



Arboretum at the Paradies Monastery

Welcome to Paradies!

EISENBIBLIOTHEK

Contact and Information

Iron Library and Klostergut Paradies

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www.eisenbibliothek.ch
www.klostergutparadies.ch

Arboretum online



- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 Nordmann fir | 31 Apple | 41 Pelton wheel |
| 2 Field maple | 32 Dawn redwood | 42 Iron ore from Gonzen |
| 3 Japanese maple | 33 Norway spruce | 43 Bridge |
| 4 Norway maple | 34 Ohlendorf spruce | 44 Klosterbach Waterwheel |
| 5 Norway maple "Crimson King" | 35 Black pine | 45 Eligius Blacksmiths' Guild |
| 6 Drummond Norway maple | 36 London plane | 46 Arboretum information board |
| 7 Globe Norway maple | 37 Umbrella London plane | 47 Gravestone of the last nun |
| 8 Norway maple "Faassen's Black" | 38 White poplar | 48 Starting point of the Mindfulness Trail |
| 9 Sycamore maple | 39 Lombardy poplar | |
| 10 Horse chestnut | 40 Wild cherry | |
| 11 Black alder | 41 Cherry plum | |
| 12 Silver birch | 42 Douglas fir | |
| 13 Common boxwood | 43 Shingle oak | |
| 14 Sweet chestnut | 44 Persian oak | |
| 15 Southern catalpa | 45 Sessile oak | |
| 16 Katsura | 46 Northern red oak | |
| 17 Weeping Nootka cypress | 47 Black locust tree | |
| 18 Flowering dogwood | 48 White willow | |
| 19 Japanese cedar | 49 White willow "Tristis" | |
| 20 Fernleaf beech | 50 Weeping golden willow | |
| 21 Weeping beech | 51 European elderberry | |
| 22 European ash | 52 Service tree | |
| 23 Manna ash | 53 European yew | |
| 24 Ginkgo | 54 Small-leaved lime | |
| 25 Kentucky coffee tree | 55 Large-leaved lime | |
| 26 Common holly | 56 Northern white-cedar | |
| 27 English walnut | 57 Common pear | |
| 28 European larch | 58 Bird cherry | |
| 29 Sweetgum | 59 Japanese larch | |
| 30 Saucer magnolia | 60 European silver fir | |

Arboretum online



The Monastery Park: from a Hortus conclusus to an inviting arboretum

The Paradies monastery estate was founded in 1253 by the Counts of Kyburg and belonged to the Order of St Clare. The walled garden was the boundary between the nuns' world and the outside world, and served as a site for kitchen and medicinal herb gardens, as well as fruit and vegetable gardens, the tending of which was part of the daily monastic duties. The present garden wall dates from the period when the monastery was rebuilt following the great fire of 1587. After the convent was dissolved in 1836, the complex functioned primarily as a farm. In 1918, Georg Fischer Ltd (GF) in Schaffhausen acquired the Paradies monastery estate along with the surrounding lands. In the mid-20th century, GF redesigned the almost perfectly square space by demolishing agricultural buildings, creating a park and planting an arboretum. With sixty tree species from across the northern hemisphere, from America to Japan, the monastery estate is now home to a unique collection of trees and continues to offer the contemplative tranquillity that was enjoyed here back in the 13th century.

Facts and Figures

- Founding year of the arboretum: 1952
- Number of trees: 129
- Number of taxa (species/cultivars): 60
- Deciduous trees: 102
- Coniferous trees: 27
- Most common species: Apple, European yew, black alder, and London plane
- Rarest or most endangered species: Dawn redwood, ginkgo, and service tree
- Species from the farthest locations: Japanese maple, Japanese cedar, Japanese larch

A stroll around the arboretum highlights



- 18 Flowering dogwood**
Unusual blossoms and fiery autumn colour
Origin: USA, Mexiko
- 8 "Faassen's Black" maple**
Dark leaved and landscape defining contrast
Origin: First cultivated in Belgium, 1836
- 32 Dawn redwood**
Rare living fossil with soft needles
Origin: China
- 21 Weeping beech**
Dramatic cascading architectural form
Origin: First cultivated in England, 1836
- 42 Douglas fir**
Towering evergreen with drooping branches
Origin: USA, Mexiko
- 31 Apple orchard**
Medieval continuity with regional varieties
Origin: Native
- 52 Service tree**
Rare native species with small delicate fruit
Origin: Mediterranean
- 49 White willow "Tristis"**
Sculptural, silver leaved, riverbank native
Origin: First mentioned in France, 1815
- 3 Japanese maple**
Graceful, distinctive, and ornamental
Origin: Japan, Korea
- 24 Ginkgo**
Living fossil with golden autumn colour
Origin: Southwest China

