

THYMELAEACEAE

Gonna-familie

Die ongeveer 400 soorte wat in 40 geslagte ingedeel is, kom hoofsaaklik in Afrika, die Middellandse See-gebied en Australië voor. In dié familie word klein struikies, halfstruike, struike en klein boompies aangetref. Die blare is teenoorstaande of afwisselend. Die verteenwoordigers van hierdie familie het deurgaans 'n taai, veselagtige bas. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika kom elf geslagte voor.

In die Broodboomtuin en Bourketuin is *Dais cotinifolia* (**Basboom**) aangeplant. Die geslagsnaam is deur David van Royen voorgestel omdat die bloeiwyse vir hom soos 'n fakkel gelyk het wat gereed is om aangesteek te word. Die blare het vir Linnaeus baie soos dié van die genus *Cotinus* gelyk, vandaar die tweede gedeelte van die naam.

Dit is 'n klein boompie wat vinnig groei en binne enkele jare 'n hoogte van 4 m bereik. Die blare is enkelvoudig en word teenoorstaande gedra. Die individuele, pienk blommetjies kom in hofievormige bloeiwyses voor wat eindstandig op die takke gedra word. Hierdie mooi sierboompie wat in die laat lente blom, kan in die meeste Suid-Afrikaanse tuine aangeplant word. Dit is redelik droogtebestand maar aard die beste in volle sonlig en onder vogtige toestande. In Noord-Natal het die skrywer mooi eksemplare langs waterstrome gesien.

cies is useful as a hedge-plant or decorative shrub, it is sensitive to heavy frost.

THYMELAEACEAE

Gonna Family

This family of some 40 genera and 400 species is found mainly in Africa, Mediterranean countries and Australia. The family consists of shrublets, undershrubs, shrubs and small trees. The leaves are opposite or alternate and all species in this family have a sticky, fibrous bark. Eleven genera occur in the Republic of South Africa.

Dais cotinifolia (**Pompon Tree**) has been established in the Bourke Garden and also in the Cycad Garden. The generic name was suggested by David van Royen, since the inflorescence resembles a torch, ready to be lit. The leaves reminded Linnaeus of those of the genus *Cotinus*, thence the specific epithet.

This species is a small, fast-growing tree which reaches a height of some 4 m within a few years. The leaves are simple and opposite. The individual pink flowers are borne in capituliform inflorescences at the branch terminals. This small and decorative tree which flowers in spring, would be an asset to most South African gardens. It is fairly drought-resistant, but thrives best in full sunlight under moist conditions. The author has seen some beautiful specimens growing beside streams in Northern Natal.



Combretum zeyheri
(Raasblaar – Large-fruited Bushwillow) (p. 102)

Combretum molle
(Fluweelboswilg – Velvet Bushwillow) (p. 100)

COMBRETACEAE

Boswilg-familie

Die Combretaceae is 'n redelik klein familie bestaande uit 19 genera en 600 spesies. Dit kom wydverspreid oor die tropiese en subtropiese dele van albei halfronde voor. Dit bestaan uit rankplante, struik en bome. Die meeste soorte in hierdie familie is houtagtig. Die aaragtige bloeiwyse en vrug as gevleuelde aanhangel is baie kenmerkend van soorte in hierdie familie. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika is vyf geslagte reeds geïdentifiseer, waarvan *Combretum* en *Terminalia* oorheersend in Transvaal voorkom.

In Bourketuin en naby die suidelike parkeerruimte vir busse staan enkele eksemplare van *Combretum erythrophyllum* (**Rivier-vaderlandswilg**). Die geslagsnaam is 'n Latynse naam vir 'n rankplant. Dit is afkomstig uit Oud-Gallies. *Erythros* en *phyllon* is Griekse woorde wat respektiewelik 'rooi' en 'blaar' beteken.

Hierdie boomsoort kom hoofsaaklik langs waterstrome of riviere voor. Die pragtige herfskleure is sy besondere kenmerk. Dit kan 'n hoogte van 12 m bereik en is bladwisselend. Gewoonlik het hierdie soort 'n redelik digte maar vormlose kroon. Die blare is enkelvoudig. Die bloeiwyse is saamgestel uit 'n groot aantal geelgroen blommetjies. Waar water volop is, groei die **Riviervaderlandswilg** baie vinnig. Dit is rypbestand en kan derhalwe in die meeste Suid-Afrikaanse tuine aangeplant word.

Van die *Combretum molle* (**Fluweelboswilg**) staan daar langs die Wandelpad en by die Prellerstraatingang etlike voorbeelde. Die tweede gedeelte van die naam beteken 'sagharig'. *Molle* beteken 'sag'. Gewoonlik bereik hierdie soort 'n hoogte van ongeveer 10 tot 12 m. Dit is bladwisselend. Die enkelvoudige blare word teenoorstaande en selfs afwisselend gedra. Die bloeiwyse bestaan uit klein, welriekende, geel blommetjies wat in diggepakte, langwerpige, silindriese blomare gerangskik is. *Combretum molle*

COMBRETACEAE

Bushwillow Family

This is a fairly small family, comprising 19 genera and 600 species. It is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions in both hemispheres. The family consists of trees and shrubs, which are often scandent, and climbers. Most species are woody. The flowers are characteristically borne in spikes and the fruit is winged. Of the five genera which have so far been identified in South Africa, *Combretum* and *Terminalia* occur mainly in the Transvaal.

A few specimens of *Combretum erythrophyllum* (**River Bushwillow**) may be found in the Bourke Garden and near the southern bus terminal. The generic name is the Latin name for a climber, and is derived from an ancient Gallic word. *Erythros* and *phyllon* are the Greek words for 'red' and 'leaf'.

This species is found mainly along streambanks. The exquisite autumn colours are characteristic of this species, which grows to a height of up to 12 m. The tree is deciduous and often has a dense, shapeless crown. The leaves are simple and the inflorescence is composed of numerous small, yellow-green flowers. This tree grows very rapidly in well-watered areas. It is resistant to frost and may thus be planted in most South African gardens.

Combretum molle is commonly known as the **Velvet Bushwillow**. Numerous specimens are found along the Nature Trail and also at the Preller Street entrance. The specific epithet *molle* means 'soft' and refers to the soft hairs of this species. This deciduous tree usually reaches a height of 10 to 12 m. The leaves are simple and opposite, and sometimes alternate. The inflorescences are composed of tiny, fragrant, yellow flowers arranged in dense, longitudinal, cylindrical spikes. *Combretum molle* is a fairly fast grower and sensitive to heavy frost. Although not suitable as a

Zosterops palidus
(Gewone Glasogie – Pale White-eye) (pp. 22, 24)



is nie teen strawwe ryp bestand nie. Dit groei redelik vinnig. Dit is nie juis 'n baie geskikte skaduboom nie, maar dra kleurvolle blare.

Combretum zeyheri kan in Bourketuin en in die omgewing van Prellerstraatingang gesien word. Dit het die baie bekende naam **Raasblaar**. Die tweede gedeelte van die naam vereer Karl Ludwig Zeyher (1799–1858).

Dit is 'n bladwisselende middelmatige boom wat selde hoër as 14 m. word. Dikwels is dit meerstammig met spreidende takke. 'n Baie opvallende kenmerk van dié spesie is die groot, droë, vier-vlerkige vrugte wat tot 6 cm lank kan wees. Die droë vrugte ritsel in die wind. Die **Raasblaar** is nie rypbestand nie. Dit groei baie stadig en is nie juis 'n baie dekoratiewe boom nie.

Die **Vaalboom** (*Terminalia sericea*) is van al die spesies in hierdie geslag die bekendste. Dit kom baie wydverspreid voor. Die geslagsnaam kom van die Latynse woord *terminus* wat 'end' beteken en betrekking het op die blare wat in trosse aan die ente van takke gedra word. *Sericea* beteken letterlik 'syagtig'.

Terminalia sericea kan 'n hoogte van tot 18 m bereik. Die silwerkleurige blare is baie opvallend en het tot sy besondere volksnaam aanleiding gegee. Die klein, witterige blommetjies is baie onwelriekend en word in dun are gedra. Die boom groei taamlik stadig en is redelik ryp- en droogtebestand. Dit is 'n mooi skaduboom wat egter nie in kleinerige tuintjies aangeplant kan word nie. In Bourketuin staan 'n eksemplaar.

ARALIACEAE

Kiepersol-familie

Tot dusver is 55 geslagte en 700 spesies van die onderhawige fami-

shade tree, its beautifully coloured leaves are highly decorative.

Combretum zeyheri (**Large-fruited Bushwillow**) is found in the Bourke Garden and in the vicinity of the Preller Street entrance, and is a very well-known species, named in honour of Karl Ludwig Zeyher (1799–1858).

This medium-sized, deciduous tree seldom reaches a height of more than 14 m. It often has several trunks and spreading branches. A striking feature of this species is the large, dry, four-winged fruit, which can be up to 6 cm in length. The dry fruit rustles in the wind. This species is a very slow grower and sensitive to frost. It is also not a very decorative tree. The **Silver Cluster-leaf** is botanically known as *Terminalia sericea*. It is very widely distributed and the best-known of all the species in this genus. The generic name is derived from the Latin word *terminus* and refers to the leaves which are borne in clusters on the branch terminals. The specific epithet refers to the silvery appearance of the leaves.

This species reaches a height of up to 18 m. The silvery leaves are very striking and gave rise to the common name of this species. The small, white flowers are borne in spikes and have a distinctly unpleasant odour. It is a fairly slow grower, but can withstand a fair amount of frost and drought. Although not suitable for small gardens, it is useful as a decorative and effective shade tree. A specimen can be seen in Bourke Garden.

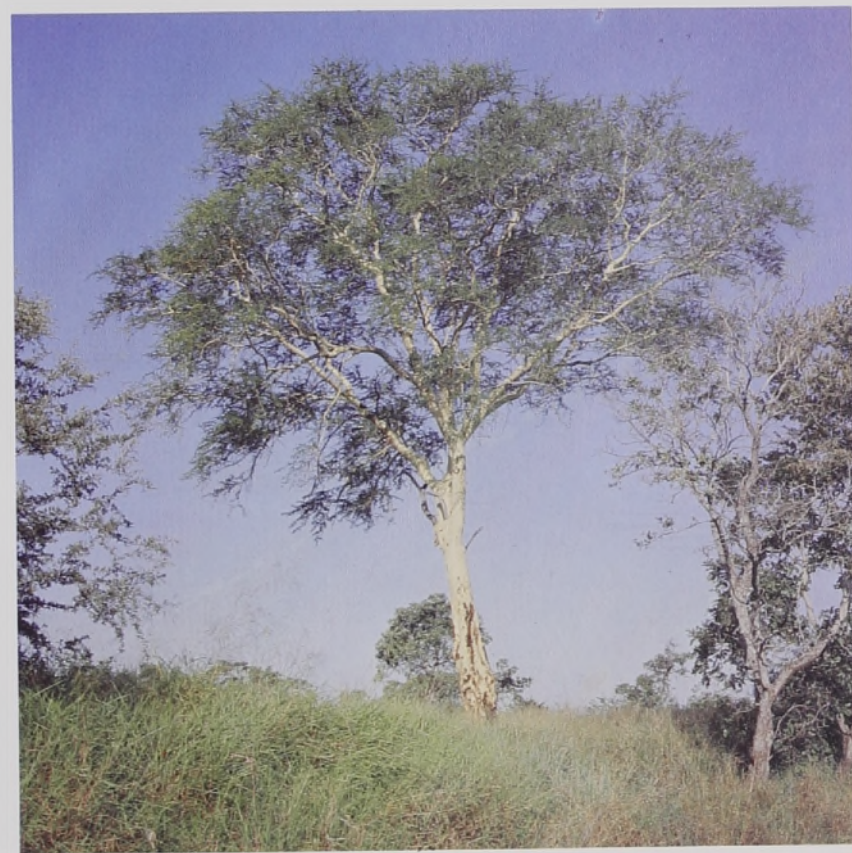
ARALIACEAE

Cabbage-tree Family

In this family of trees and shrubs, which are sometimes scandent, there are 55 known genera and 700 species, distributed in tropical areas throughout the world. *Schefflera*, *Cussonia* and *Seemanna* are the only three genera found in the Republic of South



Acacia xantoploea
(Koorsboom – Fever Tree) (pp. 64, 66)



Cussonia spicata
(Gewone Kiepersol – Common Cabbage Tree) (p. 104)

lie bekend. Hulle is in al die tropiese dele van die wêreld versprei. Slegs drie geslagte word in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika aange-tref, naamlik *Schefflera*, *Cussonia* en *Seemannaralia*. Verteenwoordigers van hierdie familie sluit bome, struike en soms ook klimplante in. Die blare is afwisselend en word selde teenoorstaande gedra. Die reëlmatige, tweeslagtige blomme kom in skerms, are of trosse voor.

By die hoofingang van die Theo van Wijkgebou staan *Cussonia spicata* en *C. paniculata*. In Bourketuin en Die Broodboomtuin is daar ook enkele voorbeelde van hierdie spesies. Die geslagsnaam vereer P. Cusson, 'n Franse plantkundige. Die volksnaam is **Kiepersol**. Volgens Smith (1966) kom die algemene naam van die Portugeuse woord *quita-sol* wat letterlik vertaal 'skuiling teen die son' beteken.

Cussonia paniculata (**Bergkiepersol**) is die bekendste spesie van die geslag. Die naam *paniculata* verwys na die blomme wat in vele pluime of are gerangskik is. Dit groei selde hoër as 3 tot 4 m. Die loof kom op die punte van die takke uit. Die blougroen blare is handvormig. Die klein, groen, sittende blommetjies kom in pluime voor. Die **Bergkiepersol** word baie dikwels in tuine aan-geplant. Dit neem min ruimte in beslag en is nie rypgevoelig nie.

