

WELCOME
to
STANFORD
◇
AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION
of
BOTANICAL
GARDENS
and
ARBORETA
2000 October 12-13

Eucalyptus tour

Prepared for AABGA
by Ron Bracewell
Meet at Campus Drive & Escondido
2000 October 13d 14h 30m

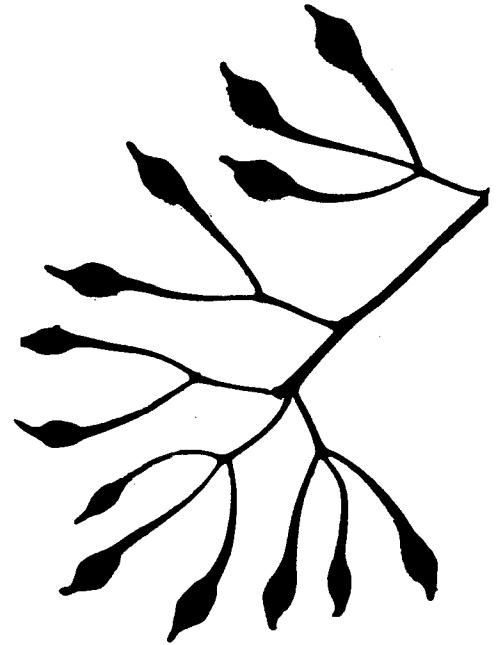
The SW side of Campus Drive between Escondido Road and Serra Street was planted with about 22 different species of Eucalyptus, in pairs, on April 29, 1964, by Dirk Schroder using stock obtained from Max Watson of San Jose. This planting developed more like an arboretum than as landscaping. When sixteen house trailers were installed for student housing, denser screening was provided by Myoporum shrubbery. In the fall of 1969 about 80 *E. camaldulensis* and 80 *E. polyanthemos* were planted close to the trailers, alternating in groups of about 10 each. This barrier has essentially survived as large trees, 12 to 16 inches in diameter, as would be expected by experience.

About half of the species from the 1964 planting have survived; those surviving in pairs (*E. albens*, *E. rudunca* and *E. macrandra*) are among the most successful species. Next to the macrandra specimens is a strong tree with ruddy peeling bark judged to be a *E. botryoides* hybrid by Lawrie A.S. Johnson. The most attractive survivor is a mallee, *E. erythronema*,

with multiple white stems and very nice red flowers, growing on a dry clayey site. It has received high recommendations which, as the only example on the Campus, it confirms.

After replacement of the trailers by Schwab Residential Center and Lantana and Castaño halls, further screening was added between the latter two and Campus Drive in the form of a mix of *Leptospermum scoparium* varieties and *L. laevigatum*, *Acacia longifolia*, several more *E. camaldulensis* and *E. polyanthemos* (noticeable by their smaller diameters), and about 20 densely-spaced *E. leucorxylon* with curiously shaped fruit in threes.

Both *camaldulensis* and *polyanthemos* have proved susceptible to the invasion of lerp insects; heavy deposits of lerp are noticeable below the larger trees, and are edible (the lerp, not the psyllids, which in any case are tiny in relation to the conspicuous damage they have caused). Our other destructive pest, the larva of a long horned beetle, is not in evidence in this location. Both pests are susceptible to attack by specialist wasps.



Eucalyptus leucorxylon
Red-flowering White Ironbark

