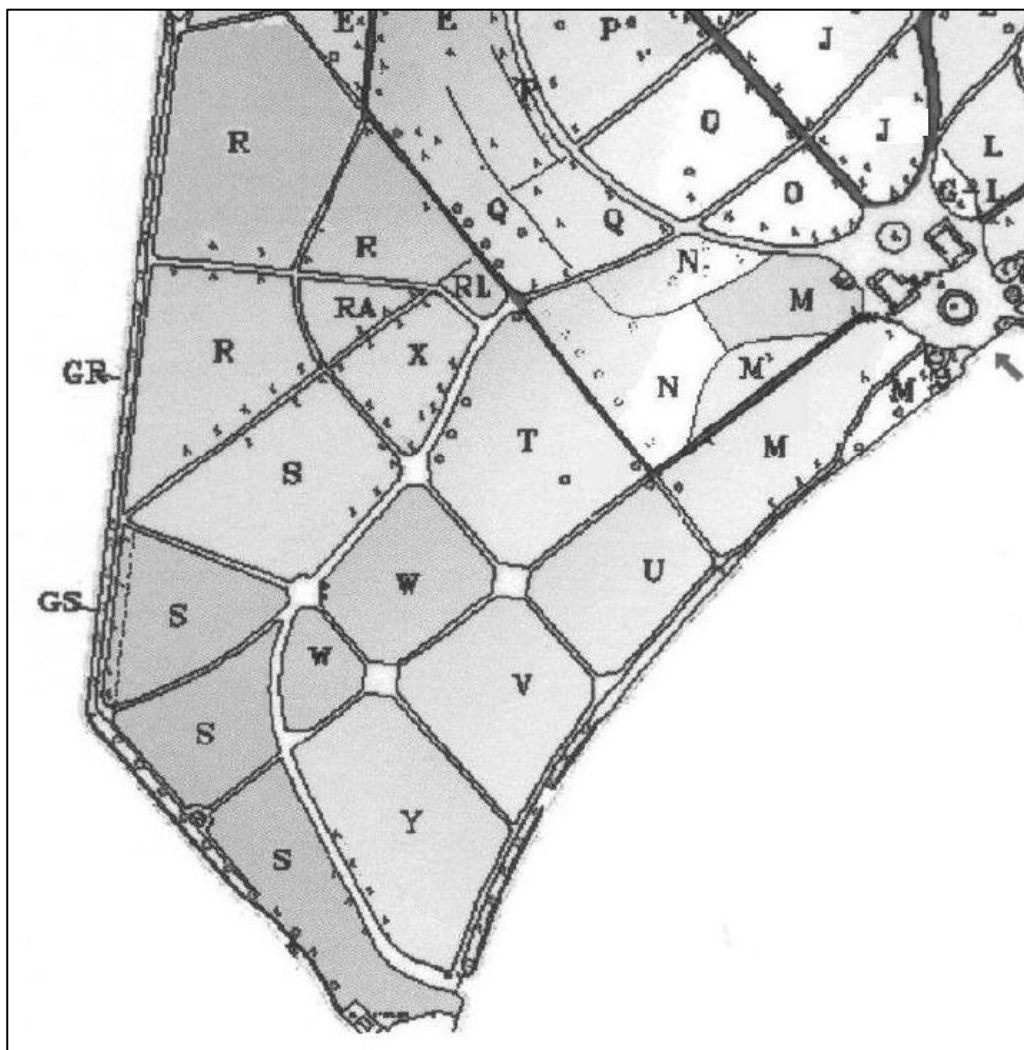


EXOTIC TREES in CATHAYS CEMETERY



The Friends of Cathays Cemetery



Section Map of the Lower Cemetery

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INTRODUCTION

In the early 1980s Cardiff Bereavement Services were looking for cost savings in running what was becoming a closed cemetery. Savings were planned by removing all the large grave monuments in sections T to Y, replacing them with smaller stones with abbreviated details and re-aligning the remaining smaller graveslabs into long rows to enable easier and hopefully cheaper grass-cutting fees. Meanwhile all the inscriptions on removed stones were to be recorded for future information.

