

Self-Guided Garden Tours

TRU LIBRARY



76842293

self-guided garden tours.

Those who plant trees
Love others besides themselves

— author unknown



50000

9 780968 118849

\$9.95 Cdn



THE
UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE
OF THE
CARIBOO
KAMLOOPS, BC

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
The Science Tour	6
The Campus Court Tour	14
The Campus Commons Tour	28
The Horticulture Gardens Tour	36
Common Name Index	50

Credits

by David Williams and Lisa Nielsen

Copyright © 2001 R. David Williams and Lisa Nielsen
and The University College of the Cariboo
Photos © R. David Williams

ISBN 0-9681188-4-4

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without written permission of the authors.

Printed by Wayside Press, Vernon, B.C.

This publication is not sold for profit. A portion of the proceeds from sales will be donated to the UCC Foundation to support the Arboretum and Gardens Project.

For additional copies please contact:

bookies@cariboo.bc.ca

Phone: 250-828-5141

Fax: 250-371-5515

\$9.95 + \$5.00 shipping regardless of quantity + 7% GST

The University College of the Cariboo
Box 3010
Kamloops, British Columbia
Canada V2C 5N3

Website: www.cariboo.bc.ca

FEEDBACK

We would appreciate your feedback on this guidebook.

David Williams dwilliams@cariboo.bc.ca

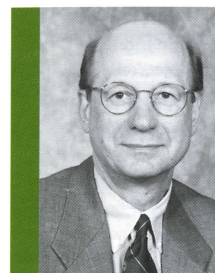
Lisa Nielsen lnielsen@cariboo.bc.ca

Front Cover Photo: View of the Clocktower looking northeast from the library entrance.

Back Cover Photo: European Larch, *Larix decidua*, in the Horticulture Garden in full Fall colour.

Images copyright © R. David Williams, email: dwilliams@cariboo.bc.ca

Welcome to Our Campus



I am pleased to welcome you to this unique guide to UCC's beautiful, flourishing campus.

UCC is proud to house one of the largest botanical collections in BC, with over 700 species and cultivars within the 100 cultivated acres on campus. I encourage you to follow one of the four separate routes showcasing UCC's most significant and spectacular specimens, and conduct your own self-guided tour, or join a guided tour from Spring through Fall.

Every plant on campus has been mapped, and marked with a label containing the scientific and common name, as well as the botanical classification and place of origin. The collection is not only beautiful to view in all seasons, but is also a living laboratory and a legacy for all.

This publication and the gardens themselves are the result of the work and support of many people, both on and off campus, who have contributed countless hours to the development of the gardens and the success of this publication. Many of them are now actively involved in the UCC Friends of the Gardens, a group of campus and community volunteer members founded to support and enhance UCC's many botanical specimens.

If, after enjoying your tour, you wish to become more involved with the UCC Gardens project, please consider joining the Friends of the Gardens, or becoming involved in the Adopt-a-Tree program through our UCC Foundation.

May I again take the opportunity to welcome you to UCC's diverse and thriving campus gardens.

Your Truly,

ROGER H. BARNSELY,
President



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE CARIBOO LIBRARY
BOX 3010, KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5N3

9910

Introduction

This full colour guidebook follows on the footsteps of the UCC Arboretum and Garden Guide (1998), which maps and identifies every plant on our 100 acre campus. The plant collection has grown from the early '70s to the present day, to become one of the largest collections outside the Vancouver area. Our large collection can be attributed to UCC's Horticulture program which uses the collection and grounds as a teaching tool.

The grounds and its collection are truly a living laboratory utilized by many departments, including Horticulture, Biological Sciences, Natural Resource Science, College Prep and Adventure Tourism, to name a few. The collection is being added to yearly, further enhancing its value to its users.

The collection is truly more than the sum of its parts as it evolves into a living legacy to be enjoyed by staff, students, the community and visitors from afar. We have created this tour guide to make the collection more accessible to everyone, and hopefully to answer our most frequently asked question, "What plant is that?"



We would like to extend a very special thank you to the following sponsors for their generous support of this Arboretum and Gardens Project



Gordon Tarzwell
President



John Feller
Director, UCC Facilities



Kathleen Biagioni
Executive Director



Cyndi McLeod
Executive Director



Pat Lee
Executive Director

How You Can Help

It has taken over 30 years of dedication and the contribution of many to bring the campus grounds to what they are today. Ensuring the continuance and maintenance of special projects, such as the Jack Hik Garden and the Horticulture Gardens, takes not only volunteer time but also monetary contributions. We need your help in continuing this important living legacy.

Adopt-a-Tree Program

Donors can adopt a tree in recognition of a special occasion, person or in memory of a loved one. A tax deductible donation of \$250, \$500 or \$1,000 will be used to label and care for your tree in perpetuity. You may wish to adopt an existing tree, such as one on your tour, or expand the collection by adopting a new tree.

Your donation will also be used to support the ongoing Arboretum Project. A writeup outlining your Adopt-A-Tree contribution will be included in succeeding editions of the Self-Guided Garden Tour book and the UCC Arboretum and Gardens Guide (1998). For further information, please call the UCC Foundation at (250) 828-5264.

The UCC Friends of the Gardens

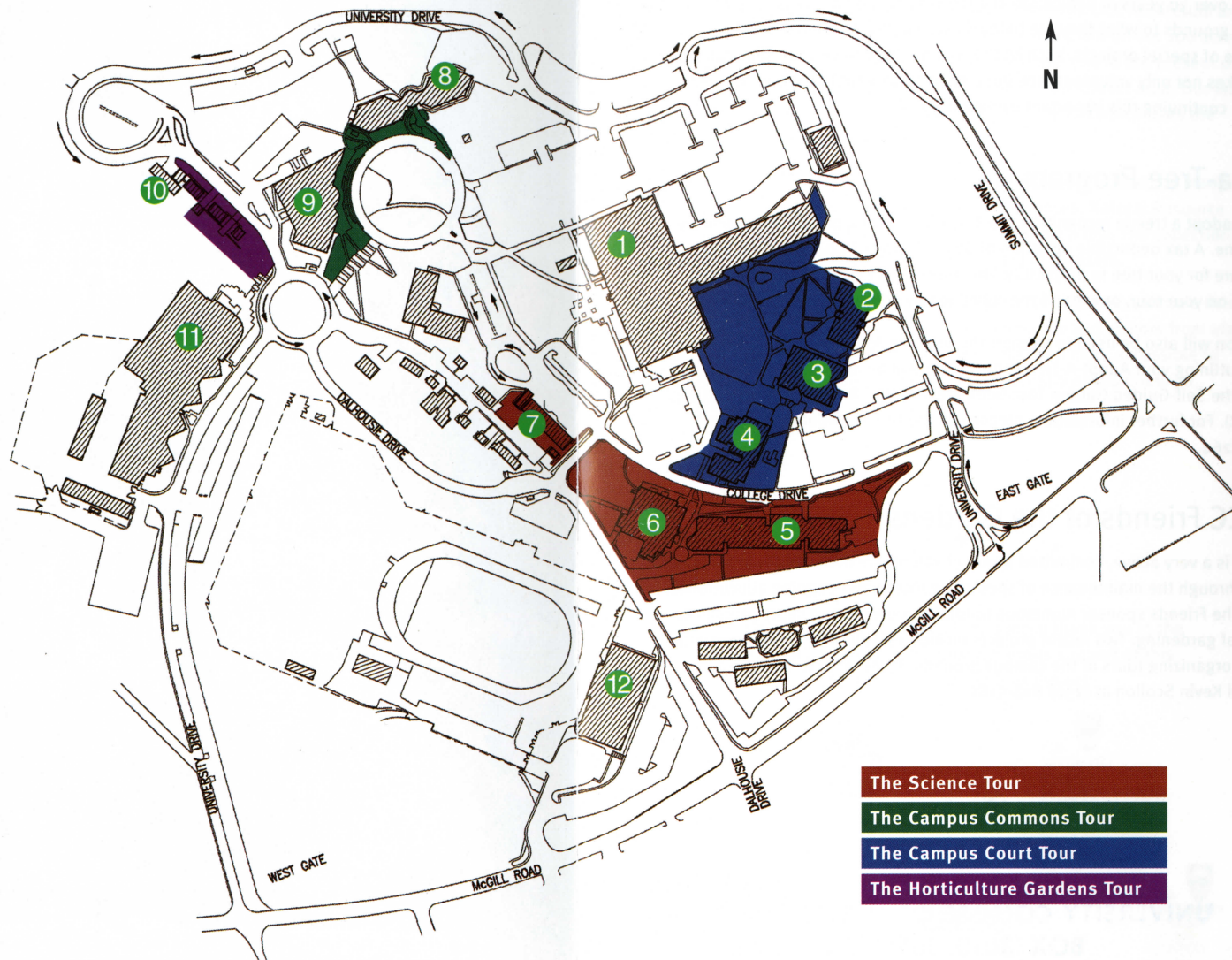
The Friends is a very active, committed group of volunteers dedicated to promoting gardening through the maintenance of specialty gardens and ongoing educational programs. The Friends sponsor numerous fundraising events and short courses on all aspects of gardening. Two recent projects include establishing a heritage seed garden and organizing tours of the campus grounds. If you wish to become a "Friend" call Kevin Scollon at (250) 828-5181.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE CARIBOO LIBRARY
BOX 3010, KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5N3



Star Magnolia in the Horticulture Gardens



- The Science Tour
- The Campus Commons Tour
- The Campus Court Tour
- The Horticulture Gardens Tour

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Old Main | 5. Science | 9. Campus Activity Centre |
| 2. Clock Tower | 6. Gymnasium | 10. Horticulture |
| 3. Library | 7. Facilities & Stores | 11. Trades & Technology |
| 4. Food Training Centre | 8. Arts & Education | 12. Canada Games Pool |

How To Use This Guide

Starting with the colour-coded map, decide which tour you would like. Go to that section of the guidebook, noting the colour bar at the base of each page. Use the map in the centre of each page to orient yourself as you proceed through each tour. Each plant referred to in the guide has been marked with a highly visible botanical garden label.

What's in a Name?

Have you ever wondered how a given plant got its scientific name, for example, *Magnolia stellata* 'Royal Star' in the science tour? This two-naming system has been passed down to us by the Swedish botanist, Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778). The names are usually latinized. The first name, the so-called genus name, is a noun and the second is an adjective describing some feature of the plant in question.

For example, "*Magnolia*" is named for Pierre Magnol (1638–1715) director of the botanic garden, Montpellier, France. The second name, the specific epithet "*stellata*" is in reference to the spreading, star-like petals.

'Royal Star' is one of the cultivars of this species we have in our gardens. Cultivars are cultivated varieties that have appeared in a plant nursery or plant breeders garden and have been propagated for our enjoyment.

And what about the beautiful Saucer Magnolia, *Magnolia X Soulangiana*, on the campus court tour? The "X" indicates that this is a hybrid of two distinct species, in this case two Chinese species, *M. heptapeta* and *M. quinquepeta*.

Although we continue to use common names, the serious gardener will eventually come to enjoy this universal plant language, no matter what their native tongue. For a truly indispensable book, see "Stearn's Dictionary of Plant Names for Gardeners" by William T. Stearn.

Plant Hardiness Zone

Canada is divided into 10 hardiness zones according to a combination of temperature, prevailing winds and other factors, with 0a being the coldest and 10b the mildest. In Kamloops, zones range from 6a along the river and 3b in Aberdeen. To find out more about hardiness zones of your own area, consult your local agriculture office or the internet.

