

Adelaide Zoo

Plant List

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ZOO



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Adelaide Zoo Front Entrance

Constructed in 2008-9 (along with the Panda Bamboo Forest), and opened by the Governor-General of Australia, Quentin Bryce on 14th February 2010; The Adelaide Zoo Entrance and Forecourts are a completely Australian Native planting scheme to welcome our local, interstate and international guests. The Entrance was relocated from its original Western Frome Road location (since 1883), to the South West corner of the zoo to open it up to its natural parkland setting.

With the catalyst being the imminent arrival of two Giant Pandas, the first to be housed permanently in the Southern Hemisphere, the new Entrance Precinct was an opportunity for ZoosSA to provide a new face for Adelaide Zoo, connected to its parkland surrounds, as well as to facilitate the expected increase in visitor numbers.

The first courageous move was to 'gift' 2000 square metres of previously underutilised Zoo land, to free public use, creating a setting that blurs the boundaries between the Zoo and the adjacent parklands.

Inspired by the surrounding parklands, the forecourts are landscape-driven, providing new habitat for native species, public amenity, shade, and a platform for research and knowledge.

The two-level entrance building sits within this Precinct and has minimal visual impact due to the landscape design.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations
– Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Amy Reed

Horticulturist – Hassell

Tristan Hayes

Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Adelaide Zoo Front Entrance

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Apple Gum
	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland Bottle Tree
	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	Blue Cypress Pine
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Megalocarpa'	Large Fruited Yellow Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus olivacea</i> 'Summer Scentsation'	Plunkett Mallee
	<i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i>	Silver Mountain Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Iron Bark
	<i>Xanthorrhoea glauca</i>	Grass Tree
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Acacia cognata</i> 'Lime Light'	River Wattle
	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	New Zealand Rock Lily
	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern
	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Hen and Chicken Fern
	<i>Banksia blechnifolia</i>	Prostrate Banksia
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Prostrate Form	Coastal Banksia
	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> Dwarf Form	One Sided Bottle-Brush
	<i>Crowea exalata</i> x <i>saligna</i> 'Festival'	Festival Wax Flower
	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Lacy Tree Fern
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>Spathulata</i>	Giant Hop Bush
	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gymea Lily
	<i>Doryanthes palmeri</i>	Giant Spear Lily
	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> 'Nana'	Gold Nugget
	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla
	<i>Pycnosorus globosus</i>	Billy Buttons
	<i>Spathiphyllum wallisii</i>	Peace Lily
	<i>Swainsona formosa</i>	Sturt's Desert Pea (Seasonal)
<i>Westringia</i> 'Wynyabbie Gem'	Blue Coastal Rosemary	



Sanctuary Green Roof and Wall

In 2008-9 ZoosSA was committed to developing an Entrance Precinct that was not only environmentally sustainable, but led the way in biodiversity conservation/innovative design.

A new element to ZoosSA and a relatively new concept for Australia for numerous environmental and aesthetic purposes, living walls and green roofs support biodiversity conservation and environmentally sustainable development to provide new habitat for native species and a platform for research and knowledge, which aligns with the Zoo's key principles of Conservation, Education, Environment and Research.

Green roofs and walls offer far greater benefits than just the aesthetics and it was these benefits behind the rationale to incorporate them into the design. Studies have proven green roofs and living walls help to lessen the effects of pollution, absorbing noise, trapping dust, recycling carbon dioxide, and absorbing and breaking down many gaseous pollutants. Covering the exposed walls and roof with plants helps to reduce the negative climatic effects of urbanisation, for example by absorbing some of the heat generated in city environments and absorbing the rainfall that runs off hard surfaces.

This water is collected for reuse as irrigation for the surrounding gardens as well as for toilet flushing within the building. Members of the public now approaching from the city, instead of being greeted by large architectural structures, are seeing a green expanse where the parklands seem to go on forever.

The green wall facing the southern side of the new entrance facility is planted using predominantly native plants; a requirement needed to sustain the harsh Adelaide weather conditions but also as the first step in encouraging biodiversity. Not only were we trying to achieve a unique way of screening our concrete walls but we as a Zoo felt that we need to have multi uses for these walls and habitat is high on the list of requirements. Another function of the green wall is to shade the external concrete walls and having the green wall set

100mm off the concrete wall allows a cool airflow to pass between the two walls thus having a cooling effect and taking away the need for air-conditioning in the adjoining office space.

The green roof atop the new entrance and Wisteria Cafe adjoins the top edge of the living wall and covers an area of approximately 450 square metres. Once again, native plants were critical in plant selection as the roof is fully exposed to the elements and needs to be able to withstand the harsh Adelaide climate. One unique factor in this roof design was the idea to incorporate contours into the landscape. Green roofs historically have been flat and offer very little shelter for biodiversity and as this roof was constructed with the intention of attracting biodiversity, many features that you find in a natural landscape have been incorporated into the design. Advanced Eucalyptus trees form the main planting theme with lots of understorey plantings which in time will create a natural multi layered eco system that will be able to support a greater range of biodiversity. There are two bee hives also incorporated onto this aerial garden. This roof can be viewed by members of the public as they arrive at the Zoo from ground level but also offer the opportunity for people using our 'Sanctuary' conference centre to look back towards the CBD across the green roof through the adjoining existing parkland and enjoy one of the best views of the Adelaide CBD.

