

# INALA JURASSIC GARDEN



## Living Collections Information



*Image: Brad Moriarty*

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## Purpose of the Living Collections Prospectus

The purpose of the Living Collections Prospectus is to:

- Support the Inala Jurassic Garden Vision and Mission.
- Promote the Jurassic Garden as a place of education and conservation.
- Provide a framework for the development of the Living Collections and displays.

The Living Collections Prospectus is supported by the Jurassic Garden Plants List, Strategic Plan, Policies and Procedures, Development/Management Plan and the Jurassic Garden website and social media sites.

This Collections Policy defines the purpose and scope to the plant collections at the Inala Jurassic Garden. As a working document, this policy will empower the Garden to collect and procure plant material that supports all aspects of our mission. Plant material includes living plants, seeds, and cuttings.

## Introduction

Inala Jurassic Garden is located on Bruny Island, Tasmania on the Inala Nature Reserve. The 1,500 acre reserve is covered by native forests and bushland, much of which is made up of species with ancient Gondwanan ancestry. This is an apt setting to showcase plant families from across the globe with Gondwanan connections and the many and varied species planted since 2013 are thriving within this garden. The garden currently covers an area of 5 acres and holds over 700 species/varieties comprising over 50 plant families, which have a Gondwanan distribution resulting from vicariance and dispersal. Further suitable land is available to expand the garden in accordance with the Inala Jurassic Garden Development Plan.

The concept of the Inala Jurassic Garden was established in 2012 and the first specimens were acquired and planted in October 2013. Specimens are planted in family groupings to demonstrate the effects of vicariance and dispersal on plants of Gondwanan origin. Currently 20 family groupings displayed in the garden comprehensively demonstrate Gondwanan distribution. Other Living Collections in the garden are grouped according to habitat and one is thematic in nature – the Living Fossils collection. In addition, the Inala Nature Museum provides exhibits to showcase plant fossils of the Jurassic period.

Concreted pathways enable safe access to view the garden and are imprinted with ‘dinosaur’ footprints in keeping with the theme of the garden. Various metal sculptures also provide thematic interest and interpretive displays inform visitors. In addition, the garden was landscaped using local Jurassic dolerite boulders and rocks to provide texture and visual interest, and create habitat for wildlife. The venue has been open to the public since 31 March 2014. The project was initially funded with the assistance of a Commonwealth government Tourism Quality (T-QUAL) grant in 2013.

The garden has established strong relationships with botanical garden network members both nationally and internationally with whom ideas, plants and research opportunities are shared. It has also received national recognition through featuring on popular Australian television series including ‘Gardening Australia’ and ‘Going Places with Ernie Dingo’. In February 2021, the garden attracted online, radio and television coverage by Australia’s National Broadcaster, the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) as a successful recipient of a Global Genome Initiative award. Visitor numbers are ever-increasing as awareness of the garden from both botanists and general garden lovers grows.

The Inala Jurassic Garden engages with the wider community to share stories about plants and enhance understanding and appreciation of the importance of plants in sustaining life. The garden provides unique experiences and learning opportunities for visitors, and is an oasis of peace and tranquillity.

## Legislative Framework

### International

- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (United Nations)

### Australia

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000

### Tasmania

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

- Plant Quarantine Act 1997
- Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania

## Purpose of the Living Collections

**Purpose 1: to hold a comprehensive collection of botanical specimens with Gondwanan connections**

The living collection aims to hold as wide a range of genera/species with a Gondwanan connection as possible, to highlight the Gondwanan connections of a range of living plant families and demonstrate how these species have evolved in isolation on the contemporary southern landmasses since their separation from Gondwana in the Jurassic period.

*Steps to achieve this:*

- Review current collection to identify key species which would further enhance the education value of the collection and provide material for specific study of the evolutionary history of these species.
- Species identified by review must then be assessed for suitability for inclusion in the living collection using the following considerations:
  - the capacity to provide necessary environment within the garden for successfully growing the species
  - whether genera/species for potential to become weeds at this site, such as the genera *Pittosporum* and *Coprosma*, and carefully consider their inclusion in the garden.
  - refer to Inala Jurassic Garden's biosecurity, pest and disease management policies and procedures to ensure the addition of the species does not compromise the biosecurity of the garden, property and broader area.
  - all material to be held for up to six months at a quarantine site on the property one kilometre away from the garden before planting. Tasmania is protected by strict biosecurity regulations with added benefit that specimens are disease free.

## **Purpose 2: to be a repository for ex-situ botanical specimens of species that are threatened in the wild**

Specimens of interest are those which are now, or are likely to be, detrimentally affected by factors such as climate change and human impact in their natural environment. The living collection aims to include all the Tasmanian endemic species under threat, and work with national and international organisations on programs to protect/restore/save species with Gondwanan links that are threatened in the wild, and provide a trusted ex-situ repository for these species.

### *Steps to achieve these:*

- Maintain active membership of and networking with key individuals within State, National and international organisations and institutions supporting the aims of botanic gardens and plant science research. These memberships are also vital for the garden to connect with other botanic gardens pursuing similar goals.
- Stay informed about latest research findings, best practice standards and plant conservation issues.
- Participate in global networks with like-minded goals and seek opportunities to provide ex situ sites for threatened species. The species to be included in the Inala Jurassic Garden's living collection will give priority to those species at most imminent risk in the wild through threatening processes such as increase in wildfire and other factors associated with climate change as well as human activity such as unsustainable harvesting or collection.