Royal Star Magnolia

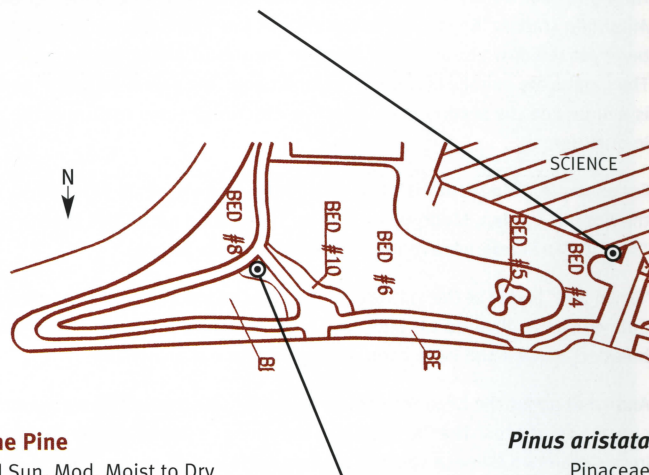
Zone 5, Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist



A hardy Magnolia with striking, white flowers in early spring before leaves appear. Native to Japan and a good choice for small gardens. Just below is Rose Daphne with evergreen foliage and sweetly fragrant, pink flowers in April/May.

Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'

Magnoliaceae



Bristlecone Pine

Zone 5, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry



Found at high elevations, this slow-growing Pine has reached the greatest age of any living thing – almost 5000 years – and can be used to study past climates. Needles number 5 in a bundle and are spotted with white resin. Below, notice the three White-barked Himalayan Birches.

Pinus aristata

Pinaceae

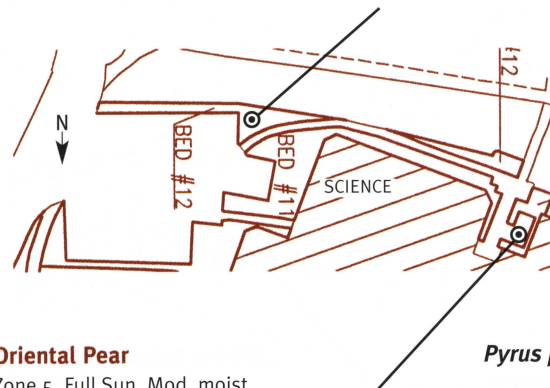
Showy Mountain Ash

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

Beautiful, slow-growing ornamental with attractive reddish fall colour and berries. Suitable for residential landscapes since mature height is about 6m. (n. Eastern Canada and U.S.). Across the lawn, observe the 5 Red Oaks, also native to Eastern NA.

Sorbus decora

Rosaceae



Oriental Pear

Zone 5, Full Sun, Mod. moist

This fruit tree, which bears the delicious apple-pears, is a cultivar of the Chinese Sand Pear (n. Central/Western China) and prefers a pollinator of a different species. Along the path is the attractive Boulevard Cypress (n. Japan) with soft, scale-like foliage.

Pyrus pyrifolia 'Nijisseiki'

Rosaceae

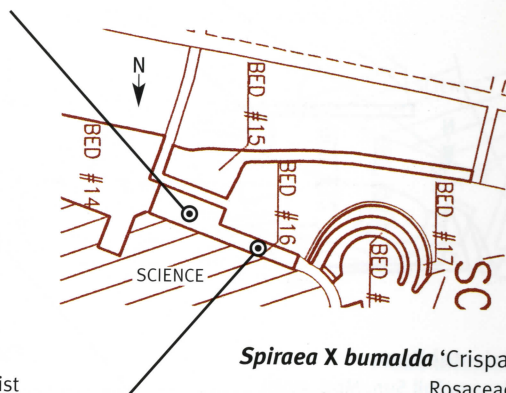


Golden Globe Cedar

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



A dwarf form of the Eastern NA native evergreen with flattened sprays of scale-like foliage. A natural winter food for deer, it requires winter protection. Must never dry out. Note the Blue Creeper Juniper with prickly needle- and scale-like foliage and berry-like blue seed cones.



Crispa Spirea

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



A pink-flowering spirea-cultivar noted for the deeply toothed, crinkly leaves, and burgundy new growth. Mature height is .75m with a spread to 1m. Note the two spineless 'Shademaster' Honeylocusts – excellent street trees allowing filtered light through pinnately-shaped leaves.

Thuja occidentalis 'Golden Globe'

Cupressaceae

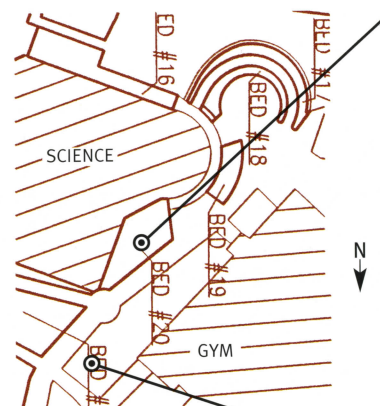
Dawn Redwood

Zone 6, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

This only living member of one genus was described from fossils, until discovered in Central China by scientists in 1941. A deciduous conifer, it loses its needles in fall. Borderline hardy to Kamloops. Beside it, the Canadian Hemlock is thriving in a sheltered, shady spot.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Taxodiaceae



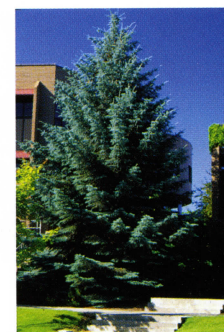
Colorado Blue Spruce

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry

Native to the Rockies and used as an ornamental. Needles of many varieties have a blue, waxy bloom. Does not age well and quickly becomes overgrown in residential gardens. Behind, observe the Boston ivy clinging to the Gym wall. Boston Ivy is prized for its fiery red autumn colours.

Picea pungens 'Glauca'

Pinaceae



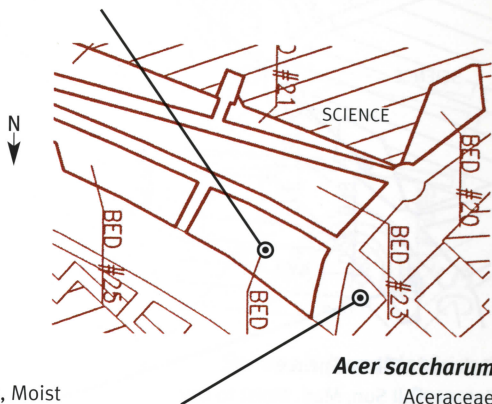
Silver Maple

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



A fast-growing, ornamental Maple tolerant of different soil conditions which has brittle, often narrow-crooked, branches (subject to breakage) and leaves that are silvery below. Against the Science wall above, observe a row of hardy, shade-tolerant Alpine Currants.

Acer saccharinum
Aceraceae



Acer saccharum
Aceraceae

Sugar Maple

Zone 3, Shade to Part Shade, Moist



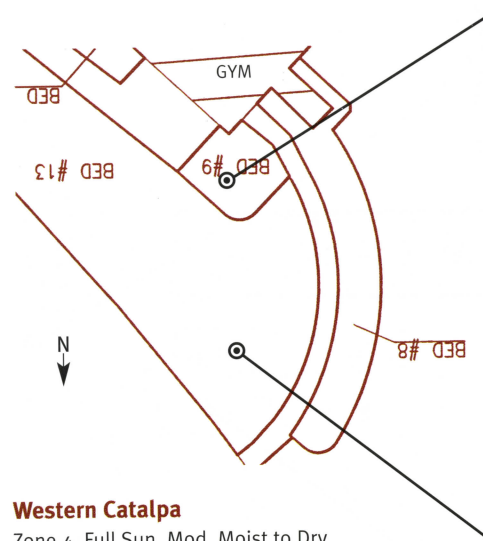
One of our memorial trees, the Lorraine Beaudry Sugar Maple, is a native of Eastern NA, from which syrup is extracted (32 gl. sap = 1 gl. syrup). It is also a timber Maple tree with a life expectancy of 300 – 400 years. Spectacular fall colours. Across the street is another memorial tree, the majestic Preston's Horsechestnut.

Hessei European Ash

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

Walk past the Gym to the weeping, top-grafted European Ash with its tough, hard wood. Compare it to the Camperdown Elm, a cultivar of *Ulmus glabra* (from Scotland) grafted on to American Elm. Both trees are suitable for the small garden.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Hessei'
Oleaceae



Western Catalpa

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry

Native to the Central U.S., the tolerant Catalpa makes durable fence posts and is also an exotic-looking ornamental with its rather large leaves, white-clustered flowers (late June) and bean-like pods of fruit. Further over, the almost sculptured Weeping European Beech makes its own statement.

Catalpa speciosa
Bignoniaceae

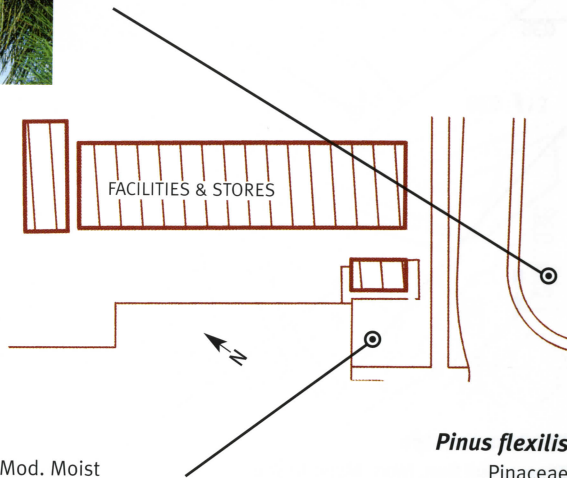


Ponderosa Pine

Zone 4, Full Sun, Dry



Our native campus tree. Very widespread and extremely drought resistant, it grows to 60m and can live 500 years depending on the site. Needles usually in bundles of 3, cone scales with sharp, recurved prickles. The taproot may reach down 2 m.!



Pinus ponderosa

Pinaceae

Limber Pine

Zone 4, Part Shade, Mod. Moist



A native of the Rocky Mountains and with a soft, plume-like look (needles in 5's). It is slow-growing with spineless cones which are attractive in decorations. It belongs to the Soft Pine Group with the Eastern White Pine. Alongside is a weeping specimen of the latter.

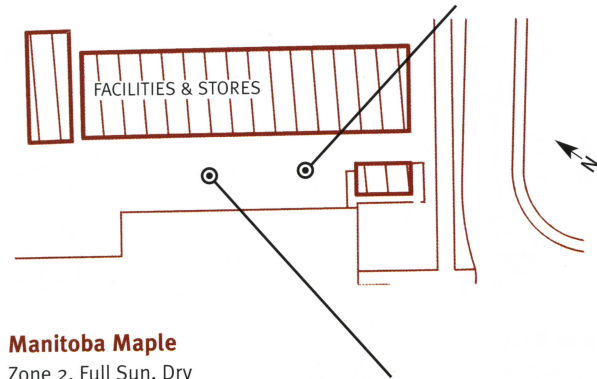
Pinus flexilis

Pinaceae

Laurel Leaf Willow

Zone 2, Full Sun, Moist

Another hardy tree which is native to Europe but naturalized in Eastern U.S. It makes a good park tree or quick screen, and the shiny leaves make it possibly the most attractive of the willows. Next is the deciduous, native conifer, the Tamarack.



Manitoba Maple

Zone 2, Full Sun, Dry

A rapidly growing, somewhat coarse and irregular tree which tolerates heat, cold and dryness. The wood is weak, breaks up easily and attracts Boxelder Bugs that can become a pest. It is dioecious, i.e. pollen and seed-bearing flowers are on separate trees.

Salix pentandra

Salicaceae



Acer negundo

Aceraceae

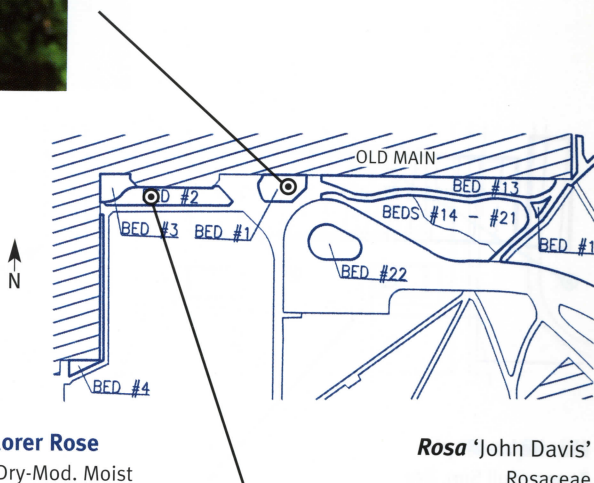


Purple Rain Birch

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



Great for contrast, the purple leaves and white bark of this Birch are an asset where a large tree is desired, although the Birch Borer can become a serious pest. Next to it, the arching, natural shape of two Bridalwreath Spireas frame the doorway. Prune after spring flowers.



John Davis Explorer Rose

Zone 3, Full Sun, Dry-Mod. Moist



Introduced by Agriculture Canada in 1986, this rose is one in a series bred for cold hardiness and disease resistance. Medium pink, fragrant flowers are followed by the familiar rosehips with one-seeded fruits (achenes). Good drainage is a must. This rose was planted in memory of Rose Montello. Across the path is the hardy, white-flowered, small-fruited Siberian Crabapple.

Betula pendula 'Purple Rain'

Betulaceae

Rosa 'John Davis'

Rosaceae

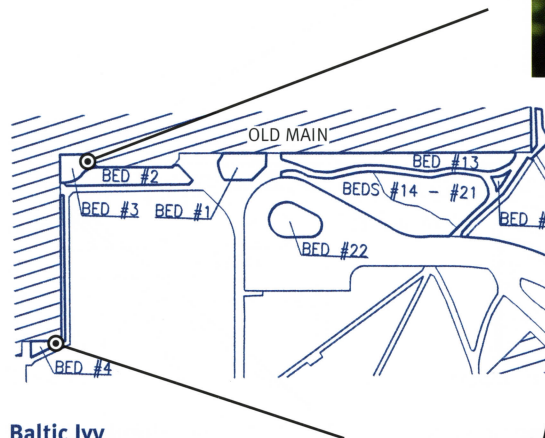
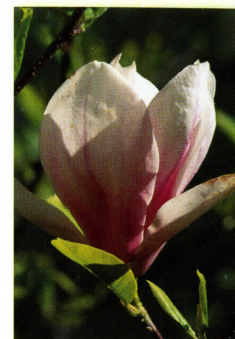
Saucer Magnolia

Zone 5b, Full Sun, Mod. Moist, Well-drained

Saucer Magnolia is the successful cross between two Chinese Magnolia species resulting in a large shrub or specimen tree with excellent form and showy flowers that appear before the attractive, shiny leaves. This memorial shrub commemorates Andrew Wilson, our first Registrar. Unlike the marginally hardy Magnolia, the Weeping Colorado Blue Spruce in front is well suited to this climate.

Magnolia X Soulangiana

Magnoliaceae



Baltic Ivy

Zone 5b, Sun to Part Shade, Moist-Mod. Moist

An evergreen, woody vine useful both as a climber (by rootlets) and groundcover. Dieback of exposed stems and/or leaf drop are experienced during harsh winters. Around the corner, another shade-tolerant, evergreen rootlet climber, the hardier Emerald Gaiety Euonymus, hugs the wall below the windows.

Hedera helix 'Baltica'

Araliaceae

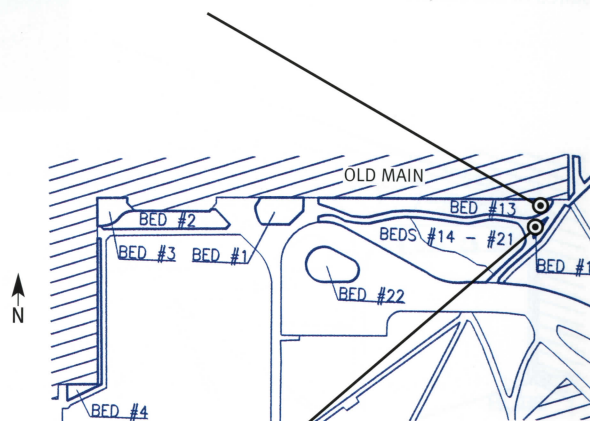


Vine Maple

Zone 6, Part Shade to Shade, Mod. Moist



Small, short-trunked or multi-stemmed tree with smooth bark, an irregular crown and red-orange fall colour. Native to B.C., where it serves as wildlife browse and habitat. Below, the very short Blue Rug Juniper forms an excellent, evergreen groundcover with a mature spread of two metres.



Ginkgo — seed-bearing

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



One of the most ancient living tree species. Native to SE. China, although the fossil record shows it growing in NA 150 million years ago. It is a gymnosperm (naked seeds) along with the coniferous trees, but of a deciduous habit. It bears pollen and seeds on separate trees. Around the corner, the Weeping Mulberry has an interesting form and bears edible fruit in summer.

Ginkgo biloba

Ginkgoaceae

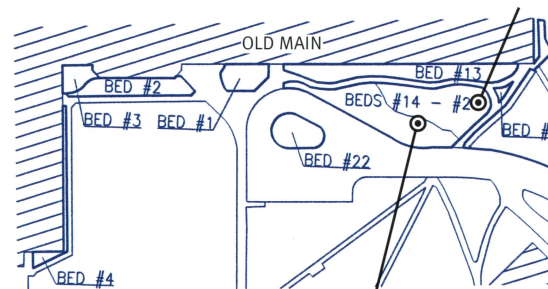
Acer circinatum

Aceraceae

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

This dwarf mutant of White Spruce was discovered in Alberta in 1904. Very useful for small gardens, but must be protected from drying winds and sunglare burns in winter to look attractive. Close to the path is the whitish-grey, mat-forming foliage of the hardy, invasive white-flowered Snow-in-Summer.



Red Japanese Maple

Zone 5, Part Shade to Shade, Moist, Well-drained

Attractive, layered form, palmate leaves and striking, crimson fall colour are the attributes of this oriental Maple. Will thrive here if provided a micro-climate protected from wind and afternoon sun. By the crosswalk, the much hardier (Zone 2) top-grafted Weeping Siberian Peashrub bears yellow spring flowers.



Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum'

Aceraceae

Picea glauca albertiana 'Conica'

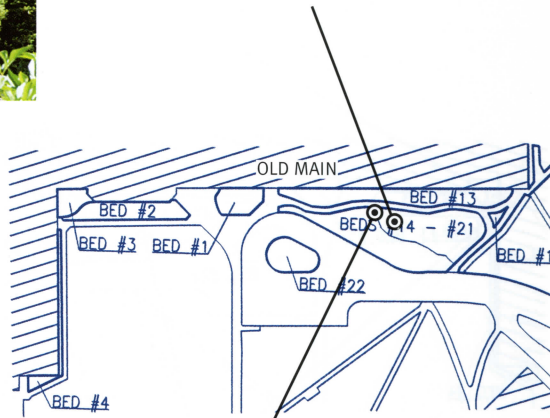
Pinaceae

Nest Spruce

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



Norway Spruce has provided us with this useful, slow-growing, dwarf, evergreen cultivar, which is somewhat similar to, but much less 'fussy' than, the Dwarf Alberta Spruce. With age, it becomes even more nest-like. Further along the gravel path, the variegated, invasive, drought-tolerant Goutweed covers a large area.



European Spindle Tree

Zone 4, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist



A beautiful, small tree with interesting red/orange fruits. Should be placed out of the afternoon sun in areas with hot summers. Needs good drainage along with the evergreen Lawson False Cypress across the gravel path. The latter is a dwarf cultivar of the species with frond-like, flattened branchlets.

Euonymus europaea

Celastraceae

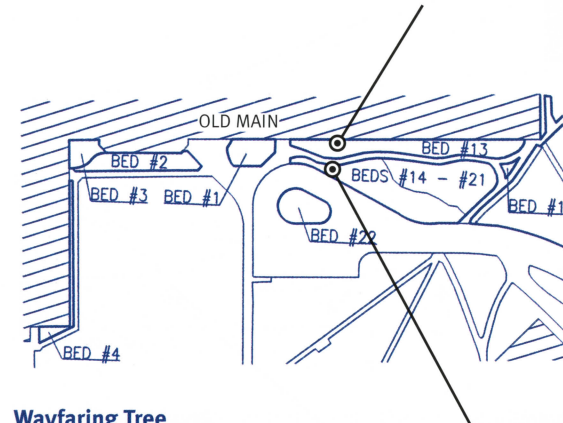
Picea abies 'Nidiformis'

Pinaceae

Nanking Cherry

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

This broad-spreading, East Asia native shrub is covered with small, pinkish-white flowers in April followed by fruit (a drupe) suitable for pies or jellies. An ornamental, it has been under cultivation since 1870. By the bench, the medicinally important Purple Coneflower (Echinacea) displays its reflexed ray flowers in late summer.



Wayfaring Tree

Zone 2, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

A large, attractive, easily grown shrub (n. Europe) with crinkly, downy leaves and red/black fruit eaten by birds. Easily transplanted, it prefers well-drained, loamy soil. Beside it is another Viburnum, the Common Snowball, which has large, white, ball-shaped flowers in spring. Very susceptible to aphids.



Viburnum lantana

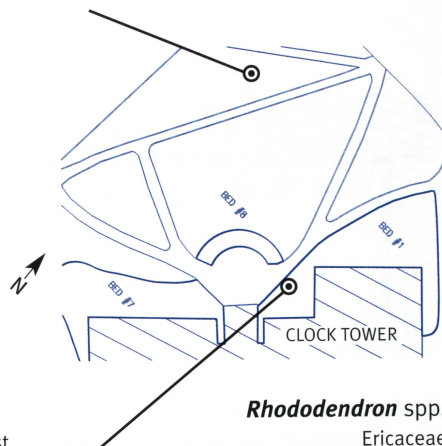
Caprifoliaceae

Tulip Tree

Zone 4, Full Sun, Moist



Unusual leaf form and large, tulip-like flowers are a characteristic of this Eastern NA native tree, the only other species of which is native to China. It is fast-growing, prefers rich, moist, slightly acid soil and grows to about 35m. Closer to the Clocktower is a grouping of Toba Hawthorns – much smaller trees with twisted trunks and white spring flowers.



Rhododendron cultivars

Zone 4-6, Sun to Part Shade, Moist



Stunning, terminal flowers have made this possibly the favourite shrub of gardeners. Preferring acidic, moist soil and high humidity plus shelter from wind and hot sun, these Rhodos cannot compete with their coastal counterparts in size and flower display. The front border of pink-flowered, low growing, broad-leaved evergreen shrubs – Bog Rosemary – belong to the same family.

Rhododendron spp.

Ericaceae

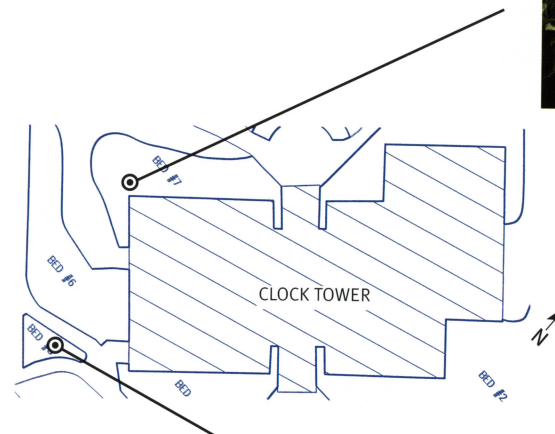
Liriodendron tulipifera

Magnoliaceae

Silver Variegated Dogwood

Zone 3, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

Another Dogwood, this time an oriental shrub with red branches and variegated leaves. Contrasts well with purely green plants. In front, two shade-tolerant perennials: Hostas and Astilbes. Hostas are available in many cultivars which can be divided easily. Astilbes have mounding, lacy foliage and plume-like flowers that can be dried for arrangements.



White Wonder Flowering Dogwood

Zone 6, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

Cornus nuttallii 'Eddie's White Wonder'

Cornaceae

A cultivar of a cross between the Pacific Coastal Dogwood and *C. florida* with opposite leaves and 'flowers' of white, petal-like bracts. It has a deep root system and needs well-drained soil. Down the steps, we come across the 'Andrews' cultivar of American Bush Cranberry, whose fruits attract birds and may be used for jam.

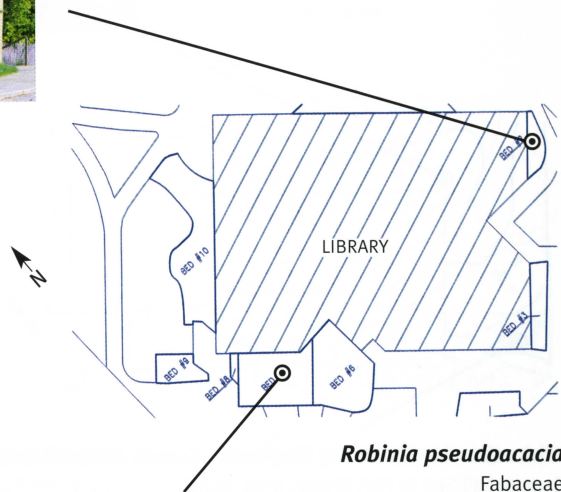


Hoopsii Blue Spruce

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



Attractive, pyramidal cultivar with less spread than the species (n. U.S. Rockies). A good windbreaker and long-lived ornamental with single, 4-angled, sharp-pointed needles and wavy-edged 4" cones. Walk south to the Heartleaf Bergenia with its large, exotic-looking evergreen leaves. This perennial features thick, rhizomatous roots and deep pink, clustered flowers.



Black Locust

Zone 4, Full Sun, Dry



A hardy East/Central U.S. native with sharp spines, durable wood and fragrant, white spring flowers. Tolerant of poor, dry, alkaline soils, it will sucker to form new stands and is able to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. Fruit is a flat legume. By the Mugho Pines (SE. corner of Library) is the tough, invasive Ribbon Grass, a useful soil stabilizer.

Picea pungens 'Hoopsii'

Pinaceae

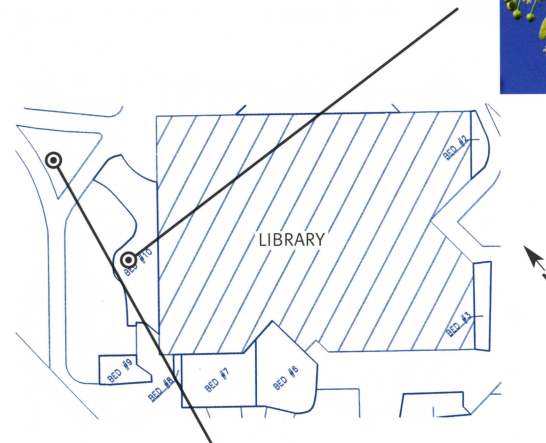
Robinia pseudoacacia

Fabaceae

Little Leaf Linden

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

One of many cultivars of an attractive European import tolerant of urban conditions and bearing fragrant, whitish flowers in spring followed by nut-like fruits. This tree was planted in memory of Douglas Williams, our first Librarian. Below is the Lydia Broom, another import, which is covered with masses of bright, yellow flowers in May/June.



Smooth Sumac

Zone 2, Full Sun, Dry

This NA native shrub is very tolerant of dry conditions and poor soil, and its suckering habit quickly forms 'colonies.' The fall colour of orange-scarlet is outstanding. Across the path, the hardy rugosa-type rose, Red Grootendorst, displays its red flowers, wrinkled leaves, and dense prickles.

Tilia cordata

Tiliaceae



Rhus glabra

Anacardiaceae



Winged Burning Bush

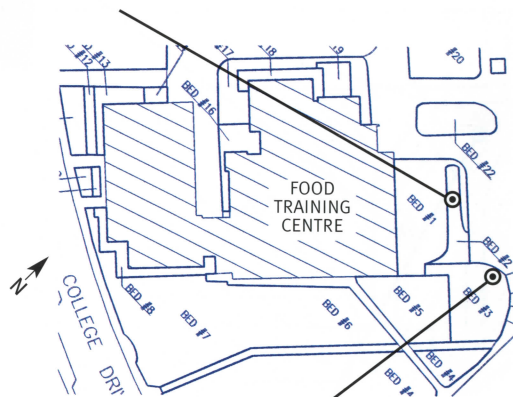
Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist, Well-drained



A conspicuous feature of this East Asian shrub is the corky 'wings' running along the branches. The dwarf form 'Compacta', whose wings are less noticeable and more rounded than the species, is also represented here. The brilliant red fall colour and natural form of both make them outstanding specimen shrubs or small trees.

Euonymus alata

Celastraceae



Hemerocallis spp.

Liliaceae

Daylily cultivars

Zone 2, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry



A staggering 30,000 cultivars have supposedly been bred from this herbaceous, drought-tolerant perennial with lily-shaped blossoms and dense, competitive root systems. Further up the stairs is one of four native roses — the small-flowered Baldhip Rose, high in vitamin C and formerly used by all Interior Salish people for both medicinal and spiritual purposes.

Lodgepole Pine

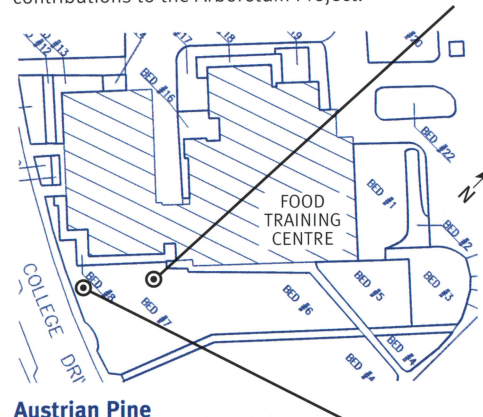
Zone 2, Full Sun, Moist to Dry

The interior variety of this B.C. native tree is important for its timber. It has two needles in a fascicle and a straight trunk formerly used to support lodges/teepees of indigenous tribes. Along the path is a cold-hardy Carpathian Walnut bred from trees growing in Eastern European mountainous regions. This tree was planted in honour of David Williams for his contributions to the Arboretum Project.



Pinus contorta var. *latifolia*

Pinaceae



Austrian Pine

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry

Large, 2-needled evergreen which comes to us from Europe and Asia Minor. It has a good form (umbrella-shaped with age) and tolerates alkaline soil, some dryness and exposure. Contrasting it is the native 3-needled Ponderosa Pine with cinnamon-coloured bark — even more tolerant of dry conditions and growing taller rather than wider with age.



Pinus nigra

Pinaceae

Dropmore Scarlet Honeysuckle

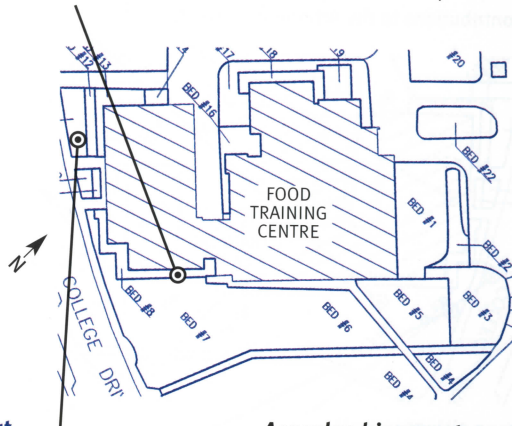
Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



Lonicera X Brownii 'Dropmore Scarlet'

Caprifoliaceae

Hailing from Dropmore, Manitoba, this vigorous climber is the hardiest of honeysuckles and is a cross between two NA species. Unfortunately, its twining stems and orange-scarlet flowers are attractive to aphids. Several Clematis spp. including *C. Jackmannii* 'Purpurea Superba', 'Ernest Markham' and *C. macropetala* are also found here. Roots must be kept cool.



Common Horsechestnut

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



This large, rather messy, tree was misnamed after the Sweet Chestnut. Unlike the latter, its 'conkers' (seeds) are inedible, but it is valued for its striking flowers ('candles') in spring. It was planted in memory of Harry and Grace Preston by the family. Behind are the vividly green, suckering branches of the shade-tolerant Japanese Kerria with lime-green leaves and yellow flowers.

Aesculus hippocastanum

Hippocastanaceae

Katsura Tree

Zone 5, Part Shade to Shade, Mod. Moist

A medium-sized, problem-free ornamental with Redbud-like leaves. A native of China, only one genus with two species are found in this family. Another well-shaped tree, much used in street planting, is the Green Ash just below. It bears pollen and seed-bearing flowers on separate trees. This one is seed-bearing.



Pin Oak

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Moist, Well-drained

Although preferring acid soil, these two fast-growing Oaks obviously thrive in this alkaline bed. An important timber producer with hard, tough wood and easily recognizable acorns (nuts enclosed in a cup-like base). Across the way, four multi-trunked Amur Maples provide welcome shade and a stunning display of scarlet in fall.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Cercidiphyllaceae



Quercus palustris

Fagaceae



Forest Pansy Redbud

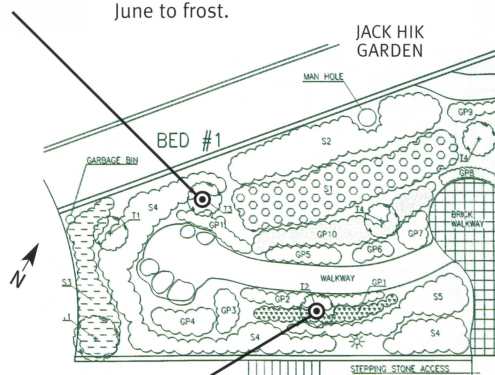
Zone 4, Full Sun to Part Shade, Moist, Well-drained

Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'

Fabaceae



One of the most beautiful NA native understory trees with its rose-purple flowers in March/April (after about 5 years). This cultivar has purple, heart-shaped leaves and the fruit is a brownish black pod or legume. The Agriculture Canada hardy rose hybrid introduction from Manitoba, Morden Blush (1988), belongs to the Parkland Series and blooms from June to frost.



