

COMMONWEALTH COLLECTION

1. Protea cyanoides - South Africa
2. Strelitzia reginae - South Africa
3. Acacia karroo - Zambia
4. Banksia ericifolia - Australia
5. Wollemia nobilis - Australia
6. Leptospermum scoparium - New Zealand
7. Cyathea arborea - Jamaica
8. Ficus carica - Malta
9. Phormium tenax - New Zealand
10. Angraecum podochiloides - Cameroon
11. Ansellia africana - Zambia
12. Bowiea volubilis - Kenya
13. Cycas seemannii - Fiji
14. Ficus benjamina - India
15. Heliconia psittacorum - Trinidad & Tobago
16. Elettaria cardamomum - Sri Lanka
17. Curcuma longa - Sri Lanka
18. Azadirachta indica - India
19. Carica papaya - Belize
20. Bixa orellana - Jamaica
21. Cola acuminata - Nigeria
22. Manilkara zapota - Belize
23. Aglaomorpha drynarioides - Papua New Guinea
24. Asplenium simplicifrons - Papua New Guinea
25. Vittaria elongata - Fiji
26. Rhododendron loranthiflorum - Solomon Islands
27. Lycopodium phlegmaria - Solomon Islands
28. Begonia longipetiolata - Cameroon
29. Mimosa pudica - Trinidad & Tobago
30. Aeschynanthus pulcher - Malaysia
31. Streptocarpus saxorum - Kenya
32. Hydrophytum formicarum - Malaysia
33. Costus spectabilis - Nigeria
34. Pinus nigra - Cyprus
35. Rosa spp - England
36. Pinus sylvestris - Scotland
37. Corylus avellana - Wales
38. Cedrus deodara - Pakistan
39. Alnus orientalis - Cyprus
40. Alnus rubra - Canada
41. Alnus glutinosa - Wales
42. Sorbus arranensis - Scotland
43. Tsuga heterophylla - Canada
44. Quercus ilex - Malta
45. Pinus wallichiana - Pakistan
46. Quercus robur - England
47. Fraxinus excelsior - Northern Ireland
48. Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata' - Northern Ireland



GENERAL INFORMATION

OPENING HOURS
 GROUNDS 7 am to dusk (all year)
 GLASSHOUSES 10 am - 6 pm (4.15 pm in winter)

CHARGES
 Glasgow City Council maintains a policy of free entry

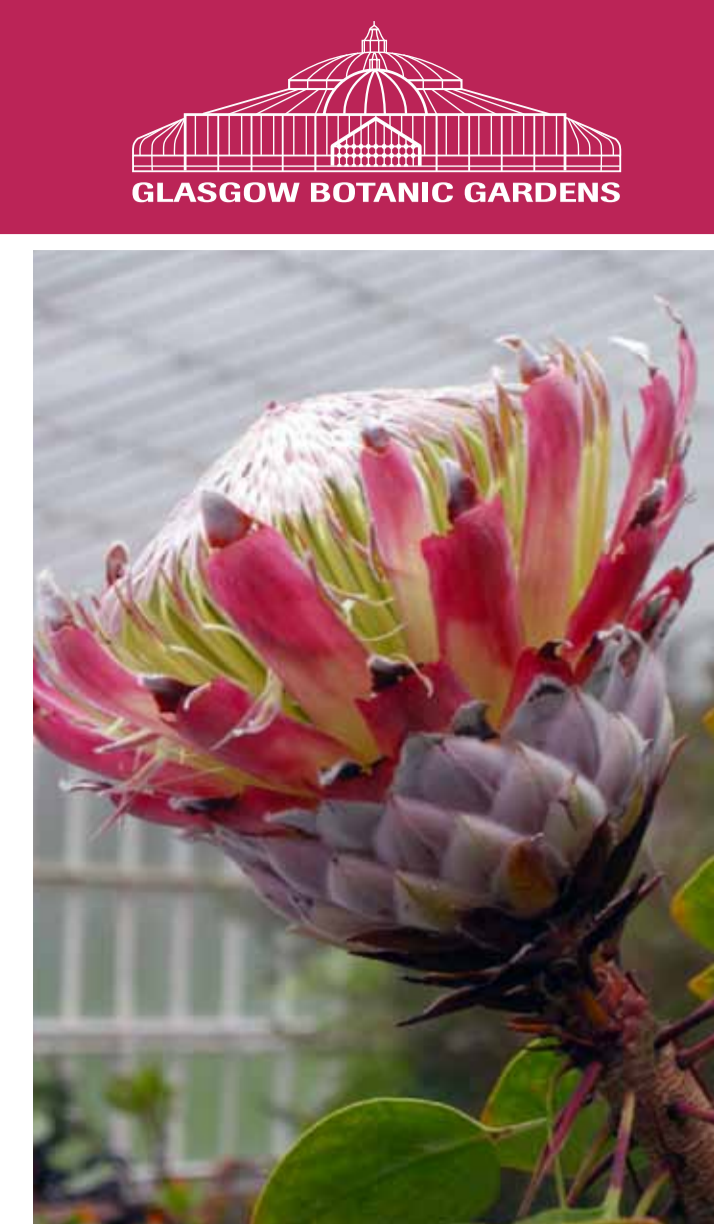
THE ENQUIRIES OFFICE: is situated behind the main range and further information may be obtained there.
 PHONE: 0141 276 1614
 FAX: 0141 276 1615
 EMAIL: gbg@glasgow.gov.uk
 WEB: glasgowbotanicgardens.com or www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks

GROUPS VISITS: are especially welcome and a guide may be available if arranged in advance with the Gardens' Office.

DOGS: are allowed in the grounds, but should be kept on a short leash. Dogs are not permitted in the glasshouses with the exception of guide dogs.

TRANSPORT: by bus from the City Centre nos. 6, 6a, 6b, 8, 8a, 10a, and 19.
 By Underground - to Hillhead Station
 WEB: www.travelinescotland.com

PARKING: there is no parking in the Gardens with the exception of disabled parking. Unrestricted parking is available in Queen Margaret Drive and Ford Road.





LEGACY 2014
XX COMMONWEALTH GAMES
GLASGOW



GLASGOW
CITY COUNCIL

COMMONWEALTH COLLECTION

- NORTHERN IRELAND 
- CANADA 
- PAKISTAN 
- WALES 
- SCOTLAND 
- ENGLAND 
- CYPRUS 
- MALAYSIA 
- SOLOMON ISLANDS 
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA 
- NIGERIA 
- BELIZE 
- SRI LANKA 
- TRINIDAD & TOBAGO 
- INDIA 
- FILIPPI 
- KENYA 
- CAMEROON 
- MALTA 
- JAMAICA 
- NEW ZEALAND
- AUSTRALIA
- ZAMBIA
- SOUTH AFRICA

Useful Information

-  Pedestrian Only Access
-  Vehicle Access
-  Disabled Persons Access
-  Baby Changing Facilities
-  Play Area
-  Picnic Area
-  Floral Displays
-  Cafe/Tea Room
-  Outdoor Gym

GLASGOW BOTANIC GARDENS



THE COMMONWEALTH COLLECTION

The botanical collection of Commonwealth plants & trees cover every environment: woodland, desert, the arctic tundra, tropical rainforest, savannah, wetlands, meadows, temperate forests and the Mediterranean. Only the Commonwealth can boast of such a variety of trees and plants. During the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow visitors will be able to see much of that diversity at Glasgow Botanic Gardens.

SOUTH AFRICA

1. Protea cynioides - King Protea
 Protea is the national flower of South Africa. The flowers are pollinated by Scarab and Protea Beetles, various insects and by birds. *Protea cynioides* occurs in the prone vegetation, where natural fires occur every ten to thirty years.