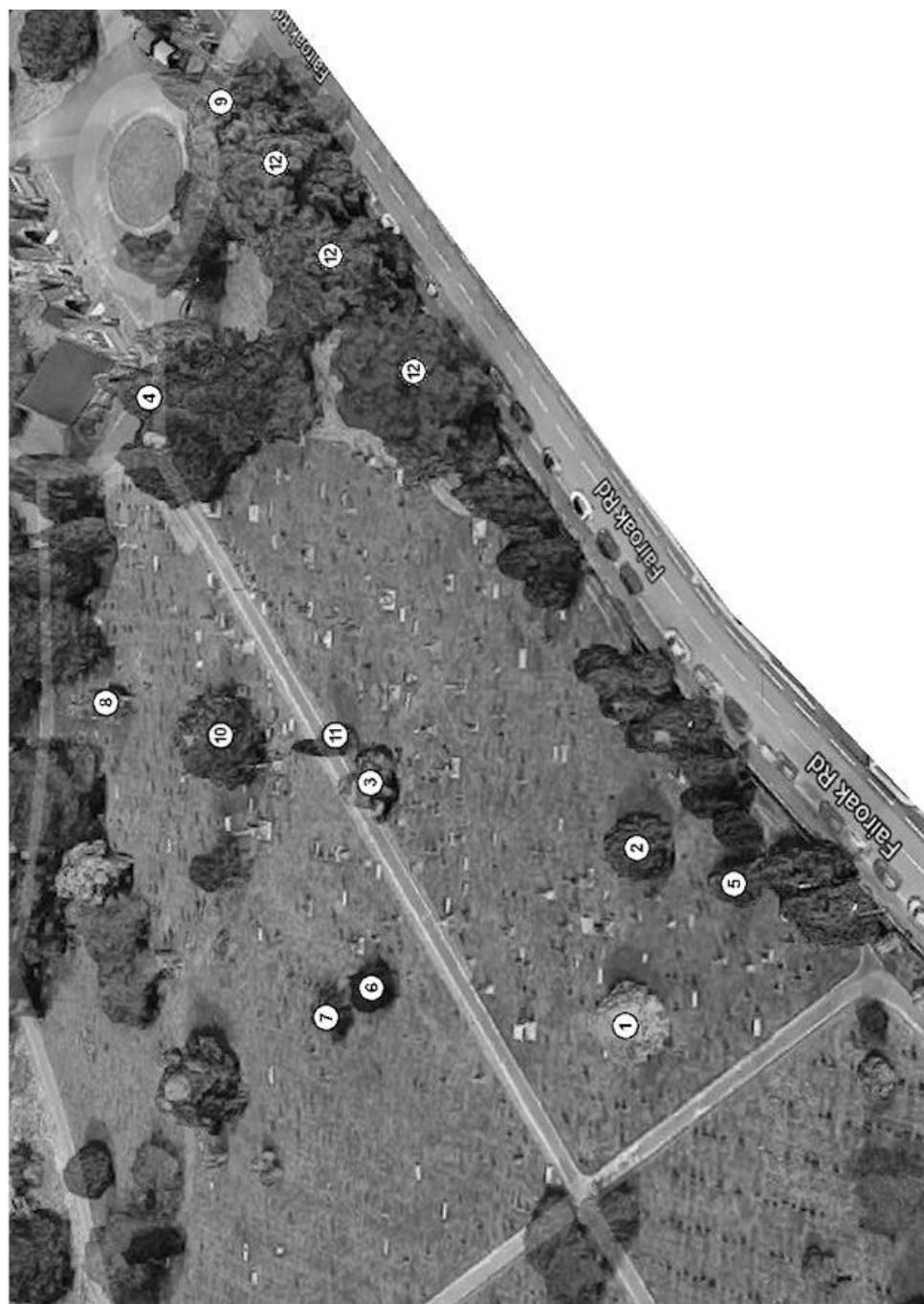
However this made the sections concerned seem rather bare and devoid of interest. So the Council acquired a number of exotic trees which were planted in the spaces in the re-aligned gravestones. They were selected for their look and rarity. These included many varieties of Cherry and Rowan to add colour in the spring and early summer.

