to forming a hedge although deciduous the hedge will hold the brown leaves over the winter. Not suited to heavy damp soils.



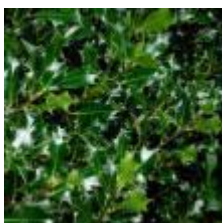
### *Fagus Sylvatica "Purpurea"* Copper Beech

A variety of European beech with shining purple or copper-colour leaves. Again suited to forming a hedge and not suited to damp heavy grounds.



### *Carpinus Betulus* Common Hornbeam

Grown naturally, Hornbeam is a medium sized native tree that makes a beautiful parkland specimen. but it is most widely used for hedges. Its ability to grow in wet places (where beech absolutely will not) makes Hornbeam a most useful tree for poor planting conditions.



### *Ilex Aquifolium* Holly

It is one of the few native broadleaf evergreen trees. Holly is very suitable for gardens as a specimen tree or hedge. Holly trees are either male or female so it is worth planting a few together as only the females produce berries.



### *Prunus Spinosa* Blackthorn

A shrub with long sharp thorns often found in hedgerows. It stands out in early spring with masses of white flowers which appear before the leaves. It grows in a wide variety of soils with the exception of very wet conditions.



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*Prunus Laurocerasus* Laurel

Very dense, fast growing, evergreen hedge with large, leathery, glossy green leaves. In spring, upright spikes of white flowers contrast well against the foliage. This variety will form a tall, wide, substantial hedge. Shade tolerant.



*Cornus Sanguinea* Yellow Dogwood

It is commonly used as a screen but can also be used as a specimen shrub. The Yellow Twig Dogwood tolerates wet soils and can be grown in full sun or part shade. Deep red leaf colours in Autumn followed by yellow bare stems in winter provide year round interest.



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## Feathered Whips



### *Acer Campestre* Field Maple

Small to medium tree of rounded form, leaves turning yellow in autumn. Position: Sun or partial shade, thrives in most soils. Eventual Height: 12m+.



### *Acer Platanoides* Norway Maple

It is a deciduous tree growing to 20-30 m tall with a trunk up to 1.5 m diameter, and a broad, rounded crown. The autumn colour is usually yellow, occasionally orange-red.



### *Acer Pseudoplatanus* Sycamore

It is a large deciduous tree that reaches 20-35 m tall at maturity, with a broad, domed crown. It is noted for its tolerance of wind, urban pollution and salt spray, which makes it a popular tree for planting in cities, along roads treated with salt in winter, and in coastal localities.



### *Aesculus Hippocastanum* Horse Chestnut

A large vigorous, spreading rounded tree with mid-green leaves. White candle-like flowers appear in May followed by well-known spiny horse chestnut fruit, also known as 'Conkers' in autumn. Position: In sun or partial shade, in deep fertile moist but well-drained soil. Eventual Height: 20m+.



### *Alnus Glutinosa* Common Alder

Common in wet ground, marshes and stream-sides. Rounded leaves are light green. Flowers green catkins (Feb - March) that become black when ripened a year later. Fast growing. Grows to max of 20m. The leaves have shallow irregular teeth and remain on the tree quite late in autumn. However, they do not change to any dramatic colours, but instead just darken and begin to wither before being shed in late October or November.



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### *Betula Pendula* Silver Birch

Silver birch is the faster growing of the two birches. Also the taller, reaching a height of up to 30 metres. In young trees the bark is reddish-brown, but this changes to white as they mature. In general, silver birch has an overall drooping, pendulous shape to its branches, which gives rise to its specific name.



### *Betula Pubescens* Downy Birch

Downy birch seldom exceeds 21 metres. The bark of downy birch is more greyish-white, with horizontal grooves on it. Whilst the branches on downy birch tend to be more upright in their growth form and also the twigs on downy birch are covered in small hairs or 'down'



### *Carpinus Betulus* Common Hornbeam

It is a small to medium-size tree reaching heights of 15-25 m. *Carpinus betulus* is a shade-loving tree, which prefers moderate soil fertility and moisture. The bark is smooth and greenish-grey, even in old trees



### *Fagus Sylvatica* Common Beech

The beech is a large deciduous tree and most specimens in cultivation are 40-60 ft tall with a spread of 30-40 ft. It is best suited as a specimen or shade tree for parks, golf courses, estates and larger home landscapes. Beech trees are not tolerant of salt, and they can be killed by de-icing salts used on roads. Needs dry well drained ground.



### *Fagus Sylvatica artro* Copper Beech

Spreading tree with purple leaves older leaves will be retained through the winter. Eventual unclipped height 25 metres. Grown mainly as a hedging plant, although can be used as a specimen tree in a large garden or park setting. Grow in fertile, moist but well drained soil in full sun or partial shade.



### *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash

Ash is very common as a woodland or Hedgerow tree around the country. A large tree it grows 25-30m, it can grow in a wide range of conditions except acidic/peaty soils. The light green foliage turns pale yellow in Autumn.



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*Liriodendron Tulipifera* **Tulip tree**

A vigorous, broadly columnar to conical deciduous tree with saddle-shaped, dark green leaves that turn yellow in autumn. Tulip-like flowers in May-June on older trees. Position: In full sun or partial shade, in moderately fertile, preferably slightly acid, moist but well-drained soil.



*Prunus Avium* **Wild Cherry**

The Wild Cherry is a deciduous tree needs a lot of light, and is susceptible to frost damage in spring. They produce white flowers in May and red berries in autumn.



*Quercus Robur* **Pedunculate Oak**

A long-lived large tree with broad crown and heavy branches. It has dark green, irregular, rounded-lobed leaves with clusters of acorns. Position: Full sun or partial shade, in any deep well-drained soil. Eventual Height: 20m+.



*Quercus Rubra* **Red Oak**

Large tree with broad spreading crown. Leaves when fully grown are dark green, in autumn they turn rich red, sometimes brown. Position: Full sun or partial shade, in most soils, but preferably in deep fertile loam. Eventual Height: 20m+.



*Sorbus Aria* **White beam**

Very tough, round-headed deciduous native tree with leaves bright green above and downy white beneath. Flat bunches of white flowers May to June followed by dark red fruits in autumn. Any ordinary well drained soil, sun or partial shade. Salt tolerant.. Grows 10-15m tall.



*Sorbus Aucuparia* **Mountain Ash**

A fast-growing, short-lived pioneer tree in the rose family, *Rosaceae*. It is typically a small tree, reaching a maximum height of 10-15 metres. The greyish-brown bark is smooth and shiny when wet. The flowers blossom after the leaves have appeared, usually in May or early June, and are creamy-white in colour. These give way to clusters of bright red berries in the autumn.



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### *Sorbus Intermedia* Swedish White beam

It is a medium-sized deciduous tree growing to 10-20 m tall with a stout trunk up to 60 cm diameter and grey bark; the crown is dome-shaped, with stout horizontal branches. The leaves are green above, and densely hairy with pale grey-white hairs beneath. It is widely grown as an ornamental tree in northern Europe, valued for its tolerance of urban street conditions; it is very commonly used in avenues and urban parks.



### *Tilia Cordata* Lime

It is a deciduous tree growing to 20-38 m tall. The small yellow-green flowers are produced in clusters of five to eleven in early summer with a leafy yellow-green subtending bract, have a rich, heavy scent; the trees are much visited by bees.