## **Scope of Collections**

The Inala Jurassic Garden has 2 core collections as follows:

- Collection demonstrating Gondwanan Distribution
- Noah's Ark Conservation Collection

The garden also includes another 30 - 40 plant families of Gondwanan origin not specifically represented within a collection due to the current number and/or range of specimens.



welcome to

# JURASSIC GARDEN

The Inala Jurassic Garden is an educational facility highlighting the Gondwanan connections of a range of living plant families whose ancient ancestors thrived in the Jurassic period when the Gondwanan Supercontinent started splitting apart (about 185 million years ago) to form the southern land-masses that we now know as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and New Caledonia.

Designed across five acres of gently undulating land and accessed by a winding, wheelchair-friendly path, the Garden gives visitors an insight into the ancient connections of species that are planted in family groups to demonstrate the similarities between species that are now found in these geographically-distant countries.

Over seven hundred species comprising around fifty plant families are represented in the garden and demonstrate current distributions of species by vicariance and dispersal.

## location in garden

- K13 **Ginkgoaceae (Ginkgo) (+G15)**
- K14 Southern Asparagaceae - Lomandroideae (Cordylines and Tussocks)
- J13 **Asphodelaceae (Grass trees and Flax)**
- K13 Streliziaceae (Bird of Paradise)
- J15 **Muehlenbeckia complexa dinosaur**
- I15 Araucariaceae (Kauris and southern Pines)
- H13 **Wollemi Pines**
- I12 Southern Cupressaceae (Cypresses) (+G15)
- H12 **Podocarpaceae (Podocarp Pines) (+G11,G15)**
- I10 Casuarinaceae (Sheoaks)
- G11 **Alstroemeriaceae (Peruvian Lilies)**
- F12 Winteraceae (Peppers and Winters bark)
- F11 **Nothofagaceae (Southern Beeches)**
- G14 Escalloniaceae (Escallonias)
- E13 **Elaeocarpaceae (Heart berries and Lantern bushes) (+D8 and D9)**
- G15 Fernery/Gunneraceae (Tree ferns and Gunnera)
- F15 **New Zealand Podocarps**
- F14 Cunoniaceae (Leatherwoods and Baueras)
- E12 **Atherospermataceae (Sassafrasses)**
- E10 Elaeocarpaceae (Wine berries)
- C7 **Proteaceae (South African Proteas) (+C4)**
- E4 Myrtaceae (Eucalypts and Lilypillies)
- E9 **Australian Proteaceae (Banksias & Grevilleas) (+E8,J5)**
- E8 Australian Proteaceae (Waratahs)
- E0 **Tasmanian endemic Eucalypts (Myrtaceae)**
- C9 Magnoliaceae (Magnolias)
- C10 **Nymphaeaceae (Waterlilies)**

Inala's Jurassic Garden is a proud member of Botanic Gardens Australian and New Zealand Inc Botanic Gardens Conservation International International Association of Botanic Gardens The Global Genome Biodiversity Network

- K15 **Taxaceae (Yews)**
- G11 Monimiaceae
- F11 **Iridaceae (Irises)**
- K15 Asteliaceae (Pineapple grasses)
- F10 **Onagraceae (Fuchsias)**
- K6 Sapindaceae (Hop-bushes)
- D8 **Southern Ericaceae (Heaths)**
- F15 Plantaginaceae (Hebes)
- F14 **Araliaceae**
- C10 Restionaceae (Rushes) (+I17)
- G18 **Gunneraceae (Giant Rhubarb)**
- G15 Cupressaceae (Cypresses)
- F4 **Haemodoraceae (Kangaroo Paws)**
- K16 Arecaceae (Palms)



- J13 **Jurassic Garden Entry**
- J11 Jurassic Garden Exit
- K10 **Greenhouse (staff only)**
- J12 Museum
- M11 **Reception and Gift Shop**
- J12 Toilets
- K12 **Carpark**
- D0 Grass path on left for the Eucalyptus trail
- Gate access to Inala Cottage for in-house accommodation guests only

Each specimen is labelled with a catalogue number, family name, botanical name and common name and location of wild origin and interpretation signs for each family are located around the garden.

You may choose to self guide or join a garden tour.

Share your images

#jurassicgarden

www.jurassicgarden.com.au  
inalajurassicgarden@gmail.com



## Science and Education

We seek opportunities to collaborate with scientific institutes and other botanic gardens to further botanic knowledge and promote conservation of endangered plant species across the globe. In 2021 Inala Jurassic Garden was the sole recipient in Australia and one of only 14 worldwide, of a Global Genome Initiative (GGI) - Gardens Award, which provided funding to collect, dry, press and mount over 100 species from the Garden not yet represented in the Global Genome Biodiversity Network database. This collection is now housed at Hobart Herbarium, Tasmania, Australia and a full list of plant specimens included in the collection is available on the [Inala website](#).

Visitors can enjoy a guided tour of the Garden or take a self-guided walk around the gardens at their leisure. Interpretive signage aids the educational experience. Garden tours and workshops are offered to groups interested in learning more about botanical Gondwanan connections.

## Memberships, Accreditations, Partnerships and Affiliations

### Current memberships include:

- Botanic Gardens Australia & New Zealand (BGANZ)
- Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
- Climate Change Alliance of Botanic Gardens (CCABG)
- Australian Native Plant Society (ANSPA)
- International Association of Botanic Gardens (IABG)

### Current Accreditations:

- Botanic Gardens Conservation International (Botanic Garden)
- ArbNet Level II

### Current Partnerships:

- Bedgebury National Pinetum and Forest (England)
- Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (TroMPS Project)

### Current Affiliations:

- Global Conservation Consortium for Nothofagus (Wakehurst - Kew Gardens)
- ArbNet
- Global Genome Initiative (GGI) - Gardens