Juniperus chinensis ‘Kaizuka’ (Hollywood juniper)

This is one of the remaining junipers at the south end of Stevens Hall that were planted around the early 1970's as a reference collection for New Zealand nurseries. The collection has largely disappeared over the years and this example is one of those remaining. It is a fine example of the cultivar and well suited to the site. The species is native to China and Japan, ‘Kaizuka’, although very distinctive, is just one of a large number of cultivars that exist.

Note the small round cones of the juniper, often erroneously referred to as juniper berries.
*Juniperus squamata* ‘Meyeri’

This example can be seen to the north of the Old Formal garden area, east of the Library and immediately south of the round garden containing the Neil Dawson sculpture. The bluish colour and more or less upright form of this conifer make it very distinctive. These plants are at least forty years old and possibly more.

*Juniperus squamata* ‘Meyeri’ on the north side of the old Formal garden. The hedge in front is a dwarf box hedge (*Buxus sempervirens* ‘Suffruticosa’).
**Juniperus recurva var. coxii** (Burmese coffin juniper)

This is an attractive weeping juniper that does not appear to grow to more than about four metres in height and spread at Lincoln. It is relatively slow growing, both examples on campus were probably planted around about the early 1970's period. One example can be seen in the old Formal Garden between the circular garden and the Commerce Building opposite the eastern end of the Library. The other example is at the southern end of Stevens Hall where the juniper collection was planted. This species is native to China and the Himalayas.

This species is located to the east of the Library as you head south toward the Commerce building from the path immediately south of the round garden with the Neil Dawson sculpture.
Knightia excelsa  (rewa rewa, New Zealand honeysuckle)

This is a large evergreen endemic New Zealand native tree with a fastigiate form. This species is mainly found growing naturally throughout the North Island in lowland and montane forests, but also in the Marlborough Sounds and D'Urville Island in the South Island. A specimen at Lincoln was planted in the 1980’s on the eastern wall of what was then the Post Harvest Physiology Lab and is now the Winery. This tree has been slow growing even though it has been protected from climatic extremes by being planted close to a block wall. Rewa rewa has simple alternately arranged leathery leaves. The leaves are linear to lanceolate or oblong, leaves are usually 10-15cm long by 2.5 to 4cm across, juvenile leaves are up to 25cm long. Leaves are serrate, glossy green above, paler below, sometime with pubescence, petioles are about 10mm. Young branches are covered with a brown velvety tomentum. Red flowers of about 3-4cm long are produced in lateral racemes about 5-10cm long, all covered with brown tomentum in late spring. Fruit is a 4-6cm long follicle. Rewarewa are found growing naturally mainly in the North Island in lowland and montane forests, but also in Marlborough Sounds and D'Urville Island.
Koelreuteria paniculata  (Golden rain tree, Pride of India)

This is a medium broad spreading deciduous tree to about eight to ten metres or so. Its main features are the bright yellow flowers, unusual inflated pendulous capsules and good autumn foliage characteristics. There are four or five of these trees on campus at Lincoln, all were planted around the early to mid 1980’s. A very good example can be seen on the west side of the main steps to the Natural Resources Engineering building. There are two others of a similar age to the south east of the rose garden and others in Farm Road, opposite the swimming pool. Koelreuteria paniculata is a native of Northern China and Korea and belongs in the Sapindaceae, the same family that the New Zealand titoki (Alectryon excelsus) and the akeake (Dodonaea viscosa) belong to. The golden rain tree has alternately arranged, large odd pinnately compound leaves about 30cm long by 15cm across of 11-15 leaflets. The middle leaflets along the rachis are the largest, tapering to smaller at the apex and the base, leaflets are up to about 90mm long by 50mm across, the margins are irregularly crenately toothed, with some leaflets being deeply divided at their base, almost bipinnate. Each leaflet has a short petiolule up to 5mm or so. Leaves are glabrous apart from some hair along the petiole and main vein, especially below when young. Petioles are 50-60mm or so. Yellow flowers appear on erect terminal panicles up to 30cm long and almost as wide at the base in late summer, individual flowers are about 12mm across. Flowers are followed by papery, brown inflated conical shaped pendulous capsules, each capsule contains a few large black seeds.
**Kunzea ericoides** (kanuka)

Kanuka is a fast growing pioneer tree species. It has small white flowers and differs from manuka, being more tolerant of drier sites. Kanuka does not appear to suffer from the black sooty fungous often seen covering manuka. Crush the foliage in your hand gently, manuka has a sharp leaf tip that makes it quite prickly, kanuka is soft.

