

NEWSLETTER

WINTER 2018

NUMBER 96

FRIENDS OF THE WAITE ARBORETUM INC.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Free Guided Arboretum walks

The first Sunday of every month at 11.00 am. Walks meet at Urrbrae House on the lawn

More details at:

<http://www.communitywebs.org/friendsofwaitearb/>

National Science Week Walk

'Trees – The Quiet Achievers'

Special guided walks looking at trees with the highest environmental benefits.

2 – 3.30 pm Sun. 12th & Wed. 15th August

More details at:

www.scienceweek.net.au/trees-the-quiet-achievers/

North West Corner Arboretum Walk

October 7

Waite Arboretum

What's on at Urrbrae House

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/waite-historic/whatson/>



Patron: Sophie Thomson

President: Dr Wayne Harvey, **Vice-President:** Terry Langham

Secretary: Johanna Crosby, **Treasurer:** Ramute Stankevicius

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Photography: Erica Boyle, Eileen Harvey, Jenny Birvé



Colliguaja odorifera EUPHORBIACEAE Chile 1968 #891. A lignotuberous species that inhabits the matorral formation, growing at low altitudes on both Andean and coastal mountain range slopes. JB

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Report from the President of the Friends of the Waite
Arboretum Winter 2018



This is my first column as President of the Friends. I was honoured to accept the role in April, reminding myself that while the University has primary responsibility for the Arboretum, it is also a public asset, provided to the public under terms stipulated by Peter Waite. The public, as members of the FWA, can directly contribute to the Arboretum's care through their membership fees and through their time as volunteers.

Our past President, Beth Johnstone OAM declared: "It is my belief that the gift of the Waite precinct to South Australians represented a generosity that is exemplary". This belief provides the motivation for many of the volunteers and certainly did for me.

The University's Arboretum Curator, Dr Kate Delaporte, has ideas and plans for improving the value of the Arboretum as an educational resource. The Friends of the Waite Arboretum are committed to assisting Dr Delaporte through cash contributions and through time volunteered to assist in the maintenance and to broaden the awareness of the benefits of the Arboretum. We have recently committed \$20,000 towards realising some of Dr Delaporte's plans and want to continue to contribute.

As more evidence of wider value of the Arboretum, organised surveys and accidental sightings in the Arboretum over many years has provided a surprising list of animals that live in or visit the Arboretum and its surroundings. Those animals include echidnas, koalas, possums, kangaroos, bats, frogs, geckos and skinks, and 55 species of birds. In addition to those vertebrate animals, the insects of the Arboretum are countless in their variety and numbers.

I invite you, your friends and your family to continue to be part of the Arboretum's community and to share in the future of this extraordinary asset.

Dr Wayne Harvey

President

Winter Arboretum Report

The Winter Solstice! "Sun Stands Still"

One of my favourite days, although I am also resigned to the inevitable passing of time, and summer coming back, as we rocket round the Solar System at a trillion kms/hour (slight exaggeration? Maybe not – for the curious <https://www.forbes.com/sites/startswithabang/2016/04/01/how-fast-does-earth-move-through-the-universe/#df589c74d5ca> I gave up at the bit where he began to discuss how fast our galaxy is moving through the Universe.....)

Expeditioners at Antarctica's Casey Station have taken a plunge into -2 degree waters to celebrate midwinter. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-06-21/antarctica-expeditioners-take-icy-plunge-for-winter-solstice/9894696> I don't expect the Arb team to do the same in the Dam, even though we would not require a chainsaw to cut through the ice.

