

1983

2

SOME OF THE TREES IN THE BALLARAT BOTANICAL GARDENS + MANY MORE.

ON THE PLAN 67 216 AND MANY MORE PRIME MINISTERS AVENUE
AESCULUS HIPPEASTANUM (HORSE CHESTNUT)
ARAUCARIA bidwillii (Bunya Bunya Pine)

68 69 70
133(2) 235
264 132

The genus Araucaria was named for the Araucan Indians of central Chile, in whose territory the first species of this genus was found. The true monkey puzzle tree is one species which exists in Chile. We do not have a specimen in the Gardens. A bidwillii is Australian, found particularly in Queensland. It bears cones weighing up to 10 lbs and can contain up to 100 edible nuts. The aborigines used to feast on them. A good timber tree.

ARAUCARIA cunninghamii (Moreton Bay or Hoop Pine)

Eastern Australia. Now planted in China and is China's chief timber producing tree.

ARAUCARIA excelsa Syn heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine)

AGATHIS robusta Syn Dammara brownii (Queensland Kauri Pine)

Very good timber tree because it sheds its branches when young, so its timber is free of knots. Other species exist in the Eastern Pacific. In New Zealand a business exists collecting copal, a fossil resin from the site of ancient forests of Agathis australis. It is used in the manufacture of varnishes. Kauri timber is much sought after but is becoming scarcer in both Australia and New Zealand.

215 ANGOPHORA costata (Apple Gum)

New South Wales and Queensland. Nearly related to the Eucalypts but differs in the flower and the seed has no cap over it.

ACMENA smithii (Lilly Pilly)

Australian native whose correct name is Eugenia smithii. Attractive white and purple berries.

268 - ACER PALMATUM
270(3) ACERS

NOT MARKED ON PLAN

There are over 100 species with none originating in Australia. Comes from Europe, North America and Japan. Acer negundo aurea variegata (Ghost Gum) is the commonest one in the Gardens. There is a big planting along the western boundary.

* ACACIA melanoxylon (Australia Blackwood)

Fast growing tree used for wind breaks. A very handsome tree and valuable timber.

257 BETULA ALBA (4)

305 BETULA pendula (Common Birch)

Birches grow in the most inhospitable regions of the world such as the arctic zones and are useful trees for poorish soil. Probably one of the best known trees in the world.

JUST NORTH OF STATUARY 347 BETULA pendula laciniata (The Cutleaf Birch)

CARPINUS betula (Hornbeam)

18

Its timber is hard and bone like.

89 CEDRUS atlantica

249

A name that dates from Homer. It comes from the Atlas mountains. Is slow growing like all the cedars.

281203 CEDRUS deodara (Indian Cedar)

282
195192
199

SEVERAL ON WENDSUREE PARADE

Timber much used in India for building, railway sleepers etc. Its wood is fragrant and an essential oil is distilled from it. Comes from the Western Himalayas.

86

CEDRUS libani (Cedar of Lebanon)

Comes from Lebanon and Syria. Its timber has longlasting properties. Cones do not form until it is 40 years old.

151

CINNAMOMUM camphora

From Japan. The wood when heated with water yields camphor.

CALLITRIS columellaris

Australian Native. Wood used for cabinet work.

72

CHAMAECYPARIS nootkanensis (Nootka Cypress)

Timber used for cabinet work under the name of "yellow cypress". Comes from Western North America. Its leaves have a turpentine smell when bruised.

277

CUPRESSUS lusitanica (Mexican Cypress)

Comes from Mexico and Guatamala.

264

CUPRESSUS torulosa (Bhutan Cypress)

Himalayas. The fragrant wood is resistant to decay and is of great value in India.

DAVIDIA involucreta

Called after a French missionary in China. Commonly called "Dave" tree or "Handkerchief" tree because of the enormous white bracts which the flowers have. Quite distinctive. Comes from West China.

258

EUONYMUS europea (Spindle Tree)

Grown for its berries.

?50

3496 FRAXINUS excelsior (Common Ash)

180-184(5) A most valuable timber tree. Comes from Europe.

