



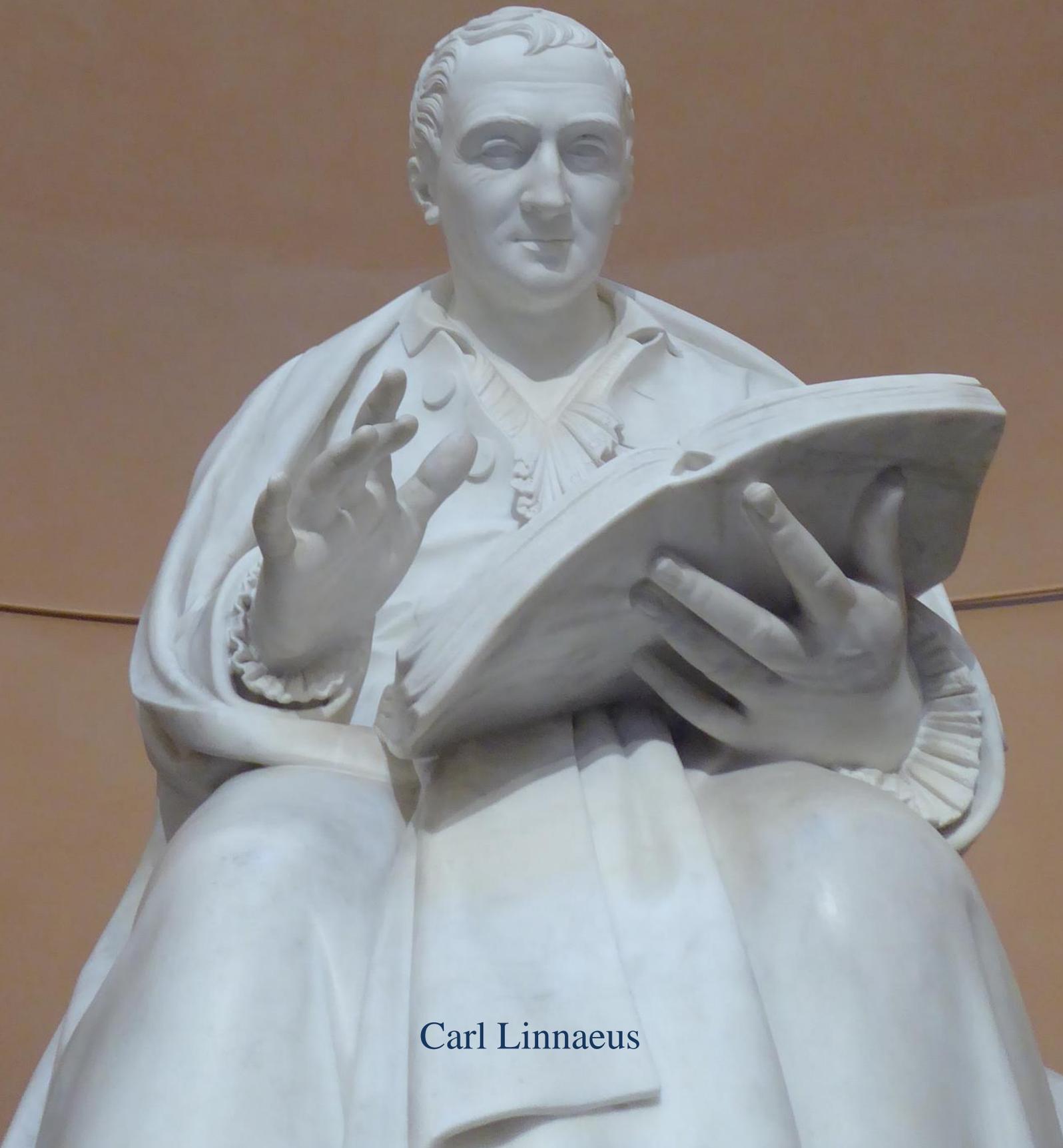
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Bulb Log Diary

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BULB LOG 42.....16th October 2019

