Prunus campanulata  (Taiwan cherry, Formosan cherry, bell flowering cherry)

This is a small deciduous rounded topped to spreading tree to about seven or eight metres (or more), there are two examples in the Orchard car park, one about the centre, the other to the south east of the car park. Both trees were planted in 1993 by the Grounds Department. This cherry is quite spectacular in flower, but after flowering blends in to the background plantings. It flowers in late winter and early spring during late August and into mid September. Numerous cerise - pink bell shaped flowers are clustered in umbels of 3-5 flowers, flowers are about 4cm long on pedicels up to 15mm. The flowers appear on bare branches, although leaves appear part way through the flowering. New leaves have a bronze colour changing to a dull dark green above, paler below. Leaves are simple, alternately arranged, elliptic and about 10-12cm long. Petioles are 10-12mm long, leaf margins are singly and doubly serrate with acute tips. Branches are a blackish colour.
Prunus cerasifera ‘Nigra’ (purple leafed myrobalan plum, cherry plum)

There are a number of these small deciduous trees on campus, they are typically up to about 4 or 5m in height and spread, with a rounded top. Examples can be seen in the border that is adjacent to the path that goes from the east of the Commerce building to the south of Burns wing. While I have suggested ‘Nigra’ is the likely cultivar, some of these may be similar looking seedlings only. Myrobalan plums are hardy trees that flower in the late winter and early spring. (Often starting within the first or second week of August and flowering for three to four weeks). Flowers are usually white, although some may be pink, or at least pink in bud. Flowers are about 25mm across and usually produced in copious quantities. Fruits are round to about 30mm across on long stalks. They are usually dark purple in colour at maturity. Fruits are fleshy drupes, edible, although they may vary in sweetness, with a woody stone containing the seed. The leaves are alternate, simple, ovate to lanceolate or elliptic and about 50mm long by 25-30mm across with a petiole of about 10mm. Leaves are purple, glossy above and paler below, with crenate margins. These trees have no particular autumn foliage colour change of note.
*Prunus laurocerasus*  (cherry laurel)

This is a small to medium sized, large leaved evergreen tree that flowers in mid to late spring. This species is more usually seen trimmed as a hedge as at Lincoln.
Prunus lusitanica  (Portugese laurel)

This is a small evergreen species of cherry, growing to about six metres or so. It is not certain whether these trees were planted or whether they simply arrived here courtesy of birds. From my observation this species has the potential to become a weed and the grounds probably should be monitored more closely to prevent unwanted seedling becoming established. There are many examples now on campus, the one below was probably planted by the grounds during the mid 1980’s. It is on the southwest corner of the Winery on Farm Road. Other examples include some near Springs Road near the entrance to the main student car park and other locations as seedlings. The species has quite attractive white flowers in late spring in long drooping racemes, followed by fleshy drupes, scarlet over the summer ripening to a dark crimson or black before birds gorge on them.
Prunus mume ‘The Geisha’ (Korean apricot)

This small deciduous tree is an ornamental apricot. It flowers in the middle of winter before most other species on shiny green twigs. The flowers are bright pink fading to white on bare wood and fragrant. Every few years there is a good crop of small apricots which are quite pleasant tasting, although possibly better stewed. This tree appears free from any major pests and diseases, but could benefit from some pruning to rejuvenate new wood.

This example is in the block to the south of the pond on the southern side in the Amenity area.
These are ancient garden forms of Japanese cherry generally classified under sato-zakura, many of them of unknown origin, all selected cultivars from unknown hybrid crosses. Most are small trees and flower in the spring, some of them produce good autumn colour, most are budded or grafted onto rootstock.

Prunus 'Amanogawa' (Betula Border midway approximately opposite Forbes). This tree is a fastigiate form of the Japanese cherry, light pink to white flowers from early October, moderate vigour.

Prunus 'Kanzan' (Line of trees by sports fields adjacent to Calder Drive and Farm Road). These are a popular double pink flowering cherry from early October, upright, vase shape form, strong grower.

Prunus 'Kiku-Shidare-Zakura' (chrysanthemum weeping cherry) - North side of Commerce building about midway, a small weeping form, weak vigour more suited to small gardens, pink flowers, early October.

Prunus 'Shirotae' (South side of Farm Road on western side of YFC Hall opposite the Commerce Building), very broad spreading form, white flowers, early to mid September.

Prunus 'Shogetsu' (syn. P. 'Shimidsu-Zakura') (near holly between Lodge Hilgendorf & Library, flowers from early October, double pink-white flowers on long pedicels, broad spreading, moderate vigour.

Prunus 'Ukon' (Eastern end of Farm Road near large Populus trichocarpa). This has cream-greenish pink flowers from early October, broadly vase shaped, strong grower.
Prunus ‘Kiku-Shidare-Zakura’

This small deciduous tree is north of the Commerce Building on the south side of the old Formal Garden.
Prunus ‘Shogetsu’  
(syn. P. ‘Shimidsu-Zakura’) 

