

Global Tree Trail



Garey Ny Cloie St Johns



The One World Centre in a nutshell

Set up in 2004, the One World Centre is a registered Manx Charly supported by a variety of funding agencies, corporate and individual donors. As a Development Education Centre it's our mission to encourage understanding and respect for the lives and cultures of all people – so that we can help to shape a fair society that celebrates our global differences and interdependence.

This sees us highlighting the links between our lives on the Isle of Man and those of people in developing countries; raising awareness of global economic, social, political and environmental issues; challenging stereotypes; fostering a positive attitude that embraces human rights and responsibilities and creating opportunities for people to become active global citizens.



The Centre and our resources

The One World Centre itself is packed with DVDs, books, magazines and lots more. Everything is available for loan to teachers, youth leaders and budding global citizens. If you'd like to call in for a browse you're very welcome, but as we are such a small organisation, please make an appointment to make sure you find us at home!



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Registered Manx Charity 1192
 Registered as a company limited by guarantee No. 128537C

For many decades this amenity woodland garden has served as the headquarters for forestry technical operations on the island although during that time many changes have taken place. Much of the planting took place in the 1960s.



Garey ny Cloie is situated on the A40 route between St. John's village and Foxdale, approximately 1/2 mile south of Tynwald Hill.



Getting to Garey Ny Cloie

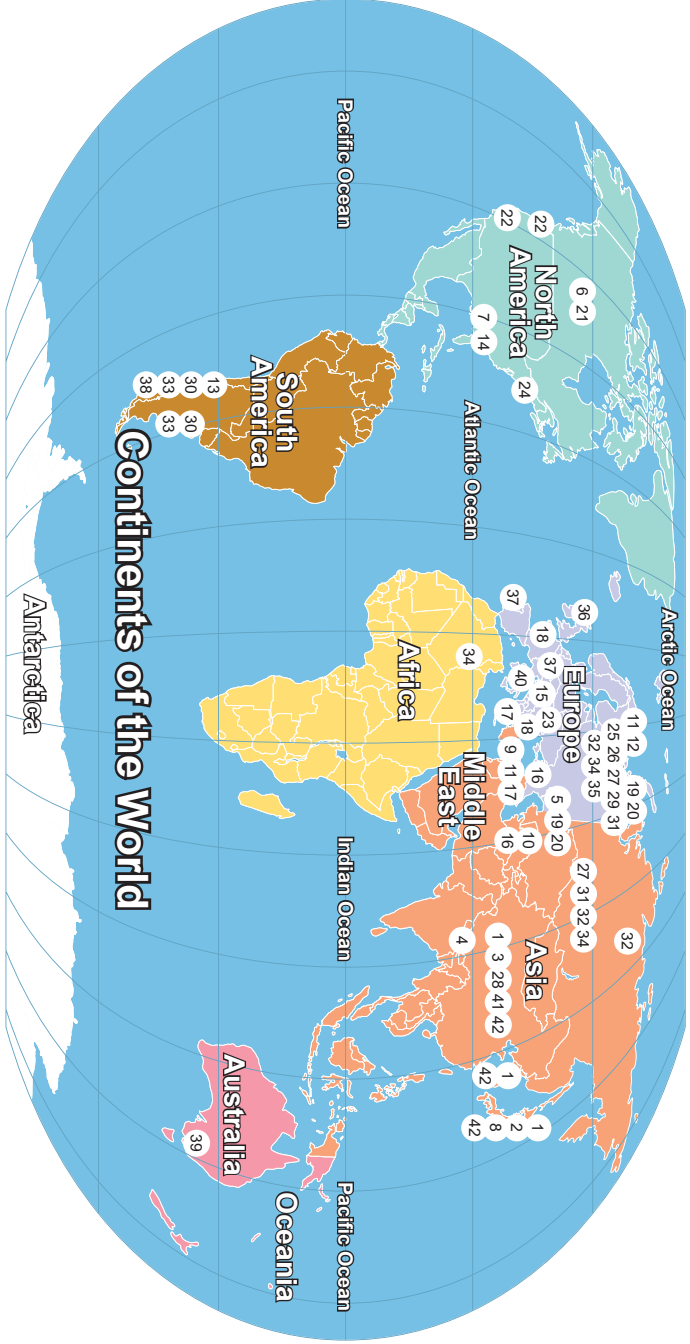
Education

"Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world"
Nelson Mandela

So what is Development Education? It's about asking the question "Why?" - and then becoming part of the answer.

Development education empowers people right here on the island to look at the global picture, and to realise they have an important part to play in it. It's not about aspiring to have more, but to be more. It creates global citizens; people who live and work in their own communities and yet, by their actions and lifestyles, bring about justice and equality globally.

