*Lavandula angustifolia*  (English lavender)

English lavender is an evergreen shrub with simple grey linear leaves that are usually opposite or whorled. Flowers are purple and mostly seen in late spring and early summer. Leaves are aromatic as are most parts of the plant, a large number of cultivars have been derived from this species. Lavender is also an important contributor to many oils and fragrances used in perfumes. This is a small woody shrub or sub shrub that needs pruning to rejuvenate the plant every few year. It is usually about half to three quarters of a metre in height and spread.

An example of this species is growing on the south side of the Horticultural Teaching lab. Other examples are found at the Amenity area and the northern central part of Hudson Hall.

This hedge line of English lavender is growing on the north eastern side of the New Grounds Department area.
*Lavandula dentata*

*Lavandula dentata* is an evergreen grey leaved shrub that may grow to one metre or so in height and spread. Like most other lavenders it grows best in a full sun situation. There is an example of this species growing in the Amenity area which may be the only example of this species on campus. This species is easily identified by its pinnately divided leaf margin. Leaves are simple, opposite or whorled, linear to lanceolate. Flowers are purple in late spring to mid summer.

Purple flowers in terminal spikes in early summer

Leaves simple, opposite, decussate, margins pinnately divided.
Lavandula stoechas  (French lavender)

This evergreen sub shrub is growing at the Amenity area. It has grown to a height of about three quarters of a metre with a spread of two metres or more. It has probably layered itself as it has grown in order to spread so far. This species is growing in a full sun position, but has been mulched with pine bark and was well irrigated for a long period of time due to a leaky irrigation joint that was not fixed for a considerable period of time. The growth rate was surprising as most other lavender species I am familiar with tend to grow well in relatively drier sites. This species produces purplish flowers above the foliage over the summer.

Old seed heads containing nutlets arranged in terminal spikes in early winter, leaves simple, linear, entire to 40mm long, grey, opposite and decussate.
Ledum glandulosum

This is a small upright growing evergreen shrub to about 1.5m or so. This is the only example of this species on campus and is growing in the Amenity Area to the west and north of the garage with other species from the Ericaceae, planted within a block of magnolias. The flowers are much like those of deciduous azaleas, each having 10 stamens, whilst a deciduous azalea usually has only 5.
Leonohebe cupressioides  syn. Hebe

This is the most common whipcord hebe planted on the Lincoln campus. It is evergreen, has tiny decussately arranged scale like leaves and white – pale purple flowers over summer. There are examples of this species south of the Horticultural Teaching lab., at the Amenity area in the Hebe collection and in various other locations.

The example above is south of the Horticultural Teaching lab. and has become leggy as they are apt to do after about ten years. They can be pruned to encourage new growth.

Tiny scale like leaves give this plant a conifer like appearance when no flowers present.

White – pale purple flowers of Leonohebe cupressioides, doesn’t always flower this well.
Leonotus leonurus (lion’s ear)

This is a soft wooded sub shrub that stops growth with the first hard frosts of the winter. It can be pruned back and growth comes away quickly again after the harder frosts finish in mid to late spring. In sheltered sites against buildings, such as the example of this species on the north facing wall of the Horticultural Teaching lab., plants may continue to grow and flower for much longer than those in fully exposed sites. Other examples are growing in the Amenity area and in Orchard car park. Lion’s ear grows to a height of about one and a half metres usually. In the winter this plant is deciduous except for a few young shoots which may be sheltered from frost by surrounding woody stems.

Flowers are produced in verticillasters as the stem grows, finishing only with heavy frosts. Note the stems are square and simple leaves are opposite or whorled, characteristic of the Lamiaceae.
Leucadendron ‘Maui Sunset’

This cultivar is growing to the north of the Field Services Centre common room, it is on the western side. This is the only example that I am aware of on campus. This cultivar was selected from a cross between *Leucadendron laureolum* and *L. salignum* (yellow form).

Photo - mid September.

This cultivar is a broad spreading bun shape with a height of about one metre.
Leucadendron ‘Safari Gold’

There are two older examples of this cultivar on the north side of the block wall to the west of the Water Tower on Farm Road. Some younger examples have been planted on the north side of the Works Office in Farm Road. This is an upright growing cultivar with bright yellow and green foliage.

Height is two metres or more, spread usually less.

New growth yellowish tinged red at tips. Photos mid September.
Leucadendron ‘Safari Sunset’

This evergreen member of the Proteaceae is well sited for full sun on the north face of the Library, although it is hardy enough to grow at Lincoln in a site less sheltered from frosts. This is a fast growing hardy shrub that appears to be free of pest and diseases and tolerates cutting back if needed. Like most members of this family this cultivar is sensitive to any added superphosphate, even as part of a general fertiliser and should not be applied around the soil as a top dressing. This cultivar is a New Zealand raised hybrid selected from a cross between Leucadendron laureolum and L. salignum (red form).