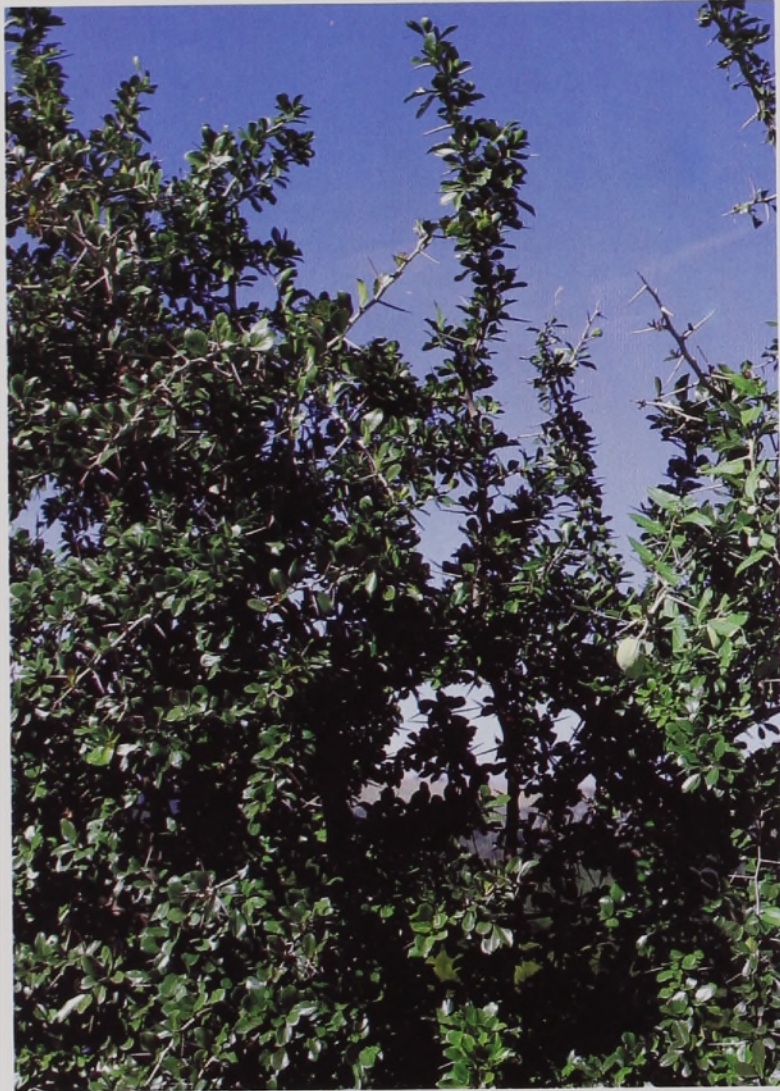
Cussonia spicata (**Gewone Kiepersol**) is 'n soort wat baie vin-nig groei en tot 15 m hoog kan groei. *Spicata* is afgelei van die La-tyense woord wat 'aar' beteken en betrekking het op die bloeiwyse. Die klein, groen blommetjies kom in are voor wat in skerms ge-rangskik is. Die meeste plante is meerstammig as gevolg van ver-takking wat reeds in die grond of ook hoër op kan plaasvind. In teenstelling met *C. paniculata* is hierdie spesie rypgevoelig. As sierboom verdien dit 'n plek in die tuin, veral in groot tuine of parke.

Africa. The leaves are alternate and seldom opposite and the regu-lar, bisexual flowers are borne in umbels, spikes or racemes.

Examples of *Cussonia spicata* and *C. paniculata* may be seen at the main entrance to the Theo van Wijk Building, while a few specimens are also found in the Bourke Garden and the Cycad Garden. The genus is named after the French botanist, P. Cusson. According to Smith (1966) the Afrikaans common name, **Kieper-sol**, is derived from the Portuguese *quita-sol* which, literally trans-lated, means 'protection against the sun'.

Cussonia paniculata (**Mountain Cabbage Tree**) is the com-monest species of this genus. The term *paniculata* refers to the flowers, which are arranged in numerous panicles or spikes. This species seldom reaches a height of more than 3 to 4 m. The foliage appears at the extremity of the branches, and the blue-green leaves are palmately compound. The small, green flowers are borne in sessile panicles. This species is popular in gardens. It does not re-quire much space and is resistant to frost.

Cussonia spicata (**Common Cabbage Tree**) is a very fast grow-er and reaches a height of up to 15 m. The specific epithet is de-rived from the Latin word for a spike and refers to the inflores-cence. The small, green flowers are borne in spikes, arranged in umbels. These trees have several trunks and may branch out above or below the surface of the soil. In contrast to *C. paniculata*, this species is sensitive to frost. However, it is a decorative tree and a good choice for gardens, especially large gardens and parks.



Dovyalis caffra
(Kei-appel – Kei-apple) (p. 97)

Bequaertiodendron magalimontanum
(Stamvrug – Transvaal Milkplum) (p. 108)



PLUMBAGINACEAE

Plumbago-familie

Ongeveer tien geslagte en 300 kosmopolitiese spesies is tot op hede in hierdie kleinerige familie bekend. Lede van hierdie familie bestaan uit struik, klein struikies en kruid met afwisselende blare wat in rosette gerangskik is. Die reëlmatige blom is tweeslagtig. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika word drie geslagte aangetref waarvan die *Plumbago* moontlik die bekendste is. Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die Primulaceae die Plumbaginaceae voorafgaan volgens die klassifikasiesistiem.

Plumbago capensis (**Kaapse Loodkruid**) is 'n baie bekende sierstruik wat pragtige, ligblou blommetjies dra. Die genusnaam kom van die Latynse woord *plumbum* wat 'lood' beteken. *Capensis* verwys na die Kaapprovinsie. In Bourketuin staan 'n hele paar volwasse plante wat jaarliks pragtig blom. Dit groei selde hoër as ongeveer 1,5 m. Dit kan as heiningplant of as sierstruik in tuine gebruik word. Die struik is nie baie gehard nie en sal alleenlik matige koue weerstaan.

SAPOTACEAE

Melkhout-familie

Letty (1962) wys daarop dat van die beste inheemse vrugte van tropiese Amerika uit hierdie familie kom. Dit is 'n familie van struik en bome met melksap en leeragtige blare wat in die tropiese en subtropiese streke van albei halfronde voorkom. Die naam kom van die Meksikaanse plant *Zapotl*, waarvan die melksap die basis

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Plumbago Family

Approximately ten genera and 300 cosmopolitan species of this rather small family have so far been identified. This family consists of shrubs, shrublets and herbs with alternate leaves borne in rosettes. The flowers are regular and bisexual.

Of the three genera occurring in the Republic of South Africa, *Plumbago* is probably the most well-known. It is interesting to note that in botanical classification, this family is preceded by the Primulaceae.

Plumbago capensis (**Cape Leadwort**) is a well-known and decorative shrub which bears beautiful, pale blue flowers. The generic name is derived from the Latin *plumbum*, which means 'lead', while *capensis* refers to the Cape Province. In the Bourke Garden, numerous adult specimens make a beautiful show each year when in bloom. This species seldom reaches a height of more than 1,5 m. It is useful as a hedge-plant and very decorative as a shrub. It is not very hardy and can withstand only moderate cold.

SAPOTACEAE

Milkwood Family

According to Letty (1962), the best indigenous fruit in tropical America belongs to this family. This family of shrubs and trees produce latex and have leathery leaves. It occurs in tropical and subtropical regions on both hemispheres. The family name is derived from the Mexican plant, *Zapotl*, the latex of which is used as

Olea africana
(Olienhout – Wild Olive) (p. 109)

Bloeiwyse – Inflorescence



vir kougom vorm. Ongeveer 35 tot 75 swak beskrewe genera en 800 spesies is bekend. In Suid-Afrika is sewe geslagte bekend waaronder een van ons bekendste wilde vrugte tel, naamlik *Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum* (**Stamvrug**). Drie spesies is bekend, waarvan twee in Suid-Afrika voorkom.

Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum groei langs die Wandelpad en op die rantjies langs die suidelike heining van Bourketuin. *Dendron* beteken 'boom' terwyl die spesifieke epiteton na die Magaliesbergomgewing verwys. Dit is 'n immergroen struik wat ongeveer 6 tot 8 m hoog groei. Dit het 'n digte, uitspreidende, ronde kroon. Die stam is kort, kaal en dikwels krom of gebuig. Die enkelvoudige, leeragtige blare is ver van mekaar gespaseer. Die vrugte is met viltlaag bedek en as dit 'n letsel kry, sytel 'n taai melksap uit die wond. Die vrug het 'n soetsuur smaak. Bobbejane, ape en voëls wat vrugtevreter is, is besonder lief vir die ryp vrug met sy een of twee gladde pitte. Veral **Muisvoëls** en **Tiptolle** is baie lief vir die vruggies.

Hierdie spesie kan van saad of steggies voortgeplant word. Dit is droogtebestand en kan ook redelik lae temperature verduur. In rotsagtige formasies veral groei dit baie goed.

OLEACEAE

Olywe-familie

In die geledere van hierdie familie tel groot bome, struie, welige rankplante en selfs kleinerige kruide. Die familie word deur 20 geslagte en 300 spesies verteenwoordig. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika is vyf geslagte bekend. Die blare word teenoorstaande of soms afwisselend gedra en bevat tien persent proteïen. Hierdie familie volg net na die familie Ebenaceae.

a base for making chewing-gum. Some 35 to 75 inadequately described genera and 800 species are known. Seven genera occur in South Africa, one of which is the very well-known wild fruit, *Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum* (**Transvaal Milkplum**). Of the three known species, two occur in South Africa.

Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum grows beside the Nature Trail and on top of Muckleneuk Ridge near the fence on the southern side of the Bourke Garden. *Dendron* denotes a tree, while the specific epithet refers to the Magaliesberg area. This species is an evergreen shrub with a round, dense, spreading crown. It reaches a height of some 6 to 8 m. The stem is short, smooth and often curved. The simple, leathery leaves are widely spaced. The fruit is villiform and when injured, exude a viscose, milky fluid. The fruit has a fairly astringent taste and contains one or two smooth seeds. Monkeys, baboons and fruit-eating birds, including **Bulbuls** and **Mousebirds**, feed on the fruit.

These shrubs are resistant to drought and can withstand fairly cold temperatures. They thrive best on rocky formations. They may be propagated from seed or cuttings.

OLEACEAE

Olive Family

This family of large trees, shrubs and luxuriant climbers also includes some 20 genera of fairly small herbs, represented by about 300 species. Five genera are found in the Republic of South Africa. The leaves are opposite, sometimes alternate and contain ten per cent protein. Botanically this family is classified as following after the Ebenaceae.

The flowers are regular and bisexual, or sometimes monosexu-

Die reëlmatige blomme is tweeslagtig, alhoewel dit soms ook eenslagtig kan wees. Een van ons bekendste boomsoorte, naamlik die **Olienhout** (*Olea africana*) behoort tot hierdie familie. In die geslag *Olea* is reeds 50 soorte bekend wat hoofsaaklik in die lande om die Middellandse See voorkom. Vier spesies en enkele subspesies kom in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes-Afrika voor. Die genusnaam is die Latynse woord vir 'olyf' en *africana* het betrekking op Afrika.

Olea africana is die sogenaamde provinsiale boom van die Oranje-Vrystaat. "So kenmerkend is die bome op die koppies van die Vrystaat dat dit in 1855 gekies is as die heraldiese boom op die ampswaapen van die Vrystaat. Een van die Vrystaatse **Olienhoutbome** is as nasionale monument verklaar – die 'Boom van Same-swering' op Onze Rust, die plaas van die laaste president van die Vrystaatse Republiek, M.T. Steyn." (Vgl. *Vygie*, Maart 1982.)

Op plekke waar ons plantegroei op die hoofkampus nog nie deur gebouekomplekse "vervang" is nie, kom *Olea africana* natuurlik voor. Langs die Wandelpad groei ook enkele voorbeelde van hierdie boomsoort. By die tennisbaan in Bourketuin staan 'n baie mooi voorbeeld van hierdie boomsoort.

Die **Olienhout** kan tot 12 m hoog groei en is immergroen, en droogte- en rypbestand. Die uitspreidende kroon is baie kenmerkend van hierdie skaduweeboom wat baie stadig groei. Dit is baie aanpasbaar by uiteenlopende klimatologiese kondisies. Die olywe is ietwat bitter maar tog eetbaar. Gedurende die wintermaande vreet **Spreus**, **Muisvoëls** en ander voëls spesies heerlik aan die ovaalvormige vruggies.

al. One of our most well-known trees, the **Wild Olive** (*Olea africana*) belongs to this family. There are over 50 known species of this genus, most of which occur along the Mediterranean coast. Four species and a few subspecies are indigenous to South Africa and South West Africa. The generic name is the Latin word for an olive, while '*africana*' refers to Africa.

Olea africana is the so-called provincial tree of the Orange Free State. The sight of these trees growing on the koppies is so typical of that province that it was chosen as the heraldic tree of that province in 1855. One of the **Wild Olive** trees is the Orange Free State has also been declared a national monument – the 'Tree of the Covenant' on the farm 'Onze Rust', which belonged to the last president of the Republic of the Orange Free State, President M. T. Steyn. (From *Vygie*, March 1982.)

Olea africana occurs in its natural habitat in various areas on the main campus, where the natural vegetation has not yet had to make way for buildings. A few specimens are also found along the Nature Trail, while a very good specimen grows in the Bourke Garden.

The **Wild Olive** is an evergreen with a spreading crown and grows to a maximum height of 12 m. It is resistant to frost and drought. It is a slow grower and extremely useful as a shade tree, and will thrive under the most diverse conditions. The olives are edible, although somewhat bitter. **Starlings**, **Mousebirds** and other bird species are fond of the oval-shaped fruit, which appear during the winter.

LOGANIACEAE

Wildevlier-familie

Van die ongeveer 30 geslagte en 400 soorte word slegs vyf in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika aangetref. Die meeste spesies in hierdie familie kom verspreid oor die tropiese en subtropiese wêreldstreke voor as bome, struik en slingerplante. Die blare is enkelvoudig, teenoorstaande en selde afwisselend. Die bloeiwyse is byskermig. Blomtrosse en alleenstaande blomme kom baie selde in hierdie familie voor.

Twee geslagte word op Unisa se hoofkampus aangetref, naamlik *Strychnos* en *Buddleja*. Van die 400 *Strychnos*-spesies wat bekend is, kom nege in Suid-Afrika voor. Wat die *Buddleja*-geslag betref, word sewe van die 100 spesies in Suid-Afrika aangetref, en dit is die belangrikste geslag van die betrokke familie.

Strychnos cocculoides staan as **Kurkklapper** bekend vanweë die diep geslypte kurkagtige bas. Die tweede gedeelte van die naam beteken 'geswolle saad'. Voorbeelde van hierdie soort is in Bourketuin te sien waar dit besonder goed aard. Dit is 'n bladwisselende boom wat tot 9 m hoog groei. Die blare word teenoorstaande gedra, en die groen of wit blommetjies kom in eindstandige byskerms voor. Die groot, ronde vrugte het 'n deursnee van ongeveer 7 tot 8 cm, is geurig en bevat 'n eetbare moes of vleis waarin die sade ingebed is.

Strychnos spinosa (**Groenklapper**) groei net wes van Prellerstraat in assosiasie met talle ander boomspeesies. Die naam *spinosa* beteken 'doring' en verwys na die dorings waarmee hierdie spesie bewapen is. Dit is 'n bladwisselende boomsoort wat selde hoër as 6 tot 7 m groei. Hierdie spesie groei gewoonlik yl vertak met 'n uitspreidende kroon en 'n korterige, krom stam. Die enkelvoudige blare kom kruisgewys in pare aan nuwe groeipunte voor. Die wit blommetjies vertoon opvallend in klein blomrossies aan die

LOGANIACEAE

Wild Elder Family

This family comprises some 30 genera and 400 species, of which only five occur in the Republic of South Africa. Most species of this family are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. It is a family of trees, shrubs and ramblers. The leaves are simple, opposite and rarely alternate. The inflorescence is cymose; single or racemose flowers are rare in this family.

The genera, *Strychnos* and *Buddleja* represent this family on the main campus. Of the 400 known *Strychnos* species, nine are indigenous to South Africa, while seven of the 100 *Buddleja* species also occur in this country. The latter is the most important genus in this family.