The rains came, and went, came back, and have gone again, giving us this last week an array of sun-shiny days and nippy mornings – just what we need after some gloomy weeks and it does make the grass and weeds grow, doesn't it! This has led to our first mow in the Arboretum for nearly 7 months – shows just how dry it has been since last Spring. Those of you who walk through the Arboretum may notice that we don't cut very short. During discussions with Andrew, we determined that lifting the mower deck height might be of great benefit to the native grasses. We began using this higher deck in winter 2017, and over time, it is proving to be a good thing. The native grasses still get trimmed, which is essential for their continued growth, and the annual and perennial weeds get a haircut to slow down their progress to flowering, but we aren't left with bare patches that allow for other weeds to grow. We are still seeking the balance, and still seeking best practice that meets the environment and our needs. ("The Call of the Reed Warbler" by Dr Charles Massey keeps popping up, I must read it if someone can lend me a copy and give me a week of time to read and digest!)

On to weeds – over the last few months, Andrew has been upskilling in weed management. He attended the South Australian Weeds Conference in May, completed a ChemCert course and is currently undertaking extension courses in weed management. All of this will enable the Arb Team to better manage our site, with the aim of being herbicide free within 10 years.

The Autumn colours hadn't really started in the last newsletter, and still haven't! The Elms and Callery Pears (*Pyrus calleryana*) still haven't really changed colours, but I did spot some lovely reds on the Chinese Tallow trees (*Sapium sebiferum*), and of course the flowers of the Queensland Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*).

Winter Arboretum Report continued..



Hakea fraseri Corkwood Oak #298A and
Stenocarpus salignus Firewheel Tree #230 KD.

The *Hakea fraseri* is in full display at present, creating a beautiful cascade of creamy blossoms.

Pam Catcheside, Honorary Research Associate SA Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium, came and visited with some fungi friends on 16 June 2018. There weren't as many interesting things about as there could have been, the recent rain had knocked them around. Pam has provided a list of what was found: Gilled fungi: *Agaricus xanthodermus*, Yellow Stainer; *Amanita phalloides*, Death Cap; *Gymnopilus junonius*, Big Laughing Jim; *Mycena* sp. Small Grey; *Rickenella fibula*, Little Pin; *Russula sororia* group (Collection: PSC4583); *Volvopluteus gloiocephalus*, Earthballs: *Scleroderma bovista* (Collection PSC4582); and Flat/resupinate fungi: *Byssomerulius* spp. It was a fun and interesting stroll through the trees, looking at the ground rather than at the canopy/flowers for a change!

When I first started as Acting curator, we discovered a pair of little owls, possibly Southern Boobook (I never got close enough) living happily in our *Flindersia australis*. I kept an eye on them.

Then, earlier this year, I noticed the noisy minors attacking and harassing something during the day, which looked like an owl, and driving the bird away. Then, tragically, about a month later, I stumbled across just the legs and lower body of an owl. And our owls are long gone...

We have also found a few dead Tawny Frogmouths – so sad – with no apparent injuries. This piqued my interest, then recently two items popped up in my FaceBook feed – the first from Birds and Exotic Animals, Veterinarian in Williamstown, Victoria, Australia.

“It's that time of year again... Every winter, vet clinics see an influx of owls. The reason is that when rodents flock indoors to escape the cold, humans become desperate to be rid of them. We poison the rodents and they become slow and easy to catch, or die and make a quick meal for a hungry bird of prey. But the poison in the rodent can affect birds too, making them weaker and weaker until they injure themselves, starve, or simply pass out, where humans can then easily pick them up. Unfortunately by this stage, we lose most of them despite intensive care.

Poisons are not an effective long term control for rodents. We suggest humane traps, removing food sources and shelters for the rodents, sealing all their possible entrances, and encouraging their predators. If for whatever reason poison must be used, consider strict indoor use only (this can be very hard to control) and being sure to dispose of poisoned bodies securely.

The saddest part in all of this is that in trying to be rid of rodents, we're also killing our natural rodent control as well...”

And then yesterday, a note about a new Honours Project to support Owls on Yorke Peninsula.

Owls can kill up to 3,000 mice per year – from the link below “A research project on Southern Yorke Peninsula is investigating if barn owls could provide an alternative, or additional, method of controlling feral mice. Supervised by Dr David Taggart and David Peacock, Adelaide University Honours student Kelly Meaney is working to increase the barn owl population in order to reduce mice numbers on Southern Yorke Peninsula.....”

