



HYLAND'S NURSERY
HYLAND LANDSCAPING

Oulart, Gorey, Co. Wexford.

Tel./Fax: 053 9136128.

Mobile: 087-2773492

E-mail: johnjoe.hyland@gmail.com

TREES

Page

ASH (Fraxinus elcelsior)	2
BEECH – Fagus sylvatica	3
COMMON LIME (Tilia x europaea)	5
LONDON PLANE	6
MOUNTAIN ASH/ROWAN	7
NORWAY MAPLE (Acer platanoides)	8
OAK - Quercus robur – common oak	9
RED OAK – Quercus rubra	10
SILVER BIRCH - Betula pendula	11
SWEET CHESTNUT (Castanea sativa)	12
SWEET GUM (Liquidamber straciflua)	13
SYCAMORE (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14
THUJA	15

ASH (Fraxinus elcelsior)

- Height** Up to 45m
- Bark** Grey-brown, fissured when mature
- Leaf** Green, pinnate with 7-15 ovate-oblong
- Flower** Small, purplish in short, axillary clusters from April to May
- Fruit** Winged keys, in clusters, glossy green, turning brown.



Native to Ireland, it thrives on fertile moist land, growing on limestone or deep rich valley soils.

Ash grows fast and matures rapidly and becomes hollow and senile in about 200 years. It is in the Olive family with Lilac, Privet and Forsythia, but ash has no flower petals. In Autumn, a few trees show yellow, but most shed their leaves while they are still green.

Ash is used for hurleys. Ash twigs are thick and grey with large conspicuous black buds in winter. Ash burns well.



BEECH – *Fagus sylvatica*



- Height** Up to 40m (130ft)
- Bark** Silver grey- smooth
- Leaf** Green/Copper, ovate, wavy edge
- Flower** Male: Yellow in pendulous clusters, Female: inconspicuous in leaf axils
- Fruit** Prickly husks containing one or two three sided brown nuts

Sometimes called 'the mother of the forest' beech is native to Western and Central Europe, adapting best to a maritime climate. It is native to the south of England but has now naturalised throughout Britain and Ireland.

It is likely that it was present in the 1600's and may have been introduced by the Normans, although this is disputed. While many of the older trees are over 200 years old, beech is generally not a long lived tree and few survive as healthy trees beyond this age.

It is a versatile wood and after steam heating it is possible to bend it. It is also easy to turn and finishes well when polished or stained.

Beech can grow to a height of up to 40 metres (130 feet) and has a characteristic smooth silvery grey bark. Its leaves are alternate, short stalked, oval and entire, up to 10 cm long and 6 cm broad. They open a brilliant green with a fringe of silvery, silky hairs along their edges. In autumn they turn to attractive shades of yellow and red before falling. The long, narrow, brown, dormant winter buds are borne on fine slender twigs. The small male flower appears in short catkins and the small female flowers in clusters of twos and threes. When ripe, the fruit occur as paired triangular shaped nuts surrounded by a spiny husk or woody sheath that grows up from the base of the female flowers and then splits into four lobes to release the nuts.

Deciduous

Flowers from April to May.

Popular for hedging as it holds its brown leaves for a long time.

BEECH – *Fagus sylvatica*



COMMON LIME (Tilia x europaea)

- Height** Reaching 25m - some exceeding 40m
- Bark** Long ridges and cracks and sprouting bosses
- Leaves** More upright in crown



The common lime is a hybrid between the small leaved and large leaved limes.



LONDON PLANE

Height Up to 45m

Bark Grey with distinctive patchy flaking revealing buff coloured bark beneath.

Leaf Green with variable lobbing



Flowers Male and female in separate petal less clusters on the same tree, male is yellow and female is reddish

Fruit: Pendent, spiky globes, covered with bristles, green ripening to brown.

The London plane is thought to be a hybrid between the Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) and the American Plane or Buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*). It is a frequent street tree in Ireland and is easily recognised by its peeling bark. It is an ideal tree for the city environment. It is easy to prune without killing the tree which sprouts freely again. Its leaves are similar to the sycamore but spikier. It can also be distinguished from Maples by its alternate leaves and by its enlarged leaf stalk bases as Maples have opposite leaves.

Fruit develops in the winter and are spiky, globular and rather woody. It flowers from June to July. Emerging leaves have soft orange hairs which rub off. Bark on young trees flakes away leaving yellow patches.



MOUNTAIN ASH/ROWAN

(*Sorbus aucuparia*)



Height Up to 15m

Bark Smooth, silver grey

Leaf Alternate, pinnate with a terminal leaflet and two rows of long oblong serrated leaflets,

Flower Borne in large flat headed clusters - creamy white - from May to June

Fruit Orange- red 1cm pomes

"Long seen as a guardian tree and planted near homes to ward off witched or evil spirits."

Rich autumn red colour



NORWAY MAPLE (Acer platanoides)

Height 25m

Bark Pale grey with shallow ridges and folds

Leaf and flowers The flowers open intense yellow before the leaves in early spring and remain becoming greener until the leaves are out.

