

Communities Biodiversity Project

NATIVE TREES AND REWILDING

NATIVE TREES

Predominant woodland type in NI.

Main tree species are **ASH, OAK, DOWNY BIRCH HAZEL.**

ROWAN is also found.

SYCAMORE and **BEECH** colonised but these are not native to NI

- ASH
- WYCH ELM
- IRISH YEW
- COMMON ALDER
- SILVER BIRCH
- DOWNY BIRCH
- HAZEL
- OAK

Woodland



Small leaved Lime



Birch



Willow



Elm



Pine



Rowan



Hazel



Maple



Aspen



Chestnut tree



Bird Cherry



Oak



Larch



Alder



Spruce

☀ summer ☾ autumn ❄ winter



alder



ash



beech



cherry



english oak



eucalyptus



field maple



hawthorn



hazel



holly



horse chestnut



ivy



rowan



silver birch



sycamore



yew

Notes:

1.

2.

NATIVE SHRUBS



Gorse



Irish Eyebright



Blackthorn



Primrose



Earl Dog
Violet



Colt's Foot

Trees:

- Pussy Willow
- Apples, incl crab apples
- Pear
- Plum
- Hawthorn
- Lime
- Horse chestnut
- Juneberry (Alemanchier)
- Bird Cherry
- Buddleja
- Lilac
- Escallonia
- Laburnum

Hedgerows:

- Hawthorn
- Blackthorn
- Guelder rose
- Dog rose
- Willow
- Crab apple
- Wild cherry
- Elder
- Rowan
- Blackberry/Bramble
- Ivy
- Spindle

Shrubs & Perennials:

- Mahonia
- Lavender
- Abelia “Bee Bush”
- Honeysuckle
- Ivy
- Verbena Bonariensis
- Cotoneaster
- Rosemary
- Thyme
- Chives

Soft fruit bushes:

- Blackcurrant, redcurrant
- Blueberries, raspberries

Flowers:

- Crocus
- Snowdrop
- Winter aconite
- Pulmonaria (Lungwort)
- Phacelia
- Mallow
- Sedum
- Monarda “bee balm”
- Cosmos
- Perennial wallflower
- Lesser celandine
- Comfrey
- Forget-Me-Not
- Clover – red & white
- Hellebores
- Bluebell
- Aliums
- Cerinthe major
‘Purpurascens
- Nasturtium

Avoid these bedding plants Bred for showiness & do not provide food for pollinators.	Good for pollinators <u>Annuals</u>	Good for pollinators, <u>Perennial</u>	Good for Pollinators, <u>Perennial Herbs</u>
Geraniums	Nasturtiums (edible flowers and leaves)	Lavender	Chives
Petunias	Calendula (edible flowers)	Echinops	Garlic chives
Begonias	Cornflower (edible flowers)	Echinacea	Rosemary
Busy Lizzie	Wallflowers	Foxglove	Thyme
Double flowered French and African marigolds	Tagetes minuta	Aquilegia	Herb fennel
Nemesia	Borage (edible flowers)	Hellebore	Sage
	Cosmos	Erigeron	Anise Hyssop
	Cerithe major 'Purpurascens'	Eryngium	Sweet Cicely
	Scabious	Astrantia	Lemon balm
	Alyssum	Aliums	Mint
	Rudbeckia	Salvia	
	Bidens	Verbena Bonariensis	
	Bocopa	Catmint (Nepeta)	
		White clover	
		Red clover	
		Crocus	
		Muscari	

BLACKBERRIES



- grow wild
- important food sources for wildlife
- “thornless”
- They need no special care
- scramble up fences and hedgerows
- Plant at the edge of your garden where they can be supported
- Leave 1m between plants

BLACKCURRANT



- Can grow in raised beds, large containers or garden soil anytime of year
- Bare root bushes can be bought at most times of the year
- 1m spacing between plants
- They need no special care
- Harvest late autumn
- Pick the darkest first
- Birds won't steal them as much as the would red berries
- Prune in winter (Nov – Feb)

BLUEBERRIES



- Can grow in raised beds, large containers or garden soil anytime of year
- Buy small plants online or from the garden centre
- They like acidic soil – add ericaceous compost
- Pine needles or a real Christmas tree can have the same effect
- 1m spacing between plants
- They need no special care
- Harvest late summer/autumn
- Grow more than one variety to increase yields.
- Birds love them

RASPBERRIES



- Either summer or autumn fruiting
- Autumn fruiting don't need support from wire.
- Get bare root canes in winter
- They are permanent plants
- Plant about 30cm apart
- Flower in spring/summer
- Produce fruit summer or autumn
- Pick when deep red
- Cut down the canes at ground level once the berries have been picked
- Feed with mulch of compost and organic fertiliser in spring

STRAWBERRIES



- Alpine strawberries are wild and fruit for longer
- Get bare root in dormant season (Oct – Jan)
- They reproduce and someone always has plenty to give away
- Plant into raised beds, large pipes or containers 30 cm apart or in hanging baskets
- Sunniest position & water when the soil feels dry
- Pick when deep red and come off easily
- Remove dead leaves in springtime and fresh leaves will grow
- Feed with homemade compost and/or organic feed