<http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/northernandyorke/news/180618-reducing-mice-by-supporting-owls-on-southern-yorke-peninsula-nws>

This is really exciting, and I'd love to encourage owls in the Arboretum in this way. BUT, we need to ensure that we aren't bringing them in to die later due to eating poisoned rodents. So, let's think twice about how we control feral mice and rats, we have the fate of many in our oft-unthinking hands.

On that note, I'll leave you to keep warm and enjoy the lengthening days.....

Dr Kate Delaporte 23 June 2018



A pair of kookaburras striking a territorial pose in the English Elm trees, *Ulmus procera*. They are in the *Dacelo* genus. Kookaburra is a loanword 'guuguubarra', from the Wiradjuri people of Australia and refers to the sound of the call. JB



NWA corner Winter 2018 JB



FRIENDS NEWS

Gardening Australia

The North West Arboretum (NWA)

I wonder how many of our members watched the Gardening Australia program on Friday 25 May or later on the replay. It included a segment about the revegetation project in the North West Arboretum which was initiated by the Friends nearly 20 years ago. This section of the Arboretum is near the gate house on Fullarton Road and is bound by Cross Road and the driveway to Urrbrae House. If you missed the program it can be seen on ABC i-view.

A number of volunteers have been involved over the years but Alan Retallick and I are the only ones who are still there since inception. Our original focus was on the suppression of weeds through dense plantings of *Acacia pycnantha* Golden Wattle and *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak, followed by the planting of many copses of shrubs and understorey plants. Our aim was to revegetate the area with plants thought to have been in the Grey Box Grassy Woodland before European settlement. Seeds were mainly sourced from the Waite Conservation reserve or from existing plants in the NWA. The native grasses began to spread as the problem with weeds lessened and in recent years we have focussed on the cultivation of these grasses.

The Gardening Australia program was filmed last spring when the NWA had a stunning display of flowering native grasses. Many shrubs and smaller plants were also in bloom. The airing of the program was excellent publicity for FWA and a greatly appreciated tribute to the many volunteers who have worked in the Arboretum over the years.

The guided walk held in the section last spring was very successful with over 40 people attending. Consequently it is planned that a guided walk will be held every year in the NWA on the first Sunday in October.

The Arboretum is open to the public every day from dawn until dusk and so of course you can visit any day. Remember to wear your rubber boots!

Marilyn Gilbertson



Neutrog donates fertilisers for the Urrbrae House Gardens and the Waite Arboretum native plants.

Filming NWA corner

Restoring the Woodland

In a May episode of Gardening Australia Sophie Thomson interviewed two dedicated Arboretum volunteers. Over the last 20 years Marilyn Gilbertson and Alan Retallack have been clearing weeds and reinstating the original native understorey in the northwest corner of the Waite Arboretum where several remnant Grey Box *Eucalyptus microcarpa* remain. Grey Box Grassy Woodland is a nationally Endangered Ecological Community and the 121 hectare Waite Conservation Reserve is a fine remnant example. Local provenance seeds were sourced from the Reserve for the Arboretum project.

This episode can be viewed on: <http://www.abc.net.au/gardening/factsheets/restoring-the-woodland/9800264>

As Patron of the Friends of the Waite Arboretum Sophie is an enthusiastic ambassador, raising public awareness of the Arboretum through digital, print and social media.

Jennifer Gardner

Sophie Thomson and the ABC TV Gardening Australia team filming Dr Jennifer Gardner in N-W Corner of the Waite Arboretum



Sophie Thomson and the ABC TV Gardening Australia team with Marian McDuie, (fifth from left), Erica Boyle and Dr Jennifer Gardner.

Gardening Australia filming in the Waite Arboretum

In mid April, Sophie Thomson and the ABC TV Gardening Australia team filmed a segment on the project undertaken by Jennifer Gardner, Marian McDuie and Erica Boyle to quantify the environmental benefits of some of the Arboretum trees. The free-access i-Tree Eco software was used to analyse the field data collected by volunteers, species characteristics, and local climate and air pollution data. The purpose was to raise awareness of the importance and multiple benefits of trees in the urban environment, especially large and long-lived species, and the value of the Waite Arboretum.