The roof was the first purpose-designed green roof in Australia to consider wildlife shelter and biodiversity growth. This commitment has led to a Precinct that engages with the public and increases awareness of conservation and environmentally sustainable outcomes.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg General Manager of Operations – Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Amy Reed Horticulturist – Hassell

Tristan Hayes Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Sanctuary Green Roof and Wall

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Entrance Green Wall	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's Nest Fern
	<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	Shining Spleenwort
	<i>Clivia miniata</i> 'Belgian Hybrid'	Kaffir Lily
	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly Fern
	<i>Davalia pyxidata</i>	Hare's Foot Fern
	<i>Helxine soleirolii</i>	Baby's Tears
	<i>Humata tyermanii</i>	White Paw Fern
	<i>Philodendron xanadu</i>	Xanadu
	<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>	Blue Star Fern
	<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i>	Elkhorn Fern
	<i>Platycterium superbum</i>	Staghorn Fern
	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	Blue Spur Flower
	<i>Pteris cretica</i>	Ribbon Fern
	<i>Todea barbara</i>	King Fern
	Sanctuary Green Roof	<i>Anigozanthos</i> hybrid 'Rambueleg'
<i>Callitris preissii</i>		Rottnest Island Pine
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>		Sticky Hop Bush
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>		South Australian Mallee Box
<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i>		Pointed Mallee
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>		Pale Rush
<i>Lomandra</i> 'Nyalla'		Mat Rush
<i>Lomandra</i> 'Tanika'		Mat Rush
<i>Pimelea ferruginea</i> 'Pink Solitaire'		Rice Flower
<i>Swainsona formosa</i>		Sturt's Desert Pea
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i> 'Zena'		Coastal Rosemary
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>		Golden Everlasting Daisy



Natures Playground

Landscaping is very important for creating a 'magical' play space. Changes in level and creating different spaces for kids to discover will facilitate play opportunities and enhance the play experience. The use of natural materials like rocks, logs, stumps, ropes and plants is a critical part of creating exciting and interesting spaces. Areas can be planted out with sensory and textural plants to create different atmospheres (e.g. long tall rustling grasses where 'wild creatures' could hide). Planting can also create 'secret' spaces for exploring and imagination.

Completed for Christmas 2015, Natures Playground is designed for all ages and abilities using predominantly Australian Native Plants which will allow the area to link in with ZoosSA's next phases of its Adelaide Zoo Master Plan; our new 'Children's Zoo' and then 'Aussie Icons'.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

WAX Architects

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations
– Zoos S.A.

Michael Laing

Team Leader - Horticulture
– Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Natures Playground

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Acacia baileyana</i> 'Goldilocks' (Grafted Standard)	Weeping Cootamundra Wattle
	<i>Acacia baileyana</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Leafed Cootamundra Wattle
	<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall
	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> 'After Dark'	Burgundy Willow Peppermint
	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> 'Burgundy'	Burgundy Willow Myrtle
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lacebark Tree
	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland Bottle Tree
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Sheoak
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> 'Baby Orange'	Orange Flowering Gum
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> 'Orange Splendor'	Orange Flowering Gum
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> 'Wildfire'	Red Flowering Gum
	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo
	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Red Edged Dragon Tree
	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
	<i>Hakea</i> 'Stockdale Sensation'	Stockdale Sensation Hakea
	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland Box
	<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly
	Palms	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>
<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>		Triangle Palm
<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>		Golden Cane Palm
<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>		Majestic Palm
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>		Cotton Palm
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i> 'Ninbella Purple'	Lilac Hibiscus
	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pig Face (Pink & Yellow)
	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Round-Leaved Pigface
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Hop Bush
	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gynea Lily
	<i>Eremophila glabra</i> 'Kalbarri Carpet'	Kalbarri Carpet Emu Bush
	<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i> (Grafted Standard)	Fuchsia Grevillea
	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Fanfare' (Grafted Standard)	Grevillea Fanfare
	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Lemon Daze' (Grafted Standard)	Grevillea Lemon Daze
	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sunkissed Waters' (Grafted Standard)	Grevillea Sunkissed Waters
	<i>Grevillea tenuiloba</i> (Grafted Standard)	Narrow Lobe Grevillea
	<i>Leucadendron salignum</i> x <i>Leucadendron laureolum</i>	Leucadendron Safari Sunset
	<i>Westringia</i> 'Blue Gem'	Blue Coastal Rosemary
	<i>Westringia</i> 'Wynyabbie Gem'	Blue Coastal Rosemary

Natures Playground

Section	Westringia 'Wynyabbie Gem'	Blue Coastal Rosemary
Grasses	<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Big Red'	Red Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Bush Gold'	Gold Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Landscape Yellow'	Yellow Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Anigozanthos flavidus x pulcherrimus</i> 'Yellow Gem'	Yellow Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Bambusa oldhamii</i>	Giant Timber Bamboo
	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> 'Blaze'	Burgundy Flax Lily
	<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	African Iris
	<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>	Wild Iris
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Mat Rush
	<i>Lomandra</i> 'Great White'	Great White Mat Rush
	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Burgundy'	Purple Fountain Grass
	<i>Pleiblastus fortunei</i> 'Dwarf White Stripe'	Dwarf White Stripe Bamboo
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Climbers	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine
	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria



Orientation Zone

Upon entering Adelaide Zoo, you are immediately taken to Africa through an Orientation Zone, which allows our guests to meet, gather, and orientate themselves to plan out their day or for groups to be given an introduction from a Conservation Educator or Volunteer member.