APPLE TREES



- Purchase bare root in dormant season Nov – March)
- Most sold are suitable for small gardens – M26 & MM106
- Sunny and sheltered location
- Square hole wider than the pot but not deeper
- Be gentle with the tree – place in hole
- Fill hole with soil dug out
- 2.5 – 3m between trees
- Water really well after planting so the soil settles around the tree roots
- Add a stake and tie
- Mulch mat or chicken wire

PEAR TREE



- Purchase bare root in dormant season Nov – March)
- Buy 2 and different varieties
- Height depends on rootstock
- Sunny and sheltered location
- Square hole wider than the pot but not deeper
- Be gentle with the tree – place in hole
- Fill hole with soil dug out
- 3 – 4.5m between trees
- Water really well after planting so the soil settles around the tree roots
- Add a stake and tie
- Mulch mat or chicken wire

PLUM TREE



- Purchase bare root in dormant season Nov – March)
- Self fertile but buy 2 and different varieties for more fruit
- Height depends on rootstock
- Sunny and sheltered location
- Square hole wider than the pot but not deeper
- Be gentle with the tree – place in hole
- Fill hole with soil dug out
- 3 – 4.5m between trees
- Water really well after planting so the soil settles around the tree roots
- Add a stake and tie
- Mulch mat or chicken wire

WHAT IS REWILDING?

Rewilding is a form of environmental conservation and ecological restoration that has significant potential to increase biodiversity, create self-sustainable environments and mitigate climate change.

How
rewilding
helps us...



Cleans air
and water



Reconnects us
with nature



Prevents us
from flooding



Revitalises
wildlife



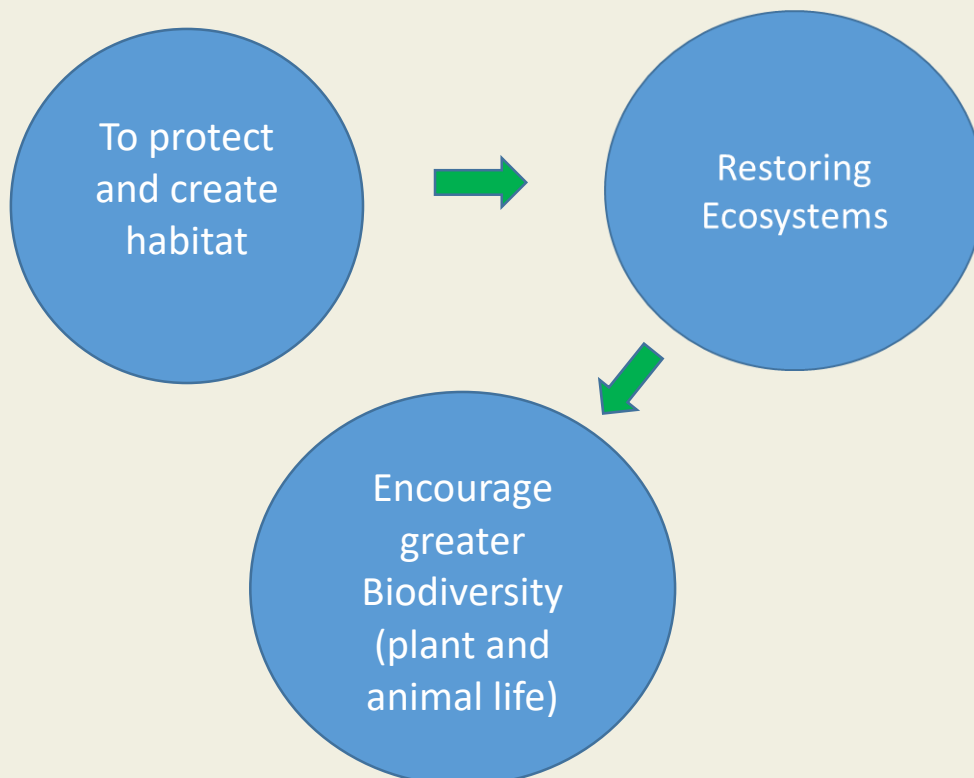
Locks away
carbon



Restores
our soil



Supports new
economic opportunities



Examples of rewilding

Make your garden a haven:

- Allow decay
- Stop digging
- Plant a tree
- Embrace scrub and weeds
- Let the grass grow
- Build homes for birds and bees



- We can all do simple things that collectively make a really big difference to what bees and other insects have to forage on.
- Being mindful of the trees, shrubs and types of flowers we grow to flower in every season is an excellent starting point.

Creating habitat for one group of animals (pollinating insects for example) will in itself create ideal habitat for other creatures; for example, leaving unmown grassy or meadow areas for bees and other insects will improve the soil biology of that area, encourage worms, attract birds which feed on the worms and insects, encourage small mammals and amphibians, thereby attracting larger predatory birds or mammals.

Notes: