1. Protea cynaroides - South Africa
2. Illicium reginae - South Africa
3. Acacia karroo - Zambia
4. Bahiopsis arborescens - Australia
5. Volkmannia nobilis - Australia
6. Lepidophyllum chamissonis - New Zealand
7. Cynara aquatica - Jamaica
8. Ficus carica - Malta
9. Phormium tenax - New Zealand
10. Angiopteris polystachya - Fiji
11. Astelia africana - Zambia
12. Bowea violacea - Kenya
13. Cyrtostachys radora - Fiji
14. Ficus benjamina - India
15. Helcochaeta praecox - Trinidad & Tobago
16. Umbra coquereliana - Sri Lanka
17. Curcuma longa - Sri Lanka
18. Ananas comosus - India
19. Carica papaya - Belize
20. Bixa orellana - Jamaica
21. Coccoloba umbraculifera - Nigeria
22. Manihot esculenta - Brazil
23. Alpinia stricta - Philippines
24. Apium graveolens - Papua New Guinea
25. Vitex agnus-castus - Fiji
26. Rhododendron loopelliforme - Solomon Islands
27. Lygodium phegmarisae - Solomon Islands
28. Miconia nepetoida - Brazil
29. Myristica pudica - Trinidad & Tobago
30. Asystasia gangetica - Malaysia
31. Heliocereus saururus - Kenya
32. Hydrophyllum formosanum - Malaysia
33. Costus spectabilis - Nigeria
34. Pinus nigra - Cyprus
35. Rose lapp - England
36. Pinus sylvestris - Scotland
37. Corylus avellana - Wales
38. Cedrus deodara - Pakistan
39. Ateke orientalis - Gujarat
40. Akia rubra - Canada
41. Alnus glutinosa - Wales
42. Sorbus amurensis - Scotland
43. Datisca nitida - Madagascar
44. Quercus ilex - Mallorca
45. Pinus sylvestris - Pakistan
46. Quercus robur - England
47. Fuchsia excorticata - Northern Ireland
48. Tarax bursa-pastoris - Galway County

**COMMONWEALTH COLLECTION**

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48. Tarax bursa-pastoris - Galway County

**GREAT EXHIBITION**

1. Pteris evecta - South Africa
2. Wisteria floribunda - New Zealand
3. Atilgia floribunda - Australia
4. Althaea officinalis - Australia
5. Hibiscus rosa-sinensis - India
6. Phacelia tanacetifolia - Fiji
7. Mimosa pudica - Fiji
8. Ficus carica - Fiji
9. Phormium tenax - Fiji
10. Angiopteris polystachya - Fiji
11. Astelia africana - Fiji
12. Bowea violacea - Fiji
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**SERVICE VEHICLES**

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2. Strelitzia reginae

However, it was the extensive use of oak bark for toughness (impact strength) than any other home-rocks. An ideal pot or basket plant excellent for indoor decoration tolerating quite dark conditions and neglect.

3. Acacia karroo -

Native throughout the British Isles, Alder mainly found in marshy areas liable to flooding. Much used extensively in Africa for medical purposes.

4. Pinus nigra -

The Holm Oak is the National Tree of Malta. A small tree. Tar extracted from the tree's resin was of special importance in the times of the Romans as a waterproofing material and in shipbuilding. The bark is used extensively in Africa for medical purposes.

5. Wollemia nobilis -

Wollemi is an Aboriginal word meaning “look around” time in 1994 by David Noble of the New South Wales Botanic Gardens.

6. Ficus carica -

The common fig is grown for its edible fruit throughout the temperate world. Before the domestication of wheat, barley and legumes. The heath-leaved Banksia was named after the king’s wife (specialised leaves) resemble clubs.

7. Cycas seemannii -

This is a species of tassel-like club moss. Club mosses occur in fire-prone areas. Sucking nectar from Banksia flowers was a trait of the flower. It is an evergreen, epiphytic vine.

8. Ficus carica -

Also commonly known as the common fig, is a species of the Moraceae family. The Dog Rose is the floral emblem of Scotland.

9. Rosa canina -

Native to the scrub and forests of the Mediterranean. It is known to be one of the most widespread bushes in the family Rosaceae. The first instance of the plant was discovered in the early 1990s in the Wollemi National Park of New South Wales.

10. Pinus wallichiana -

The Western Hemlock is a coniferous species found in the northern parts of the Americas. The Dog Rose is the floral emblem of Scotland.

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12. Bowiea volubilis -

This is the largest alder in Canada. Native peoples dyed their fishing nets with a red dye from the bark and using the bark for building houses and protecting livestock.

13. Aglaomorpha drynarioides -

This is a species of tassel-like club moss. Club mosses occur in fire-prone areas. Sucking nectar from Banksia flowers was a trait of the flower. It is an evergreen, epiphytic vine.

14. Ficus benjamina -

Saw two female versions of what is now the famous Ant Plant. Ants are attracted to and form a symbiotic relationship with ants. Ant plants carry fire, which can be maintained for hours without oxygen.

15. Manilkara zapota -

This is a species of tassel-like club moss. Club mosses occur in fire-prone areas. Sucking nectar from Banksia flowers was a trait of the flower. It is an evergreen, epiphytic vine.

16. Elettaria cardamomum -

Also commonly known as the common fig, is a species of the Moraceae family. The Dog Rose is the floral emblem of Scotland.

17. Kola Nut -

The kola Nut is chewing for many centuries in West Africa. It also has anti-diabetic effects.

18. Turmeric -

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19. Carica papaya -

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20. Red Alder -

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21. Scottish Whitebeam -

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22. Spiral Ginger -

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23. Aglaomorpha -

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24. Cardamom -

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26. Elettaria cardamomum -

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27. Lycopodium phlegmaria -

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28. Begonia longipetiolata -

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29. Aeschynanthus pulcher -

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30. Ficus benjamina -

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31. Bowernia -

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32. Weeping Fig -

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33. Aeschynanthus pulcher -

The kola Nut is chewing for many centuries in West Africa. It also has anti-diabetic effects.

34. Pinus nigra -

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35. Rosa canina -

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36. The Fig -

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37. The Common Qurio -

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38. Aeschynanthus pulcher -

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39. The Fig -

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40. Alnus rubra -

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