Strychnos cocculoides is commonly known as the **Corky Monkey Orange**, due to its thickly corky bark. The specific epithet literally means 'swollen seed'. A number of these trees may be found in the Bourke Garden, which provides admirably suitable conditions for this species. It is a deciduous tree and reaches a maximum height of 9 m. The leaves are opposite and the small, green or white flowers are borne in terminal cymes. The large, round fruit, with a diameter of 7 to 8 cm, is edible and very tasty. It contains a fleshy pulp, with embedded seeds.

Strychnos spinosa (**Green Monkey Orange**) is found west of the Preller Street entrance in association with numerous other species. The epithet *spinosa* refers to the spines with which this species is armed. This **Green Monkey Orange** is deciduous and seldom grows taller than 6 to 7 m. It is usually sparsely branched and has a spreading crown and fairly short, curved trunk. The leaves are simple and borne in pairs on the new growing point. The small, white flowers are borne in conspicuous, small racemes at the branch terminals. This tree may be recommended to anyone



Vrug – Fruit



Strychnos spinosa
(Groenklapper – Green Monkey Orange) (p. 110)

eindpunte van takke. Liefhebbers van inheemse bome kan dit genus aanplant. Dit is egter 'n stadige groeier wat nie teen strawwe koues bestand is nie.

In Bourketuin groei *Buddleja salviifolia* wat algemeen as **Saliehout** bekend is. Die genusnaam vereer Adam Buddle (1660–1715), 'n Engelse predikant, terwyl die tweede gedeelte van die naam na die salie-agtige blare verwys. Dit is 'n struik met opvallende growwe blare. Gedurende die vroeë lente is hierdie welig groeiende soort oortrek met groot eindstandige trosse blommetjies. Die struik het 'n slordige voorkoms as dit nie af en toe gesnoei word nie wat veroorsaak dat dit dan ook beter blom. In die meeste Suid-Afrikaanse tuine sal hierdie geharde soorte baie goed aard.

BORAGINACEAE

Komkommerkruid-familie

Ongeveer 100 geslagte en 2 000 spesies is reeds wêreldwyd in hierdie familie bekend. Letty (1962) wys daarop dat die **Europese Vergeet-my-nietjie** een van die bekendste lede van hierdie familie is. In die familie vind ons bome, jaarplante, meerjarige kruid en struik. Die blare is afwisselend en baie selde teenoorstaande. Die vrugbeginsel is gewoonlik vierlobbig, dikwels tot aan die voet. Die bloeiwyse is 'n wisseltakkige byskerm. Ongeveer 15 geslagte van hierdie familie word in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gevind. Een van die geslagte wat op die hoofkampus natuurlik voorkom, heet *Ehretia*. Die naam vereer G.D. Ehret (1708–1770) wat 'n plantkundige kunstenaar uit die 18de eeu was.

Van die 50 bekende spesies in hierdie genus kom *Ehretia rigida* (**Deurmekaarbos**) oral tussen die bome en struik op die hoof-

who is fond of indigenous trees. However, it is a slow grower and sensitive to frost.

Buddleja salviifolia, commonly known as **Sagewood**, may be seen in the Bourke Garden. The genus is named after the Reverend Adam Buddle (1660–1715), a British minister, while *salviifolia* refers to the salvia-like and remarkably coarse leaves of this species. In the early spring, this luxuriant species is covered in tiny flowers borne in large, terminal cymes. This shrub becomes very untidy if not occasionally pruned, and also flowers more profusely if it is cut back. It is a hardy species which will thrive in most South African gardens.

BORAGINACEAE

Borage Family

Some 100 genera and 2 000 species of this family are known throughout the world. Letty (1962) points out that the European **Forget-me-not** is one of the most widely known members of this family of trees, annuals, perennials, herbs and shrubs. The leaves are alternate, and rarely opposite. The ovary is usually 4-lobed, frequently down to the base. The inflorescence is an alternately branched cyme. Some 25 genera of this family occur in South Africa. One genus naturally occurring on the main campus, is *Ehretia*, named in honour of G.D. Ehret (1708–1770), a botanical artist.

Ehretia rigida, one of the 50 known species of this genus, flourishes between the trees and shrubs on the campus. The specific name *rigida* denotes that this is a rigid, twiggy shrub. It is widely distributed in the Republic of South Africa. Due to its characteristic, tangled, pendulous branches, this dense shrub is commonly

kampus voor. Die tweede gedeelte van die naam beteken 'styf' of 'onbuigsaam'. Hierdie struiksoort kom wydverspreid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika voor. Dit is 'n ruie struik wat 3 tot 4 m hoog groei. Die neerhangende en ineengestregelde takke het tot die tiperende volksnaam aanleiding gegee. Langs die boë van die takke verskyn kort byskerms met liggers blommetjies. Die blare is olyfgroen. Die groen bessies kry later 'n gelerige rooi kleur. In hierdie stadium is baie voëlsoorte soos **Muisvoëls**, **Spreus**, **Lysters**, **Mossies** en **Swartoogtiptolle** gereelde besoekers by hierdie struik. Wanneer kos skaars is, vreet **Spreus** en **Lysters** ook van die bessies. (Hierdie voëls wat so in stede aangepas is, vreet gewone mieliepap ook.)

Dit is 'n baie geharde struik wat oral aangeplant kan word, alhoewel dit nie baie netjies in die tuin vertoon nie. Dit sal egter sekere voëlsoorte lok.

LABIATAE (LAMIACEAE)

Salie-familie

In die *Nasionale Boomlys* (1978) is hierdie familie nie opgeneem nie omdat dit nie houtagtige verteenwoordigers het nie. Die lede van hierdie familie tel 170 geslagte en 5 000 kosmopolitiese spesies waarvan 32 Suid-Afrikaans is. Baie van die inheemse soorte word deur Bantoes vir medisyne gebruik. Hoofsaaklik meerjarige kruide of struie met vierkantige stingels word in hierdie familie aangetref. Die blare is meesal teenoorstaande, steunblaarloos en geurig.

In Bourketuin, naby die laboratoria, en in die Broodboomtuin groei etlike voorbeelde van een van die spesies in hierdie familie, naamlik *Leonotis leonurus* (**Wildedagga**). Die eerste gedeelte van

known as the **Puzzle Bush**. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 m. The pale mauve flowers appear in short racemes along the curved branches. The leaves are olive-green. The berries, which are initially green, turn a yellowish-red colour later on. At that stage, numerous bird species such as **Mousebirds**, **Starlings**, the **Olive Thrush**, the **Cape Sparrow** and the **Black-eyed Bulbul** are regularly observed near these shrubs. When food is scarce, the **Olive Thrush** and **Starlings** will also feed on the berries. (These birds are well adapted to living in cities, and will also eat maize porridge.)

This hardy shrub will thrive under almost any conditions, although it is rather untidy-looking. It will undoubtedly attract many bird species to the garden.

LABIATAE (LAMIACEAE)

Salvia Family

This family is not included in the *National List of Trees* (1978), since none of the species in this family are woody. This is a large family, comprising some 170 genera and 5 000 cosmopolitan species, of which 32 are indigenous to the Republic of South Africa. The medicinal properties of many indigenous species are valued by the Black population.

This family consists mainly of perennial herbs or shrubs with square stems. The leaves are often fragrant, mostly opposite, sessile and exstipulate. Various species of *Leonotis leonurus* (**Minaret Flower**) are found in the Bourke Garden, the Cycad Garden, and near the laboratory. The generic name refers to a lion's ear, while the specific epithet refers to a lion's tail. In Afrikaans this species is known as '**Wildedagga**', but despite this

die naam het betrekking op 'n leeu se oor terwyl die tweede gedeelte na die leeu se stert verwys. Dit het egter geen narkotiese hoedanighede nie. Daar is reeds 30 spesies in hierdie geslag bekend waarvan 14 wydverspreid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika voorkom.

Hierdie sierstruik kan 'n hoogte van tot 3 m bereik. Dit blom gewoonlik van April tot Junie. Die oranje-gekleurde blomme is baie opvallend. Dit word in 'n reeks kranse al langs die regopgroeiende stingels gedra. Die struik sal onder verskeie klimatologiese toestande oral in Suid-Afrikaanse tuine groei. Dit moet egter jaarliks na die blomperiode teruggesnoei word.

BIGNONIACEAE

Jakaranda-familie

Die 120 geslagte en 650 spesies in hierdie familie is hoofsaaklik in tropiese Amerika saamgetrek. Hulle is volgens Codd (1975) klim-, rank- en klouterplante, struik en bome, en selde kruide. *Jacaranda mimosifolia* uit Argentinië is een van die bekende soorte in hierdie familie. Baie soorte in hierdie familie word vir hulle opvallende blomme gekweek. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika word ses geslagte aangetref. Die blare word teenoorstaande gedra en die blomme is tweeslagtig. Die Leeubekkie- en Sesam-families (Pedaliaceae) is nou verwant aan hierdie familie.

Tecomaria capensis is oral op die hoofkampus as sierstruik of heiningplant aangeplant. Die geslagsnaam dui op die affiniteit met die geslag *Tecoma* wat weer op sy beurt 'n vereenvoudiging van die Meksikaanse naam *Tecomaxochitl* is. Die volksnaam vir hierdie spesie is **Kaapse Kanferfoelie**. Slegs vier of vyf spesies is bekend waarvan bogenoemde in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika voorkom.

name, this plant has no narcotic properties. Of the 30 known species in this genus, 14 occur throughout the Republic of South Africa.

This decorative shrub grows to a maximum height of 3 m and flowers from April to June. The striking orange-coloured flowers are borne in a series of whorls along the erect stem. The **Minaret Flower** will thrive under a wide range of conditions, provided it is cut back after flowering.

BIGNONIACEAE

Jacaranda Family

This family of 120 genera and 650 species occurs mainly in tropical America. According to Codd (1975), the family consists of climbers, twiners, shrubs, trees, and rarely herbs. Many species in this family are cultivated for their showy flowers, one of the most popular being the *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, a species indigenous to Argentina. Six genera of this family occur in the Republic of South Africa. The leaves are opposite and the flowers bisexual. The Snapdragon and Sesame families (Pedaliaceae) are closely related to the Bignoniaceae.

The decorative shrub, *Tecomaria capensis*, (**Cape Honeysuckle**) is well represented on the main campus, both as a decorative shrub and as a hedge-plant. The generic name indicates an affinity with the genus *Tecoma*, which in turn is a simplification of the Mexican name, *Tecomaxochitl*. The specific name refers to the Cape province. This genus consists of no more than four or five species, of which *T. capensis* is the only one occurring in the Republic of South Africa.

This shrub grows to a maximum height of 8 m and has a tenden-

Bloeiwyse en vrug – Inflorescence and fruit



Kigelia africana
(Worsboom – Sausage Tree) (p. 16)



Hierdie spesie kan tot 8 m hoog groei. Dit het 'n neiging om rankerig te word. Die buisvormige rooi blomme vertoon mooi tussen die donkergroen geveerde blare. In baie koue dele sal hierdie sierstruik of heiningplant nie goed aard nie. Dit kan maklik van steggies gekweek word en groei baie vinnig. Volwasse plante moet gereeld teruggesnoei word, anders het dit 'n slordige voorkoms.

Suikerbekkies, behorende tot die familie Nectariniidae, is veral baie lief om insekte by die blomme van hierdie struiksoort te soek. Die nektar word ook gretiglik deur hulle geniet.

Kigelia africana (= *pinnata*) (**Worsboom**) se snaakse vrugte lyk soos dik, vaal worse. Die spesifieke naam beteken 'komende van Afrika'. Die geslagsnaam is 'n latinisering van die Angolese volksnaam *kigeli-keia*. Hierdie spesie kan tot 20 m hoog groei. Dit het 'n pragtige kroon. Die samegestelde blare is onewe geveer en die groot, klokvormige blomme het 'n fluweelagtige, diep rooipers kleur. Dit word in lang, neerhangende blomtrasse gedra. As skaduweeboom is dit baie ideaal. Dit is egter nie teen strawwe ryp bestand nie en behoort vir die eerste paar jare beskerm te word in gebiede waar ryp voorkom. In Bourketuin staan 'n mooi voorbeeld van hierdie spesie.

RUBIACEAE

Katjiepiering-familie

Hierdie groot familie kruide, struik en bome lewer onder meer sulke produkte soos koffie uit *Coffea arabica*. Die familie word deur ongeveer 500 geslagte en meer as 6 000 meesal kosmopolitiese spesies verteenwoordig.

In die trope word die meeste soorte aangetref. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika kom 60 geslagte voor. Die groot aantrekklike

cy to climb. The tubular, scarlet flowers look extremely attractive against the background of the dark green, pinnate leaves.

It is sensitive to frost and not suitable for cold climates. It is readily propagated from cuttings and is a fast grower. The mature plant becomes untidy if not cut back at regular intervals.

Sunbirds of the Nectariniidae family frequently hover about these shrubs in search of insects; they also feed on the nectar.

Kigelia africana (= *pinnata*) (**Sausage Tree**) bears remarkably strange fruit resembling thick, greyish-brown sausages. The specific epithet indicates that it is indigenous to Africa, while the generic name is a latinisation of the Angolan common name, *Kigeli-kei*. This species has a beautiful crown and may reach a height of 20 m. The leaves are compound and imparipinnate and the large, bell-shaped, velvety, deep reddish-mauve flowers are borne in long-peduncled panicles. This species is ideal as a shade tree. However, it is sensitive to heavy frost and should be protected for the first few years in areas where frost is likely to occur. A good specimen is found in the Bourke Garden.

RUBIACEAE

Gardenia Family

This large family of herbs, shrubs and trees includes the *Coffea arabica* species, from which coffee is produced. The family comprises some 500 genera and over 6 000, mostly cosmopolitan species.

Most species occur in the tropics, while 60 genera are found in the Republic of South Africa. Large, attractive flowers fairly large fruit and opposite or whorled leaves are typical of this family. Many species are also spinate.



Acacia albida
(Anaboom – Ana Tree) (p. 57)

Vangueria infausta
(Wildemispel – Wild Medlar) (p. 118)



blomme, redelike groot vrugte en blare wat teenoorstaande of kransgewys gerangskik is, is algemene kenmerke van verteenwoordigers van hierdie familie wat dikwels ook met dorings bewapen is.

Een van die bekendste geslagte in hierdie familie is *Gardenia*. Hierdie naam vereer Alexander Garden, 'n vriend van Linnaeus. Ongeveer 250 spesies van hierdie geslag is reeds bekend.

In Bourketuin groei *Gardenia spatulifolia*. Die spesifieke epite-ton het betrekking op die spatelvormige blare. Die volksnaam is **Transvaalkatjeepering**. Hierdie spesie kan prakties as 'n immer-groen, kleinerige boompie beskou word wat selde hoër as 8 m groei. Die blare is opvallend glad. Die vrug is oorlangs gerib en ongeveer 6 cm lank. Die blomme is ivoorwit, welriekend en baie dekoratief. Alhoewel hierdie spesie redelik droogtebestand is, sal dit nie strawwe ryp verduur nie. Dit kan van saad en steggies ge-kweek word. Tuiniers is nie altyd bewus van die waarde van hier-die soort as versiering in die tuin nie.

In Bourketuin en in die omgewing van die Wandelpad groei *Vangueria infausta* wat algemeen as **Wildemispel** bekend is. Die ge-neriese naam kom waarskynlik van die inheemse naam *Voa Vanguer* wat in die Malgassiese Republiek vir een of ander spesie ge-bruik word. *Infausta* beteken 'om ongelukkig te wees'.

