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The Irish Landscape Institute (ILI) was established in 1992 to represent the interests of professional landscape architects and landscape managers in Ireland. There are at present 116 full members in the Institute, who are divided between the public service and private practice. Members are involved in a wide range of projects covering landscape and urban design, landscape planning, management and conservation. ILI is a registered member of IFLA (Europe) the International Federation of Landscape Architects.

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The Garden & Landscape Designers Association (GLDA) exists primarily to set and maintain the high standards that the public expects from garden and landscape designers in Ireland. Each application for full membership is assessed by a panel of professionals, both horticultural and academic, to ensure that the highest possible levels of excellence have been reached and are maintained.

The GLDA provides training sessions for members, organises conferences and acts as an information network. New methods and techniques in the realm of landscape design are encouraged by the Association and documentation is made available to all full members. The main benefit of the GLDA is that the public can readily identify a group of professionals who are available to undertake garden and landscape design work with the backing of a professional association. The Association demands extremely high standards of its full members. It monitors developments in horticulture and landscape at both national and international levels and provides ongoing education for its full members as well as seeking to advise on and influence educational policy at certification level.

THE GLDA DESIGNER

Full members will normally proceed as follows

- Produce a written outline of work;
- Carry out a site survey and assessment;
- Prepare a draft concept plan;
- Produce a detailed proposal;
- Draw up tender documents as required;
- Provide an inspection service;
- Provide a maintenance schedule.

OBJECTIVES OF THE GLDA

- To set standards for garden and landscape design;
- To raise public awareness of garden and landscape designers and the services they have to offer;
- To liaise with relevant organisations in order to provide comprehensive education and ongoing training for members;
- To facilitate the exchange of information between members, suppliers and the public.

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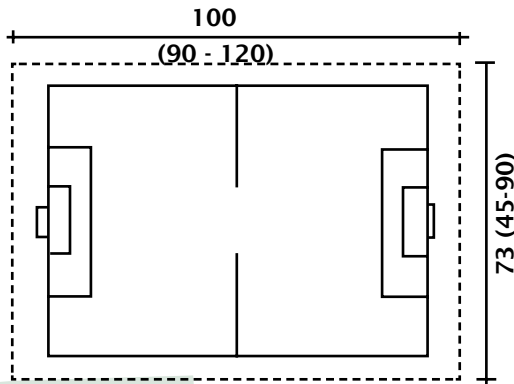
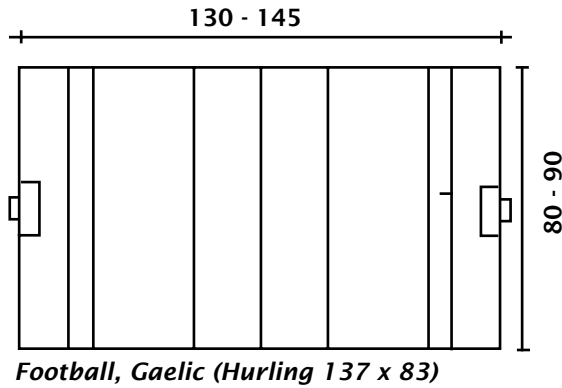
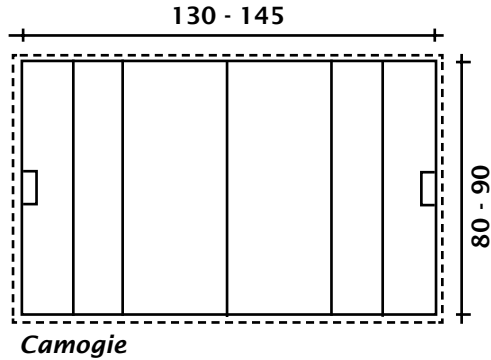
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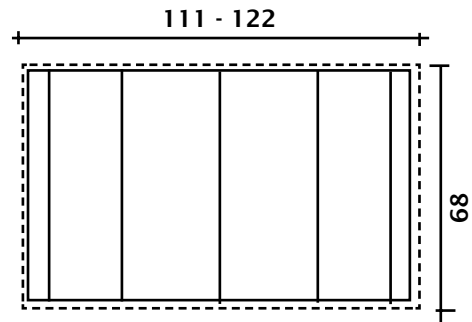
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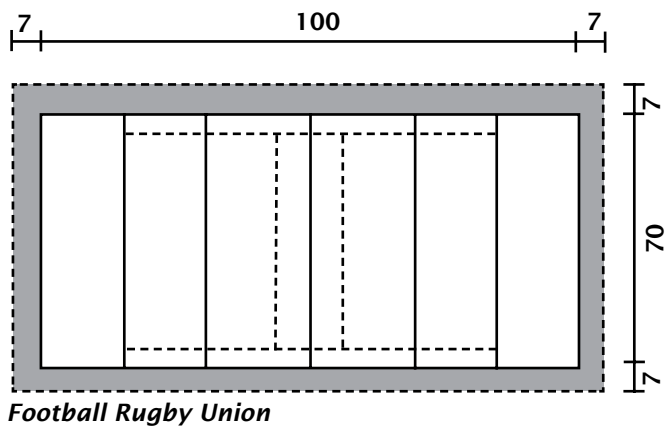
SPORTS PITCHES AND MEASUREMENTS