Through workshops, craft activities, assemblies, storytelling and a whole range of other projects, we work in all the island's schools with teachers and students to bring global issues to life – from climate change to sustainability, fair trade to modern slavery.



Continents of the World

Campaigning

Making our voices heard is our most effective tool, and an important part of global citizenship. Climate change, ethical shopping, contemporary slavery, poverty, overseas aid... the list of things we help to highlight keeps on growing.

Thanks to our high profile public events like the inter-schools One World Charity Challenge, community projects and awareness raising we enjoy a lot of coverage in the local media.

Networking

To help make sure important messages get out there loud and clear, we constantly network with more than 20 local voluntary organisations on issues we're all passionate about.

We also promote the work of many different Manx charities working overseas, helping them to find support with things like grant applications, accounting and volunteers.

About the Trail

Garey Ny Cloie has a fantastic collection of trees and shrubs, including many specimens from around the world. This Trail (see inside for the map) aims to take you around some of the most interesting trees in the Gardens.

The Trail should take an hour to walk its full length is approximately one mile. You can of course just do sections if you prefer – the Trail forms a loop so you can easily take a short cut!

Each tree is marked by a post with a number on it. These numbers relate to the numbers on the map and the accompanying information list.

There are picnic tables on the way and toilets are located next to the One World Centre office at the start of the Trail.

Access

Many of the specimens highlighted on the Tree Trail can be seen from the main pathways. Wheelchair friendly paths are indicated on the map in orange.

Opening Times

The Gardens are free to the public and open all day, every day.

Car parking facilities are available opposite the main gate to the grounds.



Our Thanks

The One World Centre would like to extend their gratitude to the Forestry, Amenity and Lands Directorate for their assistance in developing the Global Tree Trail, Forward Marketing for the design and Manx Telecom for the printing of this guide.



Trees dominate most temperate and tropical habitats of the world. They are a vital component of all our lives for fuel, timber, medicine and food and are thought to be highly significant in climate control.

Many species of trees are threatened by over-exploitation and the destruction of habitats, especially in the tropics. The trees on the Global Tree Trail originate from all over the world, as you can see on the map above.

What tree is that? And where did it come from?

Use this guide to see where each tree originates from and what it is used for.

Tree Guide Map

Footpaths

Wheelchair Access

28 Tree Markers

Trail continues off-map

Safety Notice

Beyond the end of the trail at Marker 27 is a rifle range. Please do not stray beyond the gardens as the range may be in use.

- Japanese Maple** *Acer palmatum* 'Dissectum' 🌳
Ornamental tree from Japan, China, Korea. Does well in sheltered gardens.
- Japanese Cherry** *Prunus* 'Horinji' 🌳
Ornamental tree from Japan. Introduced circa 1905.
- Maidenhair Tree** *Ginkgo biloba* 'Fastigiata' 🌳
Ornamental tree from Chekiang Province, China. Of great botanical and geographical interest as it is distinct from all other trees and was widespread 160 million years ago (including Britain).
- Western Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii* 🌳
Striking white bark, from Western Himalayas, introduced circa 1880.
- Cappadocian Maple** *Acer cappadocicum* 🌳
Introduced in 1838 from Caucasus and Western Asia to the Himalayas.
- Beach Pine** *Pinus contorta* 🌲
Timber, introduced in 1831 by David Douglas. North America.
- Yellow Buck-Eye or Sweet Buck-Eye** *Aesculus flava* 🌳
South Eastern United States. Introduced in 1764. Flowers yellow but occasionally pink. Large palmate leaves.
- Great White Cherry** *Prunus tai* 'Haku' 🌳
Perhaps the best Japanese white flowering cherry. Ornamental.
- Turkish Hazel** *Corylus colurna* 🌳
South Eastern Europe and Asia Minor. Introduced 1582. Bark pinkish brown with rather oak-like fissuring. The only hazel of tree-stature normally seen with a good stout bole.
- Silver Pendant Lime** *Tilia petiolaris* 🌳
Tree with plaque introduced from Caucasus. Similar to tree No. 16 but normally grows taller and with a more pendulous habit. A very attractive tree for parks and gardens but the pollen is toxic to bees.
- Red Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus x carnea* 'Briotii' 🌳
Red flowers, from Europe, Asia Minor. Can have a rather untidy appearance!
- Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata' 🌳
From Europe, often used in towns and cities due to its fastigiated appearance (branches grow in parallel).
- Monkey Puzzle Chile Pine** *Araucaria araucana* 🌲
From Chile, introduced by Archibald Menzies in 1795. Very popular in Victorian times.
- Swamp Cypress** *Taxodium distichum* 🌲
South Eastern United States. Introduced in 1640. Deciduous conifer.
- Hungarian Oak** *Quercus frainetto* 🌳
From South Eastern Europe, introduced in 1838, fast growing.
- Silver Lime** *Tilia tomentosa* 🌳
Introduced in 1767 from South East Europe and South West Asia. Underside of leaves has a silvery appearance when blown by the wind. Pale yellow flowers late in the summer. Pollinated by bees but as the nectar is toxic to them, you can sometimes find piles of dozy or even dead bees beneath.
- Manna Ash** *Fraxinus ornus* 🌳
From Southern Europe and Asia Minor. Ornamental flowers and light bark.
- Silver Fir** *Abies alba* 🌲
Introduced in 1603 from France, Corsica and between the Alps and Balkans. Grows well in North West Britain. Can live up to 200 years and grow up to 50 metres in height. Large straight conifer grown primarily for timber.
- Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* 🌳
Ornamental – autumn colour, from Europe and Caucasus.
- Scarlet Oak** *Quercus coccinea* 🌳
From Europe, Caucasus and Asia Minor. Used for furniture and veneers.
- Tulip Tree** *Liriodendron tulipifera* 🌳
Introduced in 1699 from North America. Ornamental with tulip shaped flowers in June and July.