Although a record was kept of the species at the time this listing has subsequent been lost and an abbreviated copy recorded from it used to produce this booklet. Back in 2013 Gordon Hindess and myself, contacted two experts, one who had been involved in purchasing the trees, from the Friends of Roath Park, to run through an identification of the sections concerned. You have in your hands the results of our investigation.

Paul Jones,

Cardiff 2021

SECTION M



(c) Google Maps

1. Varigated Tulip Tree - *Liriodendron tulipifera aureomarginatum*

2. Turner's Oak - *Quercus x turneri*. Raised in the nursery of a Mr Turner in Essex during the late 18th Century. A cross between *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus robur* forming a small to medium semi-evergreen tree.

3. Fastigate Oak - *Quercus robur fastigiata*

4. Lime - *Tilia Harold Hillier*. Planted by Gladstone Primary School for National Tree Week in November 1994. Handsome lime tree with a narrow, conical habit and good butter yellow autumn colour. The leaves of *Tilia x 'Harold Hillier'* are edged with small bristle-tipped teeth and established plants do not seem to have a problem with honeydew.

5. Chestnut leaved Oak - *Quercus castanifolia 'Green spire'*

6. Purple Beech - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea*.

7. Weeping Beech - *Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'*. A cultivar of the deciduous European beech, which is characterized by its shape with sweeping, pendulous branches. The trunk of the tree may not be visible from a distance due to the presence of the covering "weeping" branches.

8. Common Beech - *Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck'*

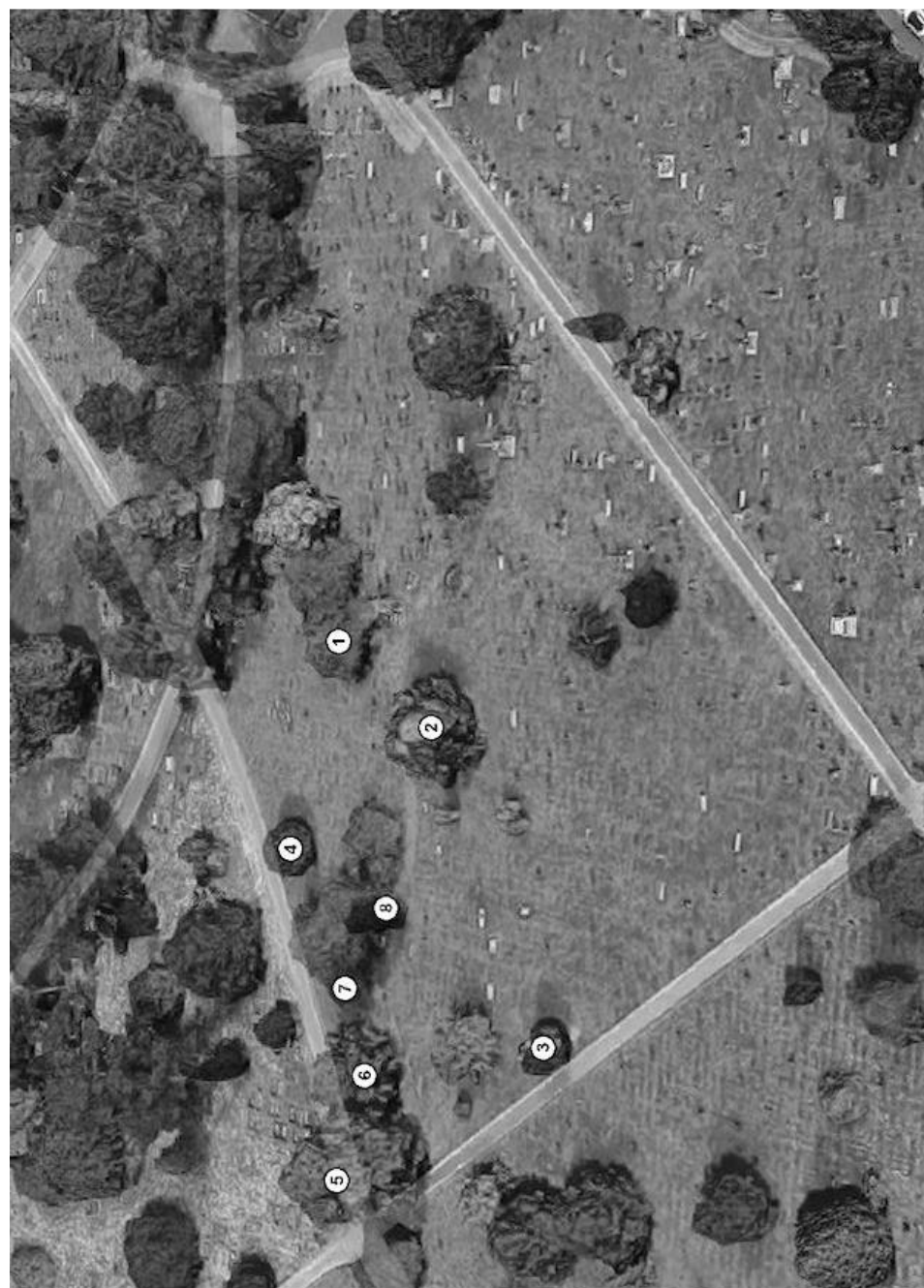
9. Money Puzzle Tree - *Araucaria araucaria*. Introduced to Great Britain from South America in the late eighteenth century. The main country of origin, Chile, gives the tree another of its names, the Chile Pine. This conifer has close set leaves which make it unique and the cones on the tree are covered with splendid pointed scales.