Constructed in 2008-9; the African plant selection was chosen to complement the exhibits in this immediate area, and being from a similar geographic region are well suited to Adelaide's climate.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations
– Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Amy Reed

Horticulturist – Hassell

Orientation Zone

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk Tree
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia
	<i>Callistemon 'Harkness'</i>	Gawler Hybrid Bottlebrush
	<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape Chestnut
	<i>Cussonia paniculata</i>	Cabbage Tree
	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree
	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	Banjo Fig
	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree
	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Agapanthus 'Lavender Haze'</i>	African Lily
	<i>Agapanthus 'Regal Beauty'</i>	African Lily
	<i>Aloe 'Copper Shower'</i>	Tree Aloe
	<i>Aloe 'Erik the Red'</i>	Tree Aloe
	<i>Canna cultivar</i>	Canna Lily
	<i>Carex oshimensis</i>	Japanese Sedge
	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal Plum
	<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Kaffir Lily
	<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Silver Bindweed
	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus
	<i>Dianella 'Tas Red'</i>	Flax Lily
	<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>	Wild Iris
	<i>Euphorbia x martini</i>	Wood Spurge
	<i>Grevillea 'Winpara Gold'</i>	Grevillea
	<i>Leucadendron laureolum</i>	Yellow Leucadendron
	<i>Leucadendron 'Inca Gold'</i>	Gold Leucadendron
	<i>Leucadendron 'Safari Sunset'</i>	Burgundy Leucadendron
	<i>Leucadendron 'Star Struck'</i>	Dwarf Red Leucadendron
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush
	<i>Lomandra longifolia 'Nyalla'</i>	Mat Rush
	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orange Jessamine
	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>	Mondo Grass
	<i>Pachypodium lamerei</i>	Madagascar Palm
	<i>Strelitzia parvifolia var. juncea</i>	Leafless Bird Of Paradise
	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird Of Paradise
<i>Viburnum tinus 'Lucidum'</i>	Laurestinus	
Climbers	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria



Café Plaza

Remodelled in 2008-9, the plant Selection for this public café dining area is a mixture of Oriental and Australian Native Plants to transition from the Panda Bamboo Forest to the Zoos Australian Native Displays.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations
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Brenton Pike

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Amy Reed

Horticulturist – Hassell

Café Plaza

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Acer x fremanii</i> 'Jeffersred' Autumn Blaze	Lipstick Maple
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig
	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Diamonds in the Dark'	Shell Pink Crepe Myrtle
	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem'	Evergreen Magnolia
	<i>Populus</i> 'Simonii'	Chinese Poplar
	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> 'Dwarf Form'	Menzies Banksia
	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gynea Lily
	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Sky Flower
	<i>Liriope muscari</i> 'Evergreen Giant'	Giant Liriope
	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orange Jessamine
	<i>Salvia</i> cultivars	Sage
	<i>Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican Bush Sage
Large Urns	<i>Plumeria</i> cultivars	Frangipani



Envirodome

Constructed in 2007-8, by converting and recycling outdated exhibits; the Enviro Dome is a combined learning centre with facilities for the Education Department, including several classrooms and a visitor education and discovery space dedicated to environmental teaching with interactive displays.

The outdoor Enviro Dome Stage contains a turfed amphitheatre designed for outdoor presentations, with the stage itself being an underground water storage tank to collect rain water run-off from the building and its two green roofs. The planting selection for this area consists of plants from Australia and South East Asia, as this area borders the Zoos South East Asian precinct. The Frog Ponds are a recreated habitat to encourage frogs to colonize and hopefully breed. Three ponds are incorporated into an environment of rocks, logs, and stumps and a selection of Australian native plants including marginal and aquatic.

The Millennium Walk was originally laid to mark this significant calendar event.

Sponsors and the general public were able to purchase a brick for engraving with a personal, memorial or conservation based message to be viewed well into the future.

The Path provides entry into the new Education component of the Enviro Dome including access to the Roof Top Garden for overnight sleepovers.

On top of the building are two native green roofs, with the larger intensive style roof being home to 14 tents permanently set up to enable students to sleep over. Surrounding the tents are some varieties of local native bush tucker plants which offer the teaching staff the opportunity to conduct lessons from the rooftop using the plants as a living reference. Whilst the students are on the roof they are also taught about the rainwater harvesting benefits green roofs offer and the collection tank where all harvested storm water is stored and re-used for irrigating the green roofs and internal green wall.

The Enviro Dome Green Wall was the first known 'Green Wall' of its kind in South Australia. Located just inside the entry, the internal green wall incorporates three exhibits built into it and uses the green wall to immerse the public into what looks like a tropical wall with native and exotic ferns and plantings surrounding each glass exhibit.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Paul Downton

Ecopolis Architects

Mark Paul

Ex-Parrot Pty Ltd - The Green Wall Company

Jeff Lugg

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Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Tristan Hayes

Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Envirodome

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name	
Envirodome Stage	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	
	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i> 'Buddha Belly'	Buddha's Belly Bamboo	
	<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Kaffir Lily	
	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	
	<i>Doryanthes palmerii</i>	Gynea Lily	
	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Golden Cane Palm	
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig	
	<i>Liriope</i> 'Evergreen Giant'	Turf Lily	
	<i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	Evergreen Magnolia	
	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orange Jessamine	
	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo	
	<i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Pygmaea'	Dwarf Sacred Bamboo	
	<i>Phoenix roebelinii</i>	Dwarf Date Palm	
	Frog Ponds - Trees, Grasses and Rushes	<i>Acacia cognata</i>	Bower Wattle
		<i>Adenanthos sericeus</i>	Albany Woolly Bush
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> 'Nana'		Dwarf Willow Myrtle	
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> 'Dwarf' x <i>ericifolia</i> 'Golden Girl'		Hairpin Banksia	
<i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i>		Small Cape Rush	
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>		Spotted Gum	
<i>Craspedia globosa</i>		Billy Buttons	
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.		Sedge	
<i>Elegia capensis</i>		Fountain Rush	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>		Knobby Club Rush	
<i>Isopogon cuneatus</i>		Pink Bouquet Coneflower	
<i>Isopogon formosus</i> x <i>latifolius</i>		Candy Cones	
<i>Juncus effuses</i>		Curly Rush	
<i>Lobelia alata</i>		Angled Lobelia	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> 'Tanika'		Fine Leaf Mat Rush	
<i>Pimelea ferruginea</i> 'Magenta Mist'		Rice Flower	
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>		Blue Grass	
<i>Pycnosorus globosus</i>		Billy Buttons	
<i>Schoenoplectus albescens</i>		Candy Rush	
<i>Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata</i>		Mount Lofty Grass Tree	
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i>	Tufted Grass Tree		

