Rubus \textit{x barkeri}

This is an evergreen spreading shrub that is a naturally occurring hybrid between \textit{R. parvus} and \textit{R. australis} according to Metcalf. This example is between the path and the eastern end of the Natural Resources Engineering Buildings. This species is useful as a ground cover plant, growing between 20 and 30 cm or so in height with a much greater spread. I have never seen these plants in flower. Leaves are usually ternately compound and thorny on the lower side.

A useful ground cover plant, mainly useful for evergreen foliage.

Leaves alternate, trifoliolate, (usually 3 leaflets), when the petiolule on terminal leaflet is the longest, this suggests a reduction of a pinnate, rather than a palmately compound leaf. Margins sharply serrate, leaves often colour up with bronze or reddish tints in the winter.
Sambucus nigra 'Laciniata' (fern-leaved elder, fern-leaved elderberry)

This is a deciduous shrubby plant at the eastern end of Commerce Building growing near the base of the large Corsican pine. The species is frequently a weed plant being spread by birds that feast on the dull black fruit in autumn. There are no noticeable seedlings from this cultivar that I am aware of. I cannot recall having seen fruit on this plant, but that needs confirming.

A rounded shrub to about 3m in height and spread.

Leaves are opposite, pinnately compound, leaflets finely divided.
Santolina chamaecyparissus  (cottonwood)

This is a low growing evergreen shrub that spreads usually more than it grows high. There are a few examples of this once common species on campus. A large number of these plants up until a few years ago were part of a ground cover planting in a border to the west of Hilgendorf wing. The largest remaining of this species can be seen growing against the western wall of the Young Farmers Club Building in Farm Road. Other examples are along the western side of the path adjacent to the western side of Lincoln Ventures and near the south of the Rose Garden area.

Against the west facing wall of the YFC Building, have yellow flowers in button like inflorescences above the foliage in summer. Tolerates pruning or clipping.

Dull yellow heads of disc florets

Silver – grey tomentose leaves, alternately arranged to 40mm or so, pinnatifid, aromatic if crushed
**Sarcococca ruscifolia** (sweet box)

This is a glossy green leaved evergreen shrub that flowers in the winter and spring. Flowers are white or cream coloured, tiny, but very fragrant. The flowers are followed by scarlet red berries which remain on the plant for a long time. The shrub generally grows no more than about 1m in height and has twice the spread, it can easily be controlled by pruning. Examples of this species can be seen in the old Formal Garden to the north of the western end of the Commerce Building, west of Hilgendorf, opposite Forbes, other examples can be seen in the Amenity area just to the north west of the garage.

Flowers are seen from late June through to mid August or thereabouts, followed by scarlet berries that are present through to the following spring.

This is a spreading evergreen shrub that requires up to 2m eventually. It tolerates a moderate amount of shade and is better away from hot dry areas.
*Senna corymbosa* ‘John Ball’ syn. *Cassia*

This species is growing in a very suitable site against a warm north facing wall, mid way in front of Commerce Building. This specimen would normally be frosted if planted away from the building. It is a useful example of the sub family Caesalpiooideae, a typically subtropical – tropical sub family of legumes not generally grown at these latitudes. Another example of this sub family that is hardier and also at Lincoln is the Judas tree *Cercis silaquastrum*.

A frost tender species, well sited against the north facing wall of Commerce

This species flowers from mid autumn or thereabouts until about early August at Lincoln. Flowers are yellow and the arrangement of the standard petal is opposite that of the more commonly seen members of the Papilinoideae (pea subfamily) grown on campus.
*Serruria florida*  (blushing bride)

This straggly growing evergreen shrub is in the garden just to the north of the Field Services Centre lunch room. This shrub can be pruned back after flowering to improve its appearance if so desired. This species is growing in a warm sunny site, somewhat protected from frost in poor soils brought in especially and mulched with stone chip to help retain heat from re-radiation at night. It is growing here with a number of other South African species that were planted initially.

A bushy shrub growing to about a metre in height and spreads a bit more than that.

This species has recently died and needs replacing. It is generally short lived and may benefit from cutting back after flowering or replacement every few years.
Skimmia japonica

This is a small slow growing dome shaped evergreen shrub. It is a dioecious species, the female produces red berries that remain on the plant for long periods, particularly valuable for winter colour. Flowers shown appear from late spring and are small and white in clusters terminating the stems. There is what appears to be a male plant at the eastern side of the Amenity area, just south of the pond and female examples to the south and west of the Water Tower in Farm Road. These species generally grow better where in an open area where there is light shade for much of the day.