10. Common Yew - *Taxus baccata*. Yews are slow growing and long lived, but their appearance often makes them seem older. The timber is an elastic fine-grained hardwood which was used in the making of longbows and can be used in cabinet making.

11. Irish Yew - *Taxus baccata Fastigiata*

12. Lime Tree - *Tilia*

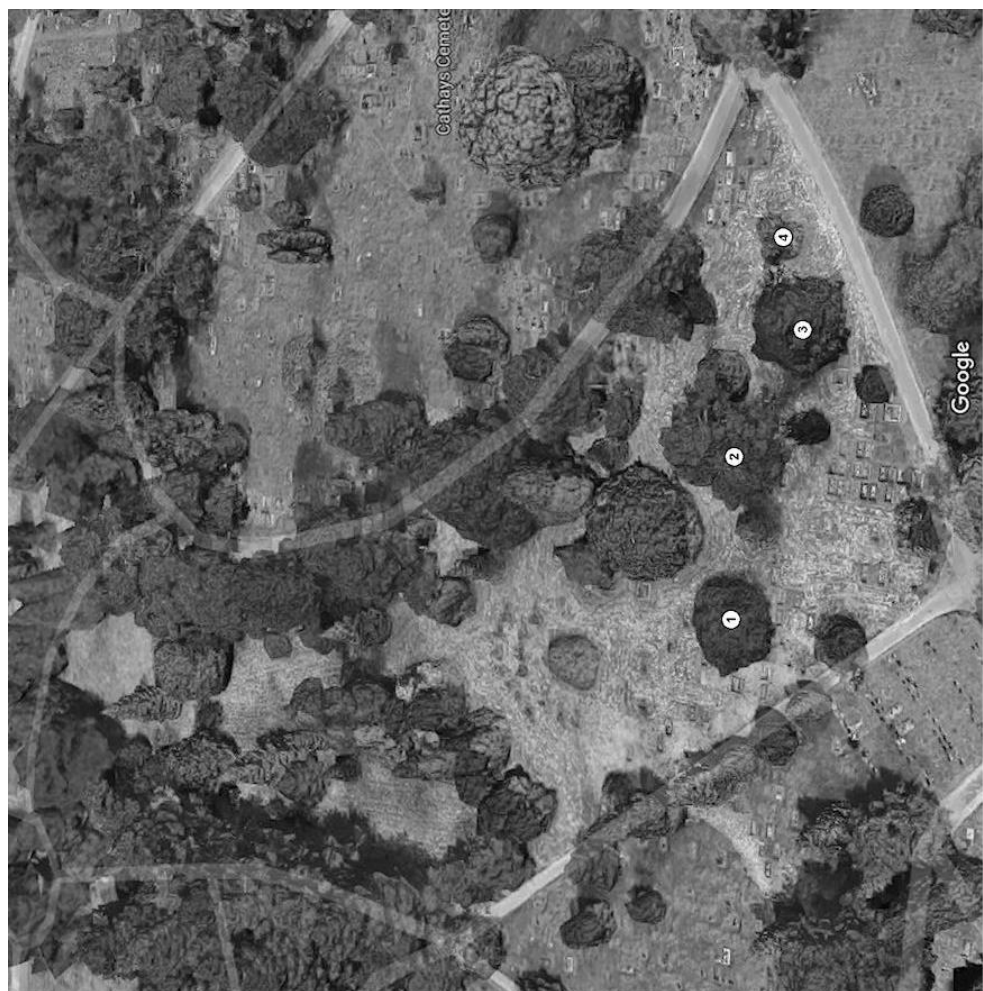
SECTION N



(c) Google Maps

- 1. Golden Beech - *Fagus sylvatica* Zlatia.** Its name deriving from the Serbo-croat for 'gold'. The yellow of the young leaves fades by mid-summer.
- 2. Varigated Beech - *Fagus Luteovarigata*.** Leaves have yellow markings around the margins.
- 3. Reversion Beech - *Fagus***
- 4. Common Beech - *Fagus sylvatica rotundifolia*.** Small-leaved and rare. The leaves with 4 veins-pairs are nearly round and only 2-4 cm long.
- 5. Common Lime - *Tilia x europaea*.** A hybrid between small-leaved and large-leaved lime, common lime has characteristics of both species. The leaves of Common lime are heart-shaped, dark green on the upside, the underside is a little yellowish-green.
- 6. Common Beech - *Fagus sylvatica*.**
- 7. Fastigate Beech - *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck'.** Discovered in 1860 in a wood near Dawyck Gardens near Peebles. The branches rise vertically then twist and turn.