Envirodome

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Frog Ponds - Aquatic and Marginal	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Water Shield
	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	Water Poppy
	<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Angled Lobelia
	<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water Milfoil
	<i>Myriophyllum variifolium</i>	Variable Milfoil
	<i>Rhynchospora colorata</i>	Star Grass
	<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh Flower
Millenium Walk To Animal Health Centre	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'Harkness'	Gawler Hybrid Bottlebrush
	<i>Doryanthes palmerii</i>	Gynea Lily
	<i>Westringia fruticosa</i> 'Zena'	Dwarf Coastal Rosemary
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grass Tree / Yacca
Green Roof - Intensive (Sleepover) - Trees	<i>Acacia sp</i>	Wattle
	<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'Harkness'	Gawler Hybrid Bottlebrush
	<i>Hakea sp</i>	Pincushion Tree
	<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> 'Narrow Nessie'	Narrow Nessie
	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Weeping Pittosporum
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Sweet Quandong
	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Desert Quandong
	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	Australian Sandalwood
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepperberry	
Green Roof - Intensive (Sleepover) - Shrubs and Ground Covers	<i>Acacia cognata</i> 'Limelight'	Limelight
	<i>Adenanthos sericeus</i>	Woolly Bush
	<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i> 'West Coast Gem'	Native Hibiscus
	<i>Anigozanthus flavidus</i>	Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Banksia praemorsa</i>	Cut-Leaf Banksia
	<i>Correa alba</i>	White Native Fuchsia
	<i>Correa backhousiana</i>	Cream Native Fuchsia
	<i>Correa backhousiana x reflexa</i> 'Marian's Marvel'	Two-Toned Native Fuchsia
	<i>Dodonaea subglandulifera</i>	Arid Hop Bush
	<i>Eremophila dempsteri</i>	Dempster's Emu Bush
	<i>Eremophila densifolia</i>	Dwarf Emu Bush
	<i>Eremophila eriocalyx</i>	Woolly Emu Bush
	<i>Lomandra longifolia x confertifolia</i> 'Lime Tuff'	Lime Tuff
	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla

Envirodome

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Green Roof - Intensive (Sleepover) - Shrubs and Ground Covers	<i>Pimelia ferruginea</i> 'Pink Solitaire'	Rice Flower
	<i>Prostanthera aspalathoides</i>	Scarlet Mint Bush
	<i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i>	Mintbush
	<i>Prostanthera eurybioides</i>	Monarto Mint Bush
	<i>Prostanthera striatiflora</i>	Mintbush
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i>	Tufted Grass Tree
Green Roof - Extensive - Grasses	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Mat Rush
	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Pennstripe'	Variegated Fountain Grass
	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Purple Lea'	Purple Fountain Grass
Internal Green Wall	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
	<i>Adiantum fragrans</i> cvs.	Fine leaf Maidenhair Fern Cultivars
	<i>Begonia</i> sp	Begonia
	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Waterfern
	<i>Boea hygroskopica</i>	Rock Violet
	<i>Calathea</i> sp	Peacock Plant
	<i>Clivea miniata</i> 'Belgian Hybrid'	Kaffir Lilly
	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	False Monsteriosa
	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Climbing Fig
	<i>Ficus rotundifolia</i>	Round Leaf Fig
	<i>Microsorium diversifolium</i>	Kangaroo Fern
	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Fern
	<i>Nephrolepis biserratta</i>	Large Sword Fern
	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fish-Bone Fern
	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata compacta</i>	Compact Boston Fern
	<i>Nephrolepis oblitterata</i>	Sword Fern
	<i>Pellaea falcate</i>	Sickle Fern
	<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>	Radiator Plant
	<i>Philodendron scandens</i>	Devils Ivy
	<i>Plectranthus alloplectus</i>	Narrow Leaf Plectranthus (Endangered)
<i>Pollia crispata</i>	Wandering Pollia	
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Pitcher Plant	
<i>Vanilla tahitensis</i>	Vanilla	



Butterfly Garden

Butterflies are an important part of the biodiversity of our environment, with gardens providing that important ecosystem for these beautiful insects to thrive. Growing food for butterflies (and their original form as caterpillars), as well as rocks for basking and a spot for water to pool for drinking, hopefully attracts and encourages them to visit, feed and breed in your own garden.

Planting a butterfly garden has many benefits and provides opportunities for student learning including:

- Sharing with the school or community in planning and building a garden.
- Taking responsibility for designing, planting and maintaining the garden.
- Students gain a practical understanding of biodiversity.
- Increasing biodiversity provides food for birds, bats, bees, lizards and other animals.
- Increasing respect and understanding for the environment and our connection with it.

Flowers of similar colours grouped together are more attractive to both the butterflies and humans. You should select a variety of nectar-producing plants with the aim of providing flowers in bloom throughout the season. This will entice a continuous succession of new visitors. It is especially important to have flowers in mid to late summer, when most butterflies are active. Flowers with multiple florets such as daisies that produce an abundance of nectar are ideal.