Summer flowering

Photo 13th August 2008, location south west of Water Tower. This may be cultivar ‘Nymans’
Solanum laciniatum  (poroporo)

This is an evergreen New Zealand native shrub that is something of a movable feast. It is not usually planted so most plants arrive as seed, courtesy of birds, plants are usually removed as weeds. However where there is space this is an attractive flowering, fast growing soft woody shrub that grows to around two metres or so high and spreads to a similar size. There are some examples in the Amenity area in the north east corner.

This example was photographed on the north east side of the crossroads where Farm Road and Calder Drive meet.

Flowers are mainly seen in the summer, but occasional flowers may be seen at any time. Petals are dark purple, stamens yellow, flowers are followed by ovoid shaped berries that ripen to orange shades. This species seems hardy at Lincoln, but may occasionally get frosted. It is in the same family as potatoes and tomatoes.
Spartium junceum  (Spanish broom)

There is just one example of Spanish broom now on campus that I am aware of, this is to the west of Forbes at the southern end. There were other examples south of Hudson at one stage. This is a green stemmed shrub that grows to between two and three metre metres in height and spread. Stems are more or less upright, leaves are tiny and deciduous, often not seen. Flowers are golden yellow pea like flowers that are very fragrant. The main flowering occurs during the summer and autumn, occasional flowers may be seen outside of these times.

Photo above shows the end of flowering in June

Photo of a few late flowers and the crop of pods from summer flowering’
**Spiraea japonica** ‘Goldflame’  syn. *S. x bumalda* ‘Goldflame’

There are examples of this hybrid growing at the north eastern corner of Forbes. This cultivar is mainly grown for its bright foliage. It also flowers from late spring with red flowers.

![Image of Spiraea japonica ‘Goldflame’](image)

**Spiraea japonica** ‘Anthony Waterer’

This is a red flowered version of the above hybrid, without the gold leaves. Leaves are green, but this cultivar has attractive carmine red flowers over the summer and occasionally into autumn. There is an example of this on the south wall of the Recreation Centre in Farm Road and one on the west facing wall of the Library courtyard.

![Image of Spiraea japonica ‘Anthony Waterer’](image)

Late flowers early March 2009
*Spiraea x vanhouttei*

This is described in the New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening as a hybrid between *S. trilobata* and *S. cantoniensis*. There is a single example of this species growing against the post and rail fence on the eastern side of Orchard car park. It is a deciduous species belonging to the Rosaceae and flowers mid spring for about three to four weeks. It is hardy at Lincoln and like most other examples of this genus doesn’t suffer from any obvious pests and diseases.

Photographed from Springs Road side on 16th October 2008. Approximately 3m x 3m.

This species appears to grow as an ever widening clump and does not appear to be too bothered by not having been pruned, in spite of what some pruning manuals might suggest.
Spiraea thunbergii

There is at least one example of this species on campus and possibly others. This example is on the border south of the path on the south side of the Horticulture Teaching Lab. It is a deciduous shrub that flowers about mid spring with copious quantities of clear white flowers, it has some hint of autumn foliage as well.

This is a bun shaped shrub south of the Hort. Teaching Lab. Plants in the lower left are day lilies. (*Hemerocallis* spp.)

Photograph 15th October 2008. Leaves are simple, alternate, lanceolate, toothed.
*Stephanandra incisa*

This is a deciduous shrub in the small collection of Rosaceous plants at the northern side of the *Photinia* hedge in the Amenity area. (*Photinia* is also in the Rosaceae). In this immediate area are examples of *Malus*, *Geum*, *Crataegus*, *Chaenomeles*, *Sorbus* and *Kerria*. There are other examples of the Rosaceae including, *Pyrus*, *Rosa*, *Prunus* and *Acaena* nearby, also in the Amenity area. This is a bun shaped shrub that is broader than it is high, it is currently about 1.5m high and 2.5m across. It has numerous fine arching branches with alternately arranged leaves. Leaves are simple, petiolate with incised margins.

This is the winter view of this species, there is currently a large amount of dead wood amongst the living that could be pruned out of here to improve this specimens appearance.

Late summer flowers, photographed early March 2009.

Simple, alternately arranged leaves, petiolate, stipulate, toothed, pinnately veined.
Symphoricarpos albus  (snowberry)

This is a deciduous shrub that grows to about two metres or so in height with a spread of about half of that, although because of its suckering habit may gradually widen from the base as the plant ages. There is an example at the south end of the pond in the Amenity Area and there are also examples in the Betula Border about opposite Hudson Hall.

Leaves are simple, opposite ovate to oblong or obovate. Berries are clustered together and remain for a long time through autumn and winter. Photographed early autumn.

This deciduous species has a rounded habit and appears to grow as an ever widening clump from the base. This example is at the south end of the pond in the Amenity area, photographed in late August 2008.