This specimen is in the New Zealand native section of the Amenity area. Others are found on the south side of the library, the nursery area, north of the Field Service Centre etc.
*Laburnum anagyroides* (common laburnum, golden chain)

This deciduous small tree is found tightly packed amongst a number of other plants on Springs Road between the southern main gate to the Lodge and the eastern end of Farm Road. It is about mid way between the two. This is the only example of this species on campus that I am aware of. Laburnums belong to the pea family (Papilionaceae) and can be seen in flower in late spring. Leaves are alternately arranged and pinnately compound (trifoliolate) - 3 elliptic to oblong leaflets. All parts of laburnum are poisonous.
*Lagerstroemia indica* (crape myrtle, crepe flower)

Crape myrtle is an excellent, small, deciduous garden tree. It has strongly ascending branches, branching near the base and an attractive ovate form. It grows best in a warm sheltered area. Crape myrtles flower in the late summer, flowers are produced in long panicles up to 20cm or so long. The flowers have crinkly looking petals and are usually seen in shades of pink, purple or white colours. The leaves are opposite, simple, oblong, glossy and about 10cm long, with a very short petiole. Crape myrtles also have good autumn foliage colour, the leaves colour up to a range of bright orange to brown colours. In the winter the trunk is also an attractive feature of this tree. It displays a very attractive peeling or flaking bark, leaving a smooth trunk streaked with colours of grey, white and brown. The example of crape myrtle at Lincoln University is well sited against the warm wall on the north facing side of the library. This species originates from regions of China, Indochina, Himalaya and Japan. Today there are many selected hybrids, from a range of species. From these hybrids there are cultivars available of varying vigour, flower colour and some capable of growing 10m or more, whilst other cultivars are dwarf shrubs only.
*Larix decidua* (larch)

This is a tall hardy deciduous conifer often grown as a forest tree. The tree is easily recognised by its soft green leaves in spring, these turn yellow to gold in autumn before falling. The leaves are needle like and arranged in both short and long shoots. Cones are small and egg shaped.

A useful timber tree in Europe, not particularly valued for timber in New Zealand.
Leptospermum nitidum ‘Copper Sheen’

This is a large evergreen shrub or small tree of about 4m x 4m that is native to Australia. There are two examples of this species on campus, one is at the nursery and the other is at the western end of Farm Road on the north side of the student flats. The leaves in the sun are a bronze-purple colour. Shaded leaves remain green, flowers are white in mid spring, about 15mm across.
There are a few examples of manuka on campus, they are often removed however because of a sooty mould that ruins their appearance. Leaves have a spikey feel to the tips compared with kanuka that is soft to touch. Manuka is an evergreen New Zealand native shrub with many good flowering garden cultivars including large flowering triploids and tetraploids.
Leucadendron argenteum (silver tree)

This small tree or large evergreen shrub is growing against the north face of Orchard Hall. It is easily recognisable with its soft silvery foliage. It is a native of South Africa and well sited here in full sun with a degree of frost protection and southerly protection from the building, although specimens will succeed at Lincoln in the open.
Libocedrus bidwillii  (pahautea or mountain cedar)

This is one of two species of New Zealand native plants that are in the Cupressaceae family. The kawaka has grown at a much better rate than the pahuatea (Libocedrus bidwillii). The latter was planted in 1992 from a plant obtained from grounds section of the old DSIR Botany Division and the kawaka planted in May 1990 from a plant donated by the Parks Department of the Christchurch City Council. Both are planted in the Cupressaceae family plantings in the Amenity Area.
**Libocedrus plumosa** (kawaka or New Zealand cedar)

This is one of two species of New Zealand native plants that are in the Cupressaceae family. The kawaka has grown at a much better rate than the pahuatea (*Libocedrus bidwillii*). The latter was planted in 1992 from a plant obtained from grounds section of the old DSIR Botany Division and the kawaka planted in May 1990 from a plant donated by the Parks Department of the Christchurch City Council. Both are planted in the Cupressaceae family plantings in the Amenity Area.