Annuals are wonderful butterfly plants because they bloom continuously throughout their season, providing a steady supply of nectar. Perennial plants are visited regularly, with most plants in the mint family good nectar sources for butterflies. Avoid double flowers because they are often bred for showiness, not nectar production.

Butterflies and their larvae are linked closely with specific plants and the loss of a particular plant species from an area is often directly responsible for the disappearance of a butterfly species dependent on that plant.

Constructed in 2003; the mixture of native and exotic plants used in this garden is only a very brief selection of the many ornamental plants of the world which Australian Butterflies have become attracted to, and have chosen to live and feed on.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Butterfly Garden

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name	
Trees	<i>Acacia sp</i>	Wattle	
	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Black Sassafras	
	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	Brazilian Ironwood	
	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>	Bird of Paradise Tree	
	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	
	<i>Callistemon sp</i>	Bottlebrush	
	<i>Capparis mitchellii</i>	Native Orange	
	<i>Cassia sp</i>	Chinese Cinammon	
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Wild Lemon	
	<i>Dipterocarpus trinervis</i>		
	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	
	<i>Endiandra sp</i>	Steelbutt	
	<i>Euodia sp</i>	Doughwood	
	<i>Fortunella sp</i>	Cumquat	
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Cottonwood	
	<i>Lagerstroemia sp</i>	Crepe Myrtle	
	<i>Leptospermum sp</i>	Tea Tree	
	<i>Melaleuca sp</i>	Paperbark / Tea-Tree	
	<i>Microcitrus sp</i>	Native Lime / Orange	
	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Silk Tree	
	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	Native Mulberry	
	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	Billygoat Plum	
	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandalwood	
	<i>Sterculia sp</i>	Java Olive Tree	
	Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Acacia sp</i>	Wattle
		<i>Adriana sp</i>	Bitter Bush
		<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger
<i>Amyema fasciculata</i>			
<i>Aristolochia tagala</i>		Dutchman's Pipe	
<i>Aristolochia thozetii</i>		Dutchman's Pipe	
<i>Artemisia sp</i>		Wormwood	
<i>Asclepias sp</i>		Milkweed	
<i>Atriplex sp</i>		Salt Bush	
<i>Bossiaea sp</i>		Bossia	
<i>Buddleia sp</i>		Butterfly Bush	
<i>Bursaria sp</i>		S.A. Christmas Bush	
<i>Calytrix sp</i>		Fringe Myrtle	
<i>Carex sp</i>		Sedge	
<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>		Conkerberry	
<i>Choisya ternata</i>		Mexican Orange Blossom	
<i>Clematis sp</i>		Clematis	
<i>Clodendrum sp</i>	Glory Bower		

NOTE: Please do not plant the invasive species of Dutchman's Pipe, *Aristolochia elegans*, which is not only a weed but is also poisonous to butterfly larvae that hatch and feed on its leaves.

Butterfly Garden

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Conostylis sp</i>	Cone Flower
	<i>Correa sp</i>	Native Fuchsia
	<i>Desmodium sp</i>	Tick-trefoil
	<i>Dianella sp</i>	Flax Lily
	<i>Doryanthes sp</i>	Gynea / Spear Lily
	<i>Echinacea sp</i>	Coneflower
	<i>Echium candicans</i>	Pride of Madeira
	<i>Eriostemon sp</i>	Waxflower
	<i>Gahnia sp</i>	Sedge
	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Lindheimer's Beeblossom
	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Globe Amaranth
	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral Pea
	<i>Helichrysum sp</i>	Everlasting Daisy
	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i>	Ribbon Bush
	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo
	<i>Ixora sp</i>	Jungle Flame
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
	<i>Lantana sp</i>	Wild Sage
	<i>Lavandula stoechus</i>	Bush Lavender
	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	Shasta Daisies
	<i>Lomandra sp</i>	Mat Rush
	<i>Lotus sp</i>	
	<i>Mandevilla sanderi</i>	Chilean Jasmine
	<i>Mazus pumilio</i>	Swamp Mazus
	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine
	<i>Patersonia sp</i>	Native Flag Iris
	<i>Penstemon sp</i>	Beard Tongue
	<i>Philothea sp</i>	Wax Flower
	<i>Pimelia sp</i>	Riceflower
	<i>Poa sp</i>	Meadow Grass
	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	Trifoliolate Orange
	<i>Psoralea sp</i>	Scurfy Pea
	<i>Pultenaea sp</i>	Bush Pea
	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>	Azalea / Rhododendron
	<i>Rudbeckia sp</i>	Coneflower
	<i>Salvia uliginosa</i>	Bog Sage
	<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>	Pincushion Flower
	<i>Scaevola sp</i>	Fan Flowers
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Arrow Leaf Sida
	<i>Stemodia viscosa</i>	Twin Tip

Butterfly Garden

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Tephrosia varians</i>	
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Chinese Star Jasmine
	<i>Tropaeolum sp</i>	Nastutium
	<i>Verbena sp</i>	Lavender Frappe
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet



Immersion

'Immersion – the Rainforest Experience' was built in 2006-7, as the 2nd Stage of Adelaide Zoos' South East Asian development, following on from Stage 1 (World of Primates) which was opened in 1991.

Immersion flows on from Stage 1 to incorporate two Sumatran Tiger habitats and a large Sumatran Orang u tan habitat, with a 'clearing' for public viewing containing a Sumatran-style Long House Pavilion and café, which creates the Rain Forest 'Immersive' element and allows this area to become dual purpose for Functions and events.

The plant selection is based on either plants from South East Asia or plants from northern Australia which represent plants from this Sumatran region, but are more adaptable to Adelaide's drier climate.

