

THE TREES OF FITZGERALD'S PARK



Ash Field Maple Birch Alder Elder Hazel Beech Horse Chestnut Rowan



Oak Lime Labac Hawthorn Blackthorn Larch Sycamore Dog rose Elm



Significant Trees in Fitzgerald's Park

1. Birch
2. Spruce
3. Weeping Ash
4. London Plane
5. Yew
6. Catalpa
7. Evergreen oak
8. Poplar
9. Giant Sequoia
10. Larch
11. Horse Chestnut
12. Maiden hair tree
13. Beech
14. Papauma
15. Golden Ash
16. Red Oak
17. Hornbeam
18. Whitebeam
19. Tilia cordata
20. Colletia
21. Foxglove Tree
22. Cabbage Palm



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NATIONAL TREE WEEK

5TH—12TH MARCH 2006



FITZGERALD'S PARK

A short distance westward from the City Centre is Fitzgerald Park. The Park is named after Edward Fitzgerald who was Lord Mayor of Cork 1901 – 1902 and Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. Cork Public Museum is situated in the Park, and the 18 acre site and Georgian House were presented in 1907 to Cork Corporation by the *Incorporated Cork International Exhibition Association*, the body responsible for the International Art and Industrial Exhibition held on the grounds in 1902 / 1903.

An ornamental pond, with a fountain as centre-piece forms the central attraction, while there is a playground area at the western end of the Park. This playground was equipped with state-of-the-art play equipment and a safety surface in 1997 and since its provision has proved extremely popular with children. Also situated in the Park is the Cork Museum which is open to the public each day. Close to the Museum is a pavilion erected in 1902 for the Cork International Exhibition.

The park consists of 18 acres of beautiful recreational grounds. Both formal bedding and informal arrangements and shrubs. Decorative pond and fountain, a children's playground, a band stand and some fine examples of sculpting executed by Cork sculptures. Banks of the Lee River Walk .

TREES IN FITZGERALDS PARK

There are many different types of trees in Fitzgerald's park, some of which are marked on this map. Some of these trees are Native to Ireland. These are the trees that covered Ireland after the Ice age 10,000 years ago without the influence of people. Native trees support a large number of native wildlife species and so are very important to the environment as a whole.

Other Trees in Fitzgerald's park were introduced to this country more recently and are referred to as non-native trees. These trees may have been introduced because of how they look or because they will grow well in Irish conditions. Many of these trees are now widely found throughout the country and they reproduce without the help of humans. These trees are referred to as Naturalized.

1. Weeping Birch- *Betula pendula*

The papery bark of the birch tree is very durable. As a result the Bark was once used by Native Americans for making canoes.

2. Spruce- *Picea abies*

The Spruce is an evergreen tree and is sometimes decorated and used as a Christmas tree. It originally came from cold wet mountain tops in the Alps and the Balkins.

3. Weeping Ash- *Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'*

The wood from Ash is strong and springy and used to make Hurleys. The weeping ash is a different variety to the common Ash which is Native to Ireland.

4. London Plane- *Platanus X hispanica*

The London Plane is commonly confused with the Sycamore. It has hand shaped leaves which with a tough glossy surface that is washed clean by rain. This helps them to grow well even in polluted areas.

5. Yew- *Taxus baccata*

Yew trees are one of seven families of conifers. The male and female flowers of the yew exist on different trees. This is known as a dioecious tree.

6. Catalpa- *Catalpa speciosa*

The leaves of the Catalpa can reach 30cm long in their native environment. This rarely happens in Ireland though and the leaves are at their longest in mid summer.

7. Evergreen Oak- *Quercus ilex*

The evergreen Oak is native to Mediterranean areas but has become naturalized in some warmer parts of Britain and Ireland. It grows well in Sea Side areas where it is less susceptible to damage by salt water spray.

8. Poplar- *Populus nigra*

Poplar trees flip up their leaves when air pressure is low and rain is imminent.

9. Giant Sequoia

Known as the Big Tree or Wellingtonia ,this tree can reach a massive 80m or more in its native California .

10. Larch- *Larix europaea*

Although Larch looks like an evergreen tree, it is one of the only conifers that drops its leaves in the winter. When the leaves fall away greenish young cones are visible near the tips of the branches and older brown cones are further back.

11. Horse Chestnut- *Aesculus hippocastanum*

Each of the Horse chestnuts large sticky buds contains the tightly packed material for an entire seasons growth.

12. Maiden Hair Tree- *Ginkgo biloba*

The primitive Ginkgo's leaves have remained unchanged for over 200 million years. Once known only in China, this tree is now grown in parks and gardens all over the world.

13. Beech- *Fagus sylvatica*

Once a year, beech trees produce mast, or beech nuts. In the past pigs were turned loose beneath the beech trees to fatten on the oil rich seeds.

14. Papauma- *Griselinia littoralis*

The Papauma is common in New Zeland as well as in Ireland. Papauma is usually grown as a hedge but if kept unpruned will grow into a tree. It is used in wood turning for its pink wood.

15. Golden Ash- *Fraxinus excelsior 'Jaspidea'*

Completely female Ash trees produce winged keys and in some years bear them on all branches. However Male trees have no keys.

16. Red Oak- *Quercus rubra*

In Europe the leaves of the Red Oak turn browney red in the winter. However in North America and other similar climates the leaves turn bright crimson.

17. Hornbeam- *Carpinus betulus*

The hornbeam is a tree of deep woodland. Its flowers appear just as the leaves are beginning to sprout.

18. Whitebeam- *Sorbus aria*

The whitebeam is native to Co. Galway and grows well on chalky and sandy sands. It is also common in south and central Europe.

19. Lime- *Tilia cordata*

Lime trees have small bunches of fragrant, yellowish flowers. After these have been pollinated, each flower produces a furry nut containing small seeds.

20. Colletia

This is included to show the very prominent spines on this plant . A native of South America .

22. Foxglove Tree- *Paulownia tomentosa*

The foxglove tree originated in North China, where only an empress could have one on her grave.

22. Cabbage Palm- *Cordyline australis*

The leaves of the Cordyline grow up to 1m long and are very tough. They can be made into paper and the younger shoots can be cooked and eaten.

NATIVE TREES IRELAND

<i>Common</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Irish</i>
OAK	<i>QUERCUS</i>	DAIR
ASH	<i>FRAXINUS</i>	FUINSEÓG
CRAB APPLE	<i>MALUS</i>	CRANN FIA-ÚLL
WILLOW	<i>SALIX</i>	SAILEACH
ELM	<i>ULMUS</i>	LEAMHÁN
BIRCH	<i>BETULA</i>	BEITH
ROWAN	<i>SORBUS</i>	CAORTHANN
HOLLY	<i>ILEX</i>	CUILEANN
YEW	<i>TAXUS</i>	LÚR
ALDER	<i>ALNUS</i>	FEARNÓG
HAZEL	<i>CORYLUS</i>	COLL

B (beith) Birch	G (gort) Ivy
L (luis) Rowan	Ng (ngetal) Reed
F (ferns) Alder	Ss (straif) Blackthorn
S (saille) Willow	R (ruis) Elder
N (nin) Ash	A (ailm) Scots Pine
H (huath) Hawthorn	O (onn) Gorse
D (dair) Oak	U (ura) Heather
T (tinne) Holly	E (eadha) Aspen
C (coll) Hazel	I (iodha) Yew
Q (quert) Apple	
M (muin) Bramble	

THE TREE ALPHABETH