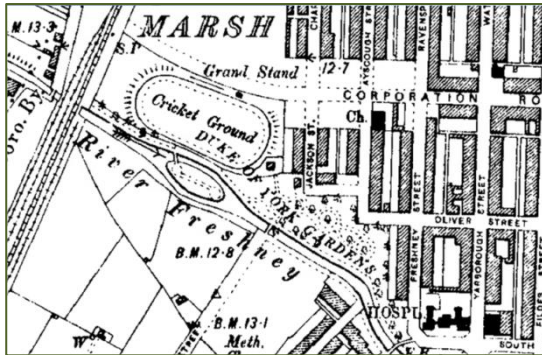



Duke of York Gardens Tree Walk


Set on the banks of the River Freshney, work on the Duke of York Gardens began in 1877 but it wasn't opened until September 1894. The Mayor of Grimsby, George Doughty, performed the opening ceremony accompanied by his wife and family.


Prior to this, the area was mainly farmland with the River Freshney meandering through it, and in 1787 the only street present was Haycroft Street which led to the south bank of the River Freshney.


The park is separated by a foot path that links York Street with Haven Avenue. The eastern side of the park consists of areas to sit and take in the wildlife whilst the western side of the park provides a more active offering including play equipment, parkour, football and basketball.





1  **Silver Birch** *Betula pendula*
Distinguished by its white bark, the silver birch improves the soil by taking on otherwise inaccessible nutrients deep in the ground with its very deep roots. These nutrients become part of the tree which are recycled when the leaves fall.


4  **Holm Oak** *Quercus ilex*
Holm oaks are different to other oaks in that they keep their leaves all year, they are evergreen. They still produce acorns, which are smaller than our native oak acorns.


7  **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*
They can live for 300 years and can be seen flowering here in October and November, and holly is dioecious meaning that male and female flowers are found on different trees. The male flowers are scented and the female flowers, once pollinated by insects, produce bright red berries throughout winter.


2  **Common Yew** *Taxus baccata*
An evergreen native tree, they can reach the grand age of 400 to 600 years old. Unlike other conifers, Yews produce seeds as fruit and the red berries (arils) are food for several birds, especially blackbirds.

5  **Wild cherry** *Prunus avium*
A native tree, in April it produces white blossom which, after pollination by insects, produce deep red berries – cherries! Look out for its most colourful autumnal display as leaves change from green to yellow to orange to red!

8  **Smooth-leaved Elm** *Ulmus minor var. minor*
Elms are identified by the asymmetric base of the leaf. Although highly susceptible to Dutch elm disease, the smooth-leaved elm is showing some resistance because it is better at reproducing from seed than the other elms, and therefore produces more genetic variation.

3  **Maidenhair Tree** *Ginkgo biloba*
The Ginkgo is native to the Zhejiang Province of China where it is endangered in the wild. It's known as a *living fossil* as it's one of the world's oldest living tree species having been around for 350 million years!

6  **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*
This native tree provides habitat for many species; birds nest in them and eat the single-winged seeds or keys, insects live in the wood, moth caterpillars rely on the leaves for food, and lichens and mosses live on the bark.

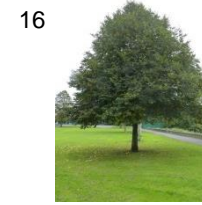
9  **White weeping willow** *Salix x sepulcralis*
The true weeping willow is from China and is very rare in Europe, but hybrids with crack willow and white willow are common. The weeping forms in the park are hybrids with white willow. They have yellow, drooping shoots rather than brown. The leaves are also longer.



10 Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*
 Sycamores can live for 400 years! After pollination by wind and insects the female flowers develop into winged fruits called samaras, or more commonly called 'helicopters'.



13 Common Lime *Tilia x europaea*
 A native tree, it doesn't grow limes but it does like lime-rich soil! The leaves are very attractive to aphids so they're a good hunting ground for their predators such as hoverflies, ladybirds, and birds.



16 American Lime *Tilia Americana*
 This tree is a native of North America where it is called the Basswood tree. It has heart-shaped leaves that create a zig-zag pattern as they grow along the stem.



11 Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*
 A native tree, the flowers are highly scented and, after insect pollination, develop into berries called 'haws'. Hawthorns support over 300 insects.



14 Swedish Whitebeam *Sorbus intermedia*
 This is a native of Scandinavia, as the name suggests, and it is a triple hybrid. It is also tolerant of air pollution.



17 Japanese Elm *Ulmus japonica*
 It is a native tree of Japan but it has been planted in Britain because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease and it is one of the key species in the fight against it.



12 Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*
 A natural variant of the Common Beech, its unmistakable leaf colour results from a mutation present in around 1 in 1000 seeds which makes new leaves red and older leaves a deep purple.



15 Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*
 A native tree that can live to be 200 years old, its berries are food for the Apple Fruit Moth. The red of the berries was thought to be the best for warding off witches, and its old Celtic name means Wizard's tree.



18 Lombardy-Poplar *Populus nigra 'Italica'*
 Because of their narrow, upright form they are often planted in long lines along field margins and roadsides to form windbreaks. Typical, slender Lombardy-poplars are all males whilst the females are of the scarce sub-species 'Gigantea' which have a broader form.