Landscaping of this South East Asian project was designed and completed by the ZoosSA Horticulture Team which received a Gold medal at Landscape Australia's S.A. Annual Awards in 2007.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations – Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Immersion

Key

Hub: Public Viewing **Orang**: Orangutan **O/L**: Off Limits **T1**: Tiger 1 **T2**: Tiger 2

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name	
Trees	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze Maple	T1,
	<i>Cedrela sinensis</i>	Chinese Cedar	Hub
	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Forest Pansy'	Purple Redbud	T1
	<i>Cercis chinensis</i> 'Avondale'	Avondale Chinese Redbud	T2
	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Coral Tree	T1
	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Fig	T1, T2
	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's Ash	Hub, T2
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	Hub,
	<i>Harpulia pendula</i>	Tulip Wood	Hub
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Cottonwood	Hub
	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i>	Sapphire Dragon	Hub
	<i>Pittosporum sp</i>	Native Daphne	T2
	<i>Plumeria rubra cvs</i>	Frangipani	Hub
	<i>Populus</i> 'Simonii'	Chinese Poplar	T1
	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	T2
	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Fire Wheel Tree	Hub
	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	Java Olive	Hub
	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Giant Bird of Paradise	Hub
	<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i>	Rice-paper Tree	T1, T2
	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Australian Red Cedar	Hub, T1, T2
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	T1, T2	
<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Hub	
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Red Elm	Hub, T1	
Palms	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Hub, O/L, T2
	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Clumping Fishtail Palm	Hub,
	<i>Caryota ochlandra</i>	Fishtail Palm	Hub
	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Australian Fan Palm	Hub, T2
	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese Fan Palm	Hub, T1
	<i>Livistona decipiens</i>	Chinese Fountain Palm	T2
	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal Date Palm	Hub, Orang
	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Dwarf Date Palm	Hub, T2
	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	Lady Palm	Hub
	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm	Hub, T1, T2
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Cotton Palm	Hub,	
Banana	<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	Abyssinian Banana	O/L
	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Japanese Banana	Hub

Immersion

Key

Hub: Public Viewing **Orang:** Orangutan **O/L:** Off Limits **T1:** Tiger 1 **T2:** Tiger 2

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name	
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa sp</i>	Hedge Bamboo	Hub, O/L
	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i>	Giant Bamboo	Hub, T1
	<i>Bambusa lako</i>	Timor Black	T2
	<i>Bambusa multiplex 'Alphonse Karr'</i>	Alphonse Karr	T2
	<i>Bambusa oldhamii</i>	Giant Timber Bamboo	T2
	<i>Bambusa textilis 'Gracilis'</i>	Gracilis	T2
	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	Buddhas Belly	T2
	<i>Bambusa vulgaris cv. wamin</i>	Giant Buddhas Belly	T2
	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden Bamboo	T1, T2
	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>	Giant Timber Bamboo	T1, T2
	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Black Bamboo	T1, T2
	<i>Pleioblastus fortunei</i>	Dwarf Bamboo	T1, T2
	<i>Sasa sp</i>	Kuma Sasa	Orang, T2
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	Hub
	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast Iron Plant	Hub
	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust Plant	Hub
	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface	T2
	<i>Cordyline australis 'Red Chocolate'</i>	Burgundy Cabbage Tree	Hub
	<i>Cordyline banksii 'Electric Pink'</i>	Pink Cabbage Tree	Hub
	<i>Cordyline fruticosa 'Rubra'</i>	Red Ti	Hub
	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Slender Palm Lily	Hub, O/L
	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily	Hub, Orang, T1, T2
	<i>Crinum moorei</i>	Bush Lily	Hub
	<i>Dichelostemma ida-maia</i>	Firecracker Flower	Hub
	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	Hub
	<i>Michelia figo</i>	Port Wine Magnolia	Hub
	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orange Jessamine	Hub, Orang, O/L
	<i>Plectranthus ciliates</i>	Blue Spur Flower	Hub
	<i>Sansevieria sp</i>	Mother in Laws Tongue	Hub
	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Umbrella	Hub
	<i>Schefflera arboricola 'Variegata'</i>	Variegated Dwarf Umbrella	Hub
	<i>Senecio serpens</i>	Blue Chalk Sticks	Hub
	<i>Strobilanthes gossypinus</i>	Persian Shield	Hub
	<i>Tradescantia pallida 'Purple Heart'</i>	Purple Spiderwort	Hub
	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	Zebra Spiderwort	Hub
	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	Hub

Immersion

Key

Hub: Public Viewing **Orang:** Orangutan **O/L:** Off Limits **T1:** Tiger 1 **T2:** Tiger 2