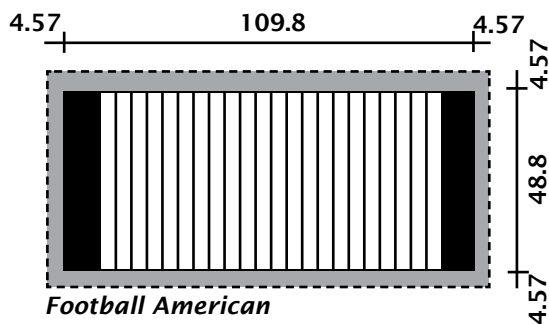
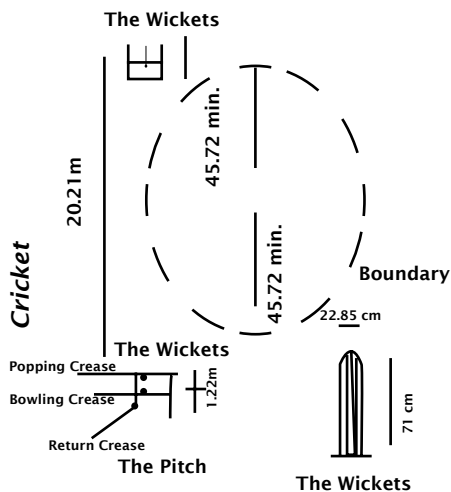
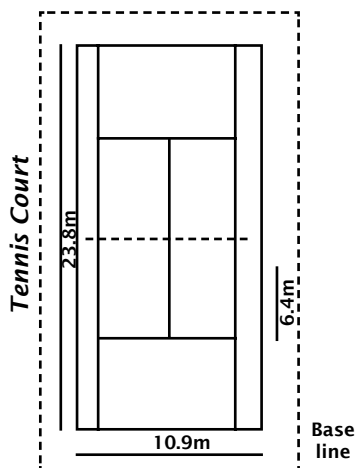
Football Association. The NPFA gives the following recommended sizes:
 senior pitches 96-100 x 60-64m
 junior pitches 90 x 45 - 55m
 international 100 - 110 x 64 - 75m



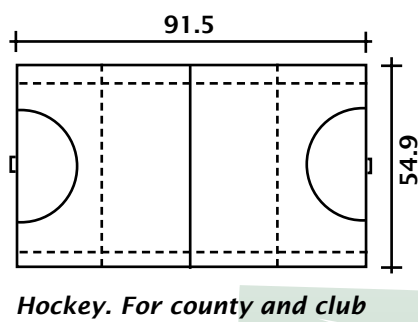
Football, Rugby League. The broken line indicates 1m minimum margin. In professional League grounds this may be increased to facilitate policing and ensure safety.



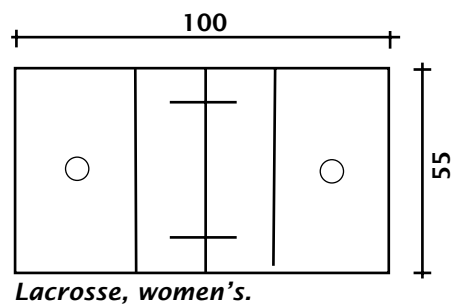
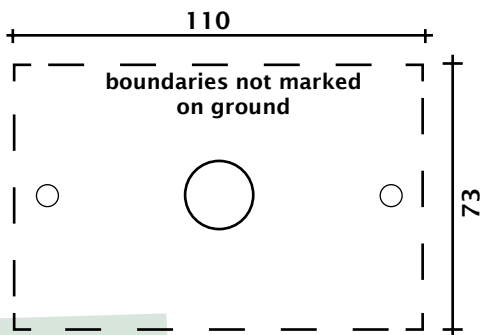
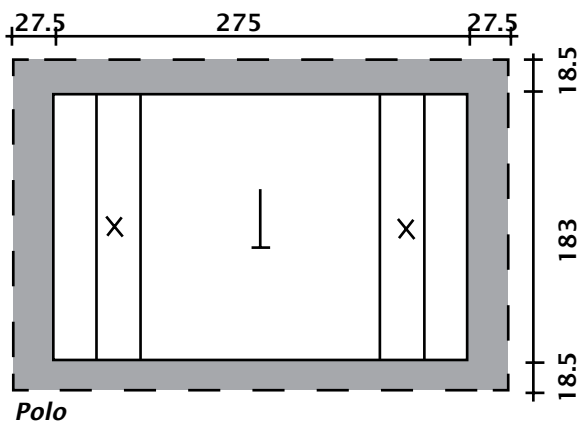
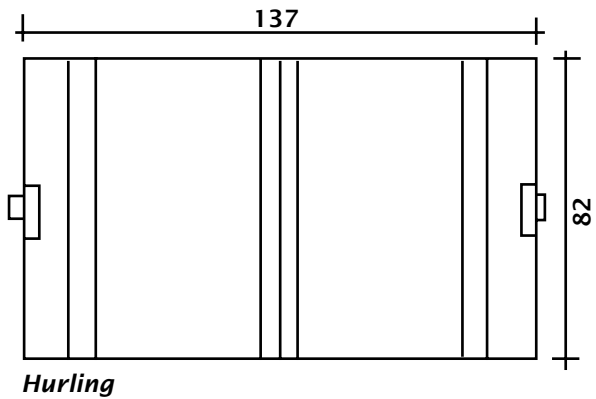
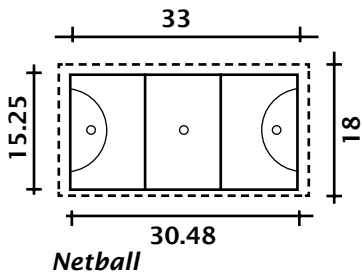
Football Rugby Union



Football American



Hockey. For county and club matches the NPFA gives a pitch size of 90 x 55 m in an overall space of 95 x 60.4m, allowing for circulation about the pitch



Lacrosse, women's. The ground has no measured or marked boundaries

Please note, when phoning the Republic of Ireland from the North, replace the prefix (0) with (00353)

BORD BIA PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE AMENITY HORTICULTURE SECTOR



President O'Higgins opens Bloom



Bord Bia implements a range of programmes and activities to support the Amenity Horticulture Sector. These include consumer & trade promotion, business development, market research and quality programmes

CONSUMER PROMOTION

Gro Mor Campaign

Bord Bia is delighted to be involved in sponsoring the Gro Mor gardening promotion that is currently underway. An initiative of the Retail Excellence Ireland gardening group and supported by garden centres, nurseries, Bord Na Mona and Westland it is a collaborative initiative to grow the gardening market particularly to the younger and less committed gardeners. The range of promotional activities that include radio, print and on line activities have been running since the launch in April and are keeping gardening in the headlines at critical times of the year.