Red Spire Flowering Pear

Zone 5, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

Pyrus calleryana 'Red Spire'

Rosaceae



This useful ornamental stems from Korea and China and is tolerant of urban conditions. It is a thornless cultivar with a cloud of white flowers in spring and striking scarlet-purple leaves in fall. A good street tree. Beneath, the prostrate, gray-green stems of the Mountain Sandwort form a dense groundcover. It likes sandy, well-drained soil.

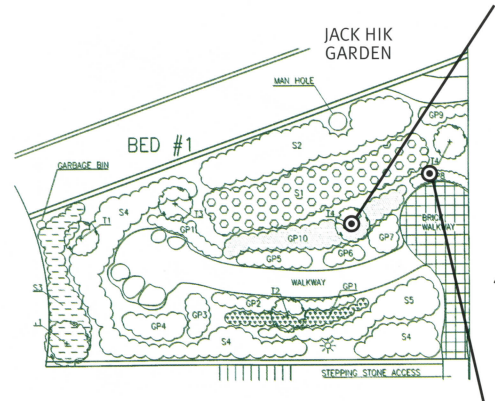
Paperbark Maple

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Moist

Acer griseum

Aceraceae

Another excellent specimen tree introduced from Central China around the turn of the century. It's bark exfoliates to expose variations in colour. Ages well. Informal, aesthetically pleasing habit. The fragrant Catmint (n. Europe) has long been in use as a herb. It's tubular, lavender flowers are evident from June to September.



Munstead Lavender

Zone 4, Full Sun, Dry

Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead'

Lamiaceae

Equally fragrant and much used in toiletries since Roman times (n. Mediterranean regions), Lavender prefers lean, alkaline soils and blooms July/August. It attracts butterflies and other insects. The Pyrenean Cranesbill is a true Geranium sp. whose fruit resembles a bird beak. Originating in the Pyrenees, it also thrives in alkaline soils.

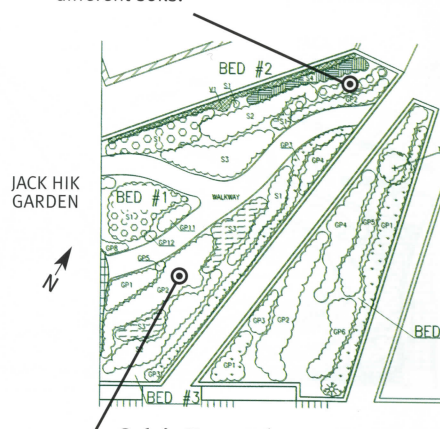


Black Chokeberry

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Moist



An attractive, tidy-looking shrub with shiny, small leaves, white flowers, and black, berry-like fruit. Naturalized in Eastern NA. Tolerates moist habitats. Fall colour is wine red. It is situated side by side with the Snowberry, whose prominent white fruits become birds' food in winter. It suckers, forms colonies and is tolerant of different soils.



Aronia melanocarpa

Rosaceae

East Friesland Meadow Sage

Zone 3, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry



This particular Salvia is a perennial, sterile hybrid (no pollen) which bears hooded, tubular flowers from July to Sept. A compact variety, it grows to about 40 cm and, like most plants in the genus, prefers dry, well-drained sites. Below, is the ground-hugging Creeping Baby's Breath with both white and pink-flowered types. It is a useful trailer that prefers alkaline soil.

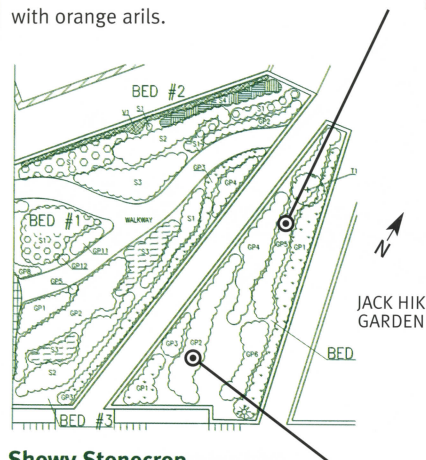
Salvia x superba 'East Friesland'

Lamiaceae

Foerster's Reed Grass

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Moist to Dry

This ornamental grass with its upright, golden flower stalks (June) is an impressive, vertical accent in any garden. The stems turn a silvery tan colour in fall and can be left in winter and cut back in spring. No special soil requirements. Above, the Turkistan Burning Bush displays its fruits – pink capsules with orange arils.



Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Forester'

Poaceae



Showy Stonecrop

Zone 3, Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry

The 'giant' of Sedums (to 50cm). Two cultivars are represented here: 'Autumn Joy' with salmon pink flowers and 'Brilliant' with deep rose pink flowers on erect stems in Aug/Sept. A third variety is the burgundy-leaved, low 'Bertram Anderson,' a British selection which blooms earlier than the above, and is very susceptible to aphids.

Sedum spectabile

Crassulaceae

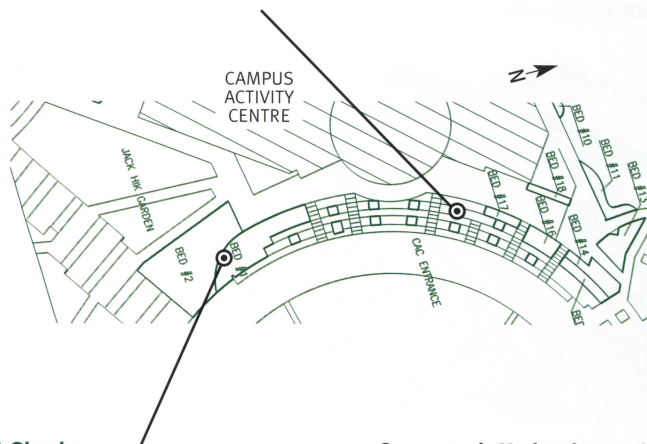


Autumn Blaze Maple

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



These majestic trees, also known as 'Jeffersred,' are a cross between Red and Silver Maple selected by Glen Jeffers (Ohio) in the late 60's. They are more drought-tolerant than 'pure' Red Maples and their growth rate is four times as fast. In fall, they colour up a spectacular, consistent orange red.



Blue Mist Shrub

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry



A cross between two East Asian species, this shrub is almost herbaceous as it dies to the ground in winter. With scented, gray-green leaves and numerous blue flowers in July/August, it grows to 90cm. The evergreen Blue Oat Grass, below, creates a pleasing accent with its upright leaf-blades and tan stalks of flower spikes (May—July).

Caryopteris X clandonensis

Verbenaceae

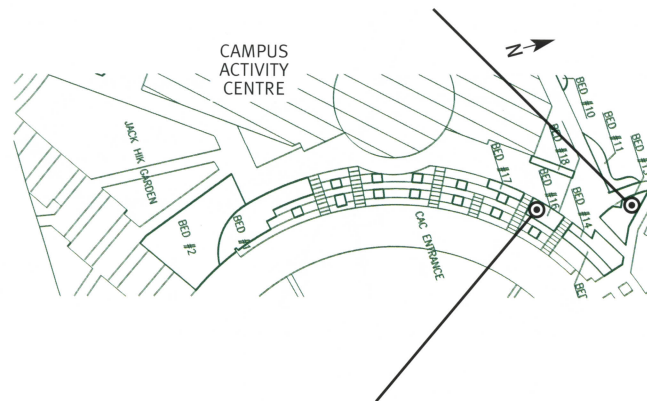
Acer X freemannii 'Autumn Blaze'

Aceraceae

Miss Kim Lilac

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

Although the pastel-coloured bluish-lilac, panicles of flowers are less colourful than most of their French hybrid relatives, this Lilac is useful due to its compact size (1.8m or less) and lack of suckering. Native to China/Korea. The much-used 'Anthony Waterer' Spirea stands only about 1m tall and bears attractive carmine pink flowers in June.



Compact American Cranberry

Zone 2, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist-Moist

A native of NA, this shrub makes a good screen or informal hedge. Developed for its compact size, this cultivar bears little or no flowers and fruit. Another Viburnum, the Arrowwood, whose strong shoots were used by Eastern NA natives for arrow shafts, grows in the same bed. Birds like its blue-black fruit.

Viburnum trilobum 'Compactum'

Caprifoliaceae



Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'

Oleaceae

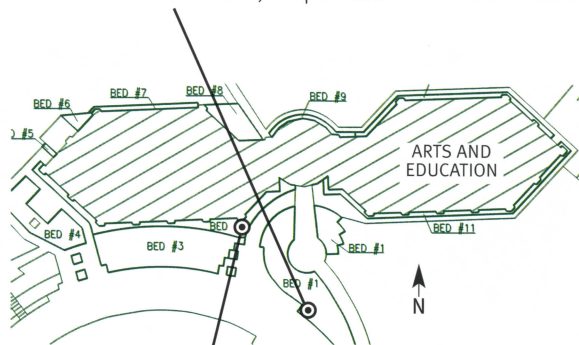


Creeping Phlox

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



This attractive, evergreen spreader, totally covered with pink flowers in April/May, should be divided every 2–3 years to maintain its vigour. Another evergreen-foliaged spreader, the Beard-Tongue, stands slightly taller, is native to the B.C. interior and has Snapdragon-like, lilac flowers in May/June. It is a UBC-introduced cultivar, 'Purple Haze.'



Regent Saskatoon

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry



The white flowers of this NA native shrub are a welcome sight in early spring as they appear before the leaves. They are followed by bluish-purple, edible pomes, extra sweet in this compact cultivar. Prairie Indians made 'pemmican' by mixing the fruit with buffalo meat and fat. The silvery blue mounds of Blue Fescue, below, are a type of Sheep's Fescue and self-seed profusely.

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Regent'

Rosaceae

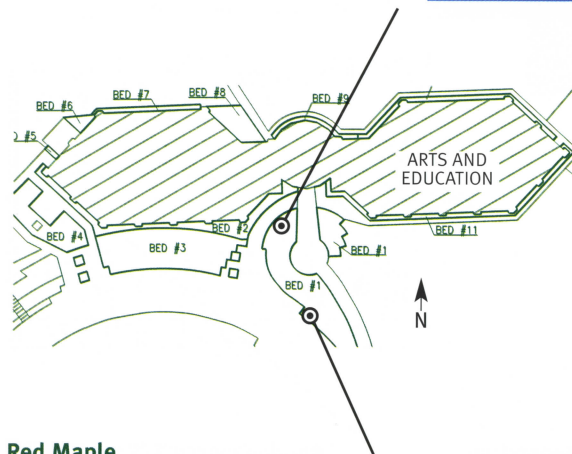
Phlox subulata 'Rosea'

Polemoniaceae

Golden Ninebark

Zone 2, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry

The exfoliating bark and angled stems are interesting characteristics of the Ninebark. Grows to 3m and tolerates both acidic and alkaline soils. Here is a golden-leaved cultivar. Placed along the wall top, the UBC-introduced Vancouver Gold Broom forms a low mat of golden flowers in spring. Prefers dry, sandy or gravelly soils.