- 8. Copper or Purple Beech - *Fagus purpurea*.** Grows to a height of more than 40 metres. The bark is smooth, thin and grey, often with slight horizontal etchings. Twigs are slender and grey but not straight - their shape resembles a zig-zag. Torpedo-shaped leaf buds are coppery and up to 2cm in length, with a distinctive criss-cross pattern. Leaves are coppery to deep purple in colour, oval and fringed with silky brown hairs.

SECTION Q



(c) Google Maps

- 1. Weeping Purple Beech - Fagus Pendula .**
- 2. Beech - Fagus sylvatica 'Reversii'**
- 3. Golden Beech - Fagus sylvatica Zlatia.**
- 4. Ash - Fraxinus excelsior**



Tulip Tree - Liriodendron tulipifera fastigiatum

SECTION R



(c) Google Maps

1. & 2. Rowen - Sorbus



Rowen – Sorbus



Bean Tree - Catalpa fargesii 'Duclouxii'.

SECTION S



(c) Google Maps

1. Ornamental Pear - *Pyrus calleryana* Chanticleer. An ornamental Pear with thorny branches and persistent glossy green leaves, This variety develops a narrow crowned tree colourful in Spring when clothed in blossom.

2. Oriental Plane - *Platanus orientalis digitalis*. This tree attains a great age. Develops into a large stately tree with a wide spreading crown, this type produces deeply lobed leaves.

3. Maple

4. Crab Apple - *Malus*.

5. Multi-coppiced Lime - *Tilia*.

6. English field Elm - *Ulmus minor*.

7. Fastigate Oak - *Quercus robur fastigiata*. An upright form of the native Oak. Develops into a tight crown.

8. Scarlet Oak - *Quercus coccinea 'Splendens'*. One of the very reliable autumn colour producing Oak trees. The acorns are produced in almost closed cups.