SOUTH AFRICA

2. Strelitzia reginae - Bird of Paradise
 Native to the eastern Cape of South Africa. It was introduced to European gardens in 1773 when it was part of a shipment of horticultural specimens bound for the Royal Botanical Garden of King George III at Kew. *Strelitzia reginae* was named after the king's wife Queen (*regina* in Latin) Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Strelitzia).

AUSTRALIA

3. Acacia karroo - Sweet Thorn
 The sweet thorn gets its common name from the gum thorns were even used by early naturalists to pin the everything from rat-making to sewing needles. The Western Cape up to Zambia. It has been used for exuded from wounds in the bark. It may be found from time in 1894 by David Noble of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Before that botanists only knew it from 91 million year old fossils. Wollemi is an Aboriginal word meaning "look around you, keep your eyes open and watch out".

SOLOMON ISLANDS

27. Lycopodium phlegmaria - Coarse Tassel Fern
 This is a species of tassel-like club moss. Club mosses are small frequently creeping mosses which can be epiphytic. An epiphyte is a plant that grows upon another plant, often a rain forest tree. The plant is known as club moss because the sporophylls (specialised leaves) resemble clubs.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

29. Mimosa pudica - Sensitive plant
 Native to Central and South America it has long been established on Trinidad. The compound leaves fold inward and droop when touched or shaken. It is not known exactly why *Mimosa pudica* evolved this trait, but many scientists think that the plant uses its ability to shrink as a defence from herbivores.

FIJI

25. Vitaria elongata - Stiff Shoestring Fern
 Vitaria is a fern named by James Edward Smith in 1793. They are epiphytes (plants which live perched on the uppermost branches of trees in the tropics) with simple, entire, narrow linear fronds (leaves). The first name is derived from the Latin, *vitta*, meaning "a band or ribbon", referring to its very narrow fronds.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

26. Rhododendron toranihilorum - Long Flowered Vitaya
 This plant was collected on 11 October 2008 in the Western Provinces: Kolombangara on Mount Uvea in Montane moss-forest. It is a tree epiphyte growing in the canopy. It was collected by Glasgow Botanic Gardens curator – Stephen Herrington.



2. Strelitzia reginae

4. Banksia ericifolia - The health-leaved Banksia.
 Only found in New South Wales, Australia and is well-known for its red and yellow autumnal flowers. It is one of the original plants collected by Joseph Banks at Botany Bay in 1770. In 1992 it became the official plant of Sydney. Sucking nectar from Banksia flowers was one way Aboriginal peoples obtained sweetness in their diet.

AUSTRALIA

5. Wollemia nobilis - The Wollemi Pine
 This extremely rare tree was discovered for the first time in 1994 by David Noble of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Before that botanists only knew it from 91 million year old fossils. Wollemi is an Aboriginal word meaning "look around you, keep your eyes open and watch out".

SOLOMON ISLANDS

27. Lycopodium phlegmaria - Coarse Tassel Fern
 This is a species of tassel-like club moss. Club mosses are small frequently creeping mosses which can be epiphytic. An epiphyte is a plant that grows upon another plant, often a rain forest tree. The plant is known as club moss because the sporophylls (specialised leaves) resemble clubs.

CAMEROON

28. Begonia longipetala - Long Petioled Begonia
 Like other plants from tropical Africa this attractive Begonia requires 80% atmospheric humidity and good air circulation. It was introduced into cultivation relatively recently in the 1980s by botanists from the Wageningen Agricultural University in the Netherlands.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

29. Mimosa pudica - Sensitive plant
 Native to Central and South America it has long been established on Trinidad. The compound leaves fold inward and droop when touched or shaken. It is not known exactly why *Mimosa pudica* evolved this trait, but many scientists think that the plant uses its ability to shrink as a defence from herbivores.

MALAYSIA

30. Aeschynanthus pulcher - Lipstick Plant
 This unusual name is taken from the Latin adjective. *Aeschynanthus pulcher* is native to the island of Java. Of the flower. It is an evergreen, epiphytic vine. red stems, hence the common name "Lipstick Plant". This species however, has yellow in the throat.