Red Maple

Zone 4, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Moist

Although considered hardy to this area, this species is often damaged by early fall/late spring freezes. It is intolerant of pollution. Natural habitats (in Eastern NA) are low, wet, slightly acid sites. *Rosa rugosa* 'Henry Hudson' is a prairie-hardy hybrid introduced by Agriculture Canada in 1976. It is low-growing, suckering and has white blooms whose fragrance is superior (authors' opinion!) to most other roses.



Acer rubrum

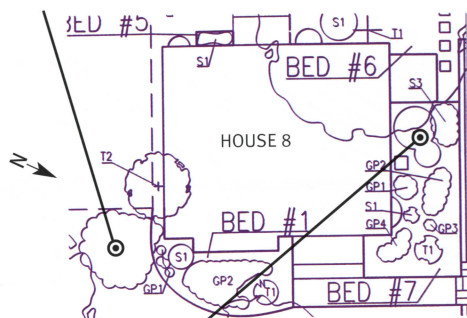
Aceraceae

Chinese Lilac

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry



This hardy, non-suckering lilac is a cross between a European (*S. vulgaris*) and an oriental (*S. persica*) species and bears panicles of fragrant, purplish-lilac flowers in spring. Around the corner of House 8, the European native *Campanula glomerata* or Clustered Bellflower grows to about 60cm and carries striking, dark violet, bell-shaped flowers in May/June.



Nova Zembla Rhododendron

Zone 4, Part Shade to Shade



A hardy, vigorous Rhododendron, the 'Nova Zembla' has large, red flowers and leathery, evergreen leaves. Plant in a sheltered spot with moist, acidic soil and out of the afternoon sun. The apricot comes to us from China where it has been under cultivation since about 2000 BC. Its early-blooming flowers are often damaged by late frosts.

Rhododendron X 'Nova Zembla'

Ericaceae

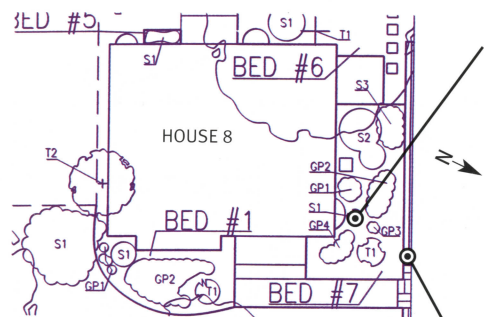
Syringa X chinensis

Oleaceae

Hick's Yew

Zone 4, Part Shade to Shade, Mod. Moist

This species of Yew is a cross between a Japanese and an English type and one of the only evergreens that thrives in shade. All parts of the plant are poisonous except for the aril, the fleshy scarlet seed enclosure. A herbaceous perennial, the Bleeding Heart often dies back after providing us with showy, deep pink/white or all white flowers.



Dutchman's Pipe

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

The small, yellow-green, pipe-shaped flowers have provided this vigorous woody climber with its common name. It tolerates some pollution and responds well to severe pruning. Adjacent is the oriental native Boston Ivy which climbs by means of disc-tipped tendrils and is more attractive, though less hardy, than its relative, the Virginia Creeper.

Taxus X media 'Hicksii'

Taxaceae



Aristolochia durior

Aristolochiaceae

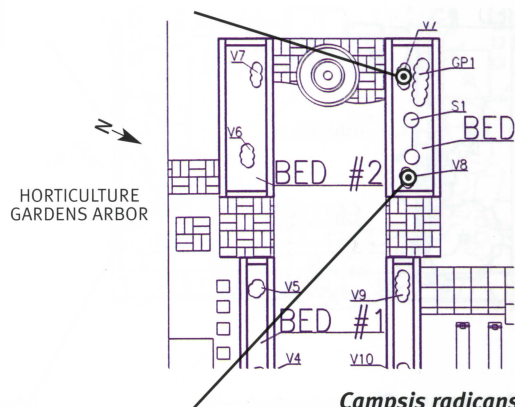


Hardy Kiwi

Zone 3, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist



The prominent colouration of green/pink/white is a curious feature of this hardy climber. Colour is most pronounced in full sun. Pollen and seed-bearing flowers are on separate plants and the small fruits are edible. Competing with the Kiwi is the tough, vigorous Virginia Creeper noted for its striking crimson-red fall colours. It is very susceptible to leafhoppers.



Actinidia kolomikta

Actinidaceae

Trumpet Vine

Zone 5, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



The showy, tubular, orange-scarlet flowers on the current season's growth of this vine attract hummingbirds and more than make up for its somewhat untidy shape necessitating frequent pruning. It climbs by aerial rootlets. Adjacent to the Grape Vine trellis, the shade-tolerant Climbing Hydrangea displays exfoliating bark on its twisted branches with aerial roots and white flowers in late June.

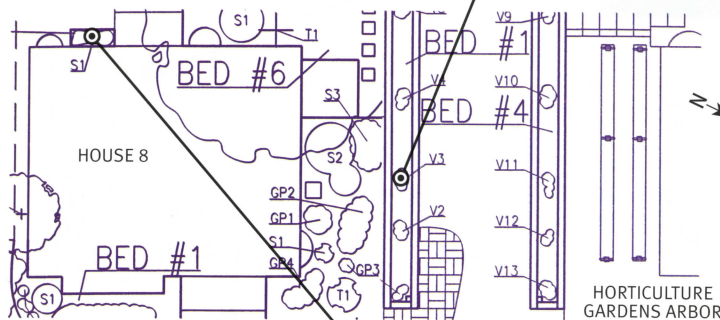
Campsis radicans

Bignoniaceae

Silver Lace Vine

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry

A native of w. China and Tibet, this twining, fast-growing vine may reach 20 ft. and thus provides a quick cover although it tends to become weedy. Greenish-white panicles of fragrant flowers are borne in late summer. The Japanese Wisteria (Pea family) also climbs by twining, although stouter, stems. Once established, it can likewise get out of bounds – but the display of violet-blue, trailing flowers in spring is prized by many.



Firethorn

Zone 5b, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist to Dry

The broadleaf evergreen, *Pyracantha*, takes its name from the Greek words for 'fire' and 'thorn' and refers to spines found on the stiff branches and also to the spectacular colour of the berry-like fruit in fall. One of over 2000 cultivars grown in NA, this European plum is one of the most widely adapted fruit trees.



Polygonum Aubertii

Polygonaceae

Pyracantha coccinea 'Wyattii'

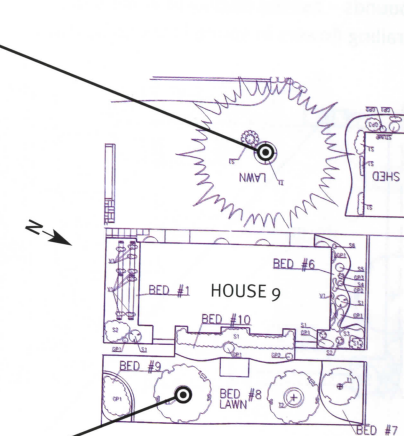
Fabaceae

Norway Spruce

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



An important timber tree in Europe, the Norway Spruce grows faster than native spruces and is characterized by drooping branchlets, pendulous, stiff cones and a pyramidal shape. Several hybrids of European-type wine grapes are located next to House 9. Originally from Caucasus, their woody, angled branches climb by tendrils. They are an important crop in southern B.C.



Prunus padus var. *commutata*

Rosaceae

May Day Tree

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



True to its name, white, fragrant flowers cover this tree starting the first week of May and are later followed by black fruits (fleshy drupes). A native of Eastern Asia, it is fast-growing with a round crown and may reach 10m in height. This tree has been dedicated for The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert B. Hunter for his years of service as a volunteer board member with the UCC Foundation. The Swedish May Day Tree is a cultivar of the same species – smaller, slower-growing, with pink flowers and coppery purple leaves.

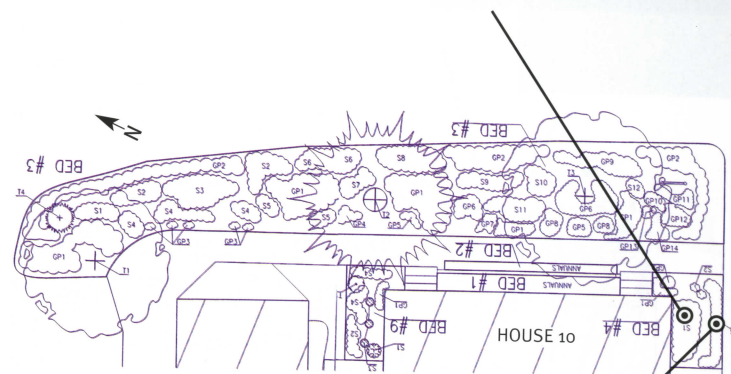
Picea abies

Pinaceae

Double Flowering Almond

Zone 2, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

One of the first flowering shrubs in spring (late April) with masses of double, pink flowers on last season's growth before the leaves appear. Introduced from China in 1885 and most attractive when trimmed into a tree-like shrub. The hybrid Bearded Iris is available in many colours, needs full sun and is easy to propagate by division.



Lydia Broom

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist to Dry

This broom is native to Europe and western Asia and prefers sandy, infertile soils with good drainage and a minimum of competition. Sun is a must for good production of the yellow flowers. The Michaelmas Daisy has purple flowers in August – October and needs full sun and frequent division to maintain its vigour.

Genista lydia

Fabaceae

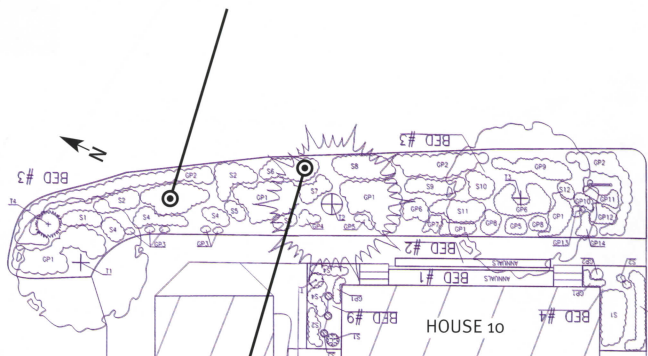


Pink Meidiland Rose

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



A hardy, low-growing, hybrid rose that is great for mass plantings or when used as an unpruned hedge. Flowers are pink with a white centre and well-drained, rich soil will ensure good vigour and disease-resistance. 'Sunray' is the name of this yellow-blooming Daylily cultivar. Easy to divide and easy to grow in full sun or part shade.



Annabelle Hydrangea

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Moist



Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'

Saxifragaceae

In the Kamloops climate, this suckering plant should be cut to the ground in fall or early spring like a herbaceous perennial. This promotes sturdy canes needed to support the large heads of white flowers in mid-late summer. Close by, the shade-loving Anemone is providing a groundcover under the Birch where it spreads quickly and bears white flowers in spring.

Rosa 'Pink Meidiland'

Rosaceae

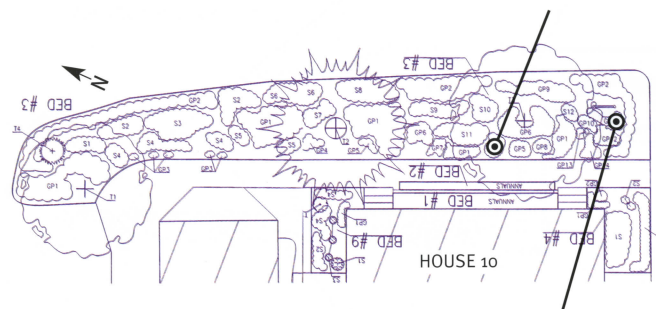
Plaintain Lily

Zone 3, Part Shade to Shade, Moist

Three of many cultivars of this perfect, no-care shade plant are thriving in this bed. The dramatic broad leaves are accented by upright stalks of lavender or white flowers in summer – the latter, unfortunately, tasty to aphids! Adjacent is the dwarf Rhododendron 'Purple Gem'...a shade-, moisture-, and acid-loving plant with azalea-like foliage.