9. Holm Oak - *Quercus ilex*.

10. Unknown

11. Pine – Unknown genus

SECTION T



(c) Google Maps

1. Grey Spruce - Picea

2. Yellow Pine - Pinus sylvestris aurea. A golden leaved variety of our native Scots Pine, a striking tree especially in winter.

3. Hungarian Oak - Quercus franetto. A large fast growing tree developing a wide spreading crown, a most handsome tree.

4. Big Cone Pine - Pinus coulteri. A striking tree of medium to large size with pale bluish grey green needles. This tree produces large cones up to 35cm long and weighing up to 2 kg.

5. Cherry - Prunus

6. Pine - Pinus

7. Caucasus Oak - Quercus macranthera. An oak from the Caucasus region, leaves resemble the Spanish Chesnut. This type develops into a columnar form.

8. Beech - Fagus

9. Vine Maple - Acer circinatum. One of the North American Maples developing into a small tree, very ornamental in flower and autumn colour when its leaves turn through brilliant orange to red shades.

10. Rowen - Sorbus

11. Italian Maple - Acer lobelii. An Italian Maple forming a large handsome tree of erect narrow habit.

12. Portugal Laurel.

13. Snake Bark Maple - Acer capillipes. One of the snake bark Maples originating in Japan. It forms a small tree with striated bark and orange and red autumn tints.

SECTION U



(c) Google Maps

1. Maple Cherry - *Acer campestre*.

2. Sweet Gum - *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Liquidambar are deciduous trees grown for their alternate, maple-like leaves which take on brilliant and long-lasting autumn colour; flowers and fruits are inconspicuous. 5 to 7-lobed leaves which turn to shades of orange, crimson and purple in autumn.

3. Sargent's Cherry - *Prunus sargentii* 'Rancho'. One of the finest Japanese Cherries, flowers single pink appearing late March-early April, attractive dark chestnut-brown bark and brilliant orange and crimson colour.

4. Cherry

5. White Cedar - *Thuja occidentalis* 'Sunkist'. A smaller golden form of the American Arbor - vitae. Older trees develop reddish brown peeling bark and the foliage when crushed emits a fruity odour.

