**Fatsia japonica** syn. *Aralia sieboldii*

This is a large leaved evergreen shrub that normally grows to about 2m in height and spread. It flowers in large showy compound umbels in autumn, followed by black berries. This plant does naturalize to some degree in gardens. There are many examples of this species on campus at Lincoln. There is also a variegated example *Fatsia japonica* ‘Variegata’ near the south west corner of the pond in the Amenity area grown from a cutting supplied by Warwick Scott and is also in the border to the west of Hudson and other areas where it has recently been planted.

Examples of this species can be seen along the east facing wall of Lincoln Ventures Building, west side Orchard Car park, east side Library etc.

Close up of flowers in compound umbels

Leaves large, simple, palmately lobed, alternately arranged, glossy green, long petioles.
Felicia amelliioides ‘Santa Anita’

This is a small sub shrub that has blue daisy like flowering inflorescences (ray florets) with a yellow centre (disc florets). Examples have been grown in the Amenity area, north of the Hort. Teaching Lab., north of the old Grounds Department offices in Farm Road, north of Commerce Building and in various other places. This is often a short lived plant, that requires full sun, preferably on the north side of a building.

Photographed November 2008
**Forsythia x intermedia** ‘Beatrix Farrand’ (forsythia, golden bells)

This is a deciduous species that is located in the Amenity area to the east of the garage. This specimen is a plant donated to me by the late John Taylor (who was a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Horticulture for many years) in December 1999. John Taylor originally imported this cultivar into New Zealand and said he had obtained it from Professor Sax in the USA. Like other forsythia these plants flower on bare wood in spring before the leaves appear. Forsythia are less seen in local gardens today than they were in the 1960’s and 70’s. Leaves are opposite, simple, ovate to lanceolate, serrate. Pruning for these shrubs should occur soon after flowering not in the winter as they flower on wood produced in the previous season.

Photographed 16th September 2008

Hints of autumn colour, early March 2009, possibly also linked to water stress over the summer.
Franklinia axillaris  syn. Gordonia

This is an uncommon species growing against the north facing wall of Ivey Hall. This example replaced an earlier and larger specimen. *Franklinia axillaris* belongs to the Theaceae (this family includes camellias) and in many respects looks like a single flowered camellia. *Franklinia axillaris* is an evergreen shrub that will grow to around four metres or possibly more (12m), but is not particularly fast growing. It has simple, alternately arranged glossy green leaves. Flowers are white-cream petalled with yellow stamens about 10-12cm across, mainly seen in mid spring, but odd flowers also seen at almost any time in this warm sheltered site.

Leaves are more or less oblanceolate, shortly petiolate, margins entire except in the upper quarter where they are serrate. Midrib and margins are distinct.
Grevillea species, hybrids and cultivars

There are numerous grevilleas that can and have been grown on campus at Lincoln over the last few decades that I am aware of. Many have now been removed, although the plants always seemed to be growing perfectly well. Some examples of grevilleas that have been grown here until relatively recently include *Grevillea robusta* (silky oak). This tree was planted close to the main entrance of Stewart Building on the western side. It was sheltered from the southerly and would have also been protected from the harsher frosts. This tree was growing well in that site until it was removed a few years ago, possibly because of its rapid growth and ultimate size. The only examples on campus of *Grevillea juniperina f. sulphurea* grew to the north of the Works Office in Farm Road, similarly *Grevillea victoriae* from the north of the Horticultural Teaching lab., *Grevillea lavandulacea* from the front of Memorial Hall and so on. All grevilleas are evergreen and do well in open full sun, many have long flowering periods, some over the winter when few other plants are in flower. Most seem to be free from pests and diseases at Lincoln and are easy to grow.
Grevillea ‘Bonnie Prince Charlie’

Examples of this were to be seen at the western end of Farm Road on the south side of the road, north of the student Lockwood Flats. The only example left now however is against the warm wall of the Commerce Building, which does not appear to be a requirement for growing this cultivar at Lincoln. This is an evergreen species that does not seem to grow more than about one metre in height with a similar spread. It appears completely hardy and free from pest and diseases. This plant always appears to have at least some flowers. It grows best in a full sun position.

Evergreen shrub north of the Commerce Building.

Bright red and yellow flowers, leaves simple, alternately arranged.
Grevillea x gaudichaudii

This is a naturally occurring hybrid between G. acanthifolia and G. laurifolia and is endemic to New South Wales. There is one example of this species growing against the warm north facing wall of the Horticultural teaching Lab. This species is a low growing evergreen ground cover plant, growing little more than 30cm or so in height with a spread of more than a metre. Flowers are dark red and occur in late spring and early summer.

Leaves are alternate, simple, but deeply pinnately lobed.

Flowers photographed October 2nd, still in flower early March 2009.
**Grevillea lanigera 'Mt Tamboritha'**

This is a hardy evergreen, low growing spreading shrub that is growing against a low fence to the north of the student flats at the western end of Farm Road.

This shrub makes an excellent ground cover for a sunny area, it does appear hardy and free from any problems.

Flowers snail shaped seen mainly in autumn to spring, leaves simple, alternate, linear - oblong, margins revolute.
Grevillea banksii x G. bipinnatifida ‘Robyn Gordon’

I am not certain about the cultivar I have suggested above. This evergreen shrub is growing on the north side of Commerce Building toward the eastern end. Other similar examples are seen on the north face of Orchard Hall at the eastern end and one at the eastern end of the north face of the Horticultural Teaching Lab.

The example above is at the eastern end of the north face of the Commerce Building.

Leaves are pinnate or bipinnately divided, flowers are in one sided racemes.
Grevillea banksii x G. bipinnatifida ‘Superb’

This specimen is growing out a few metres from the north facing wall of Orchard Hall in Farm Road. It appears to flowers for much of the year. I am not completely certain about the identification of this cultivar and needs to be followed up.

Apricot and pink coloured flowers photographed in the autumn.
Grevillea rosmarinifolia

This is a large evergreen species that like most grevilleas do best in full sun. The example immediately below is growing on the north face of the Horticultural Teaching Lab toward the eastern end. It is prickly to touch with needle like leaves, it flowers in winter and spring with the typical pink and red snail shaped flowers. Like most other grevilleas this can be cut back in mid to late spring without any problems. There are some examples of this species on the western side of the Student Flats opposite the Driving Range on Farm Road.

Prickly tipped needle like leaves, can be clipped to form a hedge if desired.

This is a dense bushy shrub that is growing in the partial shade of large trees, near the Student Flats in Farm Road.
Grewia occidentalis

This is an evergreen spreading shrub growing against the north side of the Commerce Building. It is not commonly grown in Canterbury, before spotting this plant in the Grounds at Lincoln I have never seen it before. It is a native of South Africa and probably frost tender.

The shrub above has a spreading form that could probably benefit by some formative pruning and training at this early stage.

Flowering is attractive, although at this stage is somewhat sparse. Photo 20th March 2009. Leaves are simple, alternately arranged, obovate to ovate, serrate, petiolate.