Bloom

Bloom is Ireland's largest gardening event which takes place in the Phoenix Park Dublin over five days on the June Bank Holiday weekend. This major national event which attracted 95,000 visitors in 2015 provides a high profile promotional platform for Irish Horticultural businesses to exhibit, promote and market their products and services (e.g. plants, garden design, garden construction, etc). Circa €7 million is spent by visitors at Bloom and an additional post-event €30 million spend is inspired by the media coverage generated. ALCI are provided with an exhibition space at the show and show garden designers acknowledge their ALCI membership where appropriate on their gardens and related marketing material



Super Garden TV series

Bord Bia provides financial support to bring the winning garden to Bloom. This is a major

6 part TV gardening series which attracted large viewership figures this year when the finale was broadcast live from Bloom

TRADE PROMOTION

GLAS

The Garden, Landscape & Amenity Showcase (GLAS) is the national trade show for the amenity horticulture sector, which is organised by Kildare Growers and supported by Bord Bia. It brings plant producers and buyers together at one key event.

National Plant Fairs

The National Plant Fairs are organised by the Irish Nursery Stock Association supported by Bord Bia. These fairs are held each Spring to provide nurseries with an opportunity to meet key buyers at the start of the new gardening season to exhibit and market plants.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Supplier Development Programme

Bord Bia implements a Supplier Development Programme in the amenity sector which provides training and mentoring to nursery stock producers on best business practises, new product development & innovation and how to approach and deal with buyers to maximise outcomes in existing markets and to build new ones.

Innovation/New Product Development

Bord Bia implements a programme that supports innovation initiatives in businesses. It provides businesses with access to workshops, mentoring support and resources to help stimulate innovation and new product development.

Marketing Assistance Programme

Bord Bia provides grant aid to support horticulture businesses across a range of marketing activities under the Market Assistance Programme. In 2015 marketing support to the value of €181,000 has been approved for horticulture.

Exports

Bord Bia provides advice and support to nurseries focused on the export market including the facilitation of key contacts with buyers and mentor support.

SPONSORSHIP

Bord Bia hosts and supports through sponsorship, various events, conferences and seminars throughout the year. These include the David Robinson Memorial Lecture for students of horticulture, The CIH Young Horticulturalist of the Year, the Rare & Special Plant Fair, ALCI awards, GLDA's annual seminar and the RHSI's activities.

QUALITY PROGRAMMES

Bord Bia implement a suite of quality schemes across the amenity sector including Garden Centres, Nursery Stock Producers and Landscape businesses. These schemes promote the implementation of high standards of merchandising, plant production and best business practises.

The Amenity Quality Programmes were developed as business improvement schemes. Businesses have benefited either by improving compliance with statutory requirements, and/or recognising where business processes can be changed to improve future performance.

The Bord Bia **Landscape Quality Programme** is a voluntary quality assurance scheme designed to assist Irish Landscape contracting



Glas



Rachel Doyle, Bord Bia, Garden Centre of the Year (Large), Terry O'Regan, BHL Landscapes, Bord Bia Landscape Business of the Year, Maria Nolan, Bord Bia Garden Centre of the Year (small)

businesses reach best practise in business standards and management. It sets out a 'code of practice' for the efficient running of a Landscape contracting business and provides a standard against which each business is evaluated. The Programme is tailored to the size and capabilities of Irish landscape businesses and is flexible enough to meet the needs of the smallest and largest participants. On achieving the Quality Award businesses may use the Bord Bia 'Certified Member' logo in promoting its services which helps to further reassure the consumer of the distinction between a quality business and others.

The Bord Bia **Nursery Quality Scheme** provides a quality assurance scheme for Nursery Producers which is being



implemented to the internationally recognised standard EN45011. This programme assists the producers establish, maintain and develop high quality standards and nurseries who achieve certification may use the Bord Bia Certified Member logo to promote their business, as well as the Bord Bia Quality Mark on Irish grown product.

MARKET RESEARCH

Bord Bia research and provide information on the amenity horticulture sector including production and market information that assists businesses in their planning and marketing activities. The latest research on the gardening market measured is now available on the Bord Bia website.

Contacts

Further details on Bord Bia's programmes and supports are outlined on our website www.bordbia.ie or you may call or email us to discuss your needs on 01 6685155 or info@bordbia.ie



Bloom



TREES FOR LANDSCAPE AND AMENITY USE

This section provides a brief overview of trees suggested for planting in various locations, including rural areas, outlying town districts, residential and work areas, parks and solitary places.

Over the years, nurserymen and users have developed new requirements for trees: in addition to ornamental value, the practical value is increasingly important. 'The right tree in the right place' has become an important criterion for decision-makers.

The development of a tree is determined by the conditions of its location and this must be accounted for at the design and layout stage.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING WHICH TREES TO PLANT:

1. What type of area will the trees be planted in? Will it be a rural area, an outlying town district, a residential or industrial area, a park or a solitary place?
2. When choosing a tree look at the height, width of crown, transparency of crown, resistance to wind and/or seawind, resistance to salt and tolerance of paved environments.
3. Indigenous Plants – The natural range of distribution and the genetic quality of plant material determine whether a tree or shrub will thrive under the given circumstances. For this reason there is increasing interest in using indigenous plants. They are believed to have special properties, such as between growth and less loss in the place where it is planted. Look at trees that prevail in that area, as well as the climatic conditions.

THE FOLLOWING TREES ARE INDIGENOUS:

- ▶ *Aesculus hippocastanum* (USA)
- ▶ *Alnus glutinosa*
- ▶ *Alnus incana*
- ▶ *Betula pendula*

- ▶ *Carpinus betulus*
- ▶ *Catalpa bignoniaceae* (USA)
- ▶ *Fraxinus excelsior*
- ▶ *Gleditsia triacanthos* (USA)
- ▶ *Liquidambar styr* (USA)
- ▶ *Liriodendron tul* (USA)
- ▶ *Populus nigra*
- ▶ *Populus tremula*
- ▶ *Prunus avium*
- ▶ *Prunus padus*
- ▶ *Quercus palustris* (USA)
- ▶ *Quercus robur*
- ▶ *Robinia pseudoacacia* (USA)
- ▶ *Salix alba*
- ▶ *Sorbus aucuparia*
- ▶ *Tilia cordata*

IF PLANTING A TREE ON A PAVED AREA, MAKE SURE YOU CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. To improve the growing conditions of trees planted in a paved area:
 - (a) Apply proper treatment to the planting hole – this will provide the possibility of planting a wider range.
 - (b) The planting hole must be wide and deep. The diameter should be at least 1.5-2m.
 - (c) Use a composition of 'tree-soil' (also known as 'tree-sand') to layer the planting hole under which the pavement will be laid. Mix eight per cent sand with 12 per cent organic material.
2. In order to avoid the 'flower-power' effect (the root system not developing outside the planting hole), the transition from 'tree-soil' to local soil, both around the roots and at the bottom of the hole, should be gradual. For this reason the tree soil is mixed with the local soil.
3. The bigger the vertical projection of the crown (open space around the trunk that has been planted in a paved area), the more noticeable are the positive effects on the growth of the tree. This

space can be provided with a grid or ventilation slab.