Hierdie baie bekende soort in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika word selde hoër as 6 m. Dit is 'n bladwisselende boomsoort met 'n housterige en slordige kroon. Die jong blare en takkies is met 'n ferweelagtige donserigheid oortrek. Die groenerige geel blom-metjies wat in kortgesteelde trosse gedra word, is baie onopval-lend. Die bolronde, eetbare vrugte het 'n deursnee van ongeveer 6 cm. Die drie sade is ingebed in 'n murgagtige stof wat 'n soet-suur smaak het. Dit is 'n baie stadige groeier wat droogte- en ryp-bestand is. **Tiptolle** en **Muisvoëls** is baie lief vir die vrugte van die **Wildemispel**. Dit word ook dikwels deur kinders geëet.

Canthium mundianum (**Klipels**) kom natuurlik op Unisa se hoofkampus voor – in die nabyheid van die Wandelpad staan en-

Gardenia is one of the most popular genera of this family. This genus, which honours Alexander Garden, a friend of Linnaeus, consists of some 250 known species.

Gardenia spatulifolia is found in the Bourke Garden. The specific epithet refers to the spatulate leaves. This species, commonly known as the **Transvaal Gardenia**, may be regarded as an evergreen, small tree and rarely grows to a height of more than 8 m. The leaves are strikingly smooth, the fruit is longitudinally ribbed and roughly 6 cm in length. The ivory-coloured flowers are fragrant and highly decorative. Although this species can with-stand a fair amount of drought, it is sensitive to frost. Not all gardeners fully appreciate the value of this decorative species, which may be propagated from seed or cuttings.

Specimens of *Vangueria infausta* are found in the Bourke Garden and along the Nature Trail. This species is commonly known as the **Wild Medlar**. The generic name is probably derived from *Voa Vanguer*, the common name for a species indigenous to the Malagasy Republic. *Infausta* means 'bad luck'.

This tree, which is very well known in the Republic of South Africa, rarely reaches a height of more than 6 m. It is deciduous and has an untidy, woody crown. The young leaves and twigs are covered with a velvety fluff. The greenish-yellow flowers are borne in short-stemmed racemes and are very inconspicuous. The spherical fruit has a diameter of some 6 cm and is edible. The three seeds are embedded in a marrowy pulp, which has an astringent taste. This species is a very slow grower and resistant both to frost and drought. **Bulbuls** and **Mousebirds** are fond of the fruit, which is also frequently eaten by children.

Canthium mundianum occurs naturally on Unisa's main campus and a few specimens may be seen near the Nature Trail. This species is commonly known as the **Rock Alder**. The epithet honours Leopold Mund. The generic name is derived from the Indian name Canti.

Some 50 *Canthium* species are widely distributed throughout

kele voorbeelde. Die generiese naam is afgelei van die Indiese naam Canti terwyl die tweede gedeelte van die naam Leopold Mund vereer.

Ongeveer 50 spesies van die geslag *Canthium* kom wydverspreid in Afrika en Indië voor. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika kom 13 voor. Die soorte in hierdie geslag is gewoonlik struik of kleinerige boompies met blare wat teenoorstaande gedra word. Die besondere klein, liggeel blommetjies kom in blomtrosse voor. Die blare is ongeveer 4 cm lank en 2,5 cm breed. Die takke is met lang, horisontale dorings bewapen. Die hoogte wat hierdie spesie kan bereik, is ongeveer 12 m. Die hout van hierdie *Canthium*-soort is aangewend vir die maak van houtgereedskap, meubels en perdekardisselbome.

Die **Fynblaarbruidsbos** se botaniese naam is *Pavetta zeyheri*. *Pavetta* is die Singalese volksnaam vir klein, tropiese struik van Indië en Afrika, terwyl die tweede gedeelte van die naam Karl Ludwig Zeyher vereer (1799–1858). In die omstreke van die Wandelpad kom hierdie soort op die hoofkampus voor. Tot dusver is 350 soorte in hierdie geslag reeds ontdek. Ongeveer 35 soorte kom wydverspreid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika voor. *Pavetta zeyheri* is 'n kleinerige struiksoort met taamlke klein, langwerpige blaartjies. Die klein blommetjies en vrugte word in kleinerige trossies gedra.

ASTERACEAE (= COMPOSITAE)

Madelifie-familie

Die Asteraceae is die grootste plantefamilie en bestaan uit ongeveer 900 geslagte en 17 000 soorte wat as kosmopolities bestempel kan word. In groeiwyse wissel die plante in hierdie familie van

Africa and India, while 13 species occur in the Republic of South Africa. The indigenous species are mainly shrubs or smallish trees with opposite leaves. The tiny, pale yellow flowers are borne in racemes. The leaves are about 4 cm in length and 2,5 cm wide. The branches are armed with long, horizontal thorns or spines. The maximum height of this species is some 12 m. The wood of this species is used for making wooden tools, furniture and shafts for horse-drawn carts.

The botanical name of the **Small-leaved Bride's Bush** is *Pavetta zeyheri*. *Pavetta* is the Sinhalese common name for small, tropical shrubs indigenous to India and Africa, while the species is named in honour of Karl Ludwig Zeyher (1799–1858). The genus comprises 350 known species, of which some 35 are widely distributed throughout the Republic of South Africa. *Pavetta zeyheri* grows near the Nature Trail on the main campus. It is a fairly small shrub with small, narrowly lanceolate leaves. The tiny flowers and fruit are borne in smallish, branched heads.

ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)

Daisy Family

This largest of all plant families consists of some 900 genera and 17 000 species. The family includes small herbs, to rather large trees. Despite the diversity of growth forms in this family, there is very little variation in the inflorescences and type of flowers. The so-called flower is in fact an inflorescence consisting of florets grouped together in heads. In the Republic of South Africa this family is represented by 194 genera and some 2 000 species, of which the most widely known is *Helianthus annuus* (**Sunflower**).

klein sagte kruidjies tot groterige bome. Al is die groeivorme baie uiteenlopend, bly die bloeiwyse en die aard van die blom baie konstant. Wat gewoonlik as die blom bekend staan, is in der waarheid 'n bloeiwyse; dit is 'n hofie. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika word 194 geslagte en ongeveer 2 000 spesies aangetref. Die mees bekende lid van hierdie plantefamilie is die **Sonneblom** (*Helianthus annuus*).

Van die Suid-Afrikaanse geslagte kan slegs *Brachylaena* en *Tarchonanthus* as struikagtige bome bestempel word. In die nabyheid van die Wandelpad groei *Brachylaena rotundata*. Die generiese naam beteken letterlik 'met kort steenagtige arms'. *Rotundata* beteken 'gerond'. Dit het op die blare betrekking. Die volksnaam is **Bergvaalbos**.

Van die ongeveer 20 spesies wat reeds in hierdie geslag bekend is, word tien wydverspreid in Suid-Afrika aangetref, behalwe in die noordwestelike distrikte van Kaapland en Suidwes-Afrika. Dit is 'n onbuigsame, bladwisselende boskasie-agtige struik wat tot 2,5 m hoog kan groei. Die groot breë blare is afwisselend, gaaf-randig of getand. Die onderkant van die blare is wit en sagharig. Die bloeiwyse bestaan uit 'n digte, eindstandige pluim. Die blommetjies is geel en kom vanaf Augustus tot September uit.

Tarchonanthus camphoratus (**Kanferbos**) se hout en blare het 'n sterk kanferagtige reuk, soos van die tweede gedeelte van die naam afgelei kan word. Daar is tot dusver reeds ses spesies ontdek waarvan drie wydverspreid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika voorkom.

Tarchonanthus camphoratus is 'n diësiëse boompie, dit wil sê, manlike en vroulike blomme kom op afsonderlike plante voor. Die blare is afwisselend en die onderkant is wit en sagharig. Hierdie veelstammige boom kan tot 3 m hoog groei. Die blomhofie is klein en in eindstandige pluime gerangskik. Dit groei meesal in gruisagtige of klipperige grond. In die rantjies van Unisa se Wandelpad staan enkele eksemplare van hierdie soort.

Of all the genera occurring in South Africa, only *Brachylaena* and *Tarchonanthus* may be regarded as shrublike trees. *Brachylaena rotundata* grows near the Nature Trail. The generic name means 'with short arms' while *rotundata* means 'rounded' and refers to the shape of the leaves. The common name is **Mountain Silver Oak**.

Some 20 species of this genus are known, of which 10 are widely distributed throughout the Republic of South Africa with the exception of the North Western Districts of the Cape Province and South West Africa/Namibia. This rigid, deciduous, bush shrub grows to a maximum height of 2,5 m. The broad leaves are alternate and entire or toothed and the under surface is often covered with soft, whitish hairs. The inflorescence consists of a dense, terminal panicle. The yellow florets appear from August to September.

Tarchonanthus camphoratus (**Camphor Bush**) is another species found on Unisa's main campus. The wood and leaves of this species emit a strong odour of camphor, as indicated by the specific botanical designation. Six species of this genus have so far been discovered, of which three are widely distributed throughout the Republic of South Africa.

This is a dioecious tree, in other words, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. The leaves are alternate and the under leaf surface is covered with soft, whitish hairs. This multi-stemmed species reaches a maximum height of 3 m. The florets are small and arranged in terminal panicles. It thrives in gravelly or stony soil. A number of specimens are found on Muckleneuk Ridge along the Nature Trail.

Epiloog

Die bewarings- en bewerkingsopdrag waaronder die mens leef, plaas in stedelike gebiede moontlik 'n groter verpligting en 'n moeiliker opgawe op hom as in plattelandse gebiede.

Waar daar op die platteland groot dele van die natuurlike flora en fauna ongeskonde kan bly en gedy sonder doelbewuste ingryping deur die mens, is die stadsbewoner verplig om juis die natuurlike omgewing te wysig ten einde aldaar volgens sy heersende gebruike te kan leef en werk. Hy is genoodsaak om gebiede te ontbos, die natuurlike loop van water te wysig, dale op te vul, heuwels weg te stoot – en waar plant en dier eens ongestoord kon lewe, paaie, spoorlyne, kables, pale, wolkekrabbers, fabrieksaanlegte, sportvelde en ander noodsaaklike strukture en allerlei fasiliteite te plaas. Dikwels ignoreer hy die moontlikhede om minstens dele van dié natuurlike omgewing te behou en in harmonie met wat hy oprig, te integreer. Die gevolg hiervan is die verskyning van die dorre betonoerwoud waarteen die mens self mettertyd in opstand kom.

Deur vroegtydige beplanning en oorlegpleging tussen landskapsbeplanner, ingenieur, ekoloog, stads- en streeksbeplanner, verkeersowerheid, argitek en gebruiker van 'n bepaalde ruimte kan die mens die skending en selfs vernietiging van die natuurlike omgewing voorkom en daarvoor sorg dat hy 'n bepaalde gebied tot 'n harmonieuse eenheid van natuur en kultuur inrig. So 'n gebied is 'n plek van toevlug en bewaring vir dier en plant en terselfdertyd 'n plek waar die mens die kalmerende en rus-

Epilogue

Man's task of conservation and cultivation might well be more demanding and entail greater commitment in urban areas than in the countryside.

Whereas in the country much of the natural flora and fauna can be left untended without any conscious human intervention, the city dweller is obliged to modify the natural environment to permit him to live and work according to his accustomed life style. He is compelled to deforest tracts of land, divert the natural flow of water, fill valleys, level hills, and introduce roads, railway lines, cables, pylons, skyscrapers, factories, sport fields and other essential structures and facilities where once plant and animal life flourished undisturbed. Often he ignores opportunities of preserving at least parts of the natural environment and harmoniously integrating these with his own structures. The result is a barren concrete jungle against which man himself eventually rebels.

Through timeous planning and consultation between landscape planners, engineers, ecologists, town and regional planners, traffic authorities, architects and individual space users, man can prevent the scarring and even destruction of the natural environment and constitute the area into a harmonious union between nature and culture. Such an area is a haven where flora and fauna are conserved, a refuge where man can enjoy the serenity and soothing effects of nature – a place to breathe freely, esthetically pleasing, where he can bask in the vibrant silence of creation.

One of the points of conservation and cultivation is that when

skeppende werking van die natuur kan beleef – 'n plek waar hy nog vry kan asemhaal, wat esteties strelend is en waar hy die ge-laaide stilte van die skepping kan geniet.

Die sin van die bewarings- en bewerkingsopdrag kom onder meer daarin na vore dat waar die mens dele van die natuurlike milieu behou, bewaar en herstel, behou hy vir hom noodsaaklike longe tussen die rook van skoorstene en die lug- en lig-afskermende spitse van toringblokke. Elke stukkie behoue natuurveld is derhalwe vir die mens nie net 'n aangename plek van rustigheid en skoonheid in estetiese sin nie, maar ook van noodsaaklikheid in biologiese sin.

Dat 'n universiteit hom met die bewaringsopdrag bemoei, vorm enersyds deel van sy verpligting om sy kampus vir studente en personeel 'n aangename en rustige plek van werk en studie te maak. En andersyds vorm dit deel van sy verpligting tot gemeenskapsdiens. Hiermee help hy nie net om 'n stad te verfraai en die natuur-erfenis bewaar nie, maar stel hy ook 'n voorbeeld in ooreenstemming met wat hy in verskillende wetenskaplike dissiplines, hetsy van geesteswetenskaplike of van natuurwetenskaplike inslag, aangaande die eise en noodsaak van die behoud van 'n menswaardige lewensruimte onderrig en verkondig.

'n Universiteit wat maar net bome wegkap en voëls en ander diere eenvoudig en doodluiters hulle plek ontsê in sy nood om 'n kampus te kan vestig, negeer nie net die bewaringsopdrag nie, maar skep vir studente en personeel en die gemeenskap 'n barre betonbos waarin die mens nie werklik tuis kan voel nie. Daarteenoor is 'n kampus waarin die bewaarde wondere van flora en fauna 'n besondere plek inneem, 'n trotse besitting van die gemeenskap en toevlugsoord vir diegene wat soms moet loskom van die vermoeiing van die gees.

Universiteite oral in die wêreld skenk egter dikwels besondere aandag aan die bewaring van die natuurlike omgewing. Daar word dikwels ook gepoog om soveel moontlik van die natuurlike milieu op die kampus te bewaar en te behou. Die Universiteit van Gre-

man preserves, conserves and restores parts of the natural environment he retains vital “lungs” among the smoke of chimney stacks and the light and air barricades of towering buildings. Hence every patch of natural veld that is preserved is not merely a tranquil beauty spot in an esthetic sense, but a biological necessity.

For a university to concern itself with conservation is part of its obligation to make its campus a pleasant, peaceful place of work and study for staff and students. It is also part of its community service. Not only does it help to beautify the city and preserve our natural heritage, but it sets an example in keeping with its message concerning the requirements for and need of maintaining a proper life-space which is taught and proclaimed by both the human and the physical sciences.

A university that heedlessly hews down trees and flagrantly denies birds and beasts a habitat, is not merely ignoring its conservation duty, but is creating a bleak concrete jungle for its staff and students, a campus where man cannot really feel at home. By contrast, a campus boasting carefully conserved wonders of plant and animal life is a prized treasure for the community and a haven for those who need to escape from weariness of the mind.

All over the world universities tend to take an interest in conserving the natural environment and seek to preserve it on their campuses wherever possible. A famous instance of a concerted conservation effort is the garden of alpine flora at the University of Grenoble, near Lauterats in France. A fine example of tree conservation by a university is the arboretum of the University of Wisconsin. The campus of the University of Port Elizabeth has been declared a nature reserve, and the University of South Africa is renowned for its special concern with the conservation of indigenous shrubs and trees, especially cycads.

Unisa can be justly proud of its past achievement in nature conservation on its campus, and integrating this with the adjacent complexes of Fountains Valley, Muckleneuk Ridge and Groenkloof.

noble, naby Lauterat in Frankryk, is met sy tuin van alpeplante 'n bekende voorbeeld van 'n doelbewuste bewaringspoging. Die arboretum, of botaniese boomtuin, van die Universiteit van Wisconsin is op sy beurt 'n goeie voorbeeld van boombewaring wat deur 'n universiteit onderneem is. Die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth se kampus is tot natuurreservaat verklaar. Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika is lankal reeds bekend vir die besondere aandag wat onder meer aan die bewaring van inheemse bome en struik en veral broodbome bestee word.

Met wat Unisa reeds bereik het ten aansien van natuurbewaring op sy kampus en die inskakeling waarvan by die omliggende komplekse van die Fonteinedal, Muckleneukrant en Groenkloof, is daar reeds rede om trots te wees.

Hierdie trots plaas egter 'n verpligting op diegene wat verder verantwoordelik sal wees vir instandhouding, wysiging en uitbreiding van die kampus. Die skrywer koester derhalwe die hoop dat hierdie publikasie nie net bruikbaar bevind sal word op grond van interessante gegewens aangaande die natuur op en rondom die Unisa-kampus nie, maar veral as aansporing sal dien om die beloning van natuurbewaringswerk wat reeds onderneem is te bevestig en die uitbreiding daarvan te bevorder.

'n Mens wonder soms of die Griekse wysgere nie juis die tuin van Akademos as plek van onderrig benut het nie, omdat die mens nog maar altyd besef dat perspektief en sielevrede maar net dáár gevind kan word waar nog 'n afskemering van die Paradys wat eenmaal was en weer sal kom, te vinde is.

Such a pride implies commitment on the part of those in charge of maintaining, modifying and expanding the campus. The author hopes that this publication will not only prove a useful source of interesting information about nature on and around Unisa's campus, but more particularly that it will act as an incentive to assure the rewards of the conservation accomplished so far and promote further efforts and expansion.

One sometimes wonders whether the Greek philosophers' choice of the Academy garden as their teaching venue was not perhaps prompted by the age-old realization that man can only achieve perspective and peace of mind in places where he can still discern a glimmering of the Paradise that existed once and will come again.

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Bylaes

(Nommers tussen hakies verteenwoordig die spesifieke boom- of voëlsoort. Ander nommers verwys na die betrokke bladsye.)

BYLAE A

Wetenskaplike name

BOME, STRUIKE EN ANDER PLANTE

Acacia, 57, 58, 60, 62, 64, 74
A. albida (159), 57
A. burkei (161), 57
A. caffra (162), 57, 58
A. galpini (166), 58, 60
A. gerrardii var. *gerrardii* (167), 60
A. hebeclada subsp. *hebeclada* (170), 60
A. karroo (172), 20, 60, 62
A. nigrescens (178), 62, 64
A. sieberana var. *woodii* (187), 64
A. tortilis subsp. *heteracantha* (188), 64
A. xanthophloea (189), 64, 66
AITONIACEAE, 77
Aitonia capensis (295), 77
Albizia, 57
Aloe, 46
A. africana (28.2), 48
A. aloöides (28.3), 48
A. arborescens (28.1), 48

AFRIKAANS

Doringbome
Anaboom
Swartapiesdoring
Gewone Haakdoring
Apiesdoring
Rooidoring
Trassiedoring
Soetdoring
Knoppiesdoring
Papierbasdoring
Haak-en-steek
Koorsboom
Klapperbos-familie
Klapperbos
Valsdoringbome
Aalwyne
Uitenhaagsaalwyn
Graskopaalwyn
Kransaalwyn

Appendices

(Numbers in brackets represent the specific kind of tree or bird. Other numbers refer to the pages concerned.)

APPENDIX A

Scientific names

TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER PLANTS

ENGLISH

Thorn Trees
Ana Tree
Black Monkey Thorn
Common Hook Thorn
Monkey Thorn
Red Thorn
Candle Thorn
Sweet Thorn
Knob Thorn
Paperbark Thorn
Umbrella Thorn
Fever Tree
Chinese Lantern Family
Chinese Lantern
False-thorn Trees
Aloes
Uitenhage Aloe
Graskop Aloe
Krantz Aloe

A. candelabrum (28.5), 48
A. castanea (28.6), 48
A. ferox (29.2), 48
A. marlothii (29.5), 48
A. rupestris (30.3), 48
A. spectabilis (30.6), 48
A. thraskii (30.7), 48
Alsophila, 36
Alsophila capensis (2), 38
A. dregei (1), 28, 34, 36, 38
ANACARDIACEAE, 82
ARALIACEAE, 102
ASTERACEAE, 119

Bauhinia, 44, 68, 70
B. galpinii (208.2), 68, 70
Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum (581), 16, 108
Bersama, 85
BIGNONIACEAE, 114
Bolusanthus speciosus (222), 71
BORAGINACEAE, 112
Bowenia, 38
Brachylaena, 120
B. rotundata (730), 120
Buddleja, 110
Buddleja salviifolia (637), 112
Burkea africana (197), 66

CAESALPINIACEAE, 56, 66
Canthium, 118, 119
C. mundianum (710), 118
Celtis, 50

Kandelaaraalwyn
Katstertaalwyn
Bitteraalwyn
Bergaalwyn
Borselaalwyn
Natalaalwyn
Strandaalwyn
Boomvarings
Bosboomvaring
Gewone Boomvaring
Mango-familie
Kiepersol-familie
Madeliefie-familie

Beesklobosse
Vlam-van-die-Vlakte
Stamvrug
Witessenhoutbome
Jakaranda-familie
Vanwykshout
Komkommerkruid-familie
Noord-Australiese Broodbome
Vaalbosse
Bergvaalbos
Wildesaliebome
Saliehout
Wildesering

Flambojant-familie
Bokdrol-, Kwar- en Klipelsbome
Klipels
Witstinkhoutbome

Candelabra Aloe
Cat's-tail Aloe
Bitter Aloe
Mountain Aloe
Bottlebrush Aloe
Natal Aloe
Strand Aloe
Tree Ferns
Forest Tree Fern
Common Tree Fern
Mango family
Cabbage-tree Family
Daisy Family

Neat's Foot Bushes
Pride-of-De Kaap
Transvaal Milkplum
White Ashes
Jacaranda Family
Tree Wistaria
Borage Family
North Australian Cycads
Wild Silver Oaks
Mountain Silver Oak
Wild Sage Trees
Sagewood
Wild Siringa

Flamboyant Family
Turkey-berry, Quar and Rock Alder Trees
Rock Alder
White Stinkwood Trees

C. africana (39), 20, 51
Ceratozamia, 38
Chaetachme, 50
 CLUSIACEAE, 96
Coffea arabica, 116
Colophospermum mopane (198), 66, 68
 COMBRETACEAE, 100
Combretum, 84, 85, 100
C. erythrophyllum (536), 16, 100
C. molle (537), 100
C. zeyheri (546), 16, 102
 COMPOSITAE, 119
 CUPRESSACEAE, 46
Cussonia, 104
C. paniculata (563), 34, 104
C. spicata (564), 104
Cyathea, 36
C. dregei (1), 34
 CYATHEACEAE, 36
Cyphostemma juttae (456.1), 30, 90

Dais cotinifolia (521), 14, 28, 34, 98
Dichrostachys, 57
Dioon, 38
Dodonea, 84, 85
Dodonaea viscosa var. *angustifolia* (437.1), 84
Dodonaea viscosa var. *viscosa* (437), 84, 85
Dombeya, 92
D. rotundifolia var. *rotundifolia* (471), 16, 92
Dovyalis caffra (507), 97

Eaidherbia albida, 57
Encephalartos, 32, 38, 40

Witstinkhout
 Mexikaanse Broodbome
 Doringolms
 Geelmelkhout-familie
 Koffieboom
 Mopanie
 Boswilg-familie
 Boswilge
 Riviervaderlandswilg
 Fluweelboswilg
 Raasblaar
 Madeliefie-familie
 Sipres-familie
 Kiepersolbome
 Bergkiepersol
 Gewone Kiepersol
 Boomvarings
 Gewone Boomvaring
 Boomvaring-familie
 Basterkobas

Basboom
 Sekelbosse
 Sentraal-Amerikaanse Broodbome
 Sandolienbosse
 Kaapse Sandolien
 Gewone Sandolien
 Drolpeerbome
 Gewone Drolpeer
 Kei-appel

Anaboom
 Broodbome

White Stinkwood
 Mexican Cycads
 Thorny Elm Trees
 Mangosteen Family
 Coffee Tree
 Mopane
 Bushwillow Family
 Bushwillows
 River Bushwillow
 Velvet Bushwillow
 Large-fruited Bushwillow
 Daisy Maily
 Cypress Family
 Cabbage Trees
 Mountain Cabbage Tree
 Common Cabbage Tree
 Tree Ferns
 Common Tree Fern
 Tree Fern Family
 Bastard Cobas

Pompon Tree
 Sickie Bushes
 Central American Cycads
 Sand Olive Bushes
 Cape Sand Olive
 Common Sand Olive
 Wild Pear Trees
 Common Wild Pear
 Kei-apple

Ana Tree
 African Cycads

E. altensteinii (3), 42
E. arenarius, 40, 42
E. caffer, 42
E. cupidus, 42
E. cycadifolius, 42
E. eugene-maraisii (3.1), 40, 42
E. ferox, 40, 42
E. friderici-guilielmi (4), 42
E. ghellinckii (5), 42
E. heenanii (14.1), 42
E. horridus, 42
E. humilis, 42
E. inopinus (5.1), 42
E. laevifolius (6), 42
E. lanatus (5.2), 40, 42
E. latifrons (7), 42
E. lebomboensis (8), 40, 42
E. lehmannii (8.1), 42
E. longifolius (9), 42
E. natalensis (10), 42
E. ngoyanus, 42
E. paucidentatus (11), 42
E. princeps (12), 42
E. transvenosus (13), 40, 42
E. trispinosus, 42
E. umbeluziensis, 40, 42
E. villosus, 40, 42
E. woodii (14), 42
 EBENACEAE, 108
Ehretia, 112
E. rigida (657), 112
Ekebergia capensis (298), 34, 78
Elephantorrhiza, 57
Ensete, 48

Oos-Kaapse Broodboom
 Duinebroodboom
 Hottentotsbrood
 Pelgrimsrustbroodboom
 Winterbergbroodboom
 Waterbergbroodboom
 Broodpalm
 Withaarbroodboom
 Drakensbergbroodboom
 Wollrige Broodboom
 Uitenhage Broodboom
 Dwergbroodboom
 Lydenburgse Broodboom
 Kaapsehoopse Broodboom
 Olifantsrivierbroodboom
 Albanybroodboom
 Lebombobroodboom
 Karoobroodboom
 Suurbergbroodboom
 Natalbroodboom
 Ngoyebroodboom
 Barbertonse Broodboom
 Keibroodboom
 Modjadjibroodboom
 Visrivierbroodboom
 Umbeluzibroodboom
 Meerstammige Broodboom
 Wood-se-broodboom
 Ebbehout-familie
 Stamperhoutbosse
 Deurmekaarbos
 Essenhout
 Krulboontjiebosse
 Gewone Wildepiesangs

Eastern Cape Cycad
 Dune Cycad
 Hottentot's Bread
 Pilgrim's Rest Cycad
 Winterberg Cycad
 Waterberg Cycad
 Breadpalm
 White-haired Cycad
 Drakensberg Cycad
 Woolly Cycad
 Uitenhage Cycad
 Dwarf Cycad
 Lydenburg Cycad
 Kaapsehoop Cycad
 Olifants River Cycad
 Albany Cycad
 Lebombo Cycad
 Karroo Cycad
 Suurberg Cycad
 Natal Cycad
 Ngoye Cycad
 Barberton Cycad
 Kei Cycad
 Modjadji Cycad
 Fish River Cycad
 Umbeluzi Cycad
 Pluri-stemmed Cycad
 Wood's Cycad
 Ebony Family
 Stamperwood Bushes
 Puzzle Bush
 Cape Ash
 Curl-bean Bushes
 Common Wild Bananas

E. ventricosum (31), 28, 34, 48
Entada, 57
Erythrina, 34, 74
E. acanthocarpa, 74
E. humeana (243.1), 28, 74
E. latissima (244), 74
E. lysistemon (245), 14, 74, 75
E. zeyheri, 74, 75
Euphorbia, 80
E. cooperi (346), 80
E. ingens (351), 80
EUPHORBIACEAE, 80

FABACEAE, 56, 71, 74
Fagara capensis (253), 75, 76
Ficus, 52
F. burkei (48), 52
F. carica, 52
F. ingens (55), 52
F. petersii (48), 52
F. sycomorus (66), 52
Flacourtia, 97
FLACOURTIACEAE, 97

Garcinia, 96
Gardenia, 118
G. spatulifolia (691), 118
Grewia, 91
G. occidentalis (463), 91
Greyia, 85
G. sutherlandii (446), 85
GREYIACEAE, 85
GUTTIFERAE, 96

Afrikaanse Wildepiesang
Rivierboontjiebosse
Koraalbome
Tamboekiedoring
Kleinkoraalboom
Breëblaarkoraalboom
Gewone Koraalboom
Ploegbreker
Nabome en Melkbosse
Transvaalse Kandelaarnaboom
Gewone Naboom
Naboom-familie

Ertjie-familie
Kleinperdepram
Viebome
Gewone Wildevy
Gewone Vy
Rooiblaarrotsvy
Gewone Wildevy
Gewone Trosvy
Goewerneyspruimbome
Wildeperske-familie

Geelmelkhoutbome
Katjiejierings
Transvaalkatjiejiering
Wilderosyntjiebosse
Kruisbessie
Baakhoutbome
Natale Baakhout
Baakhout-familie
Geelmelkhout-familie

African Wild Banana
Jack's Beanstalk Bushes
Coral Trees
Tambuki Thorn
Dwarf Coral Tree
Broad-leaved Coral Tree
Common Coral Tree
Red Cardinal
Tree Euphorbias and Milk-bushes
Transvaal Candelabra Tree
Common Tree Euphorbia
Euphorbia Family

Pea Family
Small Knobwood
Fig Trees
Common Wild Fig
Common Fig
Red-leaved Rock Fig
Common Wild Fig
Sycamore Fig
Governor's Plum Trees
Wild peach Family

Mangosteens
Gardenias
Transvaal Gardenia
Wild Raisin Bushes
Cross-berry
Wild Bottlebrushes
Natal Bottlebrush
Wild Bottlebrush Family
Mangosteen Family

<i>Haemanthus</i> (= <i>Scadoxis</i>), 34	Poeierkwasse	Paint Brushes
<i>Harpephyllum</i> , 82	Wilde Pruime	Wild Plums
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> , 119, 120	Sonneblom	Sunflower
<i>Hemitelia</i> , 36	Boomvarings	Slender Tree Ferns
<i>H. capensis</i> , 38	Bosboomvaring	Forest Tree Fern
<i>Heteropyxis natalensis</i> (455), 88	Laventelboom	Lavender Tree
<i>Hypericum</i> , 96	Vlieëpisbosse	St. John's Worts
<i>H. revolutum</i> (484), 16, 96	Kerriebos	Curry Bush
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> , 114	Jakaranda	Jacaranda
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (= <i>pinnata</i>) (678), 116	Worsboom	Sausage Tree
<i>Kirkia wilmsii</i> (269), 76	Bergsering	Mountain Seringa
<i>Kniphofia</i> , 34	Vuurpyle	Red-hot Pokers
LABIATAE, 113	Salie-familie	Salvia Family
LAMIACEAE, 113	Salie-familie	Salvia Family
<i>Leguminales</i> , 74	Peulvrugbome	Legume Trees
LEGUMINOSAE, 56	Peulvrug-familie	Legume Family
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i> , 34, 113	Wildedagga	Minaret Flower
<i>Lepidozamia</i> , 38	Oos-Australiese Broodbome	East Australian Cycads
LILIACEAE, 46	Lelie-familie	Lily Family
LOGANIACEAE, 110	Wildevlier-familie	Wild Elder Family
LORANTHACEAE, 62	Voëlent-familie	Mistletoe Family
<i>Loranthus rubromarginatus</i> , 62	Rooi Voëlent	Red Mistletoe
<i>Macrozamia</i> , 38	Suid-Australiese Broodbome	South African Cycads
MELIACEAE, 78	Mahonie-familie	Mahogany Family
MELIANTHACEAE, 85	Kruidjie-roer-my-nie-familie	Honeyflower Family
<i>Melianthus</i> , 85	Kruidjie-roer-my-nie-soorte	Honey Flowers

Microcycas, 38
Millettia grandis (227), 72
Mimosa, 57
MIMOSACEAE, 56, 57
MORACEAE, 51
Musa, 48
MUSACEAE, 48
MYRTACEAE, 88

Neptunia, 57
Newtonia, 57
Nymania capensis (295), 77
Nymphaea, 28, 34

Ochna, 94
O. pulchra (483), 16, 18, 96
OCHNACEAE, 94
Ocotea bullata (118), 51
Olea, 109
Olea africana (617), 20, 109
OLEACEAE, 108
Ozoroa, 82

PAPILIONACEAE, 56
Pavetta zeyheri (722), 119
Peltophorum africanum (215), 70
Plumbago, 106
PLUMBAGINACEAE, 106
Plumbago capensis, 106
PODOCARPACEAE, 42
Podocarpus, 34, 42

Kubaanse Broodbome
Omsambeet (Ysterhout)
Doringbome
Doringboom-familie
Moerbei-familie
Piesangsoorte
Piesang-familie
Mirte-familie

Waterskaamkruid
Lebombowattels
Klapperbos
Waterlelies

Rooihoutbome
Lekkerbreek
Rooihout-familie
Stinkhout
Olyfbome
Olienhout
Olywe-familie
Harpuisbome

Ertjie-familie
Fynblaarbruidsbos
Huilboom
Kaapse Loodkruidbosse
Plumbago-familie
Kaapse Loodkruid
Geelhout-familie
Geelhoutbome

Cuban Cycads
Umzimbeet (Ironwood)
Thorn Trees
Thorn-tree Family
Mulberry Family
Banana Species
Banana Family
Myrtle Family

Water-sensitive Worts
Lebombo Wattles
Chinese Lanterns
Water-lilies

Wild Plane Trees
Peeling Plane
Wild Plane Family
Stinkwood
Olive Trees
Wild Olive
Olive Family
Resin Trees

Pea Family
Small-leaved Bride's Bush
Weeping Wattle
Cape Leadwort Bushes
Plumbago Family
Cape Leadwort
Yellowwood Family
Yellowwoods

Virgilia, 71
V. oroboides (221), 34, 71
Viscum rotundifolium, 62
VITACEAE, 90

Keurbome
Keurboom
Voëlent
Druive-familie

Blossom Trees
Blossom Tree
Mistletoe
Grape Family

Widdringtonia, 46
W. nodiflora (20), 46
Wisteria, 71

Kaapse Sederbome
Bergsipres
Bloureën

Cape Cedars
Mountain Cypress
Wistaria

Xerocladia, 57
Xylia, 57

Droeëdoringbome
Sandessenhoutbome

Cat Thorn Trees
Sand Ashes

Zamia, 38
Zanthoxylum capense (253), 75, 76
ZAMIACEAE, 38
Ziziphus mucronata (447), 86

Wes-Indiese Broodbome
Kleinperdepram
Sikadee-familie
Blinkblaar-wag'n-bietjie

West Indian Cycads
Small Knobwood
Cycad Family
Buffalo Thorn

Afrikaanse gewone name

BOME, STRUIKE EN ANDER PLANTE

Afrikaanse Wildepiesang (*Ensete ventricosum*), 28, 34, 48
 Anaboom (*Acacia albida*), 57
 Apiesdoring (*Acacia galpinii*), 58

Baakhout-familie (*Greyiaceae*), 85
 Basboom (*Dais continifolia*), 14, 28, 98
 Basterkobas (*Cyphostemma juttae*), 30, 90
 Bergaalwyn (*Aloe marlothii*), 48
 Bergkaree (*Rhus leptodictya*), 83
 Bergkiepersol (*Cussonia paniculata*), 104
 Bergsering (*Kirkia wilmsii*), 76, 77
 Bergsipres (*Widdringtonia nodiflora*), 46
 Bergvaalbos (*Brachylaena rotundata*), 120
 Bitteraalwyn (*Aloe ferox*), 48
 Blinkblaar-familie (*Rhamnaceae*), 86
 Blinkblaar-wag²n-bietjie (*Ziziphus mucronata*), 22, 86
 Bloekom-familie (*Myrtaceae*), 88
 Blouhaakdoring (*Acacia hebeclada* subsp. *hebeclada*), 60
 Blouseblommetjies (*Primula*), 28
 Blousuikerbos (*Protea neriifolia*), 54
 Bloutaaibos (*Rhus zeyheri*), 84

Boegoe-familie (*Rutaceae*), 75
 Boomvaring (*Hemitelia*), 36
 Boomvaring-familie (*Cyatheaceae*), 36
 Borselaalwyn (*Aloe rupestris*), 48
 Bosboomvaring (*Alsophila capensis*), 38
 Boswilg-familie (*Combretaceae*), 100
 Botterboom (*Cyphostemma juttae*), 90
 Broodboom (*Encephalartos*), 30, 32, 38
 Buffelskweek (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), 34

Deurmekaarbos (*Ehretia rigida*), 112
 Dopperkiaat (*Pterocarpus rotundifolius*), 74
 Doringboom-familie (*Mimosaceae*), 57
 Druife-familie (*Vitaceae*), 90

Ertjie-familie (*Fabaceae*), 71
 Essenhout (*Ekebergia capensis*), 34, 78

Flambojant-familie (*Caesalpiniaceae*), 66
 Fluweelboswilg (*Combretum molle*), 100
 Fynblaarbruidsbos (*Pavetta zeyheri*), 119

Geelhoutbome (*Podocarpus*), 34, 44, 60
 Geelhout-familie (*Podocarpaceae*), 42
 Geelmelkhout-familie (*Clusiaceae*), 96

Afrikaans common names

TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER PLANTS

Gewone Boomvaring (*Alsophila dregei*), 28, 34, 36, 38
 Gewone Drolpeer (*Dombeya rotundifolia* var. *rotundifolia*), 16, 92
 Gewone Haakdoring (*Acacia caffra*), 58
 Gewone Kiepersol (*Cussonia spicata*), 104
 Gewone Koraalboom (*Erythrina lysistemon*), 14, 75
 Gewone Naboom (*Euphorbia ingens*), 80
 Gewone Sandolien (*Dodonaea viscosa* var. *viscosa*), 84, 85
 Gewone Suikerbos (*Protea caffra*), 16, 54
 Gewone Trosvy (*Ficus sycamorus*), 52
 Gewone Taaibos (*Rhus pyroides*), 83
 Gewone Vy (*Ficus carica*), 52
 Gewone Wildevy (*Ficus burkei* = *Ficus petersii*), 52
 Gonna-familie (*Thymelaeaceae*), 98
 Graskopaalwyn (*Aloe alooides*), 48
 Groenklapper (*Strychnos spinosa*), 110
 Groot-suikerkan (*Protea cynaroides*), 54

Haak-en-steek (*Acacia tortilis* subsp. *heteracantha*), 64

- Harpuisbome (*Ozoroa*), 82
 Hemelboom-familie (*Simaroubaceae*), 76
 Henkel-se-geelhout (*Podocarpus henkelii*), 44
 Hoëveldse Kiepersol (*Cussonia paniculata*), 34
 Huilboerboon (*Scotia brachypetala*), 68
 Huilboom (*Peltophorum africanum*), 70

 Jakaranda-familie (*Bignoniaceae*), 114

 Kaapse Kanferfoelie (*Tecomaria capensis*), 114
 Kaapse Loodkruid (*Plumbago capensis*), 106
 Kaapse Sandolien (*Dodonaea viscosa* var. *angustifolia*), 85
 Kafferboom (*Erythrina*), 74
 Kafferlelie (*Schizostylis*), 34
 Kakaoboorn (*Theobroma cacao*), 92
 Kandelaaraalwyn (*Aloe candelabrum*), 48
 Kanferbos (*Tarchonanthus camphoratus*), 120
 Kannabas (*Dais cotinifolia*), 34
 Kareebome en Taaibosse (*Rhus*), 82, 83, 84
 Katjiepiering-familie (*Rubiaceae*), 116
 Katstertaalwyn (*Aloe castanea*), 48
 Kei-appel (*Dovyalis caffra*), 97
 Kerriebos (*Hypericum revolutum*), 16, 96
 Keurbome (*Virgilia*), 71
 Keurboom (*Virgilia oroboides*), 34
 Kiaat (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), 72, 74

 Kiepersol-familie (*Araliaceae*), 102
 Klapperbos (*Nymania capensis*), 77
 Klapperbos-familie (*Aitoniaceae*), 77
 Kleinkoraalboom (*Erythrina humeana*), 28, 74
 Kleinperdepram (*Zanthoxylum capense*), 76
 Klipels (*Canthium mundianum*), 118
 Knoppiesdoring (*Acacia nigrescens*), 62
 Koejawels (*Myrtaceae*), 88
 Komkommerkruid-familie (*Boraginaceae*), 112
 Koorsboom (*Acacia xanthophloea*), 66
 Koraalboom (*Erythrina*), 34, 74, 75
 Kransaalwyn (*Aloe arborescens*), 48
 Kruisbessie (*Grewia occidentalis*), 91
 Kurkklapper (*Strychnos cocculoides*), 110

 Laeveldkastaing (*Sterculia murex*), 94
 Langknopsuikerbos (*Protea longiflora*), 54
 Laventelboom (*Heteropyxis natalensis*), 88
 Lekkerbreek (*Ochna pulchra*), 16, 96
 Leeubekkie-familie (*Pedaliaceae*), 114
 Lelie-familie (*Liliaceae*), 46
 Lemoen-familie (*Rutaceae*), 76
 Lietsjie-familie (*Sapindaceae*), 84
 Lindebome (*Tilia*), 91
 Linde-familie (*Tiliaceae*), 91

 Madeliefie-familie (*Asteraceae*), 119
 Mahonie-familie (*Meliaceae*), 78
 Mango-familie (*Anacardiaceae*), 82
 Maroela (*Sclerocarya*), 82, 97

 Melkhou-familie (*Sapotaceae*), 106
 Mimosa-familie (*Mimosaceae*), 66
 Mirtebome (*Myrtaceae*), 88
 Mirte-familie (*Myrtaceae*), 88
 Moerbeifamilie (*Moraceae*), 51
 Mopanie (*Colophospermum mopane*), 68

 Naboom-familie (*Euphorbiaceae*), 80
 Natalaalwyn (*Aloe spectabilis*), 48
 Natalse Baakhout (*Greyia sutherlandii*), 85
 Nooiensbeen (*Cyphostemma juttae*), 90

 Olienhout (*Olea africana*), 20, 109
 Olm-familie (*Ulmaceae*), 50
 Olywe-familie (*Oleaceae*), 108
 Omsambeet (*Millettia grandis*), 72
 Opregte Geelhout (*Podocarpus latifolius*), 44
 Opregte Suikerbos (*Protea repens*), 54
 Outeniekwageelhout (*Podocarpus falcatus*), 44

 Papierbasdoring (*Acacia sieberana* var. *woodii*), 64
 Peulvrug-familie (*Leguminosae*), 56
 Piesang-familie (*Musaceae*), 48
 Ploegbreker (*Erythrina zeyheri*), 75
 Plumbago-familie (*Plumbaginaceae*), 106
 Poeierkwasse (*Haemanthus*), 34
 Porselein-familie (*Portulacaceae*), 56
 Protea-familie (*Proteaceae*), 54

- Raasblaar (*Combretum zeyheri*), 16, 102
 Riviervaderlandswilg (*Combretum erythrophyllum*), 16, 100
 Rooiblaarrotsvy (*Ficus ingens*), 52
 Rooidoring (*Acacia gerrardii* var. *gerrardii*), 60
 Rooihoutbome (*Ochna*), 94
 Rooihout-familie (*Ochnaceae*), 94
- Salie-familie (*Labiatae* = *Lamiaceae*), 113
 Saliehout (*Buddleja salviifolia*), 112
 Sesam-familie (*Pedaliaceae*), 114
 Sikadeë (*Encephalartos*), 38
 Sikadee-familie (*Zamiaceae*), 38
 Sipres-familie (*Cupressaceae*), 46
 Sitrus-familie (*Rutaceae*), 76
 Soetdoring (*Acacia karroo*), 20, 60
 Sonneblom (*Helianthus annuus*), 120
 Spekboom (*Portulacaria afra*), 56
 Stamvrug (*Bequaertiodendron magalimontanum*), 16, 108
- Sterkastaiing-familie (*Sterculiaceae*), 92
 Stinkhout (*Ocotea bullata*), 50
 Strandaalwyn (*Aloe thraskii*), 48
 Stuipebos (*Nymania capensis*), 77
 Suikerbosse (*Protea*), 8, 54
 Swartapiesdoring (*Acacia burkei*), 57
- Taaibos (*Rhus*), 82, 84
 Tamboekiedoring (*Erythrina acantocarpa*), 74
 Tapaalwyn (*Aloe ferox*), 48
 Transvaalkatjiepiering (*Gardenia spatulifolia*), 118
 Transvaalse Kandelaarnaboom (*Euphorbia cooperi*), 80
 Trassiedoring = Trassiebos =
 Blouhaakdoring (*Acacia hebeclada* subsp. *hebeclada*), 60
- Uitenhaagsaalwyn (*Aloe africana*), 48
- Vaalboom (*Terminalia sericea*), 102
 Vanwykshout (*Bolusanthus speciosus*), 71
 Vergeet-my-nietjies (*Boraginaceae*), 112
 Vlam-van-die-Vlakte (*Bauhinia galpinii*), 70
 Voëlent-familie (*Loranthaceae*), 62
 Vuurpyl (*Kniphofia*), 34
- Waterlelies (*Nymphaea*), 28, 34
 Wildedagga (*Leonotis leonurus*), 34, 113
 Wildekiaatbome (*Pterocarpus*), 72
 Wildemispel (*Vangueria infausta*), 18, 118
 Wildeperske-familie (*Flacourtiaceae*), 97
 Wildepruim (*Harpephyllum caffrum*), 82
 Wildesering (*Burkea africana*), 66
 Wildevlier-familie (*Loganiaceae*), 110
 Witstinkhout (*Celtis africana*), 20, 22, 51, 72
 Worsboom (*Kigelia africana*), 116
- Ysterhout (*Millettia grandis*), 72

