



Eucalyptus globulus **A**
BLUE GUM

A remnant of the original windbreak planted on the western edge of the gardens. The canopy is now stabilised with cable bracing

B *Vitex lucens*
PURIRI

Endemic to NZ. Provides highly valued hardwood. Its pinkish red flowers are produced in winter.

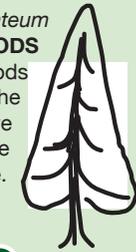


Taxodium distichum **C**
SWAMP CYPRESS

These conifers are deciduous and when they turn colour in autumn provide a beautiful spectacle.

D *Sequoiadendron giganteum*
SIERRA REDWOODS

From 1863 to 1874 28 of these Sierra Redwoods were planted in an avenue a mile long. They are the world's largest tree in term of total volume. They have struggled with drought. The cathedral feel that these trees achieve on a foggy, misty morning is awesome.

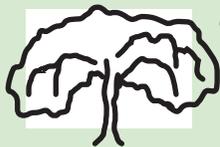
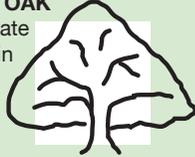


Sequoia sempervirens
COAST or CALIFORNIAN REDWOODS **E**

In their natural environment they are the tallest growing tree in the world.

F *Quercus robur*
ENGLISH OAK

Planted by the Druids to commemorate the founding of local Druid Lodges in 1870. Oaks were associated with the ancient traditions of the original Druids who met in groves of Oak trees.

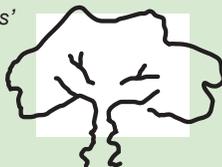


Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'
WEeping SCOTCH ELM **G**

An ornamental lawn specimen. Its timber was much prized by Scottish craftsmen.

H *Ulmus 'Exoniensis'*
EXETER ELM

This majestic specimen is reputed to be the finest example of this species in the world. This species is somewhat resistant to Dutch Elm disease



Ulmus x Hollandica cv 'Wredei'
GOLDEN ELM **I**

Striking golden foliage. Dutch Elm disease now seriously threatens all elms and work now focuses on finding crosses or clones that are immune to Dutch Elm Disease.



Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula' **J**
WEeping ASH

A resilient and rapid growing tree native to most of Europe producing wood for many uses. This tree is possibly descended from grafting from a tree at 'Gamlingay' Cambridgeshire in the mid 18th century.

K *Pinus ponderosa*
YELLOW PINE

In the middle of the 19th century as part of the fashionable, scientific pursuit of the time the *Pinus ponderosa* was planted to see how it would acclimatise in the Ballarat Gardens. It is now the tallest conifer in the Gardens. Noted for its beautiful bark.

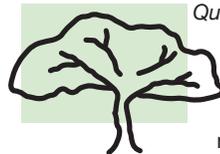


Picea sitchensis
SIITKA SPRUCE **L**

It is not clear why this tree was planted in the avenue of Sequoias. It is the largest species of spruce. In Northern Hemisphere it is grown commercially for timber and paper production.

M *Araucaria bidwillii*
BUNYA BUNYA PINE

From SE Queensland it produces a large cone, up to 10 kilograms in weight, which contains seeds much sought after for food. Local aboriginal people would have huge gatherings to harvest and feast on the seeds. It was a popular novelty choice of tree in many 19th century gardens.



Quercus cerris
TURKEY OAK **N**

Its spreading canopy is the widest in Victoria. It has frilly acorn cups and leaves are deeply lobed and pointed and generally narrower than most other oak trees.

O *Juniperus Virginiana*
RED CEDAR

Its aromatic wood is very light and durable and used for furniture. Juniper berries are a key ingredient in gin production.



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Cover: *Taxodium distichum* Swamp Cypress

Significant Trees OF THE BALLARAT BOTANICAL GARDENS