4. To prevent the development of weeds, a dense undergrowth of woody shrubs or perennials is effective. Select plants that don't grow too tall. This prevents loose waste from settling.

(a) Suitable woody plants are *Berberis frikartii* cultivars, *Euonymus fortunei* cultivars, *Hepericum calycinum*, *Lonicera pileata* and cultivars, *Paachysandra terminalis*, *Stephanandra incisa* 'Crispa', *Vinca major* and *Vinca minor*.

(b) In spaces that aren't walked on around trees, try drought-resistant perennials such as *Acena magellanica*, *Cerastium biebersteinii*, *Coreopsis verticillata*, *Geranium macrorrhizum* 'Spessart', *Nepeta fassenii* and *Prunella webbiana*.

5. Tree removal in the nursery results in some loss of the root system, so all trees without a ball of earth must be pruned when they are planted by thinning out the branches in the crown. Pruning is done by taking out branches that are too close together. As a rule, branches are cut off at the trunk. The legal 'clear' height requirement for roadside trees is four metres. This is best started at the end of summer in the second year of planting.

Here are a sample of some of the trees widely used by gardeners for planting in rural areas, the outskirts of towns, residential and working environments and parks. Others are available.

TREES FOR RURAL AREAS

This applies to the whole region outside towns and villages. In such an environment, practically any tree can be planted as long as it fits in with the character of the landscape, can stand the prevailing weather conditions and is at home in the type of soil available.

- ▶ *Acer compestre* (hedge maple)
- ▶ *Acer platanoides* (Norway maple)
- ▶ *Acer pseudoplatanus* (common maple)
- ▶ *Alnus glutinosa* (black alder)
- ▶ *Alnus incana* (white or grey alder)

- ▶ *Carpinus betulus* (hornbeam)
- ▶ *Fraxinus excelsior* (common ash)
- ▶ *Populus nigra* (black poplar)
- ▶ *Populus tremula*
- ▶ *Prunus avium*
- ▶ *Prunus padus*
- ▶ *Quercus robur*
- ▶ *Robinia pseudoacacia*
- ▶ *Salix alba*
- ▶ *Sorbus aucuparia*
- ▶ *Tilia cordata*
- ▶ *Tilia platyphyllos*

TREES FOR THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOWNS

This applies to spacious residential areas, industrial estates and motorways. Practically all trees can be planted in these areas, however it's best to bear in mind that small trees do not show up very well in these areas.

- ▶ *Acer platanoides* 'Deborah'
- ▶ *Acer platanoides* 'Emerald Queen'
- ▶ *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Neenia'
- ▶ *Acer saccharinum* 'Pyramidale'
- ▶ *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Pyramidalis'
- ▶ *Alnus cordata* (small-leaf alder)
- ▶ *Alnus glutinosa* 'Laciniata'
- ▶ *Betula ermanii* 'Holland' (birch)
- ▶ *Betula utilis* 'Doorenbos'
- ▶ *Corylus columna* (hazel tree or Turkish hazel)
- ▶ *Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raymond'
- ▶ *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Westhof's Glory'
- ▶ *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Skyline'
- ▶ *Malus* 'Evereste'
- ▶ *Malus* 'Rudolph'
- ▶ *Prunus avium* 'Plena'
- ▶ *Prunus sargentii* 'Charles Sargent'
- ▶ *Quercus palustris*
- ▶ *Quercus robur* 'Fastigate Koster'
- ▶ *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Sandraudiga'
- ▶ *Sorbus aucuparia* 'Edulis'
- ▶ *Sorbus intermedia* 'Brouwers'
- ▶ *Sorbus latifolia* 'Atrovirens'
- ▶ *Tilia cordata* 'Erecta'
- ▶ *Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire'
- ▶ *Tilia vulgaris* 'Pallida' (European linden)
- ▶ *Ulmus* 'Dodoens' (elm)
- ▶ *Ulmus* 'Lobel'
- ▶ *Ulmus* 'Planttijn'

TREES FOR RESIDENTIAL AND WORKING ENVIRONMENTS

This applies to areas with residential quarters, shopping centres and similar concentrations of buildings. Limited space is often a problem, so it is recommended that tall and broad trees are not used. However trees do form a prominent part of the total architecture in such areas and so a large variety of trees that have fewer restrictions if planted in paved areas are used.

- ▶ *Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk'
- ▶ *Acer platanoides* 'Columare'
- ▶ *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum' (ball maple)
- ▶ *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Atropurpureum'
- ▶ *Acer rubrum* 'Scanlon'
- ▶ *Alnus incana* 'Aurea' (golden alder)
- ▶ *Amelanchier arborea* 'Robin Hill'
- ▶ *Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata'
- ▶ *Carpinus betulus* 'Frans Fontaine'
- ▶ *Catalpa bignonioides* 'Nana' (C.bungei)
- ▶ *Crataegus laevigata* 'Paul's Scarlet' (red hawthorn)
- ▶ *Crataegus prunifolia* 'Splendens'
- ▶ *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Altena'
- ▶ *Fraxinus ornus* 'Arie Peters'
- ▶ *Malus tschonoskii*
- ▶ *Malus* 'Red Sentinel'
- ▶ *Malus baccata* 'Street Parade'
- ▶ *Prunus hillieri* 'Spire'
- ▶ *Prunus maackii* 'Amber Beauty'
- ▶ *Prunus* 'Accolade'
- ▶ *Prunus* 'Pandora'
- ▶ *Prunus* 'Umineko'
- ▶ *Pyrus calleryana* 'Chanticleer'
- ▶ *Pyrus communis* 'Beech Hill'
- ▶ *Robina Pseudoacacia* 'Umbraculifera'
- ▶ *Sorbus aria* 'Magnifica'
- ▶ *Sorbus thuringiaca* 'Fastigiata'
- ▶ *Tilia cordata* 'Rancho'

TREES IN PARKS AND SOLITARY PLACES

This category takes account of space and does justice to the large, eye-catching trees. In principle, any tree can be planted under this classification, with many designers taking special note of ornamental value. Imagination is allowed to roam, but designers are asked to account for the character of the cemetery or city park that they are planting in.