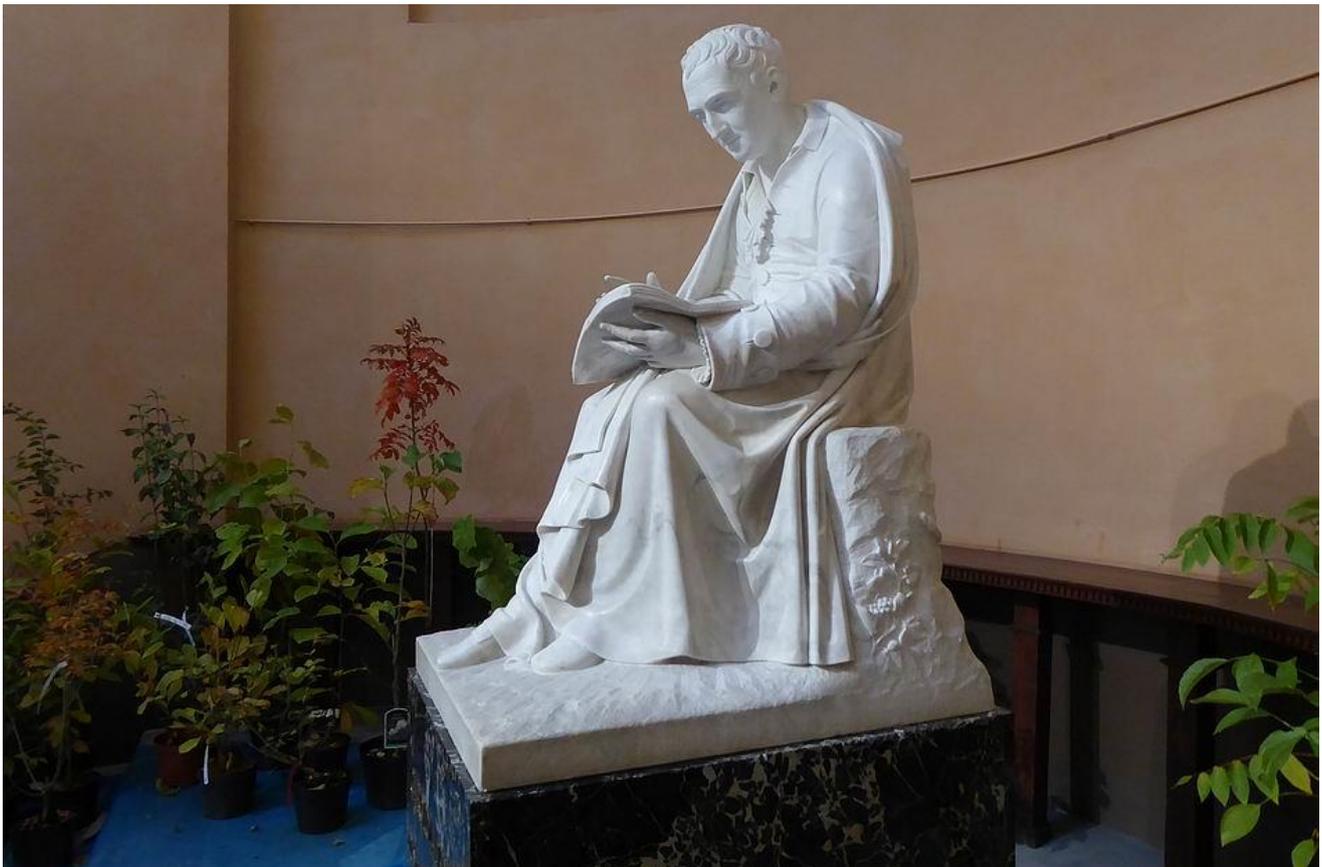


Carl Linnaeus



Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ70

I have had a very hectic time recently travelling around giving talks to groups and at conferences. Before I departed I decided to get a new smaller compact camera that would fit in my pocket better than my trusty Panasonic Lumix DMC-LX100 which is an excellent camera, but it does not fit easily into my pocket. I like using compacts but require one that will enable me to have full manual control over the exposure and focus and the one I decided on was the Panasonic Lumix DMC-TZ70 which offers all those features, plus it has the advantage of having a small inbuilt flash and a digital viewfinder, which is very handy when bright sunshine makes seeing the large viewing screen difficult. To get the best out of any camera you need to learn how to use all its features and modes so all the images this week, apart for the two of the camera above were taken using the new camera.



Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was Professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala University from 1741-78 where he developed the binary nomenclature still used today for the classification of plants and animals.

I was honoured to be invited to speak to the STA at their Bulb conference in Uppsala which was held in the University and the home of the [Linnaeus Botanic gardens](#). The plant sale was held in the Orangery where appropriately this wonderful sculpture of the great man held a prominent position.



This is not the original site of Linnaeus's botanic garden but this has been its location since 1787 when King Gustav III donated the gardens of Uppsala Castle, seen here on the hill, to the University.



The view towards the Castle



The reverse view towards the Orangery, seen as you enter the gardens from the direction of the castle hill.



This is the Orangery in Carl Linnaeus's original Botanic Garden a short distance across the city.



The house of Carl Linnaeus sits in one corner of this botanic garden.



The beds are maintained in as near original layout as is possible – during my brief visit the gardeners were busy cutting back the old growth, preparing the garden for the imminent arrival of winter.



One plant that I did seek out was the one named for the great man himself, *Linnaea borealis*.



In 1758 Linnaeus purchased and moved to a small estate at Hammarby where he lived and created another garden – I had the briefest of visits on my way back to the airport for my flight home.



Linnaeus' house at Hammarby.



There was a fine green roof on one of the out-buildings.



Hammarby house and garden.



Crocus speciosus growing in the original Linnaeus Botanic garden.

**Sternbergia
clusiana**

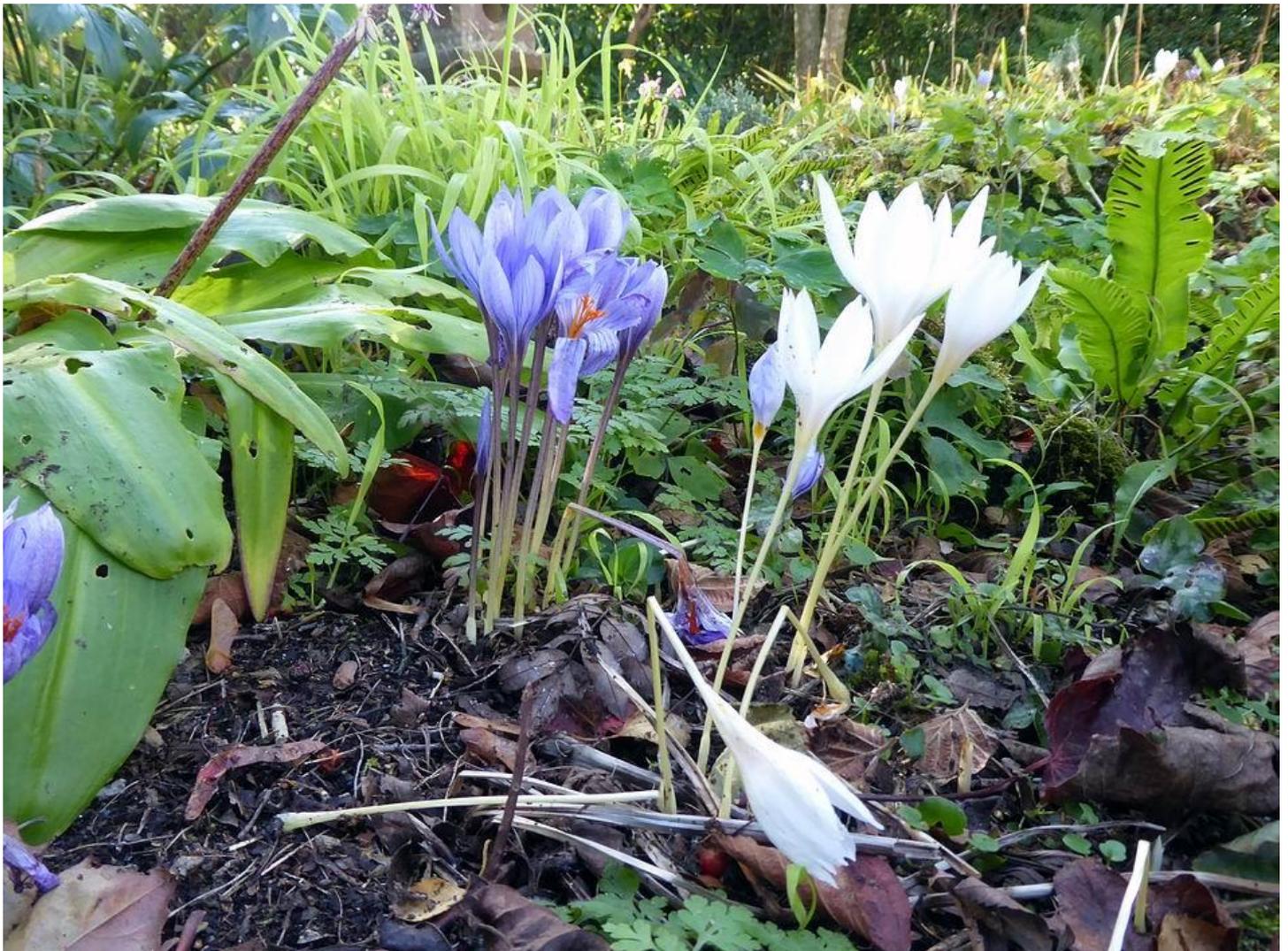
I was delighted to see *Sternbergia clusiana* also growing so well in the bulb beds along the side of the Orangery in the Uppsala Botanic Garden: a plant that we can only grow under glass in Aberdeen where only now the flowers have pushed through in one of the sand beds see below.