This cultivar is generally seen at between 1-3m in height and spread, it has a moderately fast growth rate.

Red bracts are the showy part of this shrub. The leaf-like bracts surround the inflorescence of separate small male and female flowers in cone like structures.
Leucadendron ‘salignum ’Mrs Stanley’

There is an example of this cultivar growing to the north east of the Field Services Centre common room. This is an upright growing shrub with a height of about 1 to 1.5 m and a spread of slightly more. This shrub is growing in a north facing site, sheltered from the south, but without any overhead protection from frost. These plants can appear untidy after a few years and can be cut back as necessary to improve there appearance or reinvigorate new growth.

Less commonly grown than the better known and darker red *Leucadendron* ‘Safari Sunset’. 
*Leucadendron* ‘Super Star’

There appears to be a single example of this cultivar growing against the north side of the Commerce Building near the entrance at the eastern end of the building. This cultivar looked particularly attractive at the time of the year that this photo was taken (early to mid September).

Male flowers terminate the shoots. New growth tinged red

Upright growth, bun shaped evergreen shrub.
*Leucospermum cordifolium* 'Harry Chittick'

This example is growing in the north facing collection of South African species by the Field Service Centre common room. It is an evergreen shrub belonging to the Proteaceae which is well sited here is a semi protected site from frost. As the plant has grown and spread it provides a valuable lesson to the benefits of site and microclimate. In most years the side of the plant furthest from the building may suffer frost damage and always produces its flowers later than the side closest to the wall, protected by an overhang as well.

This example is growing against a north facing wall of the Commerce Building - eastern end

Note the flowering against the wall and the side away from the wall showing frost damage this specimen is against the north side of the FSC common room.
Leucothoe fontanesiana ‘Rainbow’

This is an evergreen shrub from the Ericaceae growing against the south facing wall of the Horticultural Teaching lab. This species is located about midway along the wall. It has had a moderate growth rate in this location growing to less than 2m in height in more than 20 years, although it may have been trimmed back from the windows. It is a species with small white flowers in axillary racemes in late spring. The leaves are simple, alternate and more or less oblong to lanceolate on arching branches. Leaves are variegated in shades of green, crimson and cream. There are some other examples of this species in the area south of Burns wing.

Leaves simple, alternate, lanceolate, variegated, petioles crimson, pink winter flower buds.

White flowers in mid spring

Arching stems, variegated leaves.
Ligustrum japonicum ‘Rotundifolium’ (privet)

This is an upright growing evergreen shrub of around three metres high and less than half across, seen against the east facing wall of Hudson Hall toward the south end opposite Forbes. There is another example of this cultivar south of Burns Wing and some younger examples in the border opposite the north west corner of Hudson. Leaves are opposite, more or less decussate, crowded toward the ends of the shoot, simple, almost orbicular to broadly ovate, 4-5cm or so by 3-4cm across with a petiole of about 5mm. Leaves are dark green with a dull gloss above, light green below, glabrous, margins entire. Flowering time is around December to February, flowers are white in terminal panicles.
Ligustrum ovalifolium ‘Aureum’ golden privet

This is a plant frequently used in the past for hedging because of its tolerance of clipping. Otherwise it is used as a shrub in a background or mixed border type setting usually. There is an example of this species amongst a general hedge collection in the Amenity Area. Most of these hedges if they are to be kept as formal hedges require a minimum of two, but normally three clippings from about mid October until mid February each year.

A hedge row being established, gaps still at base, that is not acceptable in mature hedges and can be avoided if hedges are deliberately made about half the width at the top, relative to the base.

Leaves are opposite, simple, variegated.
*Lithodora diffusa* ‘Grace Ward’ syn *Lithospermum*

*Lithodora diffusa* ‘Grace Ward’ is a more or less prostrate soft wooded sub shrub. This is an evergreen species ideally suited for ground cover planting in sunny open sites, it would also be suitable where a plant that trailed was required. This species is growing in the round garden at the eastern end of the Library, possibly representing the Lincoln colours of blue and gold? Other perennial bulbs such as *Chionodoxa lucillae* that flower in the spring have intense blues as well as the gold of *Juniperus chinensis* ‘Aurea’ also prominent in this garden. *Lithodora diffusa* ‘Grace Ward’ mainly flowers over the spring, but a few flowers are seen present at almost any time of the year.

This example is in the circular garden east of the Library.

Leaves simple, alternate, linear, elliptic to obovate, entire, flowers blue in cymes of up to 10.