6. Cherry

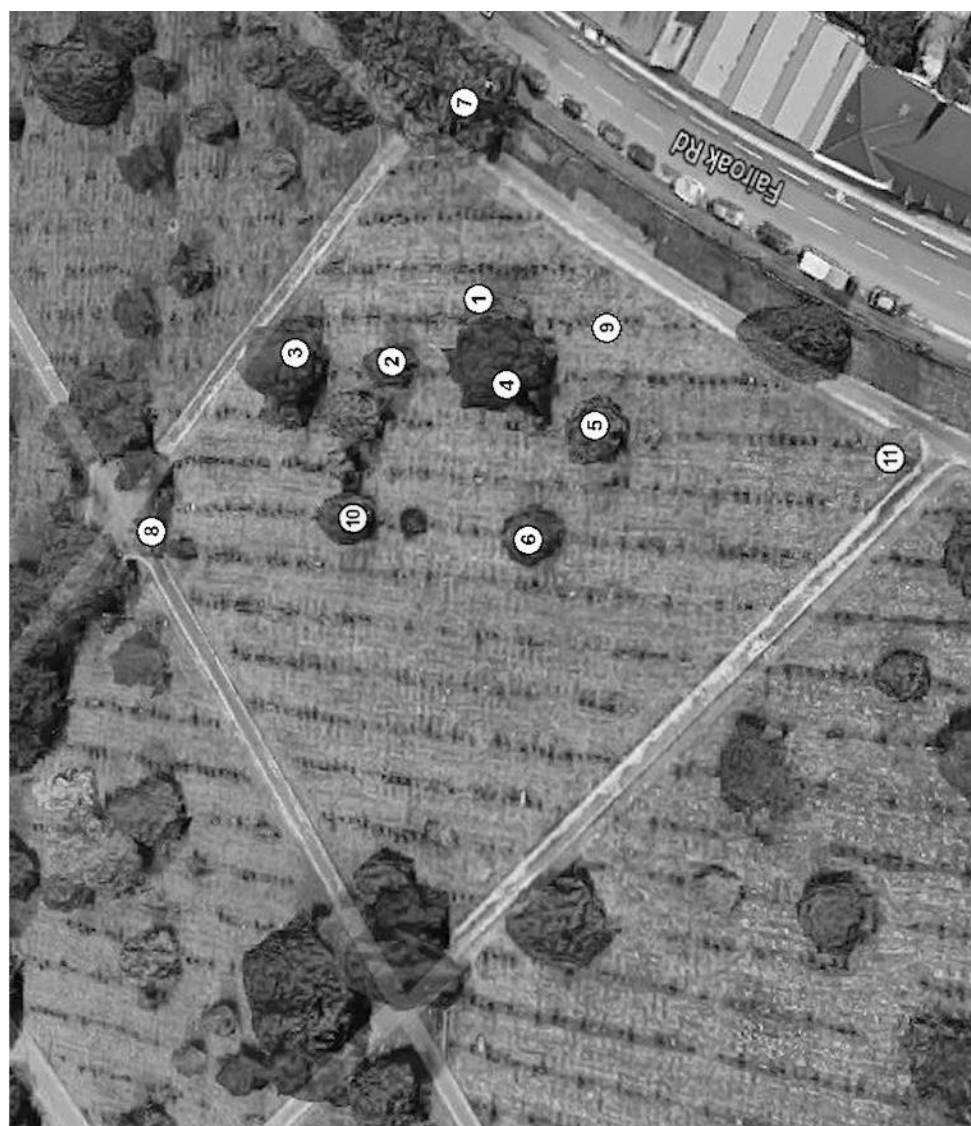
7. Cherry

8. American/Chinese Bean tree cross - *Catalpa x erubescens* 'Purpurea'. A cross between the American Bean trees and the Chinese Bean Tree. This variety produces very dark purple leaves when young. The common Italian bean tree *Catalpa bignonioides* is so named being discovered in Indian territory in America and for the seed pods resembling beans.

9. Cherry

10. Bird Cherry - *Prunus padus* 'Waterii'. One of our native Cherries producing a small to medium sized tree. Flowers totally different than normal Cherry flowers being long slender drooping blooms. Fruits are black and bitter to taste.