274 FRAXINUS excelsior aurea + 284? 58
FRAXINUS raywoodii PENDULA 80

?46

FAGUS sylvatica (Beech Tree)

Valuable on limy soils. Its wood used for indoor utensils and furniture especially kitchen chairs.

SOUTH
OF
FERNERY

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree)

Perhaps the most ancient of existing plants, 200 million years old, at which time it was widespread. It even existed in Australia. Fossil remains have been found in many countries. It refused to evolve and finally retreated to Central China. It was found in temple gardens and reached the West in the 18th century.

NO NUMBER

NEXT TO
80

GLYPTOSTROBUS lineatus

A rare tree closely related to *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*. Glypto means "engraved" and strobos means "cone" so it refers to a slit on the edge of each cone scale.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree)

Comes from North America. This tree furnishes the American white wood.

LIQUIDAMBER styraciflua (Sweet Gum)

Comes from North America. Autumn colours vary from tree to tree.

238

GLEDITSIA triacanthos cv Sunburst

Called after Gleditch, director of the Berlin botanical gardens in the 18th century. In this variety the seed pod is lined inside with sweetish pulp in which the seeds are embedded - hence the name "Honey Locust". The seed pod is 12" to 18" long. Comes from North America.

149
22

METASEQUOIA glyptostroboides (Dawn Redwood)

Like *Ginkgo biloba* this Water Larch tree is a relic of the past. Known only as fossils until 1941 when it was found in two different places at once. One fossil tree was found near Tokyo and others were found in Central China growing along river banks. The people called it "water larch" and were feeding it to cattle. It gets its name from the Greek where "glypto" means "engraved" and "strobos" means "cone" - so it refers to a slit on the edge of each cone scale. It reached the Western world by 1944 and is now widespread. It is closely related to the swamp cypress and to the sequoias.

303

NYSSA sylvatica (Sour Gum)

Called after the water nymph "nyssa" because it likes swampy land. Comes from North America.

49 REMOVED

15

NOTHOFAGUS fusca (Red Beech)

Noble tree from New Zealand. One of their best timber trees.

119

OLEA africana (Olive Tree)

Not the commercial olive which is *Olea europea*. Note the picturesque trunk.

112

PICEA excelsa (Spruce)

The name comes from pitch - referring to the resinous character of the species.

120

PICEA sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)

The largest spruce. Comes from North America. It has valuable timber, is imported as "silver spruce".

PICEA pungens clauca (Colorado Spruce) U.S.A.

93

PINUS ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine)

A very important timber tree in Northern America. Beautiful smooth trunk.

76
77
TWO TOGETHER

PSEUDOTSUGA taxodioides ² MENZIESII (Douglas Fir)

Introduced from North America by the famous plant collector David Douglas. He used to collect cones from the conifers by shooting them down. Said to be the world's most valuable timber tree.

23

POPULUS tremuloides

American and known as the "quaking" aspen.

178

POPULUS tremula

Comes from Europe, Asia and North Africa and is known as the "trembling" aspen.

147

POPULUS deltoides (Cotton Wood)

Is North American and is called cottonwood because seeds are covered with white cottony down.

139

PAULOWNIA tomentosa

Comes from China and is called after Paulownia, daughter of Paul the First, Tsar of Russia. Its flowers are very beautiful.

150

PITTOSPORUM eugenoides variegatum

Called "Tarata" in New Zealand. Is so named because of "pitta" - pitch, "sporus" - seed. An allusion to the resinous coating of the seed.

209

PINUS brutia (Jerusalem Pine)

Needs warm conditions. Comes from the Mediterranean region. Withstands drought. Our specimen was grown from seed brought back from the Lone Pine of Gallipoli in 1965.

PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Palm)

Phoenix is the ancient name for date palm. Grooved seed as in a date.

11

16

QUERCUS robur (Common Oak)

160

Quercus is an ancient latin name. There are about 230 species of oak.

162

SEVERAL ELSEWHERE

176

QUERCUS lusitanica (Portugese Oak)

Has incurved teeth on each side of the leaves.

ON PLANT

100

QUERCUS ilex (Holm Oak)

An evergreen from the Mediterranean region.

QUERCUS macrocarpa (Burr or Mossy Capped Oak)

Comes from North America. Very big leaves. The lower half of its acorns is enclosed in a curious cup, the rim of which is thickly fringed with threadlike curling scales. For this reason it is sometimes called the "Mossy Capped Oak".