- ▶ *Acer platanoides* 'Royal Red'
- ▶ *Aesculus carnea* 'Briotii'
- ▶ *Aesculus flava*
- ▶ *Aesculus hippocastanum*
- ▶ *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumannii'
- ▶ *Aesculus plantierensis*
- ▶ *Ailanthus altissima* (tree of heaven)
- ▶ *Alnus spaethii*
- ▶ *Betula pendula* (birch)
- ▶ *Catalpa bignonioides* (bean tree)
- ▶ *Fagus sylvatica* (European Beech)
- ▶ *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck'
- ▶ *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Zundert'
- ▶ *Gleditsia triacanthos* (honey locust)
- ▶ *Gleditsia triacanthos* (sunburst)
- ▶ *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum)
- ▶ *Liriodendron tulipifera* (tulip tree)
- ▶ *Platanus acerifolia* (London plane tree)
- ▶ *Pterocarya fraxinifolia* (common or Caucasian wing-nut)
- ▶ *Quercus cervis* (mossy cup oak)
- ▶ *Tilia Euchlora* (crimean linden)
- ▶ *Tilia platyphyllos* 'Rubra'
- ▶ *Tilia tomentosa* (silver linden)
- ▶ *Tilia tomentosa* 'Brabant'

All information for Trees for Landscape and Amenity Use was supplied courtesy of Plant Publicity Holland. A brochure outlining a full description of all trees listed in this section is available from the company.
Plant Publicity Holland, PO Box 81, 2770 AB Boskoop, The Netherlands
Tel: +31 172 217550
Fax: +31 172 218350
Email: info@pph.nl | Web: www.pph.nl

GroMór

In Association with **Bord Bia**
Irish Food Board

"Get Out, Get Healthy, Get Growing!"

**gro
mór**
get out, get healthy
get growing

GroMór is a nationwide campaign, launched in Spring of 2015 with the aim of making growing the new cooking – accessible to all and cool to do, and to make growing accessible to everyone by offering practical advice to consumers on how to make the most of their space, whether it's an allotment, an apartment balcony or even a herb garden for the kitchen table.

Launched by Retail Excellence Ireland Garden Group, in association with Bord Bia, and sponsored by Westland Horticulture and Bord Na Mona, GroMór was funded by the 65 REI Garden Centres and 20 nurseries as well as through generous financial input from Bord Bia and our sponsors.

Fergal Doyle, Chairman of the Retail Excellence Ireland Garden Group, says: "Absolutely anybody can learn how to grow, but with all the information out there it can sometimes be hard to know where to start. GroMór will help beginners find fun and easy ways to get involved and growing your own flowers and food is a great, healthy way of getting outdoors"

The campaign website was launched in the spring of 2015 and here, beginners and more seasoned growers alike, can find month by month hints and tips for growing. Gromor.ie also lists all 65 participating REI Garden Centre members, so consumers can easily locate their nearest GroMór centre.

GroMór targets the 35 to 45 year old demographic and has utilised radio and digital advertising along with a strong social media campaign on Facebook and Twitter to do so, encouraging the gardening public to follow the GroMór ambassadors, including Roz Purcell and Evanne Ni Chuilinn, who took up the challenge to learn how to grow from scratch!

As well as a presence at Bloom, GroMór are planning an exciting calendar of events at Garden Centres around the country in 2016. Keep up to date by visiting www.gromor.ie for all details.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

	Height	Width of crown	Stands up to wind	Stands up to sea wind	Endures salt	Transparency	Does well in paved areas	Specific ornamental value
Acer campestre	III	3	++	+	++	●		
Acer campestre 'elsrijk'	II	3	++	+	++	●	0	
Acerplantanoides	I	1	+		+	●	0	
Acerplantanoides 'Columnare'	II	3	+			●		
Acerplantanoides 'Deborah'	II	2	+			●		✓
Acerplantanoides 'Emerald Queen'	I	2	+			●		
Acerplantanoides 'Globosum'	III	3	+			●	0	
Acerplantanoides 'Royal Red'	II	2	+			●		✓
Acer pseudoplatanus	I	1	++	++	+	●	0	
Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'	I	2	++	++	+	●	0	✓
Acer pseudoplatanus 'Leopoldii'	I	2	++	++	+	●		✓
Acer pseudoplatanus 'Negenia'	I	2	++	++	+	●	0	
Acer pseudoplatanus 'Rotterdam'	I	2	++	++		●	0	
Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset'	II	2				●	0	✓
Acer rubrum 'Scanlon'	II	3				●	0	✓
Acer saccharinum 'Pyramidale'	I	2	+			●	+	
Aesculus carnea 'Briotii'	I	1	+			●	+	✓
Aesculus flava	II	2				●		
Aesculus hippocastanum	I	1	+			●	+	✓
Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumanni'	I	1	+			●	+	✓
Aesculus hippocastanum 'Pyramidalis'	I	2	+			●	+	
Aesculus plantierensis	I	2				●		
Ailanthus Altissima	I	1		+	++	●	+	
Alnus cordata	I	2	++	++		●	+	
Alnus glutinosa	II	3	++	++		●		
Alnus glutinosa 'Laciniata'	I	2	++	++		●	+	✓
Alnus incana	II	3	++	++		●		
Alnus incana 'Aurea'	II	3	++			●		✓
Alnus spaethii	I	2	++	++	+	●		
Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'	III	3						✓
Betula ermanii 'Holland'	I	2	++		+	●	0	✓
Betula pendula	I	3	++		+	●		✓
Betula utilis 'Doorenbos'	II	2	++		+	●	0	✓
Carpinus betulus	II	2	+			●		
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	I	2	+			●	+	
Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'	II	3	+			●	+	
Catalpa Bignonioides	II	2			+	●	+	
Catalpa Bignonioides 'Nana' (C. bungei)	III	3			+	●		✓
Corvus columna	II	2	+	+	+	●	+	
Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'	II	3		+		●	+	✓