This small deciduous, spring flowering tree is near the holly between the Lodge, south of Hilgendorf and north east of the Library. It flowers from early October, double pink-white flowers on long pedicels, broad spreading, moderate vigour.
This is a small deciduous broad spreading tree to of four or five metres that flowers intermittently between April and July, with a main flowering period in September. It is not uncommon to see the odd flower on the tree at almost anytime of the year. The flowers are produced singly or in cymosely arranged umbels of two or thee flowers, the pedicels are approximately 3cm on peduncles of about 1cm, the peduncle has small leaf like, serrated bracts to about 1cm long by 4-5mm across. The flowers are double, spreading to about 30mm across and a soft pink-white colour. The leaves are simple and alternately arranged, the young twigs and petioles are pink-green, with pubescence. Petioles are about 10mm long, with narrow ob lanceolate serrated stipules about 8mm long. The lamina is narrowly ovate to elliptic or obovate with a finely serrated margin, pinnate venation is obvious above and below and there are usually red glands at the tip of the basal serrations. This tree is at the western south end of Lincoln Ventures. Prunus x subhirtella is thought to be a hybrid between P. incisa and P. pendula f. adscendens according to Kuitert1999.
Prunus x yedoensis  (Somei-yoshino or yoshino cherry)

The Somei-yoshino cherry is though to be of hybrid origin being a cross between Prunus pendula f. adscendens (seed parent) and P. serrulata var. speciosa (pollen parent), (Kuitert, 1999). These are popular, small upright to broadly spreading deciduous trees to around 6-8m or more. The leaves are alternately arranged, petiolate and the margin of the leaf blade is sharply serrated. Another aid to identification is the two prominent glands at the base of the lamina and junction with the petiole. There are many examples of this hybrid cherry at Lincoln, notably those planted in avenues on both the east and western sides of Forbes Building. These cherries were originally planted in 1958, some have been replaced since. The main attributes of these trees are the colourful displays of flowers in mid spring and the autumn leaf colours. Rumour has it that if students haven’t started swotting for finals before the blossom is over that they are too late. The flowering period is actually dependent on temperature mainly after the trees receive sufficient winter chilling and generally occurs from early September and lasts for three to four weeks. The trees are generally free of pest and disease problems, but do not grow well on poorly drained soils. There is a weeping form halfway between the Lodge and the Commerce Building.
Prunus ‘Ukon’

This small to medium sized deciduous tree is at the eastern end of Farm Road near some large Populus trichocarpa. This cultivar has cream-greenish pink flowers from early October, broadly vase shaped, strong grower.

autumn colours – mid April – vase shaped tree in border just south of Farm Road – eastern end and adjacent to Springs Road
Pseudotsuga menziesii  (Douglas fir)

There is now only one example of this species on campus that I am aware of. This tree is located at the western end of the cinder track from the Field Services Centre toward the coppice area. The tree is at the western end of that track. Douglas fir are an important exotic timber species in New Zealand being a distant second in importance to radiata pine. Douglas fir trees are usually easily recognised by their pendulous cones with trident shaped exserted bracts from the scales. The leaves also have a fruity aroma if crushed.
Pseudowintera colorata  (horopito or pepper tree)

This is a slow growing evergreen New Zealand native small tree. This tree has very peppery tasting leaves if you want to be sure of your identification, just bite into the leaf and hold the bitten portion on your tongue for a few seconds. The tree can vary in colour from this rather insipid coloured specimen to quite strong reds. This tree is in the New Zealand native section of the Amenity area. It was planted in May 1990. There are other specimens planted since at the south of Gillespie Hall and on the western side of the Recreation Centre.
Photinia x fraseri ‘Robusta’

This is a large evergreen shrub or small spreading dome shaped tree. It can be seen in the south east corner of the Matrons car park. It is a hybrid between *P. glabra* and *P. serrulata*

Simple, alternately arranged leaves and flowers often seen at different times of the year.
Pyrus calleryana  (Callery pear, Bradford pear)

This Chinese species is growing in the border opposite the north west corner of Hudson Hall by Ellesmere Junction Road. It is a medium sized deciduous tree with an upright habit of growth. It has large alternately arranged simple leaves. The lamina is mainly ovate, up to 165mm long by 75mm across, petioles are approximately 70mm long. The leaves and twigs appear glabrous, the upper side of the lamina is a dark glossy green, the lower surface is a lighter green, the petiole and midrib is a lighter green-white colour. The margins are finely serrate. Young twigs are green – brown with obvious creamy white lenticels. Fruit clearly seen in late summer and autumn is an olive brown colour covered in lighter brown spots. The peduncles are reddish brown covered with small lenticels. Fruits vary in size in early autumn from 30 –40mm long by about 30mm across, the shape somewhat egg shaped to globular. The calyx is deciduous.
*Pyrus communis* ‘Winter Cole’ (pear tree)

This is a small to medium sized deciduous tree which is a historical remnant of what was once an orchard supplying residential Lincoln students with some of their fruit. This tree is just to the south and south west of the YFC Building on Farm Road and the northern central part of Orchard car park. White flowers appear in mid to late spring, followed by fruit which ripens in the autumn. Some of it removed by students, much of it simply drops from the trees after having been partly devoured by the birds. There are two other pear trees in the area, one to the east and one to the west of this tree.

`Fruit in early autumn`

`‘Winter Cole’ pear tree south between Orchard hall and the YFC Building.`
Pyrus salicifolia ‘Pendula’ (silver weeping pear)

This is a small weeping deciduous tree growing on the north eastern side of the Amenity area. The main qualities of this tree are its attractive weeping form, silver foliage, mid spring white flowers and small pear shaped fruits in late summer. The species is native of Southern Europe, Asia Minor and the Caucasus. The tree appears to be completely hardy and free of any pest and disease problems that might be seen with commercially produced pears.