![kawaka](image)

kawaka in the Cupressaceae collection in the Amenity area, but immediately adjacent to the New Zealand native plants section.

![scale like leaves](image)

scale like leaves of the kawaka flattened into larger leaf like sprays.
Ligustrum lucidum ‘Tricolor’  (variegated shining privet, variegated tree privet)

A number of species of privet have been widely grown in New Zealand in the past, mainly for hedging purposes. Some of these species have been recognised as causing pollen allergies, whilst others have been able to naturalise and spread, threatening to become serious weed pests. This particular cultivar has been growing at Lincoln on the west wall of Ivey Hall for at least forty years. This is a slow growing upright, evergreen tree or large shrub grown for its variegated coloured leaves and its bushy form. The white flowers are small and visually insignificant, borne over the summer, usually followed by blue or purplish – black berries. This is the only example of this cultivar at Lincoln and it doesn’t appear to produce any seedlings. This particular cultivar is not commonly seen in Canterbury, although the species Ligustrum lucidum is regarded as a pest plant particularly in the warmer parts of the upper North Island where it has been widely used for tall hedging in the past. The species Ligustrum lucidum has been used for hedging at Lincoln, most of these hedges have been removed.
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweet gum, liquidamber)

This is a relatively common medium sized tree in cultivation, growing to around twenty metres or so in height. Liquidambers are upright, conical shaped deciduous trees that originate from the S.E. USA. They require moisture retentive, good soils to grow well and are best known for their fine autumn colours. Liquidambers or sweet gum are frequently mistaken by people for a type of maple because of the palmately lobed leaf shape and autumn colours, but they differ from all maples by having alternately arranged leaves. (The leaves are opposite for all maples). They do not have the winged fruiting samaras typical of maples either. The flowering of liquidamber trees appears small and insignificant in the visual sense. The fruit that is produced is rather strange looking, half a golf ball in size and shaped fruit (with the textured look of some teenagers’ hair styles). The fruit can be seen from summer and these can often be seen on bare branches over the winter. Some trees have twigs with corky winged bark as they age. Not all liquidambers produce really good autumn colour, the best trees should be selected from the nursery in autumn. This particular example at the south western end of Hilgendorf produces mediocre yellow and some orange autumn colour only. Better examples produce rich yellows, orange and crimson shades.

![Simple, alternate leaves, deeply lobed](image1)

![Tree at the south of Hilgendorf on path towards Lodge. Most liquidambers produce good autumn colour.](image2)
The tulip tree seen here is one of two similar trees growing between Forbes and the Library. This is the tree on the eastern side of the lawn and according to records kept by the Horticulture Department at that time was planted by Mr P.G. Stevens on his retirement from Lincoln in September 1960. The other tulip tree on the west side of the lawn was planted by Mr. L. Morrison on his retirement. The tulip tree is a large deciduous tree species originating from eastern North America and belongs in the Magnoliaceae family. There is another older tree to the north of the Lodge probably planted in the late 1940's and a younger tree in the Betula Border probably planted in the 1960's. Members of the Magnoliaceae are considered to be among the most primitive of all the woody flowering plants and include the spectacular flowering Asiatic magnolias. The leaves of the tulip tree resemble a stylised tulip flower in terms of their shape, while the flower is very similar in shape to that of a garden tulip. The flowers are produced separately on terminal buds about November, but are often difficult to see because they sit above the leaves. Tulip trees are excellent specimen trees where they have space to grow and as the photo shows provide respectable autumn colour. Because tulip trees are often planted as lawn specimens people should be aware that the use of some herbicides to control broadleaf in the turf (especially Versatill® from my observations) seems to have a major effect on the health of these trees. (Postscript: a number of plants on campus, but particularly in the Amenity area over the summer of 2007-2008 were sprayed at the base to control weeds with Tordon Gold, this has left many trees, especially the magnolia collection looking very sick.)