	Height	Width of crown	Stands up to wind	Stands up to sea wind	Endures salt	Transparency	Does well in paved areas	Specific ornamental value
Crataegus purnifolia 'Splendens'	III	3	+			►		✓
Fagus sylvatica	I	1				►		
Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck'	I	3				●		
Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood'	I	2	++	++	++	►	+	
Fraxinus excelsior	I	1	++	++	++	►		
Fraxinus excelsior 'Altena'	I	2	++	++	++	►	+	
Fraxinus excelsior 'Wwethof's Glorie'	I	1	++	++	++	►	+	
Fraxinus ornus 'Arie Peters'	III	3	++	++	++	►	+	✓
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Zundert'	II	2	++	++	++	►	0	
Gleditsia triacanthos	II	2			++	○	+	
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Skyline'	II	2			++	○	+	
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'	II	3			++	○	+	✓
Liquidambar styraciflua	II	2				►	+	✓
Lireodendron tulipifera	I	2				►	+	✓
Malus tschonoskii	III	3	++			►	+	✓
Malus 'Evereste'	III	3	++			►	0	✓
Malus 'Red Sentinel'	III	3	++			►	+	✓
Malus 'Rudolph'	III	3	++			►	+	✓
Malus baccata 'Street Parade'	III	3	++			►	0	✓
Platanus acerifolia	I	1			++	►	+	
Populus nigra	I	1	++	++	+	►	-	
Populus tremula	II	2	++	++	+	►	-	
Prunus avium	II	2				►	-	✓
Prunus avium 'Plena'	II	2				►	0	✓
Prunus hillieri 'Spire'	III	3				►	0	✓
Prunus maackii 'Amber Beauty'	III	3				►	-	✓
Prunus padus	III	3				►	-	✓
Prunus sargentii 'Charles Sargent'	III	3				►	0	✓
Prunus 'Accolade'	III	3				►	-	✓
Prunus 'Pandora'	III	3				►	-	✓
Prunus 'Umineko'	III	3				►	0	✓
Pterocarya fraxinifolia	I	1	+			●	+	
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	II	3	++	++	+	►	+	✓
Pyrus communis 'Beech Hill'	III	3	++	++	+	►		✓
Quercus cerris	I	1	++	++	++	►	+	
Quercus palustris	I	1	++		++	►	+	
Quercus robur	I	1	++	++		►	-	
Quercus robur 'Fastigiata Koster'	II	3	++		++	►	0	
Robonia pseudoacacia	I	2			++	►	-	✓
Robonia pseudoacacia 'Sandraudiga'	II	3			++	►	+	✓

	Height	Width of crown	Stands up to wind	Stands up to sea wind	Endures salt	Transparency	Does well in paved areas	Specific ornamental value
Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'	III	3			++	●	+	
Salix alba	I	2	++	++	+	●	+	
Sorbus aria 'Magnifica'	III	3	++		+	●	+	✓
Sorbus aucuparia	II	3	++		+	●	-	✓
Sorbus aucuparia 'Edulis'	II	3	++		+	●	-	✓
Sorbus intermedia 'Brouwers'	III	3	++	++	+	●	+	✓
Sorbus 'Atrovirens'	III	3	++		+	●	+	✓
Sorbus thuringiaca 'Fastigiata'	III	3	++		+	●	+	✓
Tilia cordata	I	1	++	++		●	+	
Tilia cordata 'Erecta'	II	2	++	++		●	+	
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	II	2	++	++		●	+	
Tilia cordata 'Rancho'	II	2	++	++		●	+	
Tilia euchlora	II	2	++			●	+	
Tilia platyphyllos	I	1	++			●	-	
Tilia platyphyllos 'Rubra'	I	2	++			●	-	
Tilia tomentosa	I	1	++	++		●	+	
Tilia tomentosa 'Brabant'	I	1	++	++		●	+	
Tilia vulgaris 'Pallida'	I	1	++	+		●	+	
Ulmus 'Dodoens'	II	2	++	++				
Ulmus 'Lobel'	II	2	++	++				
Ulmus 'Plantijn'	II	2						

Explanation of Symbols Used:

Height:

- I Trees > 12m
- II Trees 8-15m
- III Trees > 9m

Width of crown:

- 1 > 12m
- 2 6-12m
- 3 <6m

Stands up to (sea) wind:

- ++ Resistant
 - +
- Reasonably/fairly resistant to

Endures Salt (used on icy roads):

- ++ Good/well
 - +
- Reasonably/fairly

Transparency of Crown

- Letting light through
- Half open
- Closed

Does well in paved areas:

- + Suitable for closed pavements
- 0 Not in completely closed pavements
- Not suitable for use in paved areas

Specific ornamental value: ✓

A new body for Irish landscape professionals called the Irish Association of Landscape Industries (IALI) was formed during 2014. The IALI is an association formed as an umbrella group for the main professional bodies involved with horticulture which include: the Association of Landscape Contractors of Ireland (ALCI), the Irish Hardy Nursery Stock Association (IHNSA), the Irish Landscape Institute (ILI) and the Garden and Landscape Designers Association (GLDA), the Arboricultural Association (Irish Branch) and the Chartered Institute of Horticulture (Irish branch). Under Chairperson Barry Lupton, it is intended that the group will meet on a regular basis and discuss topics of mutual interest.



*Barry Lupton,
Chairperson IALI*

The Irish Association of Landscape Industries (IALI) is dedicated to building links between professionals and representative bodies to promote ethical, environmental and commercially sustainable practices in Ireland's landscape sector.

Areas of focus include:

- The provision of a forum to identify and mediate issues of relevance.
- To provide a single point of contact for the dissemination of sector information.
- To identify, promote and support opportunities for collaboration between landscape professionals.
- To undertake collaborative initiatives which promote ethical, environmental and commercially sustainable practices.
- To identify and disseminate examples of industry best practice and to develop standards documents (IS EN) for use within the industry.
- To work with relevant legislative and regulatory bodies for the advancement of the sector.
- To communicate the value of sustainable landscape practices.
- To foster a professional, transparent and cooperative working environment.
- To identify areas for professional knowledge advancement.
- To assist in the promotion of relevant events and initiatives.
- To support and promote increased recognition and professionalism within the landscape sector.