7. Cyathia arborea - West Indian Tree Fern
 Though not solid wood, the hard trunks are durable and resistant to decay and termites. Trunks of tree-ferns have served as posts, frameworks of houses, and supports for vanilla plants and other orchids. The Barb and Kariango peoples used the stems to preserve and carry fire, which can be maintained for hours without smoke or flames.

8. Ficus carica - The Fig
 Although native to the Middle East it moved quickly throughout the Mediterranean. It is known to be one of the first plants cultivated by humans. It was grown well before the domestication of wheat, barley and legumes. Today the common fig is grown for its edible fruit throughout the temperate world.

NEW ZEALAND

9. Phormium tenax - Haraakeke, New Zealand Flax
 Found throughout New Zealand especially in lowland swamps. It was cultivated by the Maori for clothing, matting, baskets and sandals. New Zealand flax fibres were used during WWII to extend supplies of imported sisal.

NEW ZEALAND

12. Bowia volubilis - Climbing Onion
 Bowia volubilis has an unusual succulent adaptation - climbing inflorescences that harvest photosynthetic light in the absence of aerial leaves. Its magical properties are well regarded. Warriors are made brave and invincible, travellers protected, and love procured with this strange looking plant. It is used extensively in Africa for medical purposes.

KENYA

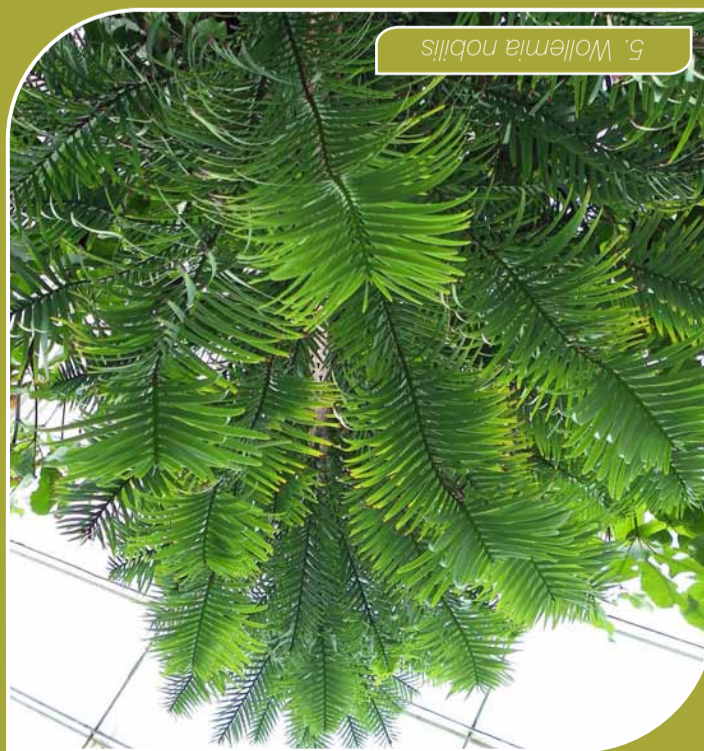
31. Streptocarpus saxorum - Cape Primrose
 In Kenya this plant can be found growing on rocks and steep cliffs in full sun. It is a member of the Gesneriaceae family, which includes around 2000 species. The Cape Primrose is used as a house plant and can be grown from seed to a flowering plant in one year.

ENGLAND

35. Rosa canina - The Dog Rose
 Hazel is one of the first trees to spread widely throughout Britain after the last Ice Age. It flowers earlier than most trees, in mid-February. The nuts are of direct food value to us. Hazel stems were used to make hurdles-woven fencing for enclosing gardens and protecting livestock.

SCOTLAND

36. Pinus sylvestris - Scots pine
 The Gaelachonan Forest in the Highlands of Scotland is the only true native forest in Britain which survives in large tracts today, and the Scots pine is its dominant tree. Tar extracted from the tree's resin was of special value to the builders of boats and ships for sealing the planks and waterproofing the hull.