Engelse gewone name

BOME, STRUIKE EN ANDER PLANTE

African Wild Banana (*Ensete ventricosum*), 28,
34, 48, 50
Ana Tree (*Acacia albida*), 57

Banana Family (*Musaceae*), 48
Bastard Cobas (*Cyphostemma juttae*), 30, 90
Birdlime Family (*Loranthaceae*), 62
Bitter Aloe (*Aloe ferox*), 48
Black Monkey Thorn (*Acacia burkei*), 57
Blossom Trees (*Virgilia*), 34
Blossom Tree (*Virgilia oroboides*), 71
Blue Currant (*Rhus zeyheri*), 83
Blue Gums (*Myrtaceae*), 88
Blue Sugarbush (*Protea neriifolia*), 54
Borage Family (*Boraginaceae*), 112
Bottlebrush Aloe (*Aloe rupestris*), 48
Buchu Family (*Rutaceae*), 75
Buffalo-thorn (*Ziziphus mucronata*), 22, 86
Bushwillow Family (*Combretaceae*), 100

Cabbage-tree Family (*Araliaceae*), 102
Camphor Bush (*Tarchonanthus
camphoratus*), 120
Candelabra Aloe (*Aloe candelabrum*), 48

Candle Thorn (*Acacia hebeclada* subsp.
hebeclada), 60
Cape Ash (*Ekebergia capensis*), 34, 78
Cape Honeysuckle (*Tecomaria capensis*),
114
Cape Leadwort (*Plumbago capensis*), 106
Cape Sand Olive (*Dodonaea viscosa* var.
angustifolia), 84
Cat's-tail Aloe (*Aloe castanea*), 48
Chinese Lantern (*Nymania capensis*), 77
Chinese Lantern Family (*Aitoniaceae*), 77
Citrus Family (*Rutaceae*), 76
Cocoa Tree (*Theobroma cacao*), 92
Common Cabbage Tree (*Cussonia spicata*),
34, 104
Common Coral Tree (*Erythrina
lysiemon*), 14, 74
Common Hook-Thorn (*Acacia caffra*), 57
Common Sand Olive (*Dodonaea viscosa*
var. *viscosa*), 84
Common Sugarbush (*Protea caffra*), 16, 54
Common Tree Euphorbia (*Euphorbia
ingens*), 80
Common Tree Fern (*Alsophila dregei*), 28,
34, 36, 38

English common names

TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER PLANTS

Common Wild Fig (*Ficus burkei* = *Ficus
petersii*), 52
Common Wild Currant (*Rhus pyroides*), 83
Common Wild Pear (*Dombeya rotundifolia
var. rotundifolia*), 16, 92
Coral Trees (*Erythrina*), 34, 74, 75
Corky Monkey Orange (*Strychnos
cocculoides*), 110
Cross-berry (*Grewia occidentalis*), 91
Curry Bush (*Hypericum revolutum*), 16, 96
Cycads (*Encephalartos*), 30, 32, 38
Cycad Family (*Zamiaceae*), 38
Cypress Family (*Cupressaceae*), 46

Daisy Family (*Asteraceae*), 119
Dogwood Family (*Rhamnaceae*), 86
Dwarf Coral Tree (*Erythrina humeana*),
28, 74

Elm Family (*Ulmaceae*), 50
Euphorbia Family (*Euphorbiaceae*), 80

Fever Tree (*Acacia xanthophloea*), 64
Fire-thorned Rhus (*Rhus pyroides*), 83

- Flamboyant Family (*Caesalpinaceae*), 66
 Forest Tree Fern (*Alsophila capensis*), 38
 Forget-me-nots (*Boraginaceae*), 112
- Gardenia Family (*Rubiaceae*), 116
 Giant Protea (*Protea cynaroides*), 54
 Gonna Family (*Thymelaeaceae*), 98
 Grape Family (*Vitaceae*), 90
 Graskop Aloe (*Aloe aloöides*), 48
 Green Monkey Orange (*Strychnos spinosa*), 110
 Guavas (*Myrtaceae*), 88
- Henkel's Yellowwood (*Podocarpus henkelii*), 44
- Ironwood (*Millettia grandis*), 72
- Jacaranda Family (*Bignoniaceae*), 114
- Kaffir Lily (*Schizostylis*), 34
 Kaffir Trees (*Erythrina*), 74
 Karree Trees and Wild Currants (*Rhus*), 82, 83
 Kei-apple (*Dovyalis caffra*), 97
 Knob Thorn (*Acacia nigrescens*), 62
 Kranz Aloe (*Aloe arborescens*), 48
- Large-fruited Bushwillow (*Combretum zeyheri*), 16, 102
 Lavender Tree (*Heteropyxis natalensis*), 88
- Legume Family (*Leguminosae*), 56
 Lily Family (*Liliaceae*), 46
 Linden Family (*Tiliaceae*), 91
 Linden Trees (*Tilia*), 91
 Litchi Family (*Sapindaceae*), 84
 Long-bud Sugarbush (*Protea longiflora*), 54
 Lowveld Chestnut (*Sterculia murex*), 94
- Mahogany Family (*Meleaceae*), 78
 Mango Family (*Anacardiaceae*), 82
 Mangosteen Family (*Clusiaceae*), 96
 Marula (*Sclerocarya*), 82, 97
 Milkwood Family (*Sapotaceae*), 106
 Mimosa Family (*Mimosaceae*), 57
 Minaret Flower (*Leonotis Leonurus*), 34, 113, 114
 Monkey Thorn (*Acacia galpinii*), 58, 60
 Mopane Tree (*Colophospermum mopane*), 66
 Mountain Aloe (*Aloe marlothii*), 48
 Mountain Cypress (*Widdringtonia nodiflora*), 46
 Mountain Cabbage Tree (*Cussonia paniculata*), 104
 Mountain Karree (*Rhus leptodictya*), 83
 Mountain Silver Oak (*Brachylaena rotundata*), 120
 Mountain Seringa (*Kirkia wilmsii*), 76
 Mouse Bush (*Acacia hebeclada* subsp. *hebeclada*), 60
 Mulberry Family (*Moraceae*), 51
 Myrtle Trees (*Myrtaceae*), 88
 Myrtle Family (*Myrtaceae*), 88
- Natal Aloe (*Aloe spectabilis*), 48
 Natal Bottlebrush (*Greyia sutherlandii*), 85
- Olive Family (*Oleaceae*), 108
 Oranges (*Rutaceae*), 76
 Outeniqua Yellowwood (*Podocarpus falcatus*), 44
- Paint Brushes (*Heimanthus*), 34
 Paperbark Thorn (*Acacia sieberana* var. *woodii*), 64
 Pea Family (*Fabaceae*), 71
 Peeling Plane (*Ochna pulchra*), 18, 96
 Plumbago Family (*Plumbaginaceae*), 106
 Pompon Tree (*Dais cotinifolia*), 14, 28, 34, 98
 Porkbush (*Portulacaria afra*), 56
 Pride-of-De-Kaap (*Bauhinia galpinii*), 68, 70
 Protea Family (*Proteaceae*), 54
 Purslane Family (*Portulacaceae*), 56
 Puzzle Bush (*Ehretia rigida*), 113
- Quarobe (*Veltheimia*), 34
- Real Sugarbush (*Protea repens*), 54
 Real Yellowwood (*Podocarpus latifolius*), 44
 Red Cardinal (*Erythrina zeyheri*), 75
 Red-hot Poker (*Kniphofia*), 34

- Red-leaved Rock Fig (*Ficus ingens*), 52
 Red Thorn (*Acacia gerrardii* var. *gerrardii*), 60
 Resin Trees (*Ozoroa*), 82
 River Bushwillow (*Combretum erythrophyllum*), 16, 100
 Rock Alder (*Canthium mundianum*), 118
 Round-leaved Teak (*Pterocarpus rotundifolius*), 72, 73
- Salvia Family (*Labiatae* = *Lamiaceae*), 113
 Sagewood (*Buddleja salviifolia*), 112
 Sausage Tree (*Kigelia africana*), 116
 Sesame Family (*Pedaliaceae*), 114
 Silver Cluster-leaf (*Terminalia sericea*), 102
 Slender Tree Fern (*Hemetelia*), 36
 Small-leaved Bride's Bush (*Pavetta zeyheri*), 119
 Small Knobwood (*Zanthoxylum capense*), 75
 Snapdragon Family (*Pedaliaceae*), 114
 Star-chestnut Family (*Sterculiaceae*), 92
 St Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), 34
 Stinkwood (*Ocotea bullata*), 51
 Strand Aloe (*Aloe thraskii*), 48
- Sugarbushes (*Protea*), 8, 16, 54
 Sunflower (*Heliantus annuus*), 119
 Sweet Thorn (*Acacia karroo*), 20, 60
 Sycamore Fig (*Ficus sycomorus*), 52
- Tambuki Thorn (*Erythrina acanthocarpa*), 74
 Thorn-tree Family (*Mimosaceae*), 57
 Transvaal Candelabra Tree (*Euphorbia cooperi*), 80
 Transvaal Gardenia (*Gardenia spatulifolia*), 118
 Transvaal Milkplum (*Bequaertiodendron magalimontanum*), 16, 108
 Transvaal Teak (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), 72, 74
 Tree Fern (*Alsophila dregei*), 34
 Tree Fern Family (*Cyatheaceae*), 36
 Tree Fuchsia (*Schotia brachypetala*), 68
 Tree-of-Heaven Family (*Simaroubaceae*), 76
 Tree Wistaria (*Bolusanthus speciosus*), 71
- Uitenhage Aloe (*Aloe africana*), 48
 Umzimbeet (*Millettia grandus*), 72
- Umbrella Thorn (*Acacia tortilis* subsp. *heteracantha*), 64
- Velvet Bushwillow (*Combretum molle*), 100
- Water Lilies (*Nymphaea*), 34
 Weeping Boer-bean = Tree Fuchsia (*Schotia brachypetala*), 68
 Weeping Wattle (*Peltophorum africanum*), 70
 White Stinkwood (*Celtis africana*), 20, 22, 51, 72
 Wild Currents (*Rhus*), 82
 Wild Bottlebrush Family (*Greyiaceae*), 85
 Wild Elder Family (*Loganiaceae*), 110
 Wild Medlar (*Vangueria infausta*), 18, 118
 Wild Olive (*Olea africana*), 20, 109
 Wild Peach Family (*Flacourtiaceae*), 97
 Wild Plane Trees (*Ochna*), 96
 Wild Plane Family (*Ochnaceae*), 94
 Wild Plum (*Harpephyllum caffrum*), 82
 Wild Seringa (*Burkea africana*), 66
 Wild Teak Trees (*Pterocarpus*), 72
 Wistaria (*Wistaria*), 72
- Yellowwood Trees (*Podocarpus*), 34
 Yellowwood Family (*Podocarpaceae*), 42

Klassifikasie van Voëls

Die volgende voëlspesies is op die kampus geïdentifiseer, hoewel nie almal in die teks vermeld word nie:

FAMILIE/FAMILY ANHINGIDAE

Slanghalsvoëls/Darters

1. *Anhinga rufa* (52), 24, 34
Slanghalsvoël; Darter

FAMILIE/FAMILY ARDEIDAE

Reiers/Herons

2. *Ardea melanocephala* (55), 22
Swartkopreier; Black-headed Heron
3. *Ardeola ibis* (61), 22
Veereier; Cattle Egret

FAMILIE/FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Ibisse en Lepelaars/Ibisses and Spoonbills

4. *Threskiornis aethiopicus* (81), 18
Skoorsteenveër (Heilige Ibis); Sacred Ibis
5. *Bostrychia hagedash* (84), 22
Hadida-ibis; Hadeda Ibis

FAMILIE/FAMILY ANATIDAE

Eende en Ganse/Ducks and Geese

6. *Alopochen aegyptiacus* (89), 34
Kolgans; Egyptian Goose

FAMILIE/FAMILY FALCONIDAE

Valke/Falcons

7. *Falco tinnunculus* (123)
Kransvalk; Rock Kestrel

FAMILIE/FAMILY AQUILIDAE

Woue, Arende en Sperwers

Kites, Eagles, Buzzards and Hawks

8. *Elanus caeruleus* (130), 22
Blouvalk; Black-shouldered Kite

FAMILIE/FAMILY PHASIANIDAE

Jagvoëls/Game Birds

9. *Francolinus afer* (188), 18
Rooikeelfisant; Red-necked Francolin

Classification of Birds

The following bird species have been identified on the campus, though not all are mentioned in the text:

FAMILIE/FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE

Kiewiete/Plovers

10. *Vanellus armatus* (245), 22
Bontkiewiet; Blacksmith Plover

FAMILIE/FAMILY BURHINIDAE

Dikkoppe/Dikkops

11. *Burhinus capensis* (275)
Gewone Dikkop; Cape Dikkop

FAMILIE/FAMILY COLUMBIDAE

Duiwe/Doves and Pigeons

12. *Columba guinea* (311), 28
Kransduif; Rock Pigeon
13. *Streptopelia capicola* (316), 22, 44, 60
Gewone Tortelduif; Cape Turtle Dove
14. *Streptopelia senegalensis* (317), 58
Lemoenduif; Laughing Dove

FAMILIE/FAMILY CUCULIDAE

Koekoeke/Cuckoos

15. *Cuculus solitarius* (343), 58
Piet-my-vrou; Red-chested Cuckoo
16. *Chrysococcyx caprius* (352), 58
Diedrikkoekoeke; Didric Cuckoo
17. *Centropus superciliosus* (356), 24
Gewone Vleiloerie; Burchell's Coucal

FAMILIE/FAMILY APODIDAE

Windswawels/Swifts

18. *Apus barbatus* (380)
Swartwindswawel; Black Swift
19. *Apus horus* (384)
Horus-windswawel; Horus Swift

FAMILIE/FAMILY COLIIDAE

Muisvoëls/Mousebirds

20. *Colius striatus* (390), 22, 48, 51, 62, 68, 78
Gevlekte Muisvoël; Speckled Mousebird
21. *Colius indicus* (392), 22, 48, 51, 78
Rooiwangmuisvoël; Red-faced Mousebird