***Sternbergia clusiana* on the left with *Sternbergia lutea* on the right.**



This is the true ***Sternbergia greuteriana***: it is tiny plant with a stem of less than 5cms with flowers 4cms across when fully opened, not like many larger plants that I have seen under this name which are nearer to *Sternbergia sicula*.



Here are some ***Crocus speciosus*** and a white hybrid growing in the garden pictured with my new compact camera on the inelegant auto (iA) setting.



The pictures in this bulb log are serving two purposes one as my weekly record and secondly as I experiment with and learn about the new camera and its settings – both the close up of **Crocus speciosus** above and **Crocus pulchellus** below were also taken in the iA setting, which is proving very capable.



Crocus pulchellus



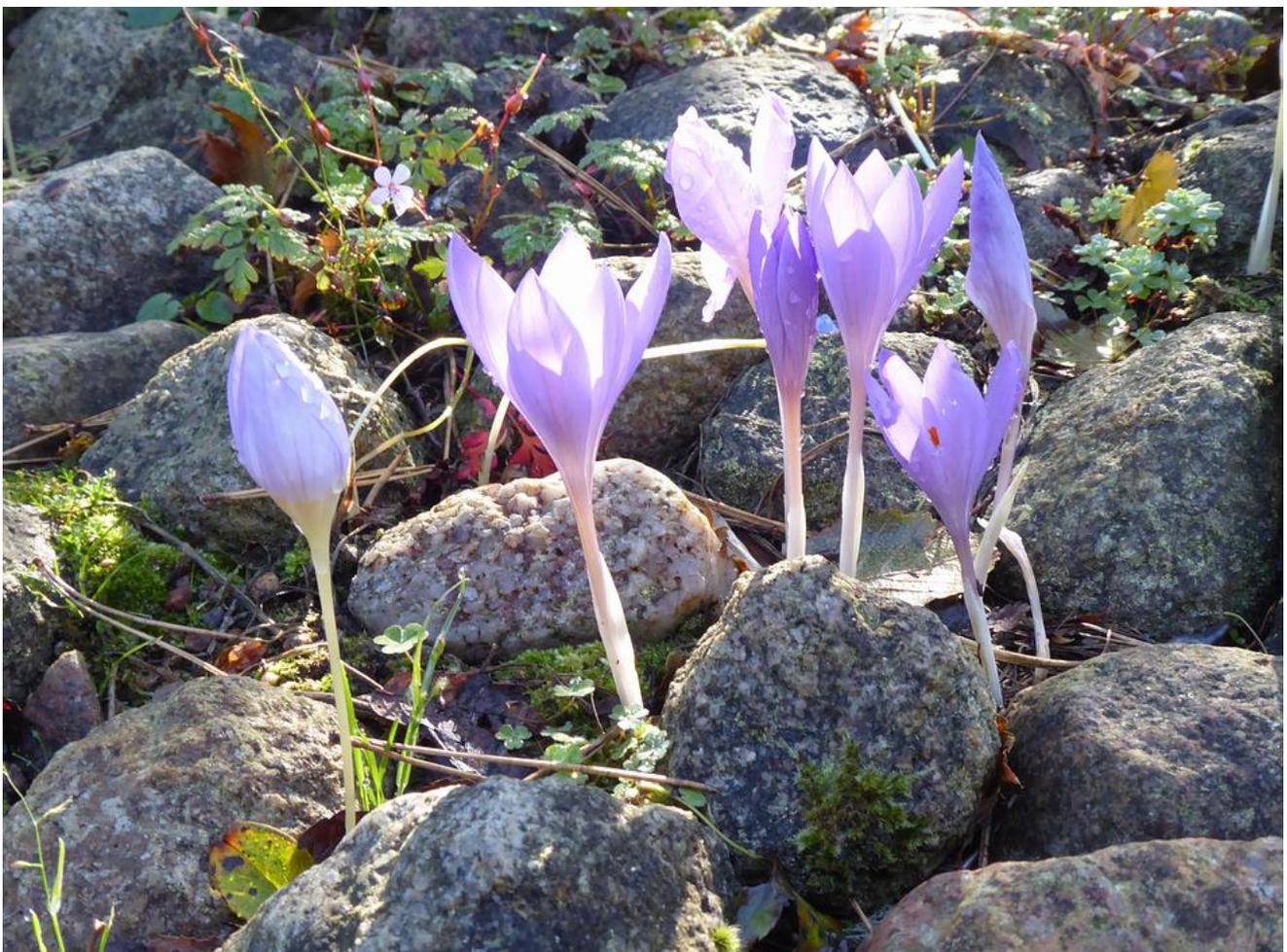
Crocus pulchellus and Crocus hybrids are flowering in one of the slab beds.



This **Crocus pulchellus** is the result of a single seed that fell through the crack between the paving slabs.



Mixed autumn flowering Crocus are putting on a display in the cobble bed.



One *Crocus pulchellus* left with a group of *Crocus serotinus*.



Crocus pulchellus growing in one of the bulb house sand beds.



I will need to check on the identity of this Crocus growing in the sand bed.



Here I am trying out the camera close focus picturing **Crocus kotschyanus**, this time using the aperture priority mode.



And closer.