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name	
Ginger	<i>Alpinnia coerulea</i>	Native Ginger	Hub, Orang, T1, T2
	<i>Alpinnia zerumbet</i>	Shell Ginger	Hub, Orang, T1, T2
	<i>Dichorisandra thyrsiflora</i>	Blue Ginger	Hub, O/L
	<i>Hedychium greenii</i>	Red Butterfly Ginger	Hub
Cycads	<i>Cycas elephantipes</i>	Elephant Foot Sago	Hub
	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Japanese Sago Palm	Hub
	<i>Cycas rumphii</i>	Queen Sago	Hub
Grasses	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Sweet Flag	Hub
	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Weeping Sedge	Hub, T2
	<i>Dianella 'Silver Border'</i>	White Flax Lily	Hub
	<i>Libertia ixioides 'Goldfinger'</i>	Gold New Zealand Iris	Hub
	<i>Libertia ixioides 'Taupo Blaze'</i>	Burgundy New Zealand Iris	Hub
	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Turf Lily	Hub
	<i>Liriope muscari 'Evergreen Giant'</i>	Evergreen Giant	Hub, O/L, T1
	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Pacific Island Silver Grass	Orang
	<i>Miscanthus giganteus</i>	Giant Chinese Silver Grass	Orang
	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Maiden Grass	Hub, Orang, T1
	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass	T2
	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Fountain Grass	Orang, T1
	<i>Pennisetum flaccidum</i>	Flaccid Grass	Orang, T1
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm Grass	Hub
Orchids and Epiphytes	<i>Dendrobium sp</i>	Orchid	Hub
	<i>Platyserium bifurcatum</i>	Elk Horn	Hub
Aquatics and Marginals	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Cunjevoi	Hub, T1, T2
	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>	Elephant Ear	Hub, T1, T2
	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Taro	Hub, T1, T2
	<i>Iris Louisiana cvs.</i>	Water Iris	Hub
	<i>Nymphaea sp.</i>	Water Lily	T2
	<i>Nymphoides geminate</i>	Water Fringe	Hub
	<i>Restio tetragonus</i>	Square Culm Restio	T2
	<i>Thalia dealbata</i>	Water Canna	T2
	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily	Hub



Panda Bamboo Forest

The Panda Bamboo Forest is a journey through the mountains of China.

A Welcome Pine greets you at the gated entrance opposite the Rotunda, which then weaves you through a Bamboo walk and over a water body before entering the clearing of the two Giant Panda Habitats (which are separated by glassed viewing temperature controlled day rooms), and two Red Panda Exhibits.

The exhibits consist of plants selected from the Orient – (China, Korea and Japan), to represent the region as closely as possible with plants that are suited to Adelaide's harsh climate.

The Giant Panda exhibits also consist of chilled rocks and flowing streams to also provide comfort in Adelaide's extreme summers.

In 2009 the Giant Pandas exhibits were opened by the Governor-General of Australia, Quentin Bryce. The Landscaping of this project received a Gold award at Landscape Australia's National awards.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations – Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Amy Reed

Horticulturist – Hassell

Panda Bamboo Forest

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Acer species</i>	Maple
	<i>Acer negundo</i> 'Violaceum'	Box Elder Maple
	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong Orchid Tree
	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Fastigiata'	Columnar Silver Birch
	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Youngii'	Grafted Weeping Birch
	<i>Cedrela sinensis</i>	Chinese Cedar
	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Cloud Pruned)	Atlas Cedar
	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar
	<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>	Cashmir Cypress
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Blue Point'	Blue Point Juniper
	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Crepe Myrtle
	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> 'Rustica Rubra'	Saucer Magnolia
	<i>Malus ioensis</i> 'Plena'	Bechel's Crab Apple
	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Empress Tree
	<i>Populus alba x tremula</i>	Poplar
	<i>Populus</i> 'Simonii'	Chinese Poplar
	<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Manchurian Pear
	<i>Radermachia kunming</i> 'Summerscent'	Summer Scent China Doll
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
	<i>Salix babylonica</i> 'Tortuosa'	Tortured Willow
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-Leaved Linden	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Elegantissima' (Cloud Pruned)	Dwarf Chinese Elm	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Geisha'	Oriental Chinese Elm	
Bamboos	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i>	Giant Bamboo
	<i>Bambusa oldhamii</i>	Giant Timber Bamboo
	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden Bamboo
	<i>Pleioblastus fortunei</i>	Dwarf Bamboo

Panda Bamboo Forest

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Shrubs	<i>Abelia chinensis</i>	Abelia
	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
	<i>Azalea sp.</i>	Azalea
	<i>Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea</i> 'Helmond Pillar'	Columnar Japanese Barberry
	<i>Camellia japonica cvs</i>	Japanese Camellia
	<i>Camellia sasanqua cvs</i>	Camellia
	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> 'Tea Time'	Tea Time Hydrangea
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pyramidalis'	Chinese Juniper
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Spartan'	Spartan Juniper
	<i>Juniperus macrocarpa</i>	Lemon Scented Juniper
	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Himalayan Juniper
	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
	<i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Moon Bay'	Dwarf Sacred Bamboo
	<i>Photinia</i> 'Allyn Sprite'	Chinese Hawthorn
	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce
	<i>Rhododendron</i> Section <i>Vireya</i>	Vireya Rhododendron
<i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Lucidum'	Laurestinus	
Ground Plants	<i>Hemerocallis cvs</i>	Daylily
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Blue Rug'	Prostrate Juniper
	<i>Liriope muscari</i> 'Evergreen Giant'	Liriope
	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>	Mondo Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu (Turf)
	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Chinese Star Jasmine
Aquatic Plants	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
	<i>Iris Louisiana cvs.</i>	Water Iris
	<i>Ligularia reniformis</i>	Tractor Seat Plant
	<i>Nymphaea sp</i>	Water Lily



Minchin House Forecourt

Constructed in 2007-8, the gardens at the entry to Minchin House (Administration Building for ZoosSA) are designed to complement the formality and period of Minchin House (1888), as well as tying together the environmental elements of the adjacent Enviro Dome.

The four formal geometric gardens at the entrance to Minchin House represent Fire, Water, Earth and Wind, with native trees providing shade to the walking paths as well as framing the historical building.

The Fire Bed is represented by the burnt trunk of the native grass tree, the red of the volcanic scoria and the plant flower colour selection of bright seasonal annuals. Two Brolga Sculptures are also at the centre of this bed.

The Water Bed is represented by the 3 tiered water feature, blue and white flowers and various sizes of creek and river pebbles.