Hosta fortunei cultivars

Liliaceae



Flame Grass

Zone 4, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

Miscanthus sinensis 'Purpurescens'

Poaceae

During winters, ornamental grasses such as this one provide welcome relief and contrast in the snow. Originally from eastern Asia, it must be grown in full sun and is best divided and transplanted in the spring. In front, the 'Silver Mound' Artemisia is grown for its distinctive, silvery-gray foliage.

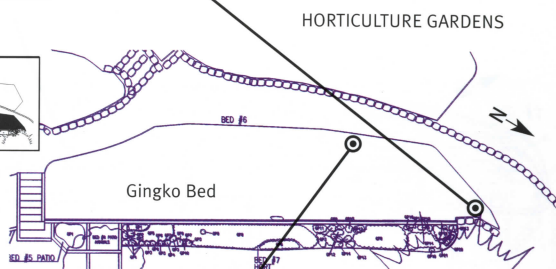
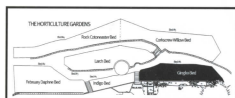


Harry Lauder's Walking Stick

Zone 4, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist



This 'freak of nature' with twisted branches and leaves was discovered in England in 1863 and multiplied through grafting. The flowers (yellow catkins) appear before the leaves in very late winter and fruits are rarely found on this cultivar. The Adam's Needle or Yucca has been cultivated since 1675 and prefers dry soil and full sun.



Golden Chain Tree

Zone 5, Part Shade to Shade, Mod. Moist



A cross between two European species of which all plant parts are poisonous. However, the showy, yellow, trailing racemes of flowers in June makes it a desirable tree. This grafted cultivar needs a protected site and staking while young. Below, the large leaves of the Lily-of-the-Valley arise from buds (or 'pips') on the rhizomatous roots. It has fragrant, nodding, white, bell-shaped flowers in May.

Laburnum X watereri 'Vossii'

Fabaceae

HORTICULTURE GARDENS

Ginkgo Bed

Corylus avellana 'Contorta'

Betulaceae

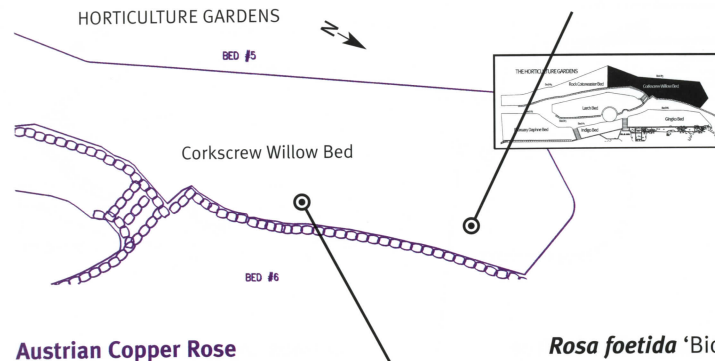
Russell Mix Lupine Hybrids

Zone 3, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

George Russell from Yorkshire England selected the best seedlings of previously bred Lupines for this mix. They prefer cool, wet winters, long cool summers and slightly acid soil. They make great cut flowers. Watch for powdery mildew and aphids. The unusual Oriental Clematis (n. China) bears small, yellow flowers and climbs to 3m. Cut to the ground in spring.

Lupinus 'Russell Mix'

Fabaceae



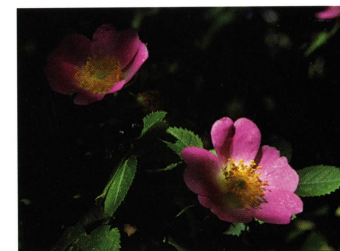
Austrian Copper Rose

Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

Flowers that are yellow outside and orange-scarlet inside borne on sturdy, arching canes with prickles cover this plant from the first week in June. A cultivar of the Austrian Brier Rose introduced from w. China before 1600. The Chinese Witchhazel (e. Asia) has golden yellow flowers appearing before the leaves and likes acidic soil.

Rosa foetida 'Bicolor'

Rosaceae



Northern Gold Forsythia

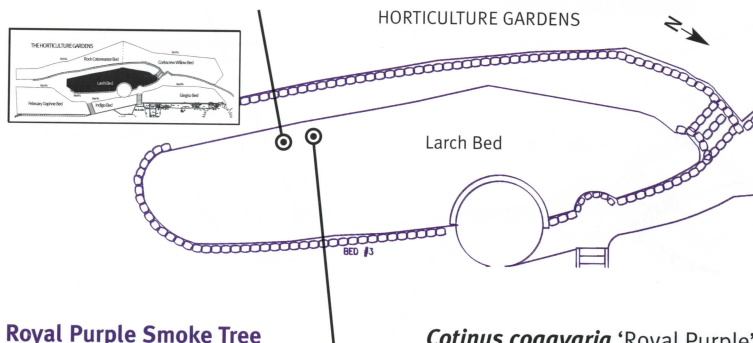
Zone 3, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



A cultivar of the earliest-flowering Forsythia species with bright yellow flowers in April on previous season's growth before the leaves appear. Can occasionally be pruned back hard (loss of flowers), or the tips pinched after flowering for a bushy effect. Above, the salt-tolerant, fast-growing Corkscrew Willow displays spirally twisted branches.

Forsythia ovata 'Northern Gold'

Oleaceae



Royal Purple Smoke Tree

Zone 5, Full Sun, Mod. Moist



This woody shrub is named after its purplish-red leaves and is best used in groupings where the straggly form is less noticeable. Dies back in severe winters, but tolerates a wide range of soil and pH. Several Thyme cultivars are represented in the far corner of this bed. The familiar Common Thyme used in cooking, and the low-growing Woolly and Creeping Thymes, are much prized in rockeries and pathways.

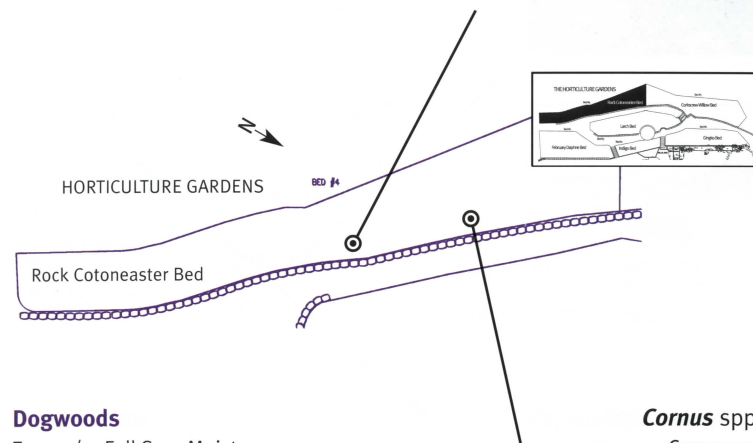
Cotinus coggygia 'Royal Purple'

Anacardiaceae

Rock Cotoneaster

Zone 5, Full Sun, Mod. Moist

An attractive, low-growing (to 30cm), semi-evergreen groundcover with 'fishbone pattern' branches, small pinkish-white flowers and bright red fruits. A native of central China, it can also be espaliered against walls. Across the path is the rounded, compact head of the Globe Maple. It has been top-grafted onto a Norway Maple and has shallow roots.



Dogwoods

Zone 2/3, Full Sun, Moist

Three types of Dogwoods are present in the Horticulture Gardens: red-branched Silver Variegated, native Red Osier, and the yellow-branched Yellowtwig Dogwood. All are stoloniferous i.e. rooting freely at the tips and thus great for stabilizing banks. Originally from Tibet and China, the Peonies available today are mostly hybrids and do not come true from seeds. Great cut flowers.



Cotoneaster horizontalis

Rosaceae

Cornus spp.

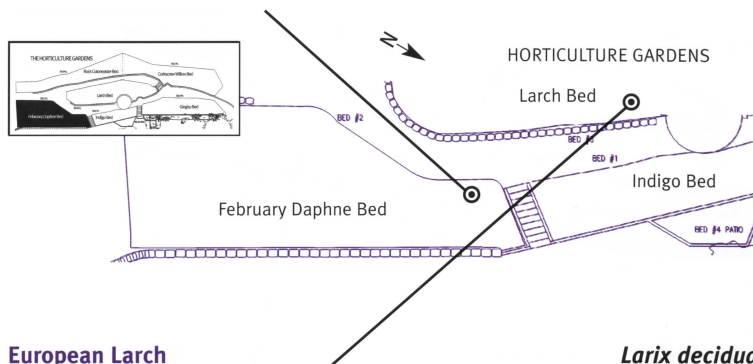
Cornaceae

February Daphne

Zone 5, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist



One of our earliest spring-flowering shrubs, this Daphne was imported from Holland and will grow to about 150 cm. It has rosy-purple, deliciously fragrant flowers and all plant parts are poisonous. Several species of the Asian native Weigela grow on this bank and all have showy, rosy-pink flowers on previous year's growth in May/June. Dies back in severe winters.



European Larch

Zone 3, Full Sun, Moist



A pyramid shape characterizes this deciduous conifer with single, short needles clustered on spurs (very short shoots) or arranged in spirals. The needles turn a striking yellow in fall and the wood is strong and durable. Used for dye in ancient times, the Indigo is in the Pea family and should be pruned hard to keep its vigour.

Daphne mezereum

Thymelaceae

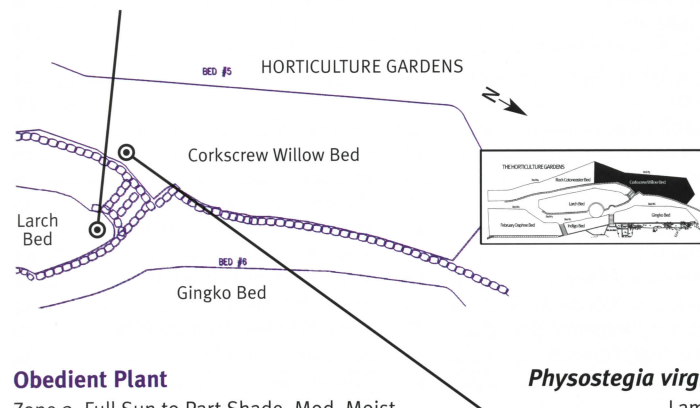
Larix decidua

Pinaceae

Maiden Pinks

Zone 3, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

This sometimes short-lived perennial has nicely mounding foliage and carnation-like, fragrant flowers in shades of pink, red, white or bicolours. Self-seeds, attracts butterflies and tolerates alkaline soils and pollution. Like its relative, the Poinsettia, the hardy, self-seeding Cushion Spurge has showy plant parts in April/May that are actually bracts or modified leaves (yellow in this case). Native to eastern Europe.