Crocus kotschyanus

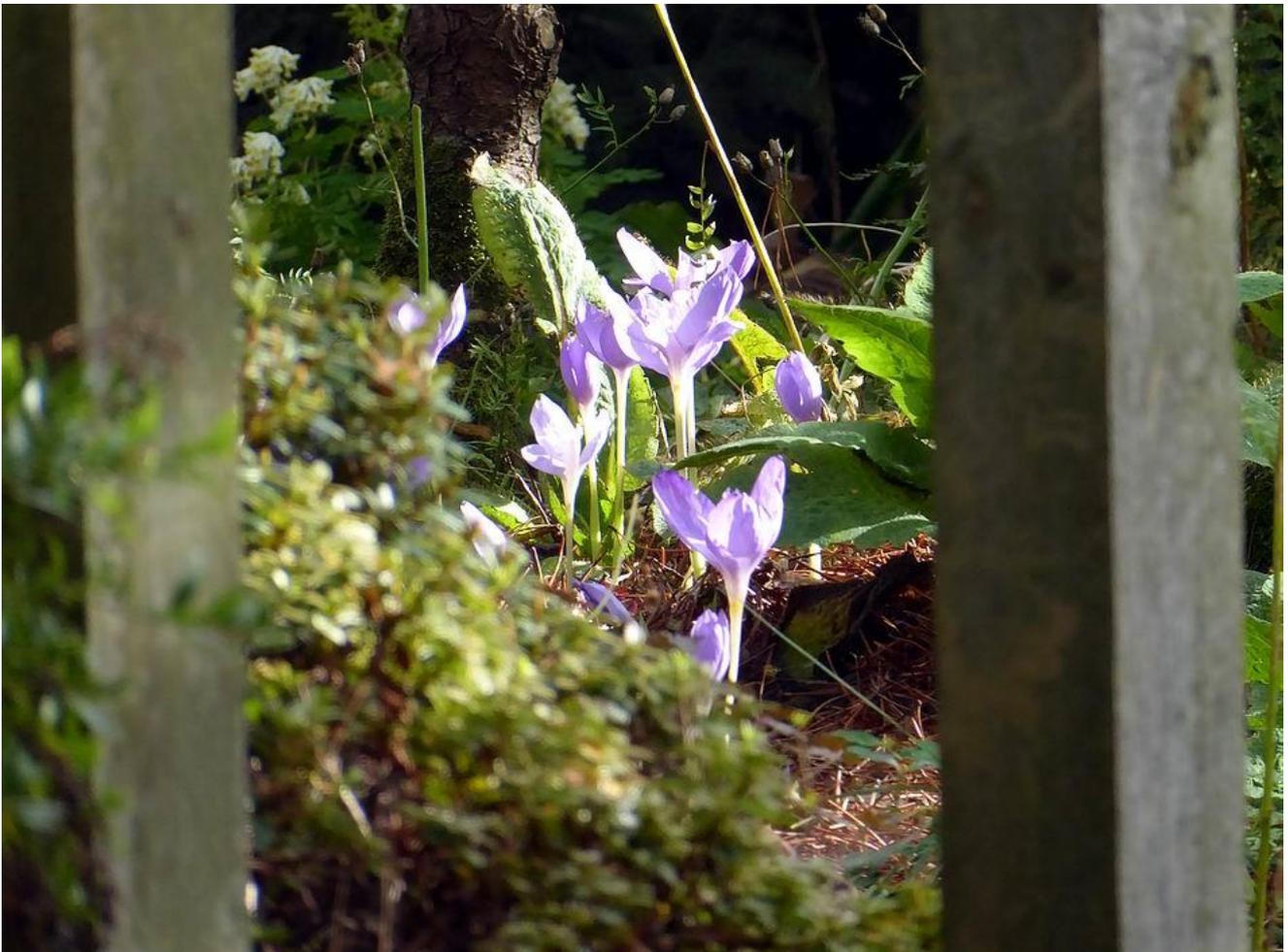


Crocus banaticus flowering across the new bed beside the pond

While it is good to go travelling it is always nice to get back home to see what is happening in the garden especially at this time of year when Crocus flowers can come and go in a few days in wet and stormy weather.



This camera has a 30 times optical zoom so here I am trying it out with the picture above at the widest angle and the one below zooming into the marked area hand held from the same position.





Two more images moving closer to the *Crocus banaticus* flowers and taken in the iA mode.

Despite being taken a few seconds apart note how the colour differs. This is the result of the auto mode switching the white balance setting – I would normally set the white balance manually.



In this image I can even see the pollen sitting on the tips of some of the stigma branches.



Crocus banaticus



Another group of **Crocus banaticus** growing in the rock garden bed.

The last two images show the advantages of the manual settings. The picture on the right was taken in iA mode and is quite acceptable, until you look at the one below taken in manual settings where the details in the white crocus flowers, including the water droplets, are better represented.



Overall I am delighted with the performance of the new compact camera – if you want to see how it can also take HD video click the link for the latest [Bulb Log Video Diary Supplement](#).....