Its large crown turns a golden colour in autumn

Seldom survives more than 150 years

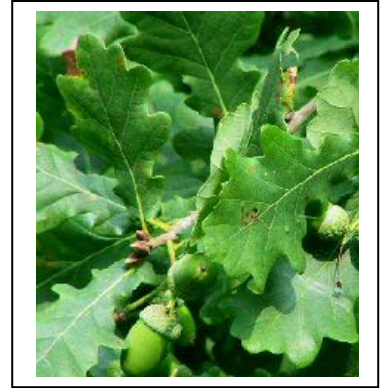


The typical winged maple fruits (samaras) are olive coloured and occur in pairs and the wings making an angle of 150 Degrees

Norway maple is a native of Scandinavia and the European mountains.



OAK - Quercus robur – common oak



- Height** Up to 40m (130ft)
- Bark** Pale grey with deep ridges
- Leaf** Green with irregular (5-9) deep lobes, oval
- Flowers** Male: drooping catkins, Female: inconspicuous on short stalks
- Fruit** Ovoid, long stalked nuts, one third to half enclosed on a cup (acorn)
- Flowers** May

Oak is a native to Ireland and found on all Irish soils. It is a long living-tree, capable of living for hundreds of years. Oak is valued for its strong durable timber.

Oak woodland provides a very good habitat for wild animals, insects and birds. The timber had many uses. It is also used in ship building.

The bark has a high tannin content so is used in the tanning industry.

Oak should be felled during the dormant season (Nov to Feb) as the timber may be susceptible to attack by fungi and insects if harvested during the growing season.



RED OAK – *Quercus rubra*



- Height** 30-35m (In Ireland usually not more than 25m)
- Bark** Trunk is straight, smooth and silvery
Branches are massive and spreading
- Leaves** More deeply lobed than most other oak and have fine points at the tips of the lobes
- Flowers** Male conspicuous slender, yellowish catkins, Female: well hidden at base of leaves and matures over 2 years

The red oak came from America more than 200 years ago. Young trees have very big leaves which turn a beautiful deep red, brilliant orange/red in autumn. Big trees tend to show brown autumn colour.

Young trees can grow as much as 1.5m in a year and the diameter of the bole increases rapidly until old age. Red oak trees don't seem to live beyond 200 years

Acorns are rounded and sit in a characteristically wide shallow cup.



SILVER BIRCH - *Betula pendula*

Height 30m but rarely seen above 20m

Bark Silver white with black fissures

Leaf Green, triangular with toothed edges

Flower Male and female catkins borne on same tree, Male: yellow drooping, Female: green and upright later pendulous

Fruit Winged seeds – borne in catkins



Silver Birch is often known as the “lady of the forest”. It is native to Ireland and is more prominent on better soils, while downy birch tends to be more associated with mountains and hills.

Silver birch can withstand severe cold and drought. The silver bark can establish itself very quickly but is also short lived – rarely surviving more than 100 years.

Silver birch grows on sandy or light soils/peaty soil and often has a weeping crown. Young plants have a dark red smooth bark and grow very fast on open sites. This bark soon becomes white.

The timber is strong and elastic but is now used largely in plywood. It also can make excellent firewood. Silver birch is distinguished by its drooping twigs hanging down from stiffly held main branches.



SWEET CHESTNUT (*Castanea sativa*)



Height Up to 30m

Bark Grey, becoming spirally fissured

Leaf Glossy green, oblong, pointed at the tip and toothed

Flower Small, pale yellow, in pendulous spike like catkins from June to July

Fruit Green, spiny husks enclosing 2-3 glossy brown nuts

Well established in Ireland by 1625. Also known as the Spanish Chestnut.

Planted on the right site, the Sweet Chestnut is wind firm and is relatively disease free, although the threat of chestnut blight in Southern Europe cannot be ruled out.

Romans grew the tree and used its nuts for flour, a custom that still continues in Southern Europe.

Nuts can be boiled or roasted.



SWEET GUM (Liquidamber straciflua)

Height Reaching 30m

Bark Pale grey and deeply ridged



Sweet Gum originates from Eastern USA. It has been widely planted for its splendid and various autumn colours but summer foliage is also handsome.

A crushed leaf has a sweet aroma.



SYCAMORE (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)

- Height** Up to 40m
- Bark** Grey pink
- Leaf** Green palmate with 5 toothed lobes
- Flowers** Borne in pendulous clusters – green from May to June
- Fruit** Winged keys arranged in pairs (helicopters)



Sycamore was first recorded in Ireland in 1632. It withstands exposure better than most broadleaves and is a common shelter belt and hedgerow tree.

It produces beautiful clean white wood and has a wide range of uses.

It can be planted by exposed shores and can live up to 400 years



THUJA



Not a true cedar but a kind of cypress found from Alaska to California. It grows rapidly in mild wet western areas up to 30 m but is slower to grow in dry places

It is often grown as a hedge, as it can be clipped easily.

It grows in shade

The foliage is bright green and shiner than Lawson Cypress.

It is strongly fragrant of pineapple