FAMILIE/FAMILY UPUPIDAE

Hoephoepe/Hoopoes

22. *Upupa africana* (418), 22
Hoephoepe; African Hoopoe

FAMILIE/FAMILY
CAPITONIDAE

Houtkappers/Barbets

23. *Trachyphonus vaillantii* (439), 22, 44, 92
Kuifkophoutkapper; Crested Barbet

FAMILIE/FAMILY JYNGIDAE

Draaihalse/Wrynecks

24. *Jynx ruficollis* (453), 58
Draaihals; Red-breasted Wryneck

FAMILIE/FAMILY HIRUN-
DINIDAE

Swawels/Swallows and Martins

25. *Hirundo seminrufa* (501)
Rooiborsswawel; Red-breasted Swallow
26. *Hirundo rupestris* (506), 30
Kransswawel; Rock Martin

FAMILIE/FAMILY DICRURIDAE

Byevangers/Drongos

27. *Dicrurus adsimilis* (517), 75, 92
Mikstertbyevanger; Fork-tailed Drongo

FAMILIE/FAMILY PYC-
NOTOTIDAE

Tiptolle/Bulbuls

28. *Pycnonotus barbatus* (545), 22, 51, 58, 60, 62, 68, 78
Swartoogtiptol; Black-eyed Bulbul

FAMILIE/FAMILY TURDIDAE

Lysters, Bergwagters, Spek-
vreters en Janfrederikke/
Thrushes, Chats and Robins

29. *Turdus olivaceus* (553), 22, 62
Gewone Lyster; Olive Thrush
30. *Cossypha caffra* (581), 38, 44, 58
Gewone Janfrederik; Cape Robin

FAMILIE/FAMILY SYLVIIDAE

Tinktinkies/Warblers

31. *Prinia subflava* (649), 22
Bruinsy-langsterttinktinkie; Tawny-
flanked Prinia

FAMILIE/FAMILY MUS-
CICAPIDAE

Vlieëvangers/Flycatchers

32. *Muscicapa striata* (654)
Europese vlieëvanger; Spotted
Flycatcher
33. *Melaenornis silens* (665)
Fiskaalvlieëvanger; Fiscal Flycatcher
34. *Terpsiphone viridis* (682), 16, 92
Paradysvlieëvanger; Paradise Flycatcher

FAMILIE/FAMILY
MOTACILLIDAE

Kwikstertjies, Koesters en
Kalkoentjies/Wagtails, Pipits
and Longclaws

35. *Motacilla aguimp* (685)
Bontkwikstert; African Pied Wagtail
36. *Motacilla capensis* (686), 34, 38
Gewone Kwikstert; Cape Wagtail

FAMILIE/FAMILY **LANIIDAE**

Laksmans/Shrikes

37. *Lanius collaris* (707), 22, 44, 58
Gewone Laksmans (Janfiskaal); Fiscal
Shrike
38. *Laniarius ferrugineus* (709), 22
Gewone Waterlaksmans; Common Bou-
bou Shrike
39. *Tchagra senegala* (715), 16, 22
Swartkroonlaksmans; Black-crowned
Shrike
40. *Malaconotus zeylonus* (722), 22
Bokmakierielaksmans (Bokmakierie);
Bokmakierie Shrike

FAMILIE/FAMILY **STURNIDAE**
Spreeus/Starlings

41. *Lamprotornis nitens* (737), 22
Gewone Glansspreeu; Cape Starling
42. *Onychognathus morio* (745), 22
Rooivlerkspreeu; Red-winged Starling

FAMILIE/FAMILY **NEC-
TARINIIDAE**

Suikerbekkies/Sunbirds

43. *Nectarinia talatala* (763), 62
Witpensuikerbekkie; White-bellied
Sunbird
44. *Nectarinia amethystina* (772), 44, 62,
68, 92
Swartsuikerbekkie; Black Sunbird

FAMILIE/FAMILY
ZOSTEROPIDAE

Glasogies/White-eyes

45. *Zosterops pallidus* (775), 22, 24, 28,
44, 48

Gewone Glasogie; Pale White-eye

FAMILIE/FAMILY **PLOCEIDAE**

Mossies, Vinke, Rooibekkies
en Flappe/Sparrows, Weavers,
Waxbills, Widow-birds and
Whydahs

46. *Passer domesticus* (784)
Dakmossie; House Sparrow
47. *Passer melanurus* (786), 22, 58
Gewone Mossie; Cape Sparrow
48. *Ploceus cucullatus* (797)
Bontrugvink; Spotted-backed Weaver
49. *Ploceus velatus* (803)
Gewone Geelvink; Masked Weaver
50. *Euplectes orix* (808)
Rooivink; Red Bishop
51. *Lonchura cucullata* (823)
Gewone Fret; Bronze Mannikin
52. *Estrilda astrild* (843)
Rooibeksysie; Common Waxbill
53. *Vidua macroura* (846)
Rooibekkoninkie; Pin-tailed Whydah

Afrikaanse gewone name

Afrikaans common names

VOËLS

BIRDS

- Blouvalk (130) (*Elanus caeruleus*), 22
 Bokmakierielaksman (722) (*Malaconotus zeylonus*), 22
 Bontkiewiet (245) (*Vanellus armatus*), 22
 Bruinsy-langsterttinkinkie (649) (*Prinia subflava*), 22
- Diedrikkoekoek (352) (*Chrysococcyx caprius*), 58
 Draaihals (453) (*Jynx ruficollis*), 58
- Gevlekte Muisvoël (390) (*Colius striatus*), 22, 48, 51, 62, 68, 78
 Gewone Glansspreeu (737) (*Lamprotornis nitens*), 22
 Gewone Glasogie (775) (*Zosterops pallidus*), 22, 28, 44, 48
 Gewone Janfrederik (581) (*Cossypha caffra*), 38, 44
 Gewone Kwikstert (686) (*Motacilla capensis*), 34, 38
 Gewone Laksman (707) (*Lanius collaris*), 44, 58
- Gewone Lyster (553) (*Turdus olivaceus*), 22, 62
 Gewone Mossie (786) (*Passer melanurus*), 22, 58
 Gewone Tortelduif (316) (*Streptopelia capicola*), 22, 44, 60
 Gewone Vleiloerie (356) (*Centropus superciliosus*), 24
 Gewone Waterlaksman (709) (*Laniarius ferrugineus*), 22
 Glasogies (*Zosteropidae*), 14
- Hadida-ibis (84) (*Bostrychia hagedash*), 22
 Heilige Ibis (81) (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*), 18
 Hoephoep (418) (*Upupa africana*), 22
- Janfiskaal (707) (*Lanius collaris*), 22, 44
 Janfrederik (581) (*Cossypha caffra*), 58
- Kolgans (89) (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*), 34
 Kransduif (311) (*Columba guinea*), 28
- Kransswawel (506) (*Hirundo rupestris*), 30, 34
 Kuifkophoutkapper (439) (*Trachyphonus vaillantii*), 22, 44, 92
- Lemoenduif (317) (*Streptopelia senegalensis*), 58
 Lyster (*Turdidae*), 113
- Mikstertbyevanger (517) (*Dicrurus adsimilis*), 75, 92
 Mossies (*Ploceidae*), 113
 Muisvoëls (*Coliidae*), 18, 76, 83, 88, 108, 109, 113, 118
- Paradysvlieëvanger (682) (*Terpsiphone viridis*), 16, 92
 Piet-my-vrou (343) (*Cuculus solitarius*), 58
- Rooikeelfisant (188) (*Francolinus afer*), 18
 Rooivlerkspreeu (745) (*Onychognathus morio*), 22

Rooiwangmuisvoël (392) (*Colius indicus*),
22, 48, 51, 78
Skoorsteenveër (81) (*Threskiornis*
aethiopicus), 18
Slanghalsvoël (52) (*Anhinga rufa*), 24, 34
Spreeus (*Sturnidae*), 109, 113
Suikerbekkies (*Nectariniidae*), 14, 44, 48,
71, 75, 116

Swartkopreier (55) (*Ardea melanocephala*),
22
Swartkroonlaksman (715) (*Tchagra*
senegala), 16
Swartoogtiptol (545) (*Pycnonotus*
barbatus), 22, 51, 60, 62, 68, 78, 113
Swartsuikerbekkie (772) (*Nectarinia*
amethystina), 44, 62, 68, 92

Tiptolle (*Pycnototidae*), 18, 76, 83, 88, 108,
118
Veereier (61) (*Ardeola ibis*), 22
Vink-familie (*Ploceidae*), 22
Vlieëvangers (*Muscicapidae*), 14
Witpensuikerbekkie (763) (*Nectarinia*
talatala), 62

*Engelse gewone name**English common names*

VOËLS

BIRDS

- African Hoopoe (418) (*Upupa africana*), 22
- Black-crowned Shrike (715) (*Tchagra senegala*), 16, 22
- Black-eyed Bulbul (545) (*Pycnonotus barbatus*), 22, 51, 58, 62, 68, 78, 113
- Black-headed Heron (55) (*Ardea melanocephala*), 22
- Black-shouldered Kite (130) (*Elanus caeruleus*), 22
- Blacksmith Plover (245) (*Vanellus armatus*), 22
- Black Sunbird (772) (*Nectarinia amethystina*), 44, 62, 68, 92
- Bokmakierie Shrike (722) (*Malaconotus zeylonus*), 22
- Bulbuls (*Pycnototidae*), 18, 76, 83, 86, 108, 118
- Burchell's Coucall (356) (*Centropus superciliosus*), 24
- Cape Robin (581) (*Cossypha caffra*), 38, 44, 58
- Cape Sparrow (786) (*Passer melanurus*), 22, 58, 113
- Cape Starling (737) (*Lamprotornis nitens*), 22
- Cape Turtle Dove (316) (*Streptopelia capicola*), 22, 44, 60
- Cape Wagtail (686) (*Motacilla capensis*), 34, 38
- Cattle Egret (61) (*Ardeola ibis*), 22
- Common Bou-bou Shrike (709) (*Laniarius ferrugineus*), 22
- Crested Barbet (439) (*Trachyphonus vaillantii*), 22, 44, 92
- Darter (52) (*Anhinga rufa*), 24, 34
- Didric Cuckoo (352) (*Chrysococcyx caprius*), 58
- Egyptian Goose (89) (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*), 34
- Fiscal Shrike (707) (*Lanius collaris*), 22, 44, 58
- Flycatchers (*Muscicapidae*), 14
- Fork-tailed Drongo (517) (*Dicrurus adsimilis*), 75, 92
- Hadeda Ibis (84) (*Bostrychia hagedash*), 22
- Laughing Dove (317) (*Streptopelia senegalensis*), 58
- Mousebirds (*Coliidae*), 18, 76, 83, 86, 108, 109, 113, 118
- Olive Thrush (553) (*Turdus olivaceus*), 22, 62, 113
- Pale White-eye (775) (*Zosterops pallidus*), 24, 28, 44, 48
- Paradise Flycatcher (682) (*Terpsiphone viridis*), 16, 92

Red-breasted Wryneck (453) (*Jynx ruficollis*), 58
Red-chested Cuckoo (343) (*Cuculus solitarius*), 58
Red-faced Mousebird (392) (*Colius indicus*), 22, 48, 51, 78
Red-necked Francolins (188) (*Francolinus afer*), 18
Red-winged Starling (745) (*Onychognathus morio*), 22

Rock Martin (506) (*Hirundo rupestris*), 30, 34
Rock Pigeon (311) (*Columbo guinea*), 28
Sacred Ibis (81) (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*), 18
Speckled Mousebird (390) (*Colius striatus*), 22, 48, 51, 62, 68, 78
Starlings (*Sturnidae*), 109, 113
Sugarbirds (*Promeropidae*), 14, 48

Sunbirds (*Nectariniidae*), 71, 75, 116

Tawny-flanked Prinia (649) (*Prinia subflava*), 22

Weavers (*Ploceidae*), 22

White-bellied Sunbird (763) (*Nectarinia talatala*), 62

White-eyes (*Zosteropidae*), 14

UNISA - KAMPUS

- A Theo van Wijkgebou
- B Administrasiegebou
- C Akademies II
- D Tegnieise Gebou
- E Laboratorium
- F Cloghereen
- G Bourketuin
- H Wandelpad
- J Broodboomtuin
- K Watergat
- L Watertuin
- M John Vorstertoring
- Huidige wandelpad
- Toekomstige wandelpaaie



ntlaan / Avenue

Nasionale Parkersaad-terrein / National Parks Board Grounds



UNISA CAMPUS

- A Theo van Wijk Building
- B Administration Building
- C Academic II
- D Technical Building
- E Laboratory
- F Cloghereen
- G Bourke Garden
- H Nature Trail
- J Cycad Garden
- K Water Hole
- L Water Garden
- M John Vorster Tower
- Present trail
- Future trails

BEN BARKHUIZEN het sy loopbaan as opvoedkundige in 1943 as onderwyser begin nadat hy sy onderwysdiploma aan die Potchefstroomse Onderwyskollege behaal het. Deur privaatstudie het hy die grade BA en BEd, en later MEd aan Unisa behaal, terwyl hy van klasonderwyser tot hoof gevorder het. Ná 24 jaar in diens van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement word hy in 1967 as senior lektor in die Departement Empiriese Opvoedkunde van Unisa aangestel waar hy die graad DEd verwerf het. In 1972 word hy tot professor bevorder en van Oktober 1973 tot met sy uittrede in 1983 was hy departementshoof.

Waar skoolvoorigting en die voorskoolse kind navorsingsgebiede in sy beroepsrigting was, het professor Barkhuizen 'n besondere studie van die plantkunde as wetensgebied gemaak. Hy het talle artikels geskryf oor die volksetimologie van veral die streekname van Suid-Afrikaanse plante. Hy is verantwoordelik vir Unisa se landskapbeplanning en is voorsitter van die Universiteit se Landskaps- en Tuinboukomitee. Van sy belangrikste bydraes is seker sy publikasies *Die Broodboomtuin van Unisa / The Cycad Garden of Unisa* (1975), *Vetplante van Suidelike Afrika* (1978) en *Succulents of Southern Africa* (1978). Tans is hy besig met 'n boek oor die vetplante van Transvaal.

BEN BARKHUIZEN started his career as educationist in 1943 after obtaining his teacher's certificate at the Potchefstroom College of Education. Through private study he obtained the degrees BA and BEd, and later MEd at Unisa while steadily progressing from teacher to principal. In 1967, after 24 years of service in the Transvaal Education Department, he was appointed as senior lecturer in the Department of Empirical Education at Unisa where he obtained the DEd degree. In 1972 he was promoted to professor and he served as departmental head from October 1973 until his retirement in 1983.

While Professor Barkhuizen selected school guidance and the preschool child as fields of research as far as his career was concerned, he concentrated on botany as his specific field of interest. He wrote numerous articles on the folk etymology and especially the vernacular names of South African plants. He is responsible for Unisa's landscape planning and is chairman of the University's Landscape and Gardening Committee. Amongst his most important contributions are his publications *The Cycad Garden of Unisa / Die Broodboomtuin van Unisa* (1975), *Vetplante van Suidelike Afrika* (1978) and *Succulents of Southern Africa* (1978). At present he is working on a book on the succulents of the Transvaal.