- Coast Redwood** *Sequoia sempervirens* 🌲
California, Oregon and introduced into the UK in 1843. Used for timber in North America, ornamental elsewhere. Oldest known specimen dated 2,200 years. Named after the Cherokee who invented the Cherokee alphabet.
- European Larch** *Larix europaea* 🌲
Introduced in 1620 from European Alps and Carpathian Mountains. Important afforestation tree but susceptible to disease.
- Silver Maple** *Acer saccharinum* 🌳
Introduced in 1725 from Eastern North America; ornamental with autumn colour.
- Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria* 🌳
Clusters of small flowers. Once used as boundary tree, now often in towns and cities. Planted by the Women's Institute in 2000. Europe.
- Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia* 🌳
Also known as mountain ash. A hardy tree that was once thought to repel witches! Part of the Women's Institute plantation. Europe.
- Aspen** *Populus tremula* 🌲
From Europe and Asia. Ornamental with autumn colour; also good for making matches. (Turn back at the benches to continue the trail)
- Chinese Privet** *Ligustrum lucidum* 🌳
Introduced in 1794 from China; ornamental.
- Dutch Elm** *Ulmus x hollandica* 'Major' 🌳
From Europe; valuable hardwood timber used for coffins in 19th century. Susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.
- Southern Beech** *Nothofagus procera* 🌲
From Chile and Argentina; ornamental.
- Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* 🌳
Europe and Western Asia. Excellent shelter tree for exposed areas. Picturesque, grows well in all soil types and makes Grade A firewood.
- Wych Elm** *Ulmus glabra* 🌳
Europe, North and Western Asia. Good timber used for boats and coffins. Symbolic British tree, slightly more resistant to Dutch Elm Disease than the Dutch Elm.
- Antarctic Beech** *Nothofagus antarctica* 🌲
Chile and Argentina. Ornamental. Thought to be the most southernmost tree on earth!
- Hazel** *Corylus avellana* 🌳
Europe, Western Asia and North Africa. Was often used in the mining industry in the Isle of Man.
- Copper Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* var. *purpurea* 🌲
Large ornamental tree. Europe.
- Young's Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula* 'Youngii' 🌲
Light wind blown seeds. Ornamental and Grade A firewood. Europe.
- Service Tree of Fontainebleau** *Sorbus iatifolia* 🌳
Eastern and Central Portugal to South West Germany. Named for the area south of Paris where it has been known since the 18th century. Ornamental.
- Chinese Lantern Tree** *Crinodendron hookerianum* 🌳
Ornamental named for its lantern-like pink and dark red hanging flowers. From Chile.
- Cider Gum** *Eucalyptus gunnii* 🌳
South Australia and Tasmania. Introduced 1846. Known for its aromatic foliage. You may need to look up to see this tree!
- Cornelian Cherry** *Cornus mas* 🌳
Central and Southern Europe. Ornamental, flowering February.
- Yellow-berried Whitebeam** *Sorbus* 'Joseph Rock' 🌳
Ornamental, possibly from China but its origins remain a mystery.
- Japanese Maple** *Acer palmatum* 'Osakazuki' 🌳
Similar to Tree No. 1. An ornamental tree from Japan, China and Korea.



- Tree Guide 🌍 Continents
- Africa 🌳
 - Asia 🌳
 - Australia 🌳
 - Europe 🌳
 - North America 🌳
 - South America 🌳

ONE WORLD CENTRE 🌍 YNNYD UN THEIHLL
...because no-one is an island.

