

The Yew Tree

The Yew is an ancient tree species that has survived since before the Ice Age and as such has been revered and used by humankind throughout the ages. Because of its longevity and its unique way of growing new trunks from within the original root bolw, it has now been estimated that some English Yews are as much as 4,000 years old, their presence spanning ages of time and history. No wonder the Yew is associated with immortality, renewal, regeneration, rebirth and transformation.

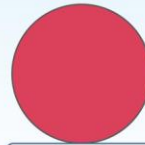
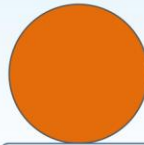
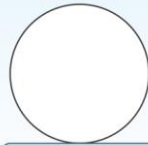
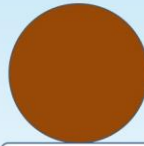
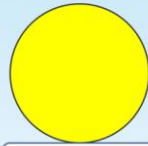
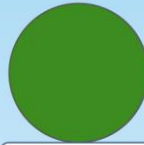
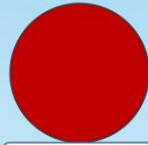


A poison called Taxine is found in all parts of the Yew except for the fleshy fruit. There are many recorded instances of animals known to have died after grazing on Yew leaves. In 1992 research showed that 10 cases of fatal human poisoning had been recorded in the previous 31 years and that they were **all** deliberate!

Conversely, two drugs derived from Yew trees are now being used in the treatment of cancer.

Colour Bingo

Can you find all these colours in nature.



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Registered Charity No. 1088106



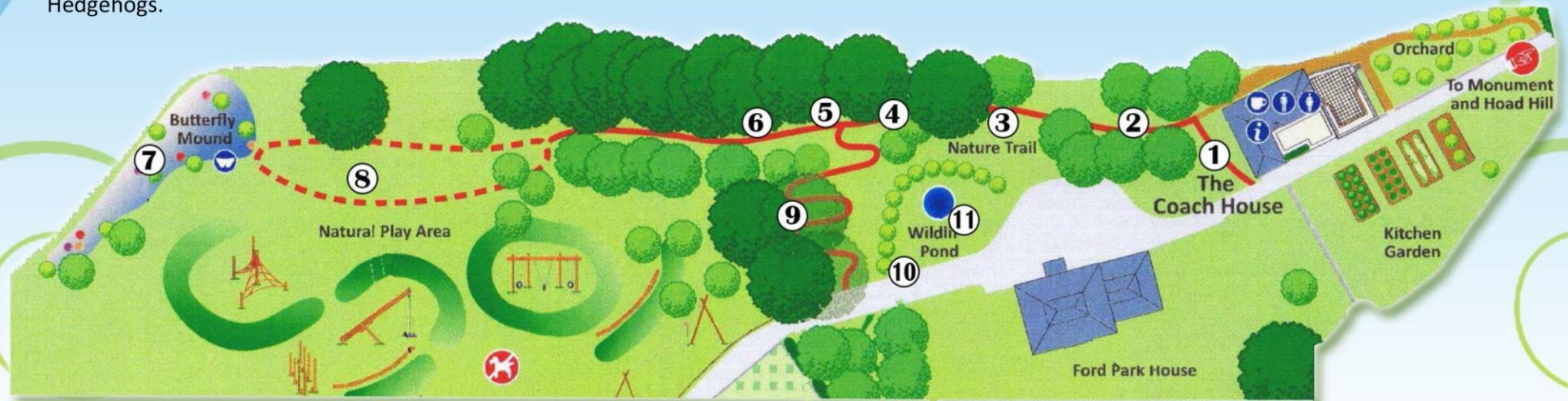
Ford Park Ulverston

So much more than a park

Nature Trail



- ❶ **YEW TREE** – See information overleaf.
- ❷ **LIVING WILLOW TUNNEL & ARBOUR** – Planted & woven by volunteers in 2010/11 with willow from West Cumbria.
- ❸ **WILDLIFE SENSORY BOARD** – See what plants, insects and animals you can identify.
- ❹ **INSECT MATS** – Lift these mats up carefully and see if you can find any Centipedes, Millipedes, Woodlice, Beetles, Spiders or Earwigs.
- ❺ **LOG PILE** – Lots of insects survive on rotting wood for all or part of their lifecycle. You may see a Devils Coachhorse Beetle or a Rose Chafer Beetle.
- ❻ **WOODLAND WALKWAY** – Many species of plants, fungi and creatures depend on woodland for shelter and food – look out for Grey Squirrels and Hedgehogs.



- ❷ **BUTTERFLY MOUND** – Created with recycled materials, the mound has been planted with nectar-rich plants on which Butterflies and other insects depend. The rocks provide warm resting places for Butterflies.
- ❸ **GRASS MEADOWLAND** – Encouraging growth of natural meadows with wild flowers created a rich habitat for birds, insects and small mammals.
- ❹ **BIRDS** – Ford Park supports a variety of birds including Woodpeckers, Hooded Crows and Jays.
- ❺ **WILDLIFE FLOWER BORDER** – Planted up to attract insects and favourite place for Pipistrelle Bats to feed at dusk from April through the Summer months.
- ❻ **WILDLIFE POND** – Look out for Frogs, Newts, Dragonflies, Damselflies, Pond Snails, Pond Skaters and Water Boatmen.