5. Wollemia nobilis

10. Angreecum podochiloides - Comet orchid
 Angreecum grows in the understory of the rainforest in deep shade. It releases the fragrance of its flowers at night to attract insects.

ZAMBIA

11. Ansellia africana - Leopard orchid.
 The Leopard orchid is classified as vulnerable in the wild, due to illegal harvesting for use as an ornamental and destruction of its habitat.

NIGERIA

33. Costus spectabilis - Spiral Ginger
 The national flower of Nigeria and one of the most common species. The plant grows flat against the ground in a basal rosette. This rosette is surrounded by bright yellow flowers. These open one at a time. Nigeria's climate, defined by dry and rainy periods, allows for a diverse variety of flower types.

CYPRUS

34. Pinus nigra - Black Pine
 Native to the scrub and forests of the Mediterranean. The timber is similar to that of the Scots pine in that it has a straight grain but it is softer and not as strong and is therefore often used in the manufacture of paper. The black pine is an important lumber tree in the UK.

ENGLAND

35. Rosa canina - The Dog Rose
 Hazel is one of the first trees to spread widely throughout Britain after the last Ice Age. It flowers earlier than most trees, in mid-February. The nuts are of direct food value to us. Hazel stems were used to make hurdles-woven fencing for enclosing gardens and protecting livestock.

6. Lepidospermum scoparium - Manuka/Tea Tree
 New Zealand. Manuka honey is a mono-floral honey produced in New Zealand and Australia from the nectar of the manuka tree.

14. Ficus benjamina - Weeping Fig
 These plants are known as banyans, rubber plants or figs. Figs are known for their symbiotic (mutually beneficial) relationship with tiny wasps. Each species of fig is inextricably dependent upon one species of wasp and vice versa. Since the 1950s, *Ficus benjamina* has become a popular indoor plant.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

15. Heliconia psittacorum - Parrot's Beak
 A native species to Trinidad & Tobago, this tropical plant has a wide distribution across South America and the Caribbean. It has large red and yellow flowers and is pollinated by Humming Birds. The flowers are used heavily in forestry and its leaves are used by bats to make their shelters.

INDIA

13. Cycas seamanii - Queen Sago Palm
 Named for German naturalist Barthold Carl Seemann (1825-1871), who first collected the plant. Widespread in the south-west Pacific from Fiji. Tonga West to New Caledonia. Usually found on calcareous beach dune sands or coral limestone formations. Its native range has been severely reduced and it is now classed as 'vulnerable'.



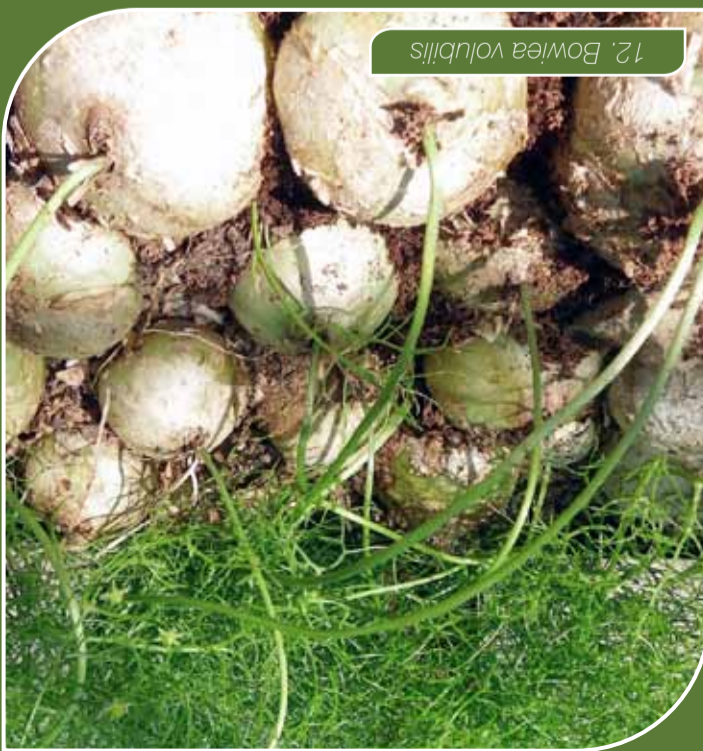
29. Mimosa pudica

WALEIS

37. Corylus avellana - Hazel
 Hazel was one of the first trees to spread widely throughout Britain after the last Ice Age. It flowers earlier than most trees, in mid-February. The nuts are of direct food value to us. Hazel stems were used to make hurdles-woven fencing for enclosing gardens and protecting livestock.