The Earth Bed is represented by a large sandstone boulder and smaller forms of valley stone, as well as orange flowers and silver / grey foliage.

The Wind Bed is represented by a quadrant of mauve flowering Statice with tall flower heads which sway in the breeze.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of Operations – Zoos S.A.

Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Ailee Cheney

Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Minchin House Forecourt

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lacebark
	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland Bottle Tree
Path Plants	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> 'Plum Gorgeous'	Chinese Fringe Flower
	<i>Teucrium fruticans</i> 'Silver Box'	Shrub Germander
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i>	Tufted Grass Tree
Front Bed	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> 'Fire and Ice'	Heart Leaf
	<i>Hebe</i> 'Emerald Green'	Emerald Hebe
Fire Bed	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Western Australian Grass Tree
	Floral Display	Seasonal Annuals
Water Bed	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> 'Tom Thumb'	Tom Thumb
	Floral Display	Seasonal Annuals
Earth Bed	<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Salt Bush
Wind Bed	<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Perez's Sea Lavender
HYDRANGEA BED	<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> 'Blue Pacific'	Californian Lilac
	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> 'Storm Cloud'	Storm Cloud Hydrangea
	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft



Variety Children's Zoo

The Variety Children's Zoo was designed as an extension of Natures Playground, with the aerial boardwalk continuing across into this new area. It is mirrored by an aerial boardwalk for our goats which provides a unique perspective of these Children's Zoo favourites.

As an area to interact with a variety of native and exotic species, and consisting of an amphitheatre for presentations and animal feeding zones, the area was also designed with infrastructure and plants which are more tolerant of adventurous children, and so the native plant selection is reflective of this.

The planting scheme flows from Natures Playground into the Variety Children's Zoo using predominantly Australian Native Plants which will allow the area to also link in with ZoosSA's next phase of its Adelaide Zoo Master Plan; our 'Aussie Icons'.

Plant selection, design and layout by:

Jeff Lugg

General Manager of
Operations – Zoos S.A.

Michael Laing

Team Leader of Horticulture –
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Brenton Pike

Senior Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Tristan Hayes

Horticulturist – Zoos S.A.

Variety Children's Zoo

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Acacia baileyana</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Leafed Cootamundra Wattle
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lacebark Tree
	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland Bottle Tree
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Jeffersii'	Dwarf Pink Bottlebrush
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Sheoak
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> (Pink)	Pink Flowering Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i> 'Silver Princess'	Silver Princess
	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
	<i>Randia fitzalanii</i>	Native Gardenia
	Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Acacia denticulosa</i>
<i>Anigozanthos hybrid</i> 'Bush Fire'		Bush Fire Kangaroo Paw
<i>Aulax cancellata</i>		Feather Bush
<i>Banksia formosa</i>		Showy Dryandra
<i>Banksia menziesii</i> 'Dwarf Form'		Dwarf Menzies Banksia
<i>Banksia occidentalis</i>		Red Swamp Banksia
<i>Banksia praemorsa</i> (Burgundy)		Burgundy Cut Leaf Banksia
<i>Billardiera variifolia</i>		Mt. Brockman Climber
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> 'Cousin It' (Grafted Standard)		Cousin It
<i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i> 'Purple Pride'		Purple Pride Geraldton Wax
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>		Slender Palm Lily
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>		Flax Lily
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> 'Purpurea'		Purple Sticky Hop Bush
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>		Seaside Daisy
<i>Eutaxia obovata</i>		Egg and Bacon Plant
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> x <i>bipinnatifida</i>		Grevillea Superb
<i>Grevillea</i> 'Big Red'		Big Red Grevillea
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</i>		Candellabroides Grevillea
<i>Grevillea</i> 'Copper Rocket'		Copper Rocket Grevillea
<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i>		Red Toothbrushes
<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> (Grafted Standard)		Red Toothbrushes
<i>Grevillea</i> 'Ned Kelly'		Ned Kelly Grevillea
<i>Grevillea olivacea</i>		Olive Grevillea
<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>		Rosemary Grevillea
<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>		Catkin Grevillea
<i>Grevillea whiteana</i> 'Moonlight'		Mundubbera Grevillea

Variety Children's Zoo

Section	Botanical Latin Name	Common Name
Shrubs / Ground Plants	<i>Grevillea 'Winpara Gem'</i>	Winpara Gem Grevillea
	<i>Grevillea 'Winpara Ruby'</i>	Winpara Ruby Grevillea
	<i>Guichenotia macrantha</i>	Pink Paper Bells
	<i>Hakea petiolaris x laurina</i>	Pin Ball Hakea
	<i>Hakea sericea 'Pink'</i>	Silky Hakea
	<i>Hakea 'Stockdale Sensation'</i>	Stockdale Sensation Hakea
	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing Guinea Flower
	<i>Kunzea baxteri (Compact Form)</i>	Scarlet Kunzea
	<i>Leucadendron galpinii</i>	Leucadendron Purple Haze
	<i>Leucospermum 'Gold Fever'</i>	Leucospermum 'Gold Fever'
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Mat Rush
	<i>Lomandra longifolia x confertifolia ssp.</i>	Little Lime Mat Rush
	<i>Palida 'Little Lime'</i>	
	<i>Macropidia fuliginosa</i>	Black Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Mimetes cucullatus</i>	Red Pagoda
	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla
	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
	<i>Orthrosanthus multiflorus</i>	Morning Iris
	<i>Plectranthus argentatus</i>	Silver Spur Flower
	<i>Protea neriifolia 'Australis Ruby'</i>	Protea Australis Ruby
	<i>Protea neriifolia 'Limelight'</i>	Protea Limelight
	<i>Protea repens</i>	Honey Protea
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet
	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet