**Cantua buxifolia** (sacred flower of the Incas, magic flower of the Incas, magic flower)

This species is planted on the north side of the Library, another example was growing in front of McCaskill, but that has now gone with the demolition of that building. This is an evergreen shrub with long arching shoots, terminated by flowers. This plant is best grown against a warm north facing wall and can be cut back as required after flowering. (In some years this has been cut back during the winter simply removing all of the flowers formed from previous seasons growth, with the result that no flowers are seen that year).

This example is the only remaining plant of this species on campus.

Flowers mainly appear from mid spring, but occasional flowers can be seen at almost any time of the year.
*Carmichaelia odorata*

This specimen was photographed in the New Zealand native plant collection in the Amenity area. The specimen is located toward the northern end of the native collection.

Flowers summer, purple and white, fragrant.

Weeping form, mostly leafless, around 3m tall, spread about 2m (about 17 years old)

Leaves are pinnately compound, mainly seen in the lower juvenile parts of the plant
Carmichaelia stevensonii  syn. Chordospartium  (Marlborough weeping broom)

There are a number of examples of this evergreen New Zealand native weeping broom. There is a large (and the oldest on campus) example on the western facing wall of the Lodge. There is another example on the north-west wall of the Field Services Centre lecture theatre. Other examples are found at the Amenity area and so on. This species flowers at Lincoln during December.
*Carmichaelia williamsii*

*Carmichaelia williamsii* is an evergreen species of New Zealand native broom. This specimen is growing on the south facing wall of the nursery. Other examples are on the north side of the Horticultural Teaching lab., on the north side of the Field Services Building, around the Natural Resources Engineering Buildings and in the New Zealand native collection in the Amenity area.

Photosynthetic green stems (cladodes) and pale yellow flowers. Leaves when seen are small and one to three foliate.

This example is against the wall of the nursery facing south on Farm Road
Cedronella canariensis  (Canary balm)

This is a soft woody, evergreen sub shrub growing on the eastern side of the pond in the Amenity area. It is the only example on campus that I am aware of. The leaves are very aromatic if crushed, as is common with other members of the Lamiaceae to which this species belongs.

Leaves are opposite, trifoliolately compound, leaflets are pinnately veined, serrate. The terminal leaflet is the longest. Flowers seen in summer in terminal spikes.

This is more or less broadly bun shaped to a height of between one and one and half metres high with a spread of a little more.
*Ceratostigma willmottianum*  (Chinese plumbago)

This is a small deciduous woody shrub that grows to about 80cm or perhaps slightly more in height and spread. It is normally grown in full sun and often against north or west facing walls. There are two examples on campus of this species that I am aware of, one is on the north face of the Library, the other is a line of plants growing against the north facing wall of YFC Building. During the summer until the end of autumn these plants are easily recognised by the intense blue flowers at the tips of the slender branches. There can be a brief period of good autumn colour before the leaves are shed for winter. This plant can be pruned if deemed necessary. I have noted in some gardens, my own included, that under favourable conditions in cultivated ground that this plant naturalises. There is no record of this in Vol. IV of the NZ Flora.
Chamaerops humilis

This is a smaller palm growing in a very sheltered site on the north side of the Horticultural Teaching lab. with some overhead protection of the large leaves. The plants along this border also benefit from heat storage by day reradiated from the block wall at night. Without this microclimatic advantage this palm may not survive at Lincoln. It is a native species of West Portugal and Morocco. It can also be described as a fan palm.

This example is growing against a warm north facing wall of the Horticultural Teaching Lab.
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* ‘Squarrosa Lombard's’

This is a small evergreen conifer currently between two and three metres in height. It changes to brownish blue shades after a few frosts in winter. The foliage is fixed in the juvenile state of needle like leaves. This conifer is on the northern side of the Cupressaceae collection in the Amenity area.

Horizontal branches, conical shape

Juvenile, needle like leaves
Chimonanthus praecox (winter sweet)

When this species in flower from about mid June until mid to late August you sense its presence by the strong and pleasant fragrance it imparts. This is a deciduous shrub that flowers on normally bare branches in winter and for the rest of the year is just a background shrub of marginal value. It grows 2 to 4 metres or so under normal conditions and has a spread of about half its height. Leaves are simple and arranged opposite each other at the nodes. Old seed capsules often remain on the plant for a year or two. This species is best experienced during the winter months, there are examples of this at the Amenity area and in the old Formal Garden north of the Commerce Building.
Chimonanthus praecox ‘Luteus’

This is a very fragrant, clear yellow flowered selection of the species and is growing in the border immediately to the south of the pond at the Amenity Area. In many respects it is a better garden plant than the species which if seed grown can be quite variable in terms of vigour and flower quality. This cultivar begins and finished flowering a little bit later than the species on campus, however this may be simply related to its situation.