PAKISTAN

38. Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar
 As insects avoid this tree, the essential oil is used as favourite living place or ancient Indian sages and their families who were devoted to the hindu god Shiva.



12. Bowia volubilis

17. Curcuma longa - Turmeric
 It has enormous medicinal benefits due to its antioxidant, anti-tumour, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial effects. In 1280, Marco Polo described Turmeric as a vegetable with the properties of saffron.

INDIA

18. Azadirachta indica - Neem Tree
 In the same family as mahogany, neem is native to India and other Asian cuisines. In Iran, cardamom is used to flavour coffee and tea.

CYPRUS

39. Alnus orientalis - Oriental Alder
 A very fast growing tree, useful for building a quick screen for shade. In its natural habitat, it lives along riverbanks, this makes it useful for moist sites and soaking up moisture from wet/problem areas. Before the arrival of Cyprus it was covered in natural forest including Alders. Today many of the trees are aliens.

CANADA

40. Alnus rubra - Red Alder
 This is the largest alder in Canada. Native peoples dyed their fishing nets with a red dye from the bark so they could not be seen under water. The wood produces an oily smoke which is popular for smoking salmon. Recent clinical studies have verified that red alder contains compounds effective against certain tumours.

WALEIS

41. Alnus glutinosa - Alder
 Native throughout the British Isles. Alder mainly found in wet places, marshes and stream banks prevents erosion. Its timber is resistant to decomposition in water. Alder has been used for water pipes, piles under bridges, to construct aqueducts and building foundations in marshy areas liable to flooding. Much of Venice is built on alder piles.

SCOTLAND

42. Sorbus arnensis - Scottish Whitebeam
 Native to the Isle of Arran. A decline in the surrounding heavy rain are common on the Isle of Arran, damaging the trees and stunting their growth.

19. Carica papaya - Papaya
 Native to the tropics of Americas it is today, cultivated globally. It's usually eaten raw, without skin or seeds however the black seeds are edible and have a sharp, spicy taste.

21. Cola acuminata - Kola Nut
 In Western culture Kola nuts are known as a flavouring and source of caffeine in cola drinks, although the use of it in cola drinks today is rare. It is chewed in many cultures for its fruit and sap. It was they who first developed chewing gum from the gummy latex in the bark. Scientific work on the leaves exhibited possible anti-diabetic effects.

NIGERIA

23. Aglaomorpha dymatoides
 In Greek mythology (*Aglaos* meaning splendid and *morphe* meaning shape). The plant has a spendid shape as we assume, did aglaia. The plants are large epiphytes which perch in the tops of trees in the rainforest.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

24. Asplenium simplicifrons
 A relative of the popular 'Birds-nest fern', but not as large. It often grows as an epiphyte on trees or rocks. An ideal pot or basket plant excellent for indoor decoration tolerating quite dark conditions and neglect.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