The full report is available from

http://www.itreetools.org/resources/reports/WaiteArb_iTree_2017.pdf

An online map of the surveyed trees with their individual environmental benefits is available from:

<http://arcg.is/1iTTCy>

A Waite Arboretum aerial image with every surveyed tree, highlighted in light green with the 10-colour range reflecting the age class of the tree, and labelled with the scientific name will be displayed. Click on a tree to display its environmental benefits.

The project will go to air later this year.

Dr Jennifer Gardner Prize for Waite Arboretum Research

The annual Prize will be awarded to the lead student or researcher of the University of Adelaide for a research project involving the Waite Arboretum. The key criteria are the ability of the project to enhance sustainability of the urban landscape or understanding of the natural environment.

The Prize was established in 2016 by a contribution to the University by an anonymous donor who wishes to recognise the dedicated and outstanding work of Dr Jennifer Gardner who commenced service in 1986 as the Curator of the Waite Arboretum. The Prize, while honouring Dr Jennifer Gardner and her work, is also aimed at raising the profile of the Waite Arboretum as a resource available for research for students and researchers.

The selection will be made by the Dean of Waite or their nominee, the Curator of the Waite Arboretum and a nominated academic from the School of Agriculture, Food and Wine.

Source: <https://agwine.adelaide.edu.au/prizes/dr-jennifer-gardner-prize.pdf>



Dr Kate Delaporte, Elisabeth Williamson and Dr Jennifer Gardner. Elisabeth receiving the Waite Arboretum Research Prize

The Inaugural Prize

On 7 May the University of Adelaide School of Agriculture, Food and Wine held its annual Prizes Ceremony honouring the 2017 Prizes Winners. A total of 17 Scholarships and 23 Prizes were awarded. Kate Delaporte and I attended. It was an honour for me to be invited to present the inaugural Prize to recipient Elisabeth Williamson.

I sincerely thank the anonymous donor who generously gave the capital sum to establish this award. She has been an enthusiastic Arboretum supporter for nearly 25 years, an inaugural guide and FWA committee member.

We are both delighted that the Waite Arboretum is increasingly used as a valuable resource for scientific research and teaching - not only about the trees, but across a wide range of environmental disciplines - as well as for the enjoyment of the public. We hope that Elisabeth's research will encourage other researchers to see the potential of the Arboretum as a study site.

We warmly congratulate Elisabeth and wish her the best for her ongoing studies. We will follow her career with interest.

Jennifer



Dr Jennifer Gardner at the University of Adelaide School of Agriculture Food and Wine, Annual Prizes Ceremony



Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus moluccanus* showing underside colours of wing, feeding on *Arbutus unedo*. JB

The Inaugural Winner

I am currently enrolled in the Bachelor of Applied Biology degree, majoring in Plant product innovation. My research was part of an internship program where I worked under the supervision of Dr Katja Hogendoorn and Dr Scott Groom. The study aimed to contribute to the development of methods to estimate feral honeybee hive densities.

I am very grateful I had the opportunity to do field work in the Waite Arboretum – I can't think of a better work-place. I had a lot of fun poking around the bees in the trees of the Arboretum and didn't mind getting a few stings along the way. I had the honour of being awarded the inaugural Dr Jennifer Gardner Prize for Waite Arboretum Research at The University of Adelaide, School of Agriculture, Food and Wine prize ceremony on 7th May 2018. I am extremely thankful for this prize and have really enjoyed this experience.

I look forward to continuing this research in the future and learning more about the importance of bees.