Note: For the purposes of the Association, landscape industries encompass all commercial enterprises and activities which intervene in the landscape. The Association currently includes representation from nursery stock producers, landscape contractors, landscape architects, arboriculturists, landscape and garden designers, educationalists and professional horticulturists. It is envisaged that this representation will be broadened to include other sub-sectors.

If you have any industry-related issues you would like raised please contact:
IALI, 2 Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co Dublin or email barrylupton@online.ie.

TREE SPECIFICATIONS

TREES

9.1. Specific Requirements

The General Requirements apply in addition. For container grown plants see the requirements: chapter 8.

GRADING:

9.1.1. For marking a size, the colour as indicated can be used.

NUMBER OF TIMES TRANSPLANTED

9.1.2. A tree is described by the number of times it has been transplanted in production prior to lifting for sale.

The first transplant is the time the tree is lifted from its propagation place (whether propagated from seed, cuttings or stoolbeds) and planted out in a new position. Thereafter each time the plant is lifted and replanted in a new position there is one more transplant.

9.1.3. An ornamental tree grower commences each production cycle by planting out a young plant, often a two year old transplant (1/1 or 0/1/1 or -1/1) and after planting out it is therefore *twice transplanted*. These trees are often grown to 8-10 or 10-12cm girth before lifting and planting again to become *three times transplanted*.

9.1.4. Exceptions: With certain species listed below the tree grower chooses a selected one year old young plant to commence the production cycle. It is acknowledged that with these species the quality of the tree and its root system at size 8-10-12 is no different from the same size trees which started as two year old young plants. For practical purposes, therefore, these trees will be designated as *twice transplanted*. *Acer platanoides* cvs., *Acer pseudoplatanus* cvs., *Fraxinus* cvs., *Prunus avium* cvs., *Tillia* cvs., *Celtis*, *Cercis*, *Catalpa*, *Morus*, *Platanus*, *Populus*, *Robinia*, *Salix*.

PERIOD BETWEEN TRANSPLANTING

9.1.5. All trees must be kept transplantable through regular transplanting, at least once every five years, depending on species/cvs, on

soil, root system. WHIPS 9.1.6. Light whips must be once transplanted. Whips must be twice transplanted and grown at wider spacing.

FEATHERED TREES

9.1.7. Feathered trees have a defined central leader and a stem furnished with evenly spread and balanced lateral shoots down to near ground level, according to species/cvs. The rootball diameter should at least represent three times the tree girth, measured at the collar.

9.1.8. Feathered trees must be described by girth as well as by height. Feathered trees *twice transplanted* must be grown at wider spacing.

9.1.9. Feathered trees *three times transplanted* must be transplanted as twice transplanted feathered trees for a third time with extra wide spacing.

9.1.10. Specimen *feathered trees* must be transplanted at least three times and delivered with a rootball. From a stem girth of 30cm they must be transplanted at least four times. They must have substantial branching overall appropriate to species/cvs.

MULTISTEMS

9.1.11. Multistems are trees that have several stems, which start below a height of 50cm. This can be achieved either through cutting down a single stem tree or by planting several plants into one hole. The rootball diameter should at least represent three times the tree girth, measured at the collar.

9.1.12. Specimen, *multistem trees* must be transplanted at least three times and delivered with a rootball. From a total girth of 40cm they must be transplanted at least four times and delivered with a wired rootball. They must have substantial branching overall appropriate to species/cvs.

STANDARD TREES

9.1.13. Standard trees must have a clear, substantially straight stem, free of branches and a well defined head. Grafted and budded

trees shall have no more than a slight bend at the union. The rootball diameter should at least represent three times the tree girth, measured one meter above the soil.

9.1.14. Standard trees *twice transplanted* must have a straight stem (typical of the species/cvs.) of at least 150cm for 6-8cm girth trees and of 180cm for 8-10cm girth trees and larger.

9.1.15. Standard trees *three times transplanted* must be transplanted as twice transplanted standard trees for a third time at an extra wide space. The clear stem height must be at least 200cm. The head must correspond to the girth size.

9.1.16. Standard trees *four times transplanted* must be transplanted as three times transplanted standard trees for a fourth time. The clear stem height must be at least 200cm. The head must correspond to the girth size.

9.1.17. Specimen standard trees must be at least three times transplanted and those with a stem girth greater than 30cm must be transplanted four times. The clear stem height must be at least 200cm. The head must correspond to the girth size.

9.1.18. Standard trees *for road planting* (Trees for urban use).

For certain uses (e.g. city roads) an extra high head is required. Allowing for the fact that the cultivation possibilities concerning the species/cvs. are different, it must be possible to prune the lower branches of the trees to increase the clear stem height without spoiling the final shape and appearance of the tree, either during the cultivation or later when finally planted.

9.1.19. Standard trees with globe shapes and weeping forms are cultivated without straight leaders.

STANDARD FORMS

9.1.20. For standard forms of shrubs such as Hydrangea, Laburnum, Prunus, Salix, Syringa, Viburnum and the like, the head must consist of at least four strong branches appropriate to the species/cultivar.

9.2. Sizes

9.2.1. Whips:		
	light whips mark	whips mark
height in cm:	80-100 yellow	100-125 yellow
	100-125 yellow	125-150 blue
	125-150 blue	150-175 red
		175-200 yellow
		200-250 blue
9.2.2. Feathered trees	mark:	
height in cm:	150-175 red	
	175-200 yellow	
	200-250 blue	
	250-300 yellow	
	above 300cm in 50cm steps	

9.2.3. Feathered trees

-*twice transplanted*: When the girth size is greater than 6cm it may be specified as for standard trees e.g. 6-8 or 8-10 -*three times transplanted*: the girth size starts at 12-14cm

9.2.4. Feathered trees *four times transplanted* as well as

Specimen feathered trees and Specimen multistem trees:

As for 9.2.5 except the girth size starts at 14-16cm.

According to the cvs. and sizes additional statements of width and height can be made.

9.2.5. Standard trees

girth in cm., measured at 100cm height above soil level mark:

5- 6 white	12-14 white	20-25 white	40-45 white
6- 8 blue	14-16 blue	25-30 blue	45-50 blue
8-10 yellow	16-18 yellow	30-35 yellow	
10-12 red	18-20 red	35-40 red	

above 50 cm girth in 10 cm steps.

According to the cvs. and sizes additional statements of stem height, total height and top width can be made.