SECTION V



(c) Google Maps

1. Rowan - Sorbus

2. Rowen - Sorbus

3. Rowan - Sorbus

4. Birch - Betula

5. Mountain Ash - Sorbus ‘Golden Wonder’. A small tree of upright habit with yellow berries and good autumn colour.

6. Crab Apple - Malus

7. Tulip Tree - Liriodendron tulipifera fastigiatum. An upright form of the Tulip tree useful where space is restricted.

8. Rowan - Sorbus

9. Rowan - Sorbus

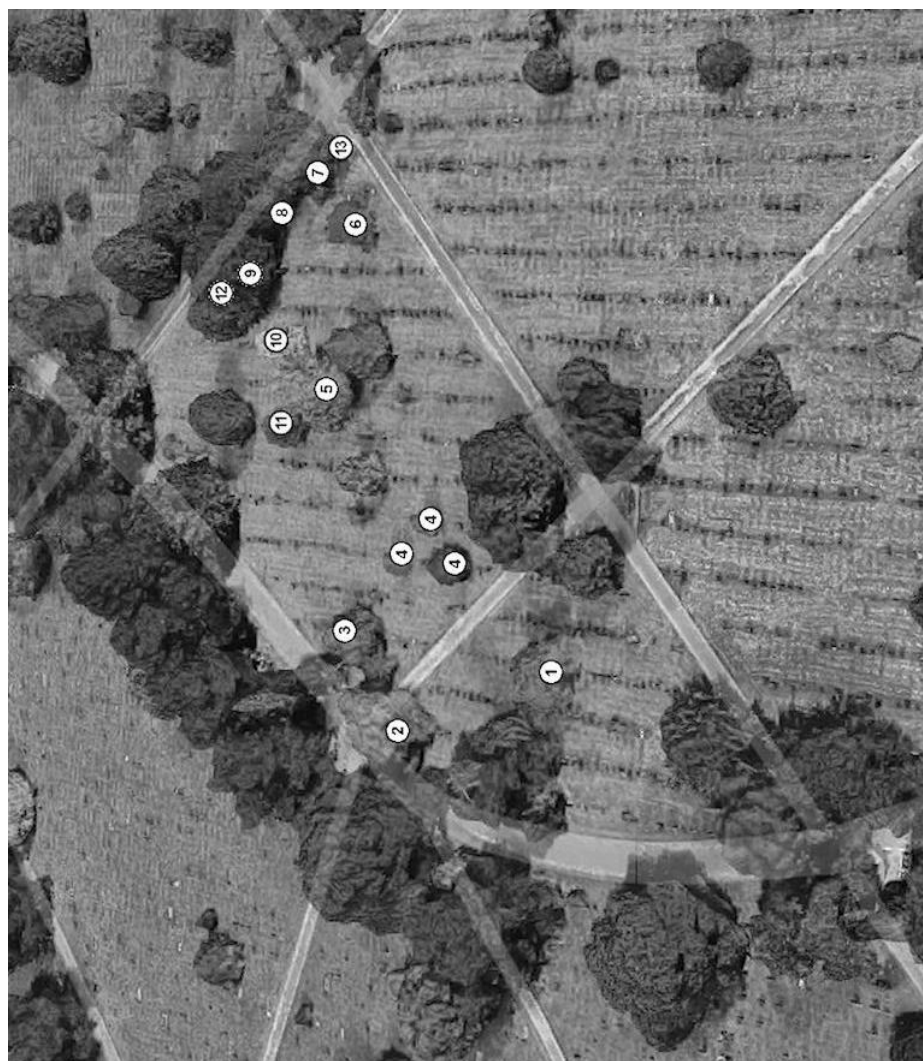
10. Rowan - Sorbus

11. Rowen - Sorbus



Bean Tree Flower - Catalpa fargesii

SECTION W



(c) Google Maps

1. Foxglove Tree - *Paulownia fargesii*. Native of China a beautiful tree with large leaves and Foxglove type flowers produced in abundance during early summer although not on young plants.

2. Bean Tree - *Catalpa*

3. Variegated London Plane - *Platanus x hispanica* 'Suttneri' - A variegated type of the London Plane with creamy white margins.

4. Katsura Tree - *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* - Native of Japan and China where it can develop up to 1000ft in height. Here it forms a smaller tree producing good autumn colour. Old leaves smell of toffee.

5. Bean Tree - *Catalpa*

6. Bean Tree - *Catalpa fargesii* 'Duclouxii'. A Chinese species of Bean Tree one of the best flowering trees, flowers lilac pink with red brown spots stained yellow.

7. Oak - *Quercus*

8. Maple - *Acer lobelii*. An Italian Maple forming a large handsome tree of erect narrow habit.

9. Laburnum Tree

10. Vine Maple - *Acer circinatum*. One of the North American Maples developing into a small tree, very ornamental in flower and autumn colour when its leaves turn through brilliant orange to red shades.

11. Big Cone Pine - *Pinus coulteri*. A striking tree of medium to large size with pale bluish grey green needles. This tree produces large cones up to 35cm long and weighing up to 2kg.

12. Oak - *Quercus*.

13. Rowen - *Sorbus*.

SECTION Y



(c) Google Maps

1. Rowen - Sorbus

2. Rowan - Sorbus

3. Birch - Betula fetisowii. Native of Central Asia the principle features of this tree are its chalk white peeling bark which extends right up to the crown of the tree.

4. Birch - Betula

5. Ornamental Pear - Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer. An ornamental Pear with thorny branches and persistent glossy green leaves, This variety develops a narrow crowned tree colourful in Spring when clothed in blossom.

6. Unknown

7. Unknown

8. Hungarian Oak - Quercus frainetto. A large fast growing tree developing a wide spreading crown, a most handsome tree.

9. Indian Bean Tree - Catalpa fargesii 'Duclouxii'. A Chinese species of Bean tree one of the best summer flowering trees, flowers lilac pink with red brown spots stained yellow.

10. Rowen - Sorbus

11. Oak – Quercus