Elisabeth Williamson

Elisabeth Williamson Research Project 'A new method to sample DNA from bees in the trees'

Last autumn, Elisabeth Williamson, a third year student on a work placement with Dr Katja Hogendoorn, mapped the feral honeybee colonies in the trees in the Waite Arboretum. She found 16 hives in the Arboretum and another 15 on the Waite Campus. The feral hives were found exclusively in old *Eucalyptus* trees that were on average over 100 years old. There was no preferred hive orientation, and no correlation between height, size of the tree and hive activity, so it seems that nesting hollows may be a limiting factor. She concludes from these findings that free pollination services could benefit from leaving old eucalypts intact in the agricultural landscape.

The Arboretum was an ideal site for this research due to its high potential for nesting sites and its catalogued tree-data. Identifying the trees with hives in the 'Valuing the Waite Arboretum, South Australia – An i-Tree Ecosystem Analysis'¹ found that 11 out of 16 of the hives were found in trees that are in the top 40 specimens for highest total environmental benefits with half of the 22 Sugar Gums in this list housing a hive. Furthermore, 13 out of 16 hives were in the Arboretum's top 40 specimens with the highest structural value, with 13 out of the 28 Sugar Gums in this list housing a hive.

The map can also be used to monitor the longevity of feral hives.

In the end, this direct method of estimating feral honeybee hive densities can be used to evaluate the accuracy of the method that is currently in use to estimate feral hive density. The latter method involves using queen pheromone to lure drones to a trap hanging from a weather balloon.

The DNA of the drones is then analysed and the number of hives are assessed on the basis of the number of drone haplotypes, as each queen produces two distinctive drone haplotypes.



Established sampling method using a weather balloon and trap baited with queen pheromone to lure drones (male honeybees) for DNA analysis.

The balloon method assumes that (a) all hives contribute to the drone population, and (b) drones are attracted over an area with a 2 km radius.

1 Gardner, J.A., McDuie, M. and Boyle, E. (2017) https://www.itreetools.org/resources/reports/WaiteArb_iTree_2017.pdf



Elisabeth's novel flag and pole sampling method using a black suede flag baited with the bee alarm pheromone (isopentyl acetate) to elicit worker bees to sting the flag. Their stings were collected for DNA analysis.

To check this, we needed independent samples from the hives. Therefore, Elisabeth also developed a novel method to sample DNA from feral hives. This involved waving a black suede flag on a seven metre extendible pole in front of the hive entrance, to elicit worker bees to sting the flag.

This is not for the faint hearted, as the bees would often discover Elisabeth herself at the other end of the pole. Luckily she had protective clothing! Elisabeth sampled stings from 20 hives (she couldn't reach the other 11). She then checked that she could extract DNA from the stings. Elisabeth's samples will allow us to check the assumptions made by the drone sampling method.

Refining techniques for estimating feral honeybee densities has important implications in quantifying free-pollination services in agriculture and assessing vulnerability to ecological disturbances.

Katja Hogendoorn

Congratulations to OAMs

The 2018 Queen's Birthday Honours list includes two people who have contributed to the development of the Waite Arboretum and Urrbrae House Gardens.

Dr Dean Nicolle was awarded an OAM for service to the conservation of Australian eucalypts. Dean was a regular visitor to the Arboretum eucalypt collection while he was a Dux Horticulture student at Urrbrae High School. He subsequently gained a B.Appl.Sc. and a B.Sc. (Hons) from University of Adelaide and a PhD from Flinders University. He has published four reference books on eucalypts and over 40 refereed scientific papers. He is the Founder, Director and Head of Research at Currency Creek Arboretum,