This cultivar is a better choice to grow in a garden, being more difficult to propagate vegetatively it will generally be more expensive to purchase initially than any of the seed grown species.
*Choisya ternata* (Mexican orange blossom)

This is a fast growing, evergreen shrub that may grow to two or three metres in height and spread under ideal conditions. It is generally seen growing at about half of those dimensions. The leaves are a fresh shiny green and over the summer carry many clean white flowers. This plant is generally grown in a full sun situation, although is tolerant of some shade during the day. Sometimes the plant is attacked by scale insects badly, especially if in a very hot and dry site hard against a north facing wall.

Mexican orange blossom has opposite, palmately compound leaves of 3 leaflets (trifoliolate or ternate). Flowers are mainly over summer, but some may be seen at other times.

*Choisya ternata* has been a commonly grown species on campus as a hardy filler plant. There are a number planted to the north west of Stevens Hall on Farm Road used as a taller ground cover planting.
**Choisya ternata ‘Aztec Pearl’**

There is an example of this cultivar in the border opposite Hudson Hall on the western side toward the Ellesmere Junction Road end. This appears to be the only example of this cultivar on campus.

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**Choisya ternata ‘Sundance’**

*Choisya ternata ‘Sundance’* is a yellow leaved cultivar is best away from full sun, facing south as this example against the nursery wall in Farm Road is. Other examples are at the western end of the Betula Border and other places on campus.
**Clianthis puniceus**  (kaka beak)

Kaka beak is a fast growing soft wooded shrub that flowers in the spring, it usually has red flowers although both the pink and white flowered cultivars have been grown at Lincoln. The shrub is evergreen, it grows to a height of about 1 to 1.5m with a similar spread. It is often short lived, although pruning after flowering to prevent a seed crop is often helpful in both improving the shape of the plant and prolonging its life. There are examples of kaka beak at the north west side of Orchard car park, in the Amenity area and in the garden south of Gillespie Hall. All of the examples below have been grown on campus, only some remain.

**Specimen south of Gillespie Hall.**

Leaves pinnately compound, alternately arranged, flowers in pendulous racemes.

**white flowered cultivar ‘Albus’**
**Colletia paradoxa** syn. *C. cruciata*

There are two examples of this leathery evergreen shrub on campus that I am aware of. There is one on the north facing wall of the Horticultural Teaching lab., the other example is at the southern side of the NRE Building close to the north side of the road. Examples appear to grow to 2m or more in height and spread and are fiercely armed. Pruning is an option to control size, if you can get close enough, it is better to allow sufficient space for this species in the first place.

This example is south west of the Natural Resources Engineering buildings.

Flowers are seen for a long period from autumn through much of the winter in sheltered examples such as that on the north side of the Horticultural Teaching lab. The small white bell shaped flowers are pleasantly fragrant. The fierce spiny tipped leathery green cladodes clearly have a photosynthetic function. True leaves when seen are tiny and deciduous.
Convolvulus cneorum

This is an easily recognised sub-shrub with silvery leaves and white and pink funnel shaped flowers. It grows best in full sun and has none of the bad connotations of other species called convolvulus that are weeds. This species rarely grows more than 50-75cm tall with a larger spread, it is well behaved and does not sucker or appear to produce any seedlings. There is an example of this species growing in the Orchard car park on the western side about midway between Farm Road and the Field Services Centre lecture theatre.

This example is on the western side of Orchard car park.

Leaves are simple, entire, covered in silver hairs.
Convolvulus sabatius

This is a soft wooded trailing sub shrub growing against the warm north facing wall of the Horticultural teaching lab. This species has long trailing stems and is ideal trailing over retaining walls and the like, but is also a good ground cover plant in a full sun site. This species is evergreen and flowers at most times of the year, although most are seen in late spring and summer. In spite of the generic name, this species is well behaved and not a threat in gardens.

This species is a good ground cover plant in a full sun site against the north facing wall of the Hort. Teaching lab.

This example is growing against the north face of the Hudson Hall. Leaves are simple, alternate, entire, usually petiolate.