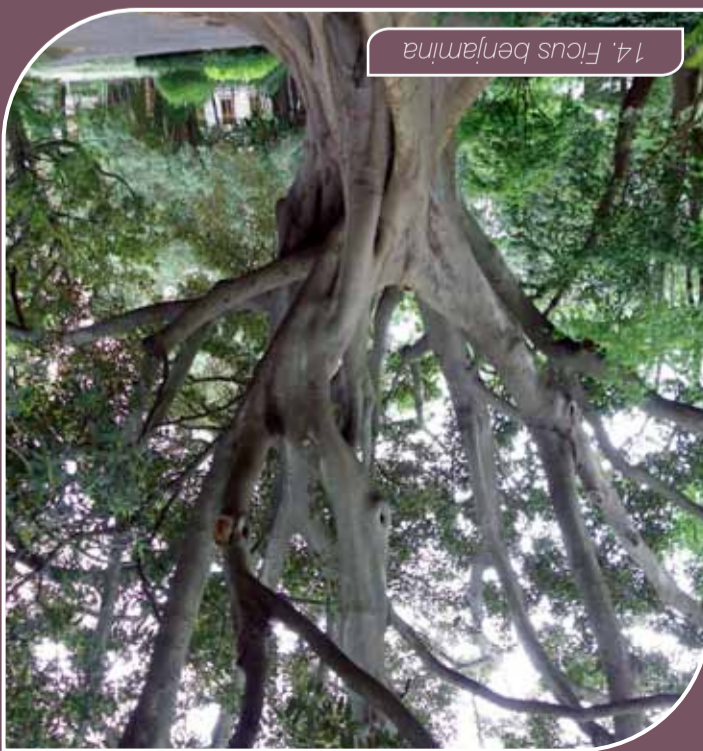
25. Aglaomorpha dymatoides
 In Greek mythology (*Aglaos* meaning splendid and *morphe* meaning shape). The plant has a spendid shape as we assume, did aglaia. The plants are large epiphytes which perch in the tops of trees in the rainforest.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

22. Manikara zapota - Chiclé Tree, Sapodilla
 Long cultivated throughout Central America it was popular with the Aztecs, Maya and other Mesoamerican cultures for its fruit and sap. It was they who first developed chewing gum from the gummy latex in the bark. Scientific work on the leaves exhibited possible anti-diabetic effects.

PAKISTAN

44. Quercus ilex - Evergreen/Holm Oak
 The Holm Oak is the National Tree of Malta. A small population near the village of Wardija in Malta are said to be between 500 and 1,000 years old. In ancient times the tree was associated with death. It is extremely flammable and an efficient lightning conductor.



14. Ficus benjamina

23. Aglaomorpha dymatoides
 In Greek mythology (*Aglaos* meaning splendid and *morphe* meaning shape). The plant has a spendid shape as we assume, did aglaia. The plants are large epiphytes which perch in the tops of trees in the rainforest.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

24. Asplenium simplicifrons
 A relative of the popular 'Birds-nest fern', but not as large. It often grows as an epiphyte on trees or rocks. An ideal pot or basket plant excellent for indoor decoration tolerating quite dark conditions and neglect.

PAKISTAN

45. Pinus wallichiana - Bhutan Pine
 A popular tree for planting in parks and large gardens. Grown for its attractive foliage and large, decorative cones. It is also valued for its relatively high resistance to air pollution. Native to the Himalaya, Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountains, from eastern Afghanistan east across northern Pakistan and India to Yunnan in southwest China.

ENGLAND

46. Quercus robur - English Oak
 Oak timber was for some centuries the foundation of the Royal Navy and the construction of large buildings has depended on oak beams since Medieval times. However, it was the extensive use of oak bark for tanning that made English oak woods such a valuable asset in the past.

NORTHERN IRELAND

47. Fraxinus excelsior - Ash
 Ash is one of our most valuable native trees, its wood being very strong and flexible; indeed it has 'greater toughness (impact strength) than any other home-grown hardwood'. Ash is used traditionally to make tool handles, furniture, sports equipment, walking sticks, tent pegs, oars, gates, wheel rims and the frames and shafts of diverse vehicles.

NORTHERN IRELAND

48. Taxus baccata Fastigiata - Floribound Yew
 In Northern Ireland in 1778 a farmer called Willis saw two female versions of what is now the famous Irish Yew growing in the wild near Floribound in County Fermanagh. They were moved to the Earl of Emskillen's garden nearby and from them, by cuttings, are descended the millions of upright Yews all over the world-including this one!