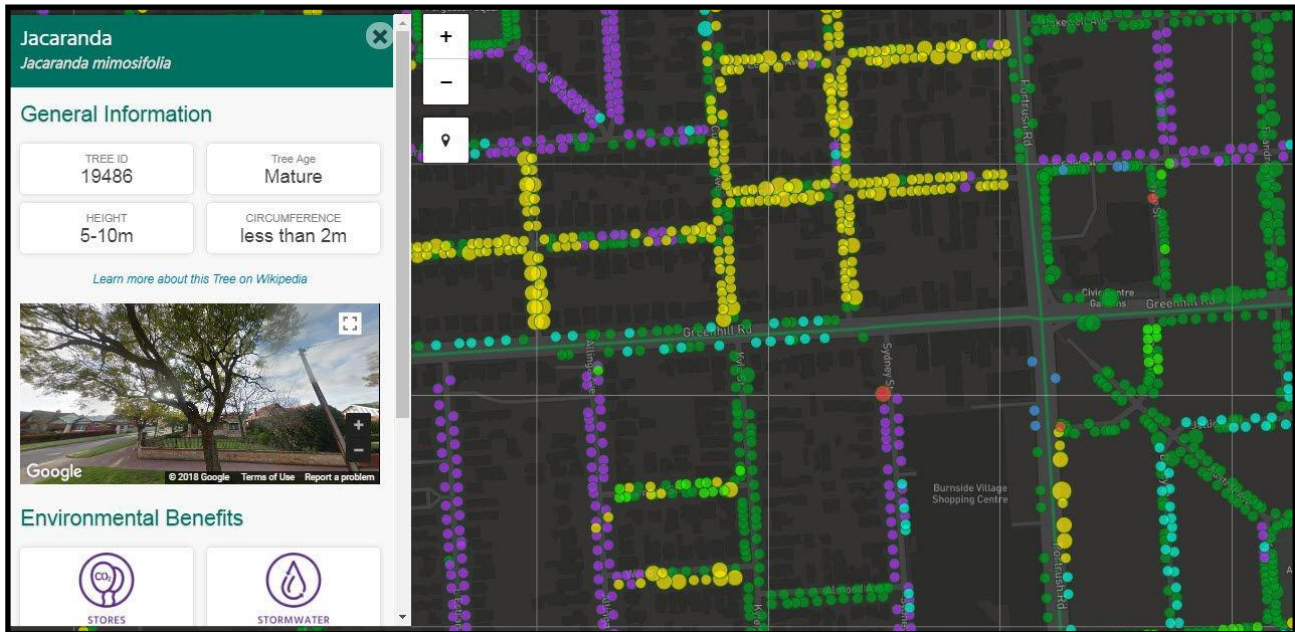
http://www.dn.com.au/Currency_Creek_Arboretum.html

established in 1993 and comprising over 900 species and subspecies of eucalypts. Dean has travelled widely in Australia collecting eucalypt seeds, material for vouchered herbarium specimens, photographs and ecological data. All the specimens in the three hectare Northeast Arboretum established in 1993 - 1994 were grown from seed collected in the wild by Dean and propagated and planted by Arboretum volunteers.

Merilyn Kuchel was awarded an OAM for service to horticulture and botanical organisations in SA. Merilyn has had a long association with the Mediterranean Garden Society (MGS) as a Foundation member and serving as a Committee Member and President. The MGS was founded nearly 20 years ago at a meeting in Urrbrae House hosted by the Waite Arboretum. The Society has donated funds and many plants for the development of the Urrbrae House Garden of Discovery and holds well attended quarterly working bees to tend and add to the stunning collection of Australian natives. Merilyn was a Member of the Sustainable Landscapes and the Green Infrastructure Projects while employed at the Botanic Gardens of SA (2009 - 2015), a past SA Coordinator of Open Gardens Scheme, and is currently a Horticultural Lecturer, President of the Friends of the Botanic Gardens, a Trustee, Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden and Garden Coordinator at the National Trust's Beaumont House.

The Friends of the Arboretum warmly congratulate these two recipients.

Jennifer Gardner



www.trees.burnside.sa.gov.au.