Obedient Plant

Zone 3, Full Sun to Part Shade, Mod. Moist

A North American native perennial which can become invasive. Cultivars with rose-pink or white flowers (resembling Snapdragons) and variegated leaves are available and stems with dried seed capsules are attractive in dried arrangements. The gray-green leaves with dense, white hairs have given name to the perennial, Lamb's Ears. Replant off-sets as the center tends to die back.

Dianthus deltoides

Caryophyllaceae

Physostegia virginiana

Lamiaceae



Common Name Index

Almond, Double Flowering	41	Maple, Silver	10
Ash, Hessei European	11	Maple, Sugar	10
Birch, Purple Rain	14	Maple, Vine	16
Blue Mist Shrub	32	May Day Tree	40
Broom, Lydia	41	Mountain Ash, Showy.....	7
Burning Bush, Winged	24	Ninebark, Golden	35
Catalpa, Western	11	Oak, Pin	27
Cedar, Golden Globe.....	8	Obedient Plant	49
Cherry, Nanking	19	Pear, Oriental	7
Chokeberry, Black	30	Pear, Red Spire Flowering.....	28
Cotoneaster, Rock.....	47	Phlox, Creeping	34
Cranberry, Compact American	33	Pine, Austrian	25
Daphne, February	48	Pine, Bristlecone	6
Daylily cultivars	24	Pine, Limber	12
Dogwood, Silver Variegated	21	Pine, Lodgepole	25
Dogwood, White Wonder Flowering ..	21	Pine, Ponderosa	12
Dogwoods	47	Pinks, Maiden.....	49
Dutchman's Pipe.....	37	Plaintain Lily.....	43
Firethorn	39	Redbud, Forest Pansy.....	28
Forsythia, Northern Gold	46	Redwood, Dawn	9
Ginkgo – seed-bearing	16	Rhododendron cultivars	20
Golden Chain Tree	44	Rhododendron, Nova Zembla	36
Grass, Flame	43	Rose, Austrian Copper	45
Grass, Foerster's Reed	31	Rose, John Davis Explorer	14
Harry Lauder's Walking Stick	44	Rose, Pink Meidiland	42
Honeysuckle, Dropmore Scarlet.....	26	Sage, East Friesland Meadow.....	30
Horsechestnut, Common	26	Saskatoon, Regent	34
Hydrangea, Annabelle	42	Silver Lace Vine	39
Ivy, Baltic.....	15	Smoke Tree, Royal Purple.....	46
Katsura Tree	27	Spindle Tree, European.....	18
Kiwi, Hardy	38	Spirea, Crispa	8
Larch, European	48	Spruce, Colorado Blue	9
Lavender, Munstead	29	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	17
Lilac, Chinese	36	Spruce, Hoopsii Blue	22
Lilac, Miss Kim	33	Spruce, Nest	18
Linden, Little Leaf	23	Spruce, Norway	40
Locust, Black	22	Stonecrop, Showy.....	31
Lupine Hybrids, Russell Mix	45	Sumac, Smooth	23
Magnolia, Royal Star	6	Trumpet Vine	38
Magnolia, Saucer	15	Tulip Tree	20
Maple, Autumn Blaze	32	Wayfaring Tree	19
Maple, Manitoba.....	13	Willow, Laurel Leaf	13
Maple, Paperbark	29	Yew, Hick's	37
Maple, Red	35		
Maple, Red Japanese	17		

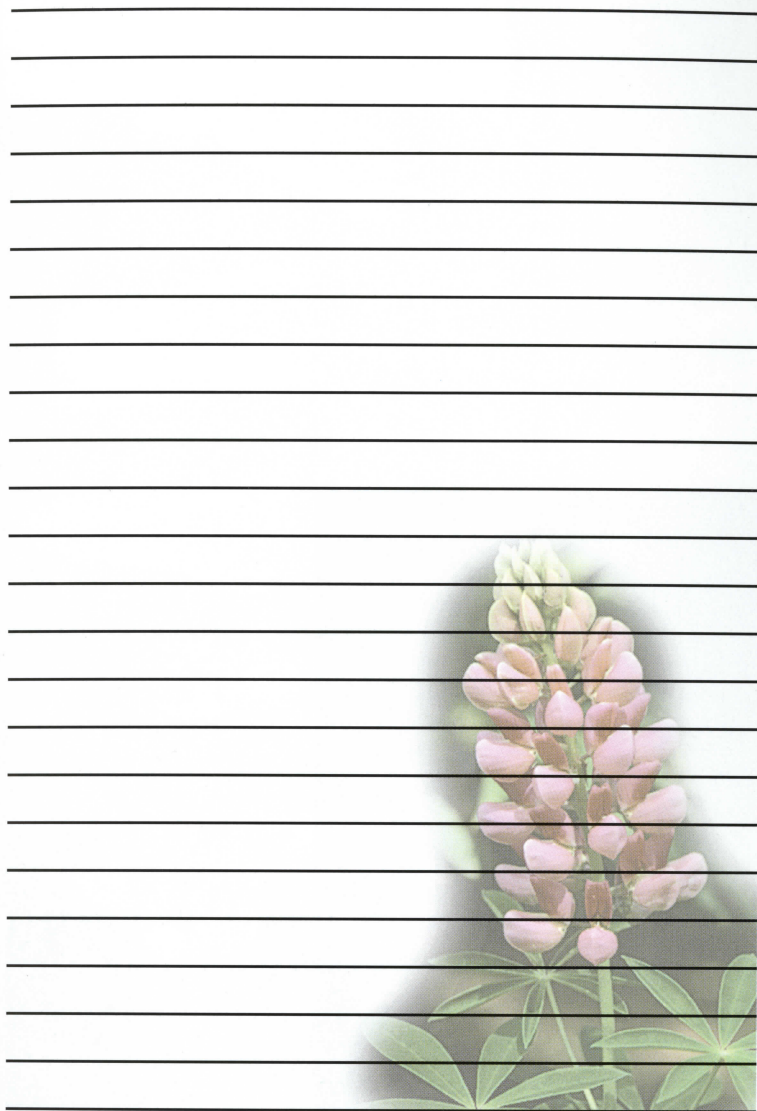
Notes



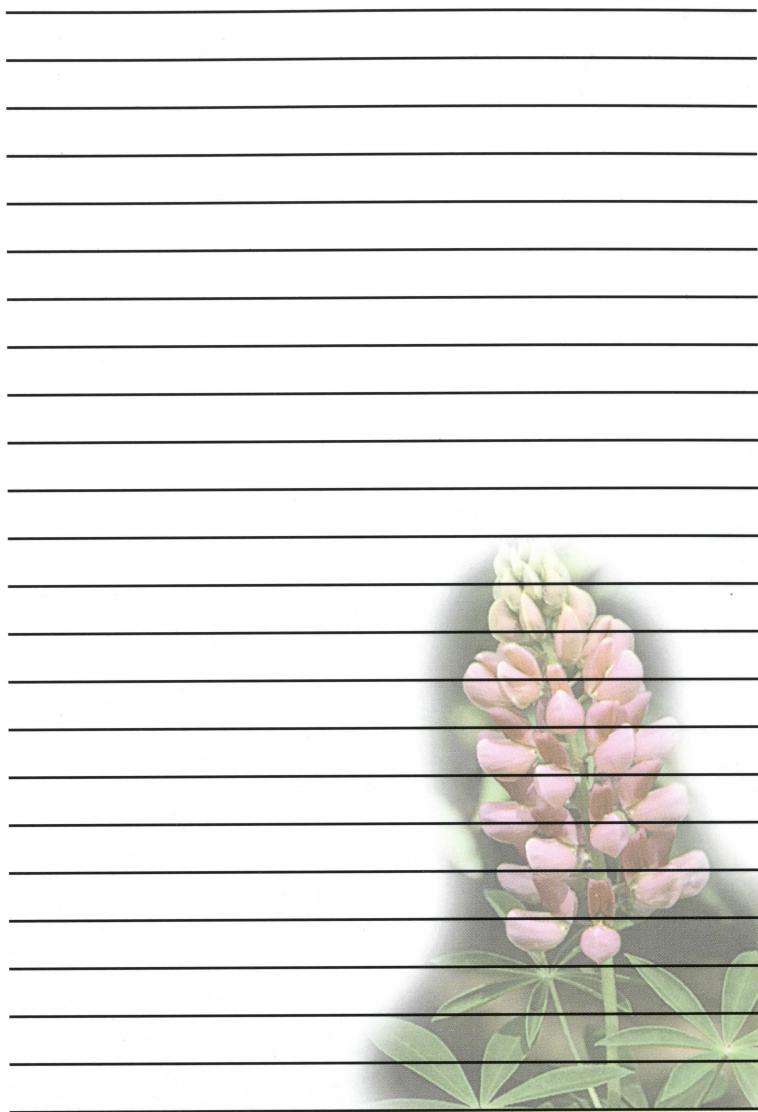
Notes



Notes



Notes



009910

71849582

009910

Williams, David.

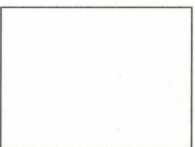
Self-guided garden tours.





Water-lily Tulips

A cultivar of Water-lily Tulip, *Tulipa kaufmanniana* 'Ancilla' originally from Turkestan, can be seen in the Jack Hlik Garden in early Spring.
Image copyright © R. David Williams, email: dwilliams@cariboo.bc.ca



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE CARIBOO LIBRARY
BOX 3010, KAMLOOPS, BC
V2C 5N3

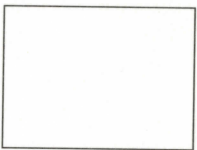


Girl in the Horticulture Garden

Sunflower *Helianthus*, *Helianthus helianthoides* subsp. *scabra*,
being enjoyed by one of our younger visitors.

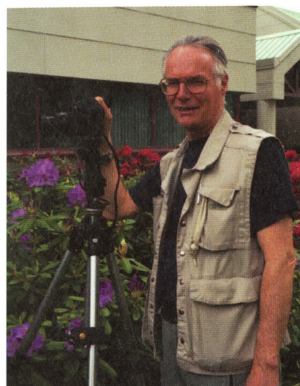
Image copyright © R. David Williams, email: dwilliams@cariboo.bc.ca

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE CARIBOO LIBRARY
BOX 3010, KAMLOOPS, BC
V2C 5N3



Echinacea
Echinacea plus crab spider and 'dinner' in the Horticulture Garden.
Image copyright © R. David Williams, email: dwilliams@cariboo.bc.ca

About the Authors



Dave Williams

Botanist David Williams, one of our pioneer instructors, has been teaching for over 35 years. David was involved with the planning and initiation of the Horticulture program in 1977 and has maintained strong links with the program over the years. People, plants and photography occupy most of David's time. He is currently working on a photographic collection of all plants on campus.

Lisa Nielsen

Lisa is a graduate of the UCC Horticulture Program and also holds a diploma in Horticulture from the University of Guelph, Ontario. She has been working on the UCC grounds since 1987 and became the head groundskeeper in 1990. Lisa has a great love for plants – even talks to them – and considers the grounds an extension of her own backyard! She has added many of the more unusual varieties to the campus collection.



Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge Patricia Hort of UCC's Public Relations Department and Kathleen Biagioni of the UCC Foundation, without whose encouragement and support this project could never have been completed. Thanks also go to Maynard Kirkpatrick, Chairperson of the Tourism Management Department, who assisted in marketing this guide. Many thanks to Joe Rille of Mechanical Trades and Welding for the label stakes, to Ed Baron of Chemistry for scanning the images, and to Lois Williams who did the final editing.