9.2.6. Standard forms of shrubs:

height of the stem in cm:	40	125
	60	150
	80	200
	100	

9.2.7. Size of rootballs:

The root system (on bare rooted trees) should have a diameter that's at least four times the steam diameter. A tree with a root clump should have a root system that's at least three times the steam diameter. The rootballs will be to small and it should always be at least 30cm.

Size	Min. size of rootball (in cm)	Number of transplanting
6-8	25	
8-10	30	
10-12	30	
12-14	40	3 times
14-16	45	3 times
16-18	50	3 times
18-20	55	3 times
20-25	60	4 times
25-30	70	4 times
30-35	80	4 times
35-40	90	5 times
40-45	100	5 times
45-50	120	5 times
50-60	130	6 times

9.3. Packing bundling

9.3.1. Light whips: Ten or 25 plants per bundle

9.3.2. Whips: Five or ten plants per bundle

9.3.3. Feathered trees and Standard trees:

Twice transplanted without rootball must be bundled according to the tree species and girths.

Feathered trees up to 2.5m tall and Standard trees up to 8cm girth should have no more than ten plants per bundle. Larger Feathered and Standard trees should have no more than five plants per bundle.

9.4. Designation

Trees must be designated on the documents by: – the name of the cultivar and species – the name of the rootstock for grafted or budded trees, and the name of the interstock (intermediate stock), if any – for grafted or budded trees, the specification “bottom worked” or “top worked”.

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YOU SHOULD KNOW THE LAWS RELATING TO INVASIVE PLANTS!



Japanese Knotweed



Curly Waterweed (photo courtesy of GBNNSS)

The law in the country has changed when it comes to invasive plant species. Anyone working with or trading plants in the Republic of Ireland or Northern Ireland should be aware of these important changes and ensure they remain compliant.

Key provisions in a new EU Regulation are due to come into effect in January 2016. Overall, the new regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner so as to protect native biodiversity, as well as to minimise and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have. It relies on a list of invasive alien species of Union concern ('the Union list') to be developed by the Commission using risk assessments and scientific evidence. The legislation requires the Commission to present its proposed list before the end of 2015. The regulation contains provisions that allow Member States to also establish national lists that can propose species of regional concern, including species native to one Member State but invasive to another. This will be particularly relevant in the island of Ireland context where many species may require co-operation across regions or pathways.

In the Republic of Ireland, the European Communities (Birds and Natural

Habitats) Regulations 2011 include provisions in relation to controlling the possession and dispersal of ecologically harmful and invasive species of animals and plants, including Japanese knotweed. Provisions relating to the banning for sale of invasive species listed in the Schedule to the Regulations are not yet in effect.

These regulations have put in place a licensing system operated by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) to move soil contaminated with Japanese knotweed and other invasive species such as giant hogweed in the Republic of Ireland. These regulations directly affect the landscaping and horticulture industries. The NPWS, is supporting the development currently of a Japanese knotweed protocol which it is hoped will be published by Summer 2016.

Why have these changes come about?

The changes are a result of the impact invasive species are having today and could potentially have in the future on the Irish environment and the economy. It was already against the law to plant or cause to grow in the wild a range of invasive plant species in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The new regulations have been developed to prevent more invasive species getting into the wild.

Invasive plant species have an impact on key parts of our environment, threatening species and habitats when they spread beyond landscaped areas. Invasive species also cost the European economy at least €14 Billion per annum. A recent study for the island of Ireland carried out by Invasive Species Ireland estimated that invasive species cost the economies of Ireland and Northern Ireland a combined total estimate of €250 million each year.

What can landscapers do?

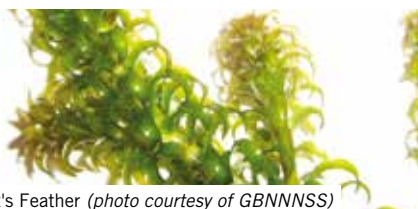
It is important to remember that these measures target only the most harmful invasive species. The vast majority of traded plants will not be impacted by the changes. However, there are important and practical steps you can take to ensure you and your organisation are not causing the spread of these species.

1. Follow the guidelines laid down in the Horticulture Code of Good Practice (<http://invasivespeciesireland.com/cops/horticulture>). This document provides you with the essential information on how to manage invasive plant species while also providing signposts to further information.

A selection of plant species listed in the Republic of Ireland regulations

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American skunk-cabbage	Lysichiton americanus
Curly waterweed	Lagarosiphon major
Floating pennywort	Hydrocotyle ranunculoides
Giant hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum
Giant-rhubarb	Gunnera tinctoria
Himalayan balsam	Impatiens glandulifera
Hottentot-fig	Carpobrotus edulis
Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica
Parrot's feather	Myriophyllum aquaticum
Rhododendron	Rhododendron ponticum

* Please note that this is not the full list of species regulated.



Parrot's Feather (photo courtesy of GBNNSS)

2. Keep up-to-date on changes in the legislation. The species listed on these regulations will be subject to change. It is expected that additional invasive species will be listed in the future.
3. Check your contracts to ensure they stipulate clearly that topsoil is free of Japanese knotweed and other viable parts of invasive species. This will help protect your company and your business.
4. Learn how to identify the key invasive species that are listed on these regulations that are relevant to your business.
5. Before carrying out any work on a site check for the presence of invasive species such as Japanese knotweed, which could be spread through any disturbance of the site.
6. Information on the distribution of invasive species is available on the NBDC website at <http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/#/Designation/1/DesignationGroup/25/Species/41674?FullDictionary=false&UseCommonNames=false>
7. Promote education and awareness campaigns such as the **Be Plant Wise** campaign. The success or failure of campaigns will depend on the uptake but the public and industry. These campaigns will help to reduce the introduction of the invasive species.
8. There are some very good guidelines available from Plantlife. One is specifically to assist landscapers make the correct planting choices - http://www.plantlife.org.uk/uploads/documents/LANDSCAPE_BOOK2.pdf. Others are also available for gardeners and those constructing ponds - <http://www.plantlife.org.uk/campaigns/inns/innsalternatives> - to steer them away from non-native invasive species.

Where can I find out more information?

www.invasivespeciesireland.com/background/legislation
www.npws.ie
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/sap_uk/invasive_alien_species.htm