39

74

QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak)

+ SOUTH END

From North America.

265

QUERCUS suber (Cork Oak)

It has thick corky bark and tends to lean and look very ancient. The tree is grown in Portugal and Spain as a commercial proposition and more recently California is growing it.

287

QUERCUS toza

From Europe. Noted for its deeply lobed leaves.

QUERCUS cerris (Turkey Oak)

From Asia Minor. It has pretty finely cut leaves and interesting double acorns.

QUERCUS rubra (Red Oak)

From North America. Its acorns are 1½ inches long.

24A
4 YEAR
SOUTH ENTRANCE
NO
NUMBER

SOPHORA japonica c.v. pendula (Weeping Pagoda Tree)

The name comes from "sophora" an Arabian name for a tree with pea shaped flowers. The var. pendula should be grafted high so that it weeps picturesquely.

SEQUOIA DENDRON giganteum (The Big Tree or the Mammoth Tree)

START SOUTH END

186 201
203-206
4 AVENUE

The biggest living thing on earth. The biggest tree of all is called "General Sherman" and other large ones have been given names of generals and other famous people. It gets its name from a famous American Indian called "Sequoyah", the son of a Cherokee Indian and a German. It grows on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada in California and is unbelievably big. When first discovered by trappers the story of their size was thought to be exaggerated. Trees are over 100 feet in circumference and trees cut down have had dance floors built on the cut surface. They were exploited by man's greed. When Marianne North the famous traveller and painter visited the area in the 1880's they were being cut down for firewood. Groves of them are now protected.

The hooped branches will root down and form an enormous pyramid with the mother trunk rising to 300 feet above the ground. The hooped lower branches are very picturesque. The biggest tree has been growing since long before 2000 B.C.

An amusing story about their name is the fact that when they were first introduced into U.K. in 1853, Wellington was at the height of his fame and the English named the tree "Wellingtonia". The Americans became annoyed and called it "Washingtonia". Finally a Frenchman, instead of calling it "Napolitonia" named it Sequoia gigantea. The name was later changed to Metasequoia giganteum, but one of the trees in the Gardens still has a label with Sequoia gigantea on it.

SALIX alba v. vitallina pendula (Golden Willow)

Named "Golden Willow" because twigs are bright yellow in winter. This is not the cricket bat willow - that one is called salix coerulea. All willows have tough supple shoots which can be used in basket making.

44

SALIX matsudana tortuosa

China and Korea. Cuttings will grow in water.

24
261

SEQUOIA sempervirens (Redwood)

Comes from California. The oldest tree is said to be 1300 years old. Timber very valuable for building. It has very long lasting properties. Is much more common than the gigantea. Only a few stands exist and the fact that they still remain is due to the "Save the Redwood League". Grows on the coast and is a more difficult tree to grow than sequoiadendron. The tallest tree in the world is a coast redwood 374 feet high.

TAXODIUM distichum (Swamp Cypress)

35
40
261
Semi aquatic, occupying extensive areas of swampy land in the Gulf of Mexico. The trees are often surrounded by water several feet deep, but they grow quite well on drained land.

TRISTANIOPSIS laurina (Syn. *Tristania Laurina*)

Named in Honour of French botanist Tristan. Comes from Eastern Australia. All the cultivated species are Australian in origin.

ULMUS hollandia (Dutch Elm)

179
There are about 35 species of elm and a great many hybrids, of which this is said to be one. The Dutch Elm disease is very common in Europe due to a fungus "*Ceratostomella ulmi*". The spread of this disease is caused by the elm bark beetle, which bores into an infected tree and becomes infected itself with the spores of the fungus, carrying it with them when they go to feed on a healthy tree. We have both in Australia now.

113 (84) ULMUS AMERICANA CV. PENDULA

191 ULMUS americana (White Elm)

+ This is the one variety most susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.

194 ULMUS procera (English Elm)

98 The variety "Van Houttei" has golden foliage.

? 73 ULMUS glabra ^{HORIZONTALIS} (Scotch Elm)

75 78 "Pendula"^{CV} is the weeping elm.