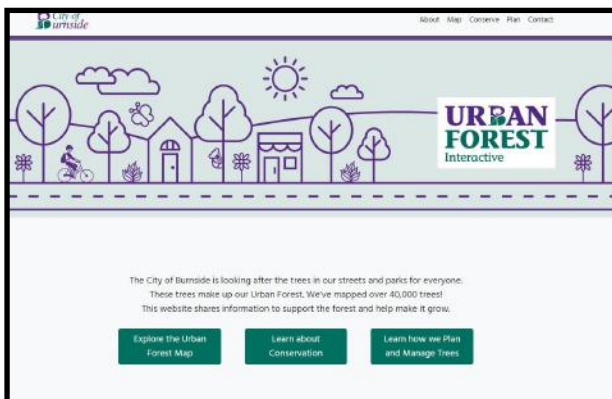
The City of Burnside has an interactive web site which enables the user to click on any circle which represents a tree in the street and find out information about that tree. The site also has maps showing streets where more trees will be planted.

The website also has lots of information about all aspects to do with Urban Forests. These are just some of the sites: Improving tree canopies in the council area, replanting trees, the management and conservation of trees, tree diversity, economic benefits of trees, how trees improve air quality, water runoff and water sensitive urban design. A very good resource for the public.

Ben Seamark

Coordinator Environmental Assets

City of Burnside



About

The City of Burnside recognises the importance the Urban Forest plays in providing green infrastructure, which benefits the community in many ways, including:



ENHANCES
Air Quality



CREATES
Habitat



ENERGY
Conserved



IMPROVES
Stormwater
Runoff



INCREASES
Property Value

There is a lot of research showing that trees play an important role in making communities feel safe and reducing stress.

[Click here for more information on the benefits of trees.](#)



A Yellow Jacket wasp of the genera *Vespula* and *Dolichovespula* visiting Camphor Wood *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, flowering in the Arboretum. COMPOSITAE East & South Africa #770. The bruised leaves smell strongly of camphor. The plant is dioecious. The wood is rich in aromatic oils and the species has a wide range of local uses in Africa, including respiratory remedies, fragrance use and dental hygiene. This fragrance, delicate and unusual, not only attracted the wasp! JB



Terry Harvey pictured with *Bolusanthus speciosus* Tree Wisteria.
Photo taken in Lowveld Eastern Cape South Africa, by Eileen Harvey



Bolusanthus speciosus Tree Wisteria

There are two specimens of *Bolusanthus speciosus* growing in the Arboretum: # 341A planted in 1977 and # 968 planted in 1947. Both are growing well and flower beautifully in spring.

B. speciosus is a member of the Fabaceae Family and is native the eastern part of southern Africa where it is widespread in wooded grasslands. It is commonly called the Tree Wisteria because its racemes of flowers resemble those of the Wisteria creeper.

The generic name 'Bolusanthus' derives from Harry Bolus (1834 to 1911), the South African botanist who founded the Cape Town Bolus Herbarium; 'speciosus' means beautiful or showy in Latin.

B. speciosus is a small to medium sized tree; it is often multi-stemmed but can be pruned to a single stem. *B. speciosus* is deciduous and drops its leaves over a short period in early spring. The main stem has deeply fissured rough bark. The spirally arranged leaves are suspended from drooping branches. The tree flowers in spring or early summer. The bunches of blue-mauve, fragrant, pea-like flowers which hang from the branches give rise to the common name of Tree Wisteria. The flowers are followed by clusters of papery brown fruit pods which do not split to release their seeds (indehiscent fruit pods).

In its native habitat animals eat the pods and leaves. The wood is valued by carpenters for furniture making and turning on a lathe. The straight growing stems are very hard, termite resistant and used for fence posts. Traditionally the roots are used medicinally to alleviate stomach problems and the inner bark used to treat abdominal cramps. It also is suitable for growing in the home garden and for growing in pots.

B. speciosus is used as a street tree in places in South Africa and is regarded there as a suitable tree for a home garden as it never grows too big, has a non-invasive root system, drops its leaves over a short period, does not spread seeds and has attractive flowers. Once established the tree can withstand moderate frosts and periods of drought.

Material for this article was sourced from: <http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus>

Eileen Harvey

Garden Seats of the Season

Terry Langham, Vice-President of the Friends of the Waite Arboretum has collated the names of those people who have donated seats, in the Waite Arboretum. Terry has listed the history of some of the people (scientists, researchers and staff). Seats/sculptures described in Newsletters are extracts from Terry's collections and show a nearby tree species, the flora and sometimes fixtures close to the seat. Details will be put onto the website in the near future.

www.adelaide.edu.au/waite-historic/friends/arboretum/

Peter Waite 1834 - 1922

NAME – DOB – DOD: Peter WAITE 9 May 1834 Pitcairn, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland - 4 April 1922 Victor Harbor.



Occupations: Pastoralist and philanthropist, grazing industry leader (Findlay, 1976).

Peter Waite and his dog Shrimp sculpture in the Waite Arboretum. Location: facing north and on the northern side of labyrinth.

The Waite Campus of the University of Adelaide is on land bequeathed by Peter Waite to the University in 1922, for use in part as an agricultural research and teaching facility and in part as an area for public recreation. The land has remained unsubdivided since 1839 (Federation House - Urrbrae House, 2016).

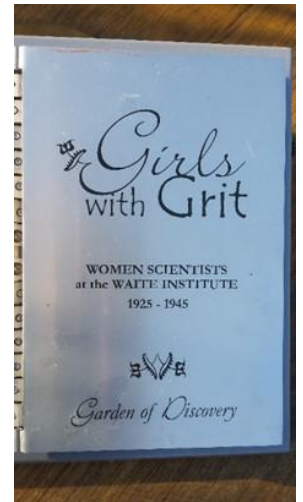
Peter Waite and Shrimp in 1908 (Source University of Adelaide - Zeitz, 2014).

Nearby tree/plant species:
#2193A K15
Aesculus californica California Buckeye
HIPPOCASTANACEAE W. Coast
USA.2009



Phyllis Margaret Rountree

NAME - DOB – DOD: Phyllis Margaret ROUNTREE
1911 Hamilton Victoria – 27 July 1994
Occupation: Bacteriologist



Source: Jooste and Sherratt, 2004

Seat and table location / history feature location: in the Garden of Discovery, Girls with Grit WOMEN SCIENTIST at the WAITE INSTITUE 1925 – 1945 Garden of Discovery metal book. 'Girls with Grit' was the second of the metal books created for the innovative Garden of Discovery at the Waite Institute. This beautiful interpretive book was dedicated to celebrating the work and contribution of some of Australia's leading women scientists who worked at the Waite Institute from 1925 to 1945. 'Girls with Grit 'was researched and produced by Denise Schumann of Schumann & Associates.

Nearby tree / plant species: a collection of grasses, flowers and ground cover species.



WINTER IN THE ARBORETUM 2018



Notelaea longifolia Large Mock-olive OLEACEAE NSW QLD 2007 #102 J11. Butterfly host plant for Eastern Bronze Flat Butterfly - *Netrocoryne repanda*. Fruit eaten by the the Brown Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia amboinensis*. The flowers are grouped in short axillary racemes of 5-13 flowers, to about 2cm long. Stems, leaves and buds are velvety when young. Rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest species. JB



Geijera parviflora Wilga RUTACEAE NSW VIC QLD SA 1941 #4. The leaves give off a strong smell when crushed. Their smell has been described as foetid, and they attract blowflies. The flowers have also been described as strong smelling or citrus scented and attract insects. Indigenous Australians chewed the aromatic leaves for alleviating toothache. JB



Arbutus canariensis Canary Madrona ERICACEAE Canary Islands 2009 #820A. Visited by a butterfly *Vanessa itea*- Yellow Admiral. A species of shrub or tree in the heath family. It is endemic to the Canary Islands of Spain. It is threatened by habitat loss and is listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as vulnerable (2006).



Beilschmiedia berteroa LAURACEAE Chile 1928 #309 G9. It blooms between July and August and bees produce a very delicious honey. *Beilschmiedia berteroa* are sclerophyllous endangered trees and grow in the submountain Andean zone of the temperate deciduous forest region of central Chile. JB



Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* next to the flowering *Arbutus unedo* Irish strawberry tree ERICACEAE S.